

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 935]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 20th, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

The last papers from Montevideo are rather barren of intelligence, if we except the fulsome and fallacious details they contain of Rivera's operations. The occupation of the town of Salto by one of his marauding parties is represented as a great achievement, though they had only been able to hold it for a few days; and for the hundredth time the Montevideo garrison is told that Frutos is coming to its relief, though he has prudently postponed the attempt to September next. Rivera's robberies of cattle on the frontiers are frankly avowed, and a hope is even held out of pecuniary assistance from him, from the sale of stolen property in the territory of Rio Grande, which appears to be connived at, if not openly tolerated, by the Brazilian authorities, notwithstanding the professions of rigid neutrality on which the Imperial government has so profusely dealt. Still we are inclined to believe that these indications of the existence of a Machiavelian tendency in the councils of the Empire will speedily vanish before the general display of all its energies definitively to assert the candour and rectitude of its policy, in its relations with the States of the River Plate.

The latest bulletin from the besieging army is dated the 4th inst. In the preceding fortnight 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant and 50 Privates and civilians had come over from the town. The Italian officers, whose defection we noticed in our last, had published manifestoes replete with curious details respecting the infamous conduct of Garibaldi and the other leaders of the rebel faction.

From the "Gaceta" of 16th inst.

In the London *Illustrated Polytechnic Review* of April last we find the article we now copy, preceded by a portrait of General Rosas—though very unlike the animated and agreeable physiognomy of the latter. Its enlightened author adds remarks of his own to some fragments of the productions of the *Archivo Americano* taken from the series of articles published by that respectable journal. In midst of the discernment and impartiality he evinces, it is painful to observe that he labours under the unfounded prepossession which ascribes a sanguinary character to the Spanish nation, and makes it extensive to the South Americans as heirs to the defects of the mother country. This prejudice which owes its prevalence, especially since the days of Reynal, to some writers of parts more brilliant than solid, is unwarranted by reason or history, and least of all with respect to the South Americans whose civil wars and strifes have been exempt from those bloody episodes which have afflicted Europe. Indeed, if a comparison be made with what has taken place in England, in France and in Italy, in proportion to the population, and without going farther back than the events of the last century and those of our own times, it will be readily perceived that a similar prepossession, equally ungrounded, might be formed in regard to the national character of those countries, and in general of all Europe.

The number of celebrated writers who have indulged in, with respect to England, the same mistaken criticism which the intelligent editor of the *Polytechnic Review* applies to Spain and the South Americans is not a few; and there is no nation absolutely free from these harsh judgments.

The author of the article gives an erroneous extension, in the Rio de la Plata, to the habits of a class of people to be found in all countries, and certainly undistinguished in any for a refined compassion for the brute creation; inasmuch as their business is to slaughter for the public consumption. If the danger of the transition from killing cattle to killing men existed, the evil would be common to a great many countries, and in order to remedy it it would become necessary to revive a curious sect of antiquity.—It is surely indiscreet to arraign the South Americans on no better grounds than these.

Happily there is no revolting anomaly to be met with in our country, nor does there exist any terrible club or tribunal threatening men's lives for political opinions as the *Archivo Americano* has correctly stated. The few, and highly reprobated excesses, occurred during periods of great danger and immense public excitement, and were repressed by the authority; and the victims do not reach forty, whereas in the commotions of Europe they have been reckoned by thousands. These crimes, too few in number to warrant the imputation of a cruel character to a nation, have been besides independent of the will of the government, as is remarked by the *Polytechnic Review*, and have been severely punished by it in every possible case during these agitated circumstances. Through this efficient repression their progress was arrested, despite the mimical instigation actively employed; and the sway of public authority has been ever since solidly secured.

If what the ruthless Unitarians have denominated *Mazorca*—for the name is the invention of the Editor of the *Nacional* of Montevideo, in some abominable verses he composed in 1835—were one of those secret societies whose crimes and cruelties afflict with impunity some European States, and actually existed in the Argentine Confederation, it would be grievous evil of which deplorable examples are not wanting in other countries. But fortunately it does not exist; nor would it be tolerated. The public assembling of citizens, mentioned by the *Archivo*; was not only temporary during the danger of the State, but also a firm guarantee of order. The execrable excesses which the ruthless Unitarians ascribe to it, under the name coined by themselves of *Mazorca*, were not signalized by a melancholly duration or an appalling number. With the terrific crisis those acts of vengeance passed away, which had been artfully excited by the enemies of the State, and punished with exemplary severity by the government, by the infliction of the last penalty on the perpetrators. This dreadful evil of all national commotions is an exceptional situation; and we might cite fatal cases which have afflicted the nations of Europe, friends to the Republic, were it useful or necessary to recall to mind their misfortunes and awaken painful recollections.

These scenes of great political convulsions are written in prominent characters of blood in the annals of all civilized nations. In our case an immensity of blood would have flowed in the by-gone commotions, if the government had adopted an indifferent or pusillanimous policy; and history would record of the people of the Rio de la Plata those awful events which it relates of other countries, which, notwithstanding, are the pioneers of the world in the march of civilization and freedom.

The *Gaceta* of 12th inst., contains full details of the proceedings at the Church of *La Merced*, on the 10th inst., upon the occasion of the assembling in that Temple of the female schools under the charge of the Beneficent Society, with the names &c., of the scholars to whom premiums were awarded. The Presidentess of the Society on opening the business of the day, said, that the war brought upon the country by the detestable Unitarians had prevented the Chief of the State, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, from affording those supplies to the Society, which he was wont in other times so liberally to bestow, but that all strife, having, through his sage counsels, ceased in the Confederation and being likely soon to cease in the neighbouring State, the last asylum of the vandal unitarians, there was every expectation of the return of that pecuniary aid, which would enable the Society to give greater extension to their labours.

The concluding address of the Presidentess was as follows:

"Ladies,—Our expectations have been fully realised. The happy results produced in the young Argentine females of the establishments appertaining to this Society, by giving them a federal, industrious, moral, and christian education, have been clearly demonstrated and it is highly gratifying to reward their assiduity.

"It is also most gratifying to observe their attentions to their studies adhesion to the sacred cause of Federation, respect for their Preceptoresses, and love and gratitude to their eminent protector H. E. the Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

Under his paternal auspices, these seminaries will attain the highest degree of splendour, and the destinies and prosperity of the country will be established on a firm basis.

"Ladies. The ceremony of awarding the premiums is concluded."

The attendance to witness these interesting proceedings was numerous in the extreme. The Minister of Finance presided, representing upon the occasion the person of H. E. the Governor of the Province. The National Anthem was sung, and selections of music were performed on the piano by amateurs, during the adjudication of the rewards. The band of the Guardia Argentina was also in attendance, and played various pieces of music.

A deputation consisting of the Señoras Doña Pascuala Belaustegui de Araña and Doña Agustina Rosas de Mancilla, proceeded to the Fort in order to compliment the Minister of Finance as representative of the person of H. E. the Governor. The deputation congratulated H. E. on the glories acquired by the Argentine Confederation in putting down the infamous Unitarians, and expressed their gratitude to the Supreme Chief of the State, for the protection he had ever dispensed to the establishments of education appertaining to the Beneficent Society.

Advertisements.

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. Price \$10.

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.

"Pictorial Times"

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

REMOVAL.

MR. TENKER, Professor of Surgeon Dentistry, has removed (from Mr. Palmer's Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 40.) to the alioz No. 31, 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 cleans 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.

Mons. A. L. Alker, 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 the 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. Alker 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' Monument for sale at J. Stoen's shop, No. 54 Calle de la Universidad, fronting the College Church.

For New York.

The remarkably fast sailing, first class, coppered and copper fastened Argentine Barque

"SURENA,"
(313 tons per register.)

JAMES W. GOODRICH, Master,

WILL have quick despatch, and has room for a part of her cargo on freight at moderate rates.—She has the excellent accommodations for passengers, who will do well to avail themselves of so superior a conveyance. For freight or passage, apply to her owner Mr. Nelson Hartwig, or to

CHARLES R. HORNE,

Licensed Ship Broker, Paz 51.

JANE WILSON

Miliner & Dress Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has commenced the above business at No. 111 Calle 25 de Mayo, where she hopes by paying every possible attention, to be favoured with a portion of public support. Buenos Ayres, July 11, 1844.

SELLING OFF

At No. 35, Calle de Cangallo

The remaining stock of
WINTER GOODS.

CONSISTING of gentlemen's morning gowns, velvet, satin and silk waistcoats, pantaloons, woollen jackets, worsted and woollen socks and stockings, merino shirts and pantaloons, ladies' listen shoes, gentlemen's linen and cotton shirts, silk handkerchiefs, cravats, stocks, gloves, braces, cloth and hair brushes, boots, shoes and slippers of all classes, men and boy's hats and caps of all descriptions, bed rugs, blankets, fancy hearth rugs, and various other articles selling off at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. Bostick and Junor 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 vauers for sale. Orders in their line of business executed in the first style, with promptitude, and at moderate charges.

THE UNDERSIGNED requests all who have any claims against him, to call and receive their pay.

M. PARKER.

Calle de la Paz, No. 24.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

The "Mulato" was again performed on Saturday evening last. This play is popular in Buenos Ayres, from the energetic acting of Señor Benito Ximeno, who both in person and feeling has entirely identified himself with the character of the Mulatto. His reproaches to his father for having abandoned and sold him for a slave, were delivered with good effect and elicited a round of applause.

Two duets, one serious, (*Amor possente nune, from Rossini's opera of Armide*) the other comic were sung by Señor Rafael Lucci and his daughter the Señorita Doña Carmen, and a *graciosa Modinha en brasileiro* by the Señorita Doña Manuela Cayetana Lucci, her first appearance. The Señor sings with taste, Doña Carmen has a very powerful voice, and Doña Manuela Cayetana, warbled, certainly with infinitely less power, but with more sweetness and so archly, that she was encored in the Modinha.

The orchestra accompanied the vocalists in the most effective manner and also performed the overture to the *Gazza Ladra*.

The house was fully, and we may add, fashionably attended. The boxes were almost entirely occupied by ladies, and the performances closed amid considerable applause.

Altogether, one could not but feel gratified at the vocal efforts of the evening, they in some degree reminded us of other times when the Theatre of Buenos Ayres had an excellent operatic company, and indeed, we are persuaded that if such was again the case, it would meet with every encouragement both from native and foreigner. That great portion of the public who take little interest in merely hearing a song or a duet, would attend in crowds at full opera.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The dramatic representations continue as usual at this Theatre. Doña Matilda Diaz, after sojourning six years in Montevideo, has again joined this company. We have not seen her since her reappearance on these boards.

CIRCUS (RETIRO GARDENS).

This place of amusement is open as heretofore and we believe is well attended.

A recent number of the "Graham's Town Journal," Cape of Good Hope, contains the following:

At this season of the year it is alike pleasing and encouraging to see the arrival daily at Graham's Town of wagons from the country laden with bales of Wool for the English market. And we may well congratulate our fellow-Colonists, not merely upon the steady, but also upon the rapid progress which is making in this important branch of our domestic economy. Let what will be said upon the subject of the wealth of nations by political economists, we may safely take it as an axiom that the essential welfare of a country is dependent upon its productive industry, and hence it follows that no government discharges its duty aright which does not by every possible means promote the agriculture and general commerce of that state whose affairs it is called to administer. Nor is this, be it ever borne in mind, a negative duty; on the contrary, it is one which calls for the most active measures and for unceasing vigilance on the part both of the Legislature and Executive. The best and strongest proofs of good government being those which consist in the promotion of industry; in the encouragement and protection of all engaged in rural pursuits; in the removal of all unnecessary burdens from agriculture and commerce, and in affording the greatest facilities to the exercise of every pursuit which tends to the creation of national wealth and to the general improvement of the country at large.

It is very satisfactory to know that in the important article of Wool our farmers have, in spite of numerous drawbacks, made the most encouraging progress. In 1841 the quantity of Wool exported from this province was 610,778 lbs. in 1842 it was 905,636 lbs. being an increase of fifty per cent in one year. This season we have good reason to believe that the quantity which will be shipped from Port Elizabeth will not be far short of 1,000,000 lbs. producing for this article of raw produce alone, at 1s. per lb., the large sum of £75,000. In 1821, the first year of this Settlement, the total amount of Exports of every kind from the Eastern Province was £1,500—in 1825 £5,200, in 1830 £24,438. It follows, therefore, that they now reach three that amount in the article of Wool alone, showing a rate of increase which may be advantageously compared with the most favored possession of the British crown.

This is a subject which cannot be too constantly kept before the public, nor too forcibly dwelt upon, and especially when we reflect that the resources of this country are almost unbounded. In the article of manufacturing wool our farmers have succeeded very far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine; but there are doubtless many other pursuits which might be entered upon with equal advantage, and that would if followed up with the same perseverance and spirit, be productive of an equally favorable result. There is no climate on the globe more favorable than this to the cultivation of the soil. There can be no doubt but many of the more valuable productions both of tropical and temperate climates might be raised here to advantage, and which would not only furnish employment to a very increased population, but also augment to an immense amount the value of our exports to the parent country. Amongst these may be enumerated the following.

Here, cotton, sugar, Silk, hemp and flax, olive oil, and Cochineal are mentioned. the latter as follows:—

COCHINEAL.—The Cactus (prickly pear,) upon which the cochineal insect feeds, abounds on many large districts of this Province. In some places it grows so rapidly as greatly to encumber the land. It thrives well on the most stony and sterile spots, and will endure intense drought.

A Correspondent has requested us to insert the following extract from an American paper.

At the College Hall last Saturday evening, Rev. Mr. Cook, of New York related the anecdote of a boy who was lately sent by his father to bring his rum jug from the barn. The boy went, took a long pole, put the further end in the handle of the jug, and thus carried it to his father: "What's the matter now, John?" said the father; "What's the meaning of all this?" "Why father," said the honest boy, "I signed the temperance pledge last Sunday, and they told me I must not touch, taste, or handle the accursed stuff any more, and so I thought I would take a pole."

So said the speaker, let us all resolve that we will keep it at the further end of the long pole, and we shall do well enough. If you must handle it, do it with a long pole.

OPENING OF TRAFALGAR-SQUARE. On Wednesday morning Trafalgar-square terrace was thrown open, and many availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of perambulating the area. The workmen have, however, not yet left, as the asphalt pavement is not completed, nor are the jets d'eau yet in play, although the basins have been charged with water for several days. The base of the Nelson column is still surrounded with a boarding, and part of the upper scaffolding still remains. In a few days the Equestrian Statue of George III. will be removed from its present site, facing Messrs. Ransom's to the vacant pedestal at the west end of the terrace in Trafalgar-square. The day for holding the grand nautical fête, at which several of the pensioners from Greenwich Hospital will be present, will be shortly appointed.

A LEAF FROM THE FUTURE "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF STATESMEN." BY LORD BROUGHAM. . . At this time (April, 1844) it was that two lieutenantcies of counties became vacant. Will it be believed, can it be conceived, imagined, entertained by the brain of any rational human being, that both these lieutenantcies were conferred on one man, Lord Lonsdale. And at this time there was a statesman, who, in addition to the inborn claims of a gigantic intellect, had a local claim upon at least one of these counties. Can it be believed that ministers were so treacherous, base, stupid, cross, and so ignominiously unmindful of the services of that great man, as to pass him over in silence, heaping an overflowing measure of honour upon, forsooth, Lord Lonsdale? Did they, after this, deserve the support of a man whose fame was cosmopolitan, whose vastitude of intellect, like the bow of Heaven, was many-coloured and spanned the earth? A man of such variety of accomplishments, of such intensity of purpose, that all civilised Europe stood bare-headed at the very thought of him? Yet this man—whose name I will not write, for it is as bright, lucent, and visible to men as are the stars of Heaven. This man had no lieutenantancy! Lest, however, there may be some unfortunate and darkened person who may not immediately recognise the exalted individual, so shamefully, so recklessly, so insultingly neglected, this much I will say of him. His name begins with a B. . . Punch.

The Prize Essay by Edward Baines, Jun. Esq., which recently appeared in the London "Atlas," addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., First Lord of the Treasury.—Has the following "INTRODUCTION."

"SIR.—It is impossible to reflect upon the alternations of prosperity and distress which the country has experienced since the general peace, without feeling it to be an object of high national importance to trace the causes of those vicissitudes. Manufactures, commerce, and agriculture have all undergone fluctuations between over-stimulated activity and the severest depression. Several times has the country passed through cycles presenting the same phenomena, with a striking correspondence both in the events themselves and in their relative sequence. Summer and winter are scarcely more opposite than the state of full-blown prosperity which is experienced in one part of the cycle, and that of pinching rigour and desolation in another.

"It cannot be supposed that these commercial revolutions are, like those of the seasons, in the order of nature. There is, indeed, a clear connexion between the productiveness of the seasons and the comforts of the population; but it remains to be seen whether Divine Providence has not furnished the means of compensating for the occasional inequalities in the distribution of its bounties, if man will but avail himself of it in humble imitation of the enlarged wisdom of the Creator. It is, however, of great moment to ascertain how far the trying changes in our trade and agriculture are dependent on natural causes or otherwise; and whether, supposing them to originate in natural causes, wise legislation might not discover natural remedies. If it were to be the result of our most careful inquiry that the distress proceeded exclusively from causes above human control, it would still be as unwise to endure them without searching for the appropriate remedy, as it would be to bear the cold without approaching a fire, or to suffer an ague without resorting to medicine. But if it should appear that the evils of the country are in any measure owing to erroneous legislation, we ought clearly to endeavour, by improving the laws, to find an antidote.

"I humbly conceive, Sir, that the frequency and severity of the distress which has been experienced in time of peace, by a country possessing advantages perhaps superior to any other in the world, are not creditable to our legislation. The country in whose councils you hold the chief place, has undoubtedly both natural resources and acquired advantages of the first order. It would be superfluous, but for the despondency which prolonged distress has produced in many minds, even to glance at the many and great advantages conferred by Nature on these islands, in a territory which, though not so extensive as some continental states, supports a population that may rank with the greatest nations, in a soil of more than average fertility, a temperate and healthful climate, a race of men naturally energetic and industrious, vast and accessible beds of coals and metals, abundant streams and falls of water, affording the means of internal navigation as well as of manufacturing industry, well-situated sea-ports, valuable fisheries, and a local position on the globe in the highest degree favorable to security, to maritime greatness, and to universal commerce. Among the acquired advantages of England must be reckoned a constitutional form of government, which combines the blessings of freedom with those of order, a military and naval power which leaves us nothing to fear except from its imprudent exercise, great advancement in the useful arts, in science, and in letters, vast capital accumulated through ages of internal tranquility and successful industry, manufacturing establishments of the greatest extent and with concentrated resources, numerous bodies of skillful workmen, a commerce which reaches every land, and is protected by the first navy in the world, and colonies which, though at undue and needless cost, largely feed our trade, and send, in exchange for our manufactures, the products of every climate and soil.

"Even the prolonged and destructive wars of the French revolution gave a signal advantage to our trade, though at an expense which will be felt by many generations. A few years before their commencement the most remarkable series of inventions and discoveries ever made, which altered all the processes of manufactures, and increased human power a hundred-fold, had their birth in England. It is the honourable distinction of your own ancestors to have largely aided in the establishment of these improved methods of manufacturing. The new inventions were not so far matured at the commencement of the war as to have been adopted in other countries; and the convulsions which followed had the effect of giving to England the almost exclusive possession of them for a quarter of a century.

"With so remarkable a combination of advantages, and with a political influence so extensive resulting from the successes of the war, England entered upon a period of peace which has now been of unusual duration. That some, nay, that much of the prosperity which might have been expected under these favorable circumstances has been realized, it would be ignorance and folly to deny. But it is notorious that there has been a serious drawback, in periods of very protracted distress, some times affecting one great interest in the nation, and sometimes other great interests. And now, after more than seven and twenty years of peace, the country is exhausted by a commercial depression of more than four years' continuance. It is, then, a matter of very high interest to discover, and clearly to mark, the causes of this often-renewed and severe distress; because, unless those causes should be ascertained, there can be no hope of finding an effectual cure, or of preventing the recurrence of the evil.

"In pursuing this inquiry, it will be desirable, first, to describe the features and adduce the evidence of the existing distress. If this should be correctly done, it will not be very difficult to specify the causes of the distress. And, having seen both its nature and its causes, we may then hope to find the remedies.

"There is no public man to whom this enquiry may be more properly addressed than yourself. The eminent station which you fill, the influence you possess in Parliament, the extensive knowledge you have acquired in a long official and public career, your great talents, your bold reformation of the tariff, and (to go back to an earlier period of your life) the honorable connexion of your name with the restoration of the currency, point you out as more likely than any other man to effect the improvements which are still needed in our commercial system. If the same statesman who was the instrument of restoring the currency from depreciation and uncertainty, and putting it upon the only solid basis, should in like manner rescue our commerce and agriculture from incessant fluctuation, and put them upon the only basis that can be fixed and durable, he would acquire a name that will be great in history, and would entitle himself to the lasting gratitude of his country.

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. | | | | |
| May 3 | Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson. | 300 | R. & J. Carlisle & Co. | Liverpool. |
| 6 | Brig Lady Charlotte Guest, J. Frazier. | 185 | Hughes & Brothers. | Great Britain. |
| 13 | Brig Amelia, John Teasdale. | 237 | Barbot & Orr. | London. |
| 27 | Brig Adina, John Ross Baxter. | 238 | Briscoe, Twyford & Co. | Cork or Falmouth. |
| June 1 | Brig T. H. Haviland, Samuel Thompson. | 257 | Brownell, Stegmann & Co. | London. |
| 4 | Brig Lady Mary, S. Stone. | 352 | Henry & George Dowse. | London. |
| 11 | Brigantine Clitus, Samuel C. Paddon. | 171 | Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle. | Exeter. |
| 11 | Brigantine Charles, George Gnilbert. | 115 | Brownell, Stegmann & Co. | Africa. |
| 12 | B. William McDougall, A. McDougall. | 170 | Rennie Macfarlane & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 13 | Brig Isabella, Samuel Herbert. | 221 | John Best & Brothers. | Liverpool. |
| 25 | Brig William Peile, Joseph Spott. | 251 | Santamaria, Lambl & Co. | London. |
| 25 | Brig Rancier, Matthew de Grey. | 251 | Brownell, Stegmann & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 29 | Brigantine Navigator, John Leffevre. | 145 | Anderson, Weller & Co. | London. |
| 29 | Brig Thomas Leech, Ed. Golding. | 188 | Santamaria, Lambl & Co. | London. |
| July 1 | Schooner Unicorn, Philip Tousel. | 136 | Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle. | Cork. |
| 4 | Brig Amy, John Dixon. | 232 | Santamaria, Lambl & Co. | Exeter. |
| 11 | Brig Paragon, George Dunn. | 212 | Henry & George Dowse. | London. |
| 12 | Brig Isabella, James Brown. | 230 | Parfane, Macfarlane & Co. | London. |
| 15 | Brig Bella Porteira, J. W. Pyott. | 238 | Gifford & Brothers. | London. |
| 15 | Brig Lotus, John Drinkwater. | 134 | Gifford & Brothers. | London. |
| American. | | | | |
| Sept. 13 | Barque Hobart, Collier. | 204 | Bunge, Hutz & Co. | Boston. |
| June 13 | Brig Junius, Henry Cogger. | 256 | Bunge, Hutz & Co. | Boston. |
| 25 | Brig Falco, John Carter. | 210 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Baltimore. |
| 30 | Barque La Plata, Joseph Michaels. | 213 | Moss & Purden. | Philadelphia. |
| July 4 | Bar. Col. Howard, S. H. G. Prentiss. | 332 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Baltimore. |
| 8 | Barque Bossuain, Joseph Emmerson. | 267 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Baltimore. |
| 8 | Brig America, William H. Smyley. | 208 | Daniel Gowland & Co. | Baltimore. |
| 15 | Brig Chancellor, Andrew Beauvais. | 277 | Francis Dominick. | New York. |
| 19 | Brig Moscow, Thomas C. Simpson. | 277 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | New York. |
| French. | | | | |
| June 25 | Brig Veloce, N. G. Pignonblanc. | 135 | Llavallo & Sons. | Havre de Grace. |
| 25 | Brig Fourville, A. Bonzani. | 306 | Zumaran & Treserra. | Havre de Grace. |
| 29 | Brig Ave Marie, Fautriche. | 183 | Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni. | Havre de Grace. |
| 1 | Brig Mexican, Henri Cabanne. | 285 | Marion Laplane. | Marseilles. |
| 11 | Brig Banares, Agustin Tavares. | 171 | Bartolomé Herand. | Marseilles. |
| 15 | Brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel. | 138 | Tomas Rousse. | Genoa. |
| Sardinian. | | | | |
| Jan. 20 | Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidanza. | 175 | Llavallo & Sons. | Genoa. |
| Apr. 23 | Pol. N. S. del Rosario, L. Corvelo. | 67 | Pietranera & Co. | Breco. |
| 29 | Pol. Maraquita, Ambrosio Baccaro. | 159 | Pietranera & Co. | Breco. |
| July 1 | Brig Bifrone, Cayetano Gazzolo. | 193 | Pietranera & Co. | Breco. |
| 11 | Polacre Niña, Francisco Reforzo. | 182 | Jacinto Caprin. | Breco. |
| 11 | B. N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocata icato. | 140 | Llavallo & Sons. | Havana. |
| Spanish. | | | | |
| May 6 | Brig Aquiles, Juan Requero. | 150 | Llavallo & Sons. | Havana. |
| 6 | Brig Arrogante Emilio, J. T. Sandelis. | 204 | Llavallo & Sons. | Havana. |
| 25 | Brig Vencedor, Juan Roses. | 150 | Llavallo & Sons. | Havana. |
| 25 | Brig Dos Amigos, Jayme Ferrer. | 110 | Llavallo & Sons. | Havana. |
| 25 | Brig Leon, Julian Ibarra. | 160 | Zumaran & Treserra. | Bilbao. |
| June 4 | Brig Cacique, B. Aulrich. | 152 | Pedro Antonio Sanchez. | Cadix. |
| 5 | Brig America, Gerardo Maristany. | 145 | Garque Ochoa & Co. | Havana. |
| 29 | Polacre Antilla, Gerommo Millet. | 118 | Llavallo & Sons. | Havana. |
| July 3 | Brig Union, Ferroyros. | 136 | Llavallo & Sons. | Corua. |
| Brazilian. | | | | |
| June 11 | Brig. Espectador, José C. V. Silva. | 150 | José Pereira Carneiro & Co. | Brazil. |
| 19 | Brig Pensamiento, Manuel M. Mergu. | 320 | Manuel Acevedo Ramos. | do. |
| 19 | Brig Rufina, José Ferreira de Arango. | 180 | Manuel S. Monteiro. | do. |
| July 5 | Brig Independente, J. F. X. Ferreira. | 185 | Pereira & Meyrelles. | do. |
| 11 | Brigantine Flinto, I. Abreu. | 170 | Pereira & Meyrelles. | do. |
| 15 | Brig Licia, Joaquin F. Santos. | 170 | Pereira & Meyrelles. | do. |
| Swedish. | | | | |
| June 4 | Brig Christian, C. V. Diedrich. | 250 | Thode & Co. | Hamburg. |
| 6 | Brig Sven, C. E. Olsen. | 250 | Thode & Co. | Hamburg. |
| Danish. | | | | |
| June 8 | Br. Sarah & Johanna, J. W. Wittusen. | 186 | Thode & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 29 | Brig Catherine, M. A. Anderson. | 202 | J. J. Klick & Co. | Hav. |
| July 2 | Schooner Niels Gylding, J. P. Wold. | 91 | Charles R. Horne. | Havann. |
| 11 | Brig Henriette Sophie, F. Moller. | 217 | Thode & Co. | Antwerp. |
| 16 | Ship Ospra, J. J. Huidt. | 200 | Mohr, Ludovici & Co. | Antwerp. |
| Hamburg. | | | | |
| Apr. 17 | Brigque Lanra & Louisa, C. H. Marks. | 300 | Thode & Co. | Falmouth. |
| June 9 | Brig Alwina, John Both. | 150 | Bunge, Hutz & Co. | Falmouth. |
| 19 | Brig Charlotte, John Bestmann. | 120 | Lewis Winter. | New York. |
| Bremen. | | | | |
| June 2 | Brigantine Delta, Daniel D. Spillo. | 130 | Dickson & Co. | Bremer. |
| 3 | Brig Luisa Cesar, Martin Wenke. | 120 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Havana. |
| Austrian. | | | | |
| 2 | Polacre Mina, Marco Iccasovich. | 121 | Risso & Ross. | Havana. |

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
BRITISH.—Packet Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elworthy Pym, Commander.
Packet Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Justus Oxenham, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Sailed, on the night of the 12th inst., British barque Waterville, James Mills, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders to a port in Great Britain, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann, & Co., with 9770 salted ox hides, 17,000 bones.

July 13th... Wind N.
Arrived, British hired schooner Iberia, (Tender,) from Montevideo and Colonia.

Sailed, Danish brig Codan, H. Eckel, for Brazil, calling at Colonia to ballast, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra.

Spanish barque Bella Dolores, Juan Sandelis, for Coruña, despatched by Llavallo & Sons, with 1446 dry ox and cow hides, 2 bales with 20 quintals hide cuttings, 1 do. with 180 calf skins, 1 do. with 50 doz. stunk calf skins, 2004 quintals old copper and iron, 250 empty sacks.

Passengers... Senores Eugenio Arrillago and Salvador Lorenzana.

July 14th... Wind S. S. W.
Arrived, National schooner Mariana, 50 tons, Juan Bautista Scott, from the Buco, 12th inst., to Eduardo Freyer, with produce.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabaner, from the Buco 13th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with produce.

July 15th... Wind S. S. W.
Arrived, French brig Caroline, 138 tons, Antoine Mazel, from Cete 23rd April, with wine, &c., to Bartolome Herand.

American barque Chancellor, 277 tons, Andrew Beauvais, from New York 15th May, Montevideo 13th inst., with general cargo to Francis Dominick.

Brazilian brig Licia, 170 tons, Joaquin Ferreira de Santos, from Santos, 28th ult., with sugar to Sa. Pereirn and Meyrelles.

British brig Lotus, 134 tons, John Drinkwater, from Liverpool 11th April, with general cargo, to Gifford and Brothers.

British Brig Bella Portena, 238 tons, John William Pyott, from Liverpool 16th May, with general cargo to Parlane, Macalister, & Co. Passengers... Cabin... Messrs. John Gordon, Daniel Gifford and William Webster, and in the steerage 26—total 29.

Sailed, National brigantine Corsario, Antonio Banovich, for the Bucoo, despatched by Rizzo and Kosa, with merchandise.

National schooner Atrevida, Antonio Doder, for the Bucoo, despatched by Trifon and Lexica, with merchandise.

National schooner Agatha, Vicente Repeto, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio, & Co., with 2000 quintals jerked beef and 3 passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Pablo Carvallo, for Montevideo, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with passengers.

Danish schooner Anna, Peter Matzen, for Falmouth and the Continent, despatched by Mohr, Ludovici, & Co., with 4543 dry ox hides, 200 salted do.

American brig Quincey, Samuel P. Savage, for Boston, despatched by Bunge, Hutz, & Co. with 6749 dry ox and cow hides, 1900 salted do.

July 16th.—Wind N. Strong.

Arrived, Danish ship Ospra, 200 tons, J. J. Holdt, from Memel 2nd May, Montevideo 13th inst., with lumber to Mohr, Ludovici, & Co.

Sailed, French barque Universel, Louis Vuigner, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Mosca, Duoyer and Vanni, with 6665 dry ox hides, 2002 salted do., 4000 horns, 9 tiger skins, 20 pipes and 74 boxes with 1850 arrobas tallow, 120 bales with 3600 arrobas wool, 48 do. with 1440 arrobas hair, 3 do. with 80 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 25 arrobas ostrich feathers.

Passengers... The lady of Don Antonio Santamaria and 2 children, Madame Eugenia Robert, Messieurs Jules Doumont and Jean Bordenave.

Brazilian brig Ana Maria, Manuel Correa de Lima, for Parnagua, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 323 quintals jerked beef, 320 arrobas tallow, 350 fanegas salt.

National schooner Galga, José Merlin, for the Bucoo, despatched by her Captain with merchandise.

July 17th.—Wind N. hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Prussian brig Memphis, G. G. Hamman, for Bahia, despatched by Mohr, Ludovici, & Co. in ballast.

July 18th.—Wind N. foggy. Rain at night. Arrived, American barque Moscow, 277 tons, Thomas C. Simpson, from Boston 7th May, Montevideo 16th inst., with general cargo to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Cabouca, José Mariano de Bargas, for Parnagua, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 200 quintals jerked beef.

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

In sight, packet schooner Fame.

July 19th.—Wind S. S. W. foggy.

Arrived, American packet schooner Fame, George Baker, from Montevideo, 17th inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier, & Co. with passengers.

Sardinian packet brigantine Lusitano, Bartolome Dassory, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Llavallo and Sons with passengers.

A brig.

Sailed, British barque Pantaloon, James Candler, for London, despatched by Plowes, Atkinson, & Co. with 1019 dry ox hides, 4258 salted do., 15,000 bones, 176 pigs, 36 half, 39 quarter, 290 boxes, and 13 marquetas with 10,000 arrobas tallow, 77 bales with 2310 arrobas wool, 3 do. with 80 dozen sheep skins, 2 do. with 300 dozen nutria skins.

American barque Niagara, Stephen Hersey, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 222 bales with 1783 quintals hide cuttings, 206 do. with 6856 arrobas wool, 7 do. with 215 arrobas horse hair, 3 do. with 90 arrobas cow hair, and return cargo 546 bundles rattans.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT PHILADELPHIA.

May 14. American brig Jane, Pinckney, hence 21st March.

AT BOSTON.

May 11. Hamburg brig Penelope, Jepsen, hence 8th March.

American brig Odessa, Coffin, hence 8th February.

From the "Liverpool Times," (Liberal Journal) of 14th May.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE JUDGMENT IN THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

For some reason or other, the Irish judges were unable to come to a decision on the motion for a new trial, during the three days which elapsed between the close of the Attorney-General's speech and the close of the term, and they have therefore postponed their decision until another term. As this delay can only have arisen either from the existence of serious legal difficulties in the case, or from a division of opinion amongst the judges, it is not unlikely that the same circumstances which has produced the delay will prevent any decision when the courts reassemble. At all events, this difference of opinion must greatly strengthen the popular belief that the recent trials were not fairly conducted, and will also strengthen the counsel for the traversers in their application for permission to take the case by appeal before the House of Lords. After this equivocal evidence of doubt amongst the Irish judges, it would be a wise thing for Ministers to let the prosecution drop. They have succeeded in reducing the repeal agitation within very harmless limits, and they would be much more likely to put an end to it altogether by abandoning the prosecution than by pressing for punishment on a doubtful and suspicious conviction.

THE STATE TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, May 7.—The appearance of the Court this morning presented many of the features that made it so remarkable during the progress of the trial, when it was confided to the decision of the jury. Upon the judgment of the Court there did not rest the faint hope that had at one time been entertained by many as to the verdict of the jury. The curiosity now exhibited was to know how their lordships would rule the point of law, and then to learn what course the Crown would deem it right to pursue. To obtain some information the Court and its precincts were crowded; whilst the same order and the same excellent regulations of the police which prevailed at the trial were maintained. The curiosity of the public was not diminished by the knowledge of the fact, which soon transpired, that the judges had been in chamber before ten in the morning, and as the appearance of the junior judges was delayed much beyond the usual period, it began to be suspected there was some truth in the rumour that the judges were equally divided as to the motion for a new trial. Although Mr. Justice Burton was first on the bench, and seemed as calm as usual, it must be affirmed of his two seniors and juniors that they looked like persons who had been engaged in very serious, if not in angry controversy. The cheeks of Mr. Justice Perrin were dotted with two feverish spots of excitement, whilst Mr. Justice Crampton was ghostly pale, inhaled his breath heavily, and bit often and deeply his unquiet, trembling, nether lip. These were seated but a short time when the Chief Justice, the once blandly-smiling Chief Justice, took his seat, and as he gazed upon his brethren, the auditory before him, the Attorney-General (half dozing, half toying with the purple tape of his brief bag), upon the counsel for the traversers and the Crown, he looked sad and frowningly.

A motion of course was being heard, for it was junior day, when, without waiting for its conclusion,

The Chief Justice said, Mr. Attorney-General. The Attorney-General instantly rose.

The Chief Justice continued, Mr. Attorney-General, I am sorry to inform you that the Court find they cannot give judgment in the... (his Lordship paused for an instant)... in the case, until next term.

Scarcely were these words expressed, when the Attorney-General dropped as it were imperceptibly back into his seat... men gazed at each other and smiled... and then an universal rush took place from the Courts.

Advertisements.

Just Received

AN ASSORTMENT of strong American pegged boots and booties, which will be sold at moderate prices, by the pair, dozen, or box, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista.

Just Received

A. T. D. FLEMING'S No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a small assortment of black and coloured childrens English shoes. First sizes an elegant article.

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 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 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.

MR. A. H. DUCATEL from Baltimore, will find a letter on application at the United States Consulate at Buenos Ayres.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 19th inst.

| | |
|----------------|----|
| British..... | 21 |
| American..... | 9 |
| French..... | 6 |
| Spanish..... | 9 |
| Sardinian..... | 6 |
| Brazilian..... | 6 |
| Hamburg..... | 3 |
| Swedish..... | 2 |
| Danish..... | 5 |
| Bremen..... | 2 |
| Austrian..... | 1 |
| | 70 |

THE WEATHER continues fine, slight rain fell on Thursday night.

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

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Saturday..... | 59 |
| Sunday..... | 54 |
| Monday..... | 44 |
| Tuesday..... | 46 |
| Wednesday..... | 48 |
| Thursday..... | 50 |
| Friday..... | 54 |

PRICES CURRENT.

| | \$ | ¢ | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------------------|
| Doublons, Spanish..... | 219 | a 320 | each |
| Do. Patriot..... | 219 | a 220 | do. |
| Plata macquina..... | 124 | a 13 | do for one |
| Dollars, Spanish..... | 134 | a 131 | do each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patcoas..... | 124 | a 131 | do. |
| Six per cent Stock..... | 64 | a 65 | do. per cent. |
| Exchange on England..... | 34 | a 34 | per dol. |
| Do. France..... | 394 | a 40 | cent per dollar. |
| Do. Rio Janeiro..... | 134 | a 14 | per cent premium |
| Do. Montevideo..... | 134 | a 14 | do. do. |
| Do. United States..... | 124 | a 131 | per U.S. dol. |
| Hides, Ox, for Engld. & Gerny..... | 53 | a 54 | per pesada |
| Do. Franco..... | 46 | a 48 | do. |
| Do. North America..... | 46 | a 47 | do. |
| Do. Spain..... | 49 | a 50 | do. |
| Do salted..... | 38 | a 46 | do. |
| Do. Horse..... | 17 | a 18 | do. each |
| Calf skins..... | 52 | a 54 | per pesada. |
| Sheep skins, common..... | 30 | a 22 | per dozen. |
| Do. fine..... | 36 | a 38 | do. |
| Deer skins..... | 18 | a 13 | do. |
| Goat skins..... | 28 | a 30 | do. |
| Nutria skins..... | 6 | a 7 | dol. per lb. |
| Chinchilli skins..... | 60 | a 70 | dol. per dozen |
| Horse hