

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 933]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 6th, 1844.

[Established in 1826]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have news from Montevideo to the 3rd inst. Paz had finally resigned the command of the Garrison, and was busily engaged in preparing to take his departure with a number of his adherents. Pacheco y Obes' ambition had been thus gratified, he having been selected to fill the vacant post. His assumption of the command did not take place, however, under very favorable circumstances; for on the same day, the Italian Legion revolted, and the Colonel, Major, 4 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 18 privates went over to the camp of the besiegers; the rest of the corps were, through some mismanagement, prevented from following the example of their comrades. What with this defection, the intense distress of the inhabitants and the unceasing exactions of the military despots, the probability of a much longer resistance had entirely vanished, and the course of events was watched with the greatest anxiety. The public mind was impressed with the most gloomy forebodings, and the dread of some dire catastrophe, was increased by the open impunity with which the foreign mercenaries were allowed to indulge in every species of excess.

On the proposition of H. E. the Count Alejandro Saluzzo, President of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Turin, Señor Don Pedro de Angelis, resident of the city of Buenos Ayres, has been named Corresponding Member of the said Academy, in their important literary labours.

This is the best reply that can be given to the calumnies which the *Nacional* of Montevideo so unceasingly vomits forth against one of our contemporaries. At a time when the learned societies of Europe and America eagerly press forward to hail him as their brother, the degraded press of Montevideo would deprive him of the credit he has acquired by his literary labours and honourable conduct.

It is not long since, that the Government of Naples urged Señor de Angelis to return to his native land, to assume the place he had ever held in it as a literary character and a gentleman; how can these truly flattering testimonials be reconciled with the low and disgusting abuse of the *Nacional*. It can never pardon the zeal with which Señor Angelis has defended, and still defends the honor and independence of this his adopted country; it is this devotedness, and the gratitude he must feel for the protection it has afforded him, which excites the ire of the *Nacional*. These then, are the crimes of Señor de Angelis; but had he on the contrary, conspired against the country, had he been the panegyrist of Commodore Purvis, or the apologist of foreign intervention, he would doubtless have been lauded to the skies. In order to merit the suffrages of the *Nacional*, criminality is the best recommendation, and to betray the independence of the country, is the surest title to be extolled as its defender.

We beg to call the attention of the public to Mr. Wilson's manual of instructions in Vocal Music, advertised in our present number. Mr. Wilson's established character as a teacher, affords a guarantee for the ability and suitability of the work. It is wholly elementary, and seems to possess as much simplicity and plainness as the nature of the subject admits. The

neat style in which it is printed is exceedingly creditable to the Buenos Ayres Press. We hope that the exertions and enterprise of the author and the publishers in bringing out this publication will be amply compensated by a ready sale, and an increased attention to the study of vocal music.



THE BUDGET.

After such a period of lingering commercial decline and protracted financial embarrassment, a "prosperity" budget is a novelty of the most gratifying description. For the first time since 1836 the financial statement of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, made on Monday evening, exhibited unequivocal symptoms of a revival in the energies and resources of the country. The increase in the actual over the estimated amount of revenue for the year amounts to no less than 2,700,000*l.*, an increase which is mainly attributable to the renewed activity of the import trade showing itself in an augmentation of the customs' duties. The importation of all articles of raw produce and general consumption has received an extraordinary development since the favourable harvest of last year, and more especially during the last three or four months, and is still rapidly progressive. According to all appearance, if no unexpected change takes place to check the present commercial activity and derange the money market, the increase of the ordinary revenue during the next twelvemonth will be even more rapid than it has been during the last.

The diminution of expenditure is another gratifying circumstance for which we are indebted mainly to the conclusion of the Chinese and Afghan wars, and the tranquil state of the political horizon, and of our foreign relations. The whole surplus for the year resulting from this favourable combination of circumstances, is no less than 3,800,000*l.*, of which, however, 2,400,000*l.* must be looked upon as mortgaged, in order to meet the current balance of deficiency of the preceding year. This leaves an available surplus of 1,400,000*l.*, a sum which is scarcely sufficient to allow of any bold or extensive reductions in taxation. Small as the surplus is, it is to a certain extent rendered unavailable by the provisional footing upon which the income tax remains for another year. It is evident that to apply the whole available surplus in immediate reductions is to prejudice the question of the continuance of the income tax. If we are to get rid of an impost which produces upwards of 5,000,000*l.* annually, it is clear that whatever may be the increase realised by a continued period of prosperity, we must economise closely every farthing and abandon all idea of relieving the springs of industry by reduction of indirect taxation. That the income tax will be repealed next year, or even at the end of five years, we have no idea. With the exception of the tax upon industry and profits, under schedule D, it is decidedly a popular measure rather than otherwise, and an abandonment of this portion of the impost, and restriction of the tax to income derived from property, or of a fixed and permanent nature, would remove all pressure from without for its reduction, while it would still leave the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER in possession of a noble revenue of at least 4,000,000*l.*, which we cannot imagine he would be in a hurry to part with. Still, although we feel a moral conviction that the continuance of the property tax with the modification, perhaps, of such portion of it as is included under the schedule D, will

be proposed next year, we think it a much more manly and honourable course to make the proposal directly, and not to trepan the house into it by parting with surplus revenue for the sake of immediate popularity. Accordingly we do not find fault with the soundness of the discretion which has restricted the amount of present reduction to the comparatively small sum of 400,000*l.*

Nor are we disposed to object to the manner in which this sum has been applied. On the contrary, we freely accord to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER the praise of having, under the circumstances, made a very judicious selection. The reduction of the duty on foreign wool is a most important boon to a principal branch of our manufacturing industry, which has long been called for. The reduction of the tax on maritime insurances is also a very proper measure, which will have the effect of restoring to us a branch of business which has been, to a considerable extent, transferred to the foreigner, owing to the oppressiveness of our fiscal regulations. The lowering of the duties on flint glass, although a slight boon, is one which will have considerable effect in promoting improvement in an important manufacture, and giving a fair development to the progress of improvement and scientific discovery. The reduction on currants is a recognition of the great principle of lowering duties upon the comforts and enjoyments of the labouring classes to the lowest amount consistent with the necessities of the revenue. So also is the reduction on foreign coffee, which is, moreover, a step in advance towards free-trade principles and the abolition of colonial monopoly. In the latter respect, the announcement of the intention to admit foreign free-labour sugar at a different duty not exceeding 10*s.* per cwt. as compared with the sugars of our colonies, is very important. It is on par with the tariff of 1842, as an indication of adherence to free-trade principles on the part of the present Ministry. The immediate effect on revenue will also be considerable, as there can be no doubt that a large quantity of sugar from Java, Siam, and China, will be imported, and pay the duty of 34*s.* per cwt.

On the whole, we must in candour record our opinion that the budget of 1844 is a very creditable one to Mr. GOULBURN and to the Government. Financial and foreign policy are the two strong points of Sir ROBERT PEEL's administration, as Ireland and the corn-laws are his weak points. If he has truckled to the landed aristocracy, and thrown away the opportunity of conciliating Ireland; if he has failed where the higher attributes of statesmanship were required; on the other hand, he has undeniably rescued the country from a state of a great financial embarrassment, and done excellent service by averting the danger of a general war, and restoring an amicable understanding with France. Where prudence, moderation, and respectability of character would suffice, he has succeeded to admiration; where qualities of a higher stamp were required, he has failed as signally as any of his predecessors. *Atlas May 4th.*

There was a horse race on Saturday last on the Barraca Road, which notwithstanding the unfavorable weather was extremely well attended.

Saturday last was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, it being the day of "St. Peter and St. Paul."

Extracts from the "Liverpool Journal" of
20th April.

THE STATE TRIALS.

The "convicted conspirators" are still at large, and, apart from the intention, the result of coming events is perhaps as indistinctly known to her Majesty's Irish law officers as to Mr. O'CONNELL'S cook. The chances of war are always considered as affording large margin, and the chances of law are proverbially hopeful to the accused.

The law term commenced on Monday, and although every body felt certain that something would be done, nothing has been done beyond fixing Monday next for hearing an application for a new trial. That, in all probability, will be refused; and then commence the difficulties on both sides. If government refuse to suspend sentence, or rather refuse to postpone its being carried into effect until after the writ of error is argued in another place, Mr. O'CONNELL and his colleagues will have to pay the penalty of a crime of which they are not perhaps even legally guilty. We spoke advisedly the week before last, when we stated that the verdict could not stand, unless some blunder be committed; and we do not think so ill of ministers as to suppose they would seek to gratify a petty vengeance by availing themselves of mere legal forms to anticipate an imprisonment. Mr. O'CONNELL and his friends think that they will, and he has been preparing the people for such a proceeding by renewed exhortations to peace and order. The language of the speakers at the Repeal Association, however, grows strong; and we perceive that some of our liberal contemporaries in England are much displeased with Mr. O'CONNELL, for his sayings since his return to Ireland. They consider his tone there at variance with what it promised; or what they supposed it indicated, when here. "At home" and "Abroad" have different atmospheres. "Campbell me no Campbell!" said the Highland chief to the Glasgow Bailey. "My foot is on my native heath, my name is Macgregor."

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the despatch of Admiral Dupetit Thouars, addressed to the minister of marine, Admiral Mackau, relative to the affairs of Otaheite. It is a lengthy document, and not very impartial, as one of its objects is to impute all the blame of the misunderstanding between the Queen and the French to English intrigue.

SPAIN.

THE LATE SIEGE OF CARTHAGENA.

An address has been presented by the municipal authorities of Carthage to Mr. Turner, in grateful recognition of the humanity and courage he displayed in preserving the lives of those who were compromised in the late revolt.

Mr. Turner's services are thus described in a private letter addressed to his father, E. Turner, Esq., M. P.:

"I have the satisfaction of informing you of the tranquillity of this city (Carthage) caused by the interference of my French colleague and myself. I sheltered under my roof those most compromised, amounting to 170 persons, and personally embarked them for Oran, in Africa. We visited Roncali, the Captain-General of Valencia and Murcia, for the purpose of preventing bloodshed, and we so far succeeded, but the revolutionary party were not to be persuaded, although so many were known to them to have been shot at Alicante. General Ruiz, President of the Junta, then solicited the intervention of the French Consul and myself, which was what we wanted. The result was most satisfactory. The Junta, upwards of 40 persons, embarked on board the French brig of war Cussard. I have been fired at three times by the sentinels, a musket ball whispered to me in passing rather too close to be agreeable; a cannon was fired at us by the rebels on the 25th inst. On entering the city, the Captain-General of Valencia thanked us for our interference. The British Ambassador at Madrid has allowed me to act from the commencement of the revolution on my own discretion.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION... AMSTERDAM, APRIL 13. Last night, we saw in the horizon, to the south-west, the appearance of a great fire, and this morning we hear that in the village of Aalsmer forty-six houses, in the best part of the village, are reduced to ashes. Many of the inhabitants of these houses, among whom is the burgomaster, have saved nothing but the night-clothes which they had on. A great number of

cattle are burnt, and four persons are missing. It is supposed that the fire commenced in a barn in which a knife-grinder slept. This man, too, has not been since seen.

THE PAPACY AND THE GREAT POWERS. The *Tablet*, a Catholic newspaper, takes a gloomy view of the present state of the Papal dominions, and the dangers which threaten them from several quarters. Amongst the most dangerous of these enemies is said to be Russia, whose Emperor is denounced as "the great Antichrist of the north," and from whose rule, when once it includes Italy, is predicted "a hideous persecution and calamity, such as the Church has never yet hardly witnessed." The other enemies of the Papal see, besides its own insurgent subjects, are said to be England and France, and the following is a summary account of its alleged position at the present moment:—"Besides, then, the local and social convulsions of Italy, we have hanging over the Holy See, first, the armed Protectorate of Austria; secondly, the efforts of Russia to gain, at least, so much influence in Rome as shall prevent the publication of unpleasant documents; thirdly, the endeavors of England to cajole the Pope into putting the screw (spiritual) upon his too ardent subjects in Ireland; and, fourthly, the endeavors of France to secure the same advantage against the Catholic subjects of that kingdom. The Pope, unable to uphold his temporal dominion without Austrian bayonets, and the three most powerful cabinets of Europe applying all their craft and force to compel his Holiness to abuse his spiritual power to the common injury of Christendom! Luckily, the hand of God has carried the Church through as great dangers as the present, and has promised to carry her through all dangers, otherwise we should say that this was no very pleasant prospect."

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE SIR EDMUND NAGLE. When a young man, travelling in a post-chaise up Shooter's-hill, a highwayman rode up, presented a pistol into the window, and demanded his money or his life. Sir Edmund, then a very athletic man, seized the arm of the ruffian, twisted the pistol from it, dragged him through the window, and, placing him besides him to keep him quiet, ordered the post-boy to drive on. The humble supplications of the highwayman were answered with, "Be easy, boy, boy, be easy; I wont hurt ye." Still the conscience-stricken robber kept pleading, till, at length, the chaise reached the Captain's lodgings, when he hauled the fellow out of the coach, walked up to the garret, and locked themselves in. He then took off his own coat, and said, "Now, sir, I neither mean to hang ye or hurt ye, but I'll just give you a broth of a boating;" which, having accomplished, he opened the door, bade the robber be off, and the next time he stopped a coach, to rap at the window, and ask if Pat Nagle was within, before he ventured to poke his pistol into it.

BERNADOTTE. One of those curious coincidences which sometimes occur in life merits to be remarked in the career of Bernadotte, the late King of Sweden. Joseph Bonaparte and he married two sisters of the name of Clary. The former was the author of an unsuccessful novel, called "Moira," the hero of which is called Oscar. Madame Bernadotte called her son Oscar, a name taken from the Scandinavian mythology, with the intention of paying a compliment to her brother-in-law. Another circumstance not less curious relates to Bernadotte's livery. Napoleon, on his accession to power, recommended all the dignitaries of his court to choose arms and liveries. Bernadotte adopted jonquil and sky blue, which are the national colours of Sweden.

Advertisements.

TO THE OWNERS OF LEAKY ROOFS.

THE AMERICA 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 Casks of 330 lbs. each.
June 20th, 1844.

TO LET.

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

NOTICE.

MESSRS. Bostick and Junior, respectfully acquaint their friends and the public, that they have recently received at their Furniture Store, 121 Calle de la Federacion, Mahogany Rocking Chairs, and others of the same material, Rocking Chairs of the ordinary class, Imitation Rosewood Chairs, and American Bird-eye Maple Chairs. Messrs. B. & J. have mahogany veneers for sale. Orders in their line of business, executed in the first style, with promptitude, and at moderate charges.

JUST PUBLISHED.

FIRST Principles of Vocal Music, containing Tables, Scales and Examples with explanations, and a few Practical Lessons in Solmization; designed for the use of Schools. For sale at the Office of the Mercantile Gazette.

Marine Railway at St. THOMAS.

A COMPANY was formed three years since in the Danish Island 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 power, 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 skillful 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, 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.

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, Trowers and Caps, warranted to keep out rain For sale at No. 51, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

A ROOM to be let answerable for a Counting Office, in an English family at Calle Reconquista, No. 17.

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.

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.

MR. JOSEPH THOMAS successor to Mr. Price in the London Hotel, Calle 25 de Mayo, respectfully begs leave to inform the public that he will have mock turtle soup prepared every day from 12 to 4 o'clock, and the mechanics' dinner at the usual time.

Mutton pies in the evening at supper time, and also dinners sent out according to order.
Buenos Ayres, June 25th, 1844.

"Pictorial Times"

OF 10th and 24th February and 16th March 1844. "The Peoples' Gallery of Engravings," part 1st. The person or persons who have taken the above from the Commercial Room, are requested to return them.

TREES & PLANTS.

1000 Orange trees of the best Brazil plants, of various ages, some of which are now giving fruit. 500 Lemon trees of the same ages and description; the above trees will be sold at the low prices of from \$10 to \$50 each.

Also a large supply of Pears, Apples, Peaches and Cherries which have been engrained. These above trees were planted under the care of the late Andrew Thorncliffe, who was well known for his great care and attention, regardless of expense and labour, in procuring the choicest trees, plants and flowers from almost every quarter of the globe. In consequence of the Quinta being now so much crowded with plants and trees of every quality, they are now offered for sale at less than one half their former rates and present value. There are also on the above Quinta, where the late Mr. Thorncliffe resided, trees, plants and flowers of almost every description for sale, which are too good to enumerate. Purchasers will call at the first Quinta passing the Recoleta along the River, or apply at the Calle de la Piedra, No. 113.

The India Masrus, a tree valuable for the Camp, as it unites great rapidity of growth, together with fine shelter and durable wood. \$2 each by the hundred trees.

AT PALMOUTH.

April 12..Hamburg barque Diana, Ehlers, hence 5th February, and proceeded for Antwerp.

13..H. B. M's. packet Linnet, from Rio Janeiro 28th February, with the mail of the packet Spider, hence 18th January.

20..Danish ship Cybele, Bock, hence 7th February.

The schooner Wanderer of New York, Brandon Master, from Rio Grande for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, went on shore a short time since, about 20 leagues south of Rio Grande... Part of the cargo saved.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 29th... Wind E. Rain.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Ninfá del Plata, Santiago Antonio Barbaro, from Montevideo 27th inst., to order with 106 passengers.

Sardinian packet brigantine Lusitano, Bartolomeo Dassory, from Montevideo 28th inst., to Llavallol & Sons, with 102 passengers.

National polacre Trinidad, 95 tons, Ambrosio Ordán, from the Buceo, 27th inst. with produce to order.

British brigantine Navigator, 145 tons, John Lefevre, from Liverpool 25th April, with general cargo to Brownell, Stegmann, & Co.

British brig Thomas Leech, 188 tons, Edward Golding, from Liverpool 25th April, with general cargo, to Anderson, Weller, & Co.,

Danish brig Catharine, 202 tons, M. A. Andersen, from Hamburg 3rd April, Montevideo 28th inst., with general cargo to John Jacob Kick & Co.

Spanish polacre Antilla, 108 tons, Geronimo Millet, from the Buceo 27th inst., with produce to order.

French barque Tourville, 306 tons, Aimable Bonzám, from Parnagua 28th April, Montevideo 25th inst., with part cargo to Zumaran and Tressera.

Oriental schooner Suerte, 14 tons, Santiago Rottondo, from Colonia 28th inst., with produce to order.

Sailed, National schooner Lucinda, Jose Romero, for the Buceo, despatched by Charles R Horne, with merchandise.

June 30th... Wind N. hazy.

Arrived, American barque Plata, 263 tons, Joseph Michaels, from Philadelphia 25th March, Montevideo 29th inst., with part cargo to Moss and Purdon.

French brig Ave Maria, 183 tons, Bautreche, from Havre de Grace 17th March, Montevideo 28th inst, with part cargo to Mosca, Dunoyer and Vanni.

Sardinian Zumaca Misericordia, 39 tons Miguel Antonio Baba, from Monte video 29th May, Buceo 28th inst. Pietranera, Piaggio, & Co. with produce.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Giove, Juan Bautista Chiozza, for Brazil, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, with 1800 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian brig Cesar, Pedro Viale, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2500 quintals jerked beef.

July 1st... Wind N. hazy.

Arrived, British schooner Unicorn, 136 tons, Philip Tousel, from Lisbon 25th April, Montevideo 30th ult., with salt to A. C. Santamaria, Lilambi and Cambaceres.

National schooner Galga, from the Buceo 29th ult., with produce.

July 2nd... Wind S.

Arrived, Danish brigantine Niels Gylding, 91 tons, J. P. Wold, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., with sugar &c. to Charles R. Horne.

Austrian polacre Mina, 121 tons, Marco Iccasoviche, from the Buceo 30th ult., to Rizzo & Rosa, with produce.

Sailed, National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 tons, Captain John Thorne, for the Buceo, having under her convoy the National schooner Maria Teresa, Juan B. Celli, with government stores, &c. for the army.

American brigantine Emma, Edward Smith, for Montevideo and Santos, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co. in ballast.

Passengers for Montevideo, Mr. A. Dreyer & others.

July 3rd... Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, National brigantine Corsario, 148 tons, Antonio Banovich, from the Buceo 1st inst., to Rizzo and Ross, with produce.

Spanish barque Union Compostelana, 136 tons, Pedro Ferreyros, from Carril Galicia 22nd April, to Llavallol & Sons, with 132 emigrants.

July 4th... Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schooner Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Justus Oxenham, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., arrived at Montevideo 2nd inst., sailed thence 3rd, with the mail of the packet Petrel, from Falmouth 10th May.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo. Don Florencio Varela and Son.

Thence to Buenos Ayres. Don Estevan Francischelli.

From Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, Robert McLean Esq. and Lady.

Swedish brig Svea, 250 tons, C. E. Olson, from Hamburg 5th May, Montevideo 3rd inst., with general cargo to Thode, & Co.

British barque Amy, 232 tons, John D. Dixon, from Cadiz 12th May, Montevideo 3rd inst., with salt to Bertram, Le Breton and Delisle.

Sardinian polacre Mariquita, 159 tons, Ambrosio Bacaro, from Genoa 6th March, Montevideo 3rd inst., with part cargo to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.

Brazilian brigantine Caboclo, 104 tons, José Mariano de Bergas, from Parnagua 6th ult., with yerba to Juan Balbino Soriano.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Cayetano Duran, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Antonio Lopez, with passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Pablo Carvallo, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Zumaran and Tressera, with passengers.

American barque Colonel Howard 332 tons, S. H. G. Prentiss, from Baltimore 31st March, Montevideo 3rd inst. with part cargo to Zimmerman Frazier & Co.

Sailed, British barque Ferris, Henry Battersfield, for Coast of Africa; despatched by John Best and Brothers, in ballast.

July 5th... Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, A brig Sailed, French brig Alphonse, A. Lecote, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton and Delisle, with 4173 dry ox hides, 657 salted do. 4000 ox horns, 113 bales with 3000 arrobas wool, 15 do. with 450 arrobas hair, 2 do. with 50 arrobas ostrich feathers, 120 empty hide sacks.

DIED.

At his father's house, Edinburg, on the 19th April, aged 24, Robert Fair, Esq. M. D. a young man of great promise in his profession, and highly esteemed for his many endearing qualities.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE 4TH ON JULY.—This anniversary on the 4th inst. was duly observed in Buenos Ayres. The flag of the United States was displayed at the Consulate of that nation, and on board of the American vessels in port, and at 1 P. M. a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Fort. There was also, the usual public dinner at Palmer's and several private dinner parties.

The 4th of July is also the anniversary of the birth day of H. M. Oscar 1st., King of Sweden and Norway, who on the 4th inst., completed his 45th year, he having been born in 1799. The Swedish brig Christian, in the Inner Roads, was very tastefully dressed out upon the occasion.

We received by H. B. M's. packet Cockatrice, London papers to 8th May, and Paris to the 6th. They do not contain any very important intelligence; the sentence upon Mr. Daniel O'Connell, &c., had been deferred until "next term."

Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

MR. TENKER, Professor of Surgical Dentistry, has removed from Mr. Palmer's Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 40. to the alios No. 21, Calle de Cangallo, a few doors above the old Theatre, and on the same side of the street, between Calle de la Paz and Cathedral, where he now has convenience suitable for his profession—His room has a separate entrance and so situated that no one will be liable to interruption during any operations—and where he would be happy to see his friends and all those requiring his professional services—His preparations to benefit the teeth, cleanse the mouth and remove the tartar that accumulates so fast in the teeth in this country, and prevent its further accumulation, also very superior powder that preserves and cleanses the teeth, he has for sale all of which will be noticed in a future Advertisement. He has also Mons. Chabert, the Fire King's remedy for the tooth ache so celebrated in Europe and the United States and possessed by him alone in South America.

For Boston.

THE superior fast sailing copper fastened and coppered brig "JUNIOR" on or about the 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to MESSRS BUNGE, HUTZ & Co.

Mons. A. L. Aiker, DENTIST.

THE Subscriber from the Cities of New York and Rio Janeiro who is extensively known as a scientific operator on the Teeth, and approved by the Tribunal of Medicine of this Capital, continues his practice at his office, No. 15 Calle de Representantes.

From long experience, mechanical and practical, he can make most perfect sets of artificial teeth of the best and most approved materials, and he applies them on the modern principle, with the greatest ease, any number from one tooth to a complete set.

Mr. Aiker begs leave to inform the public further, that he is not limited in his professional skill to the application of artificial teeth, but will undertake and perform with credit to himself, and gratification to his patients, all operations belonging to his profession, and warranted at moderate prices. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PORTRAITS!

A FEW beautifully executed copies of Robert Burns the Ayrshire Bard's Portrait; also of Burns's Monument for sale at Stoddard's shop, No. 54 Calle de la Universidad, fronting the College Church.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 5th inst.

British.....	20
American.....	11
French.....	5
Spanish.....	10
Sardinian.....	8
Brazilian.....	7
Hamburg.....	3
Swedish.....	2
Danish.....	5
Prussian.....	1
Bremen.....	2
Austrian.....	1
	70

THE WEATHER has been changeable this week and at times unseasonably warm.

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

Saturday.....	48
Sunday.....	58
Monday.....	68
Tuesday.....	58
Wednesday.....	50
Thursday.....	52
Friday.....	50

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish.....	219 a 220	each
Do. Patriot.....	219 a 219 1/2	do.
Plata macquina.....	121 a 13	do for 1000
Dollars, Spanish.....	131 a 131	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patagonas.....	121 a 131	do do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	65 a 66	do per cent.
Exchange on England.....	31 a 31 1/2	per dol.
Do. France.....	39 a 39 1/2	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	131 a 147	per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	131 a 134	do do.
Do. United States.....	121 a 131	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld. & Garmy	54 a 56	do. per panda
Do. France.....	48 a 49	do.
Do. North America.....	44 a 46	do.
Do. Spain.....	56 a 57	do.
Do salted.....	38 a 50	do.
Do. Horse.....	16 a 18	do. each
Calf skins.....	52 a 54	per panda
Sheep skins, common.....	23 a 30	per dozen.
Do. fine.....	24 a 35	do.
Deer skins.....	10 a 12	do.
Goat skins.....	35 a 36	do.
Nutrin skins.....	7 a 7	dol. per lb.
Chinchilli skins.....	60 a 60	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	29 a 30	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	32 a 35	do.
Do. long.....	70 a 75	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	23 a 28	do.
Do. picked.....	36 a 38	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	38 a 40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15 a 35	do.
Tallow, pure.....	23 a 24	do.
Do. raw.....	10 a 11	do.
Do. with grease.....	15 a 16	do.
Jerked beef.....	18 a 25	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	150 a 250	per thousand
Do. Ox.....	380 a 450	do.
Shin bones.....	60 a 90	do.
Hide cuttings.....	32 a 34	per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white.....	15 a 18	per lb.
Do. black.....	10 a 12	do.
Salted tongues.....	8 a 16	per dozen
Salt, on board.....	17 a 18	per fanega
Discount.....	11 a 11 1/2	pr. ct. pr month

The highest price of Doubletons during the week 219 1/2 dollars
The lowest price 219 dollars
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 13-16 pence. The lowest do. 31 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor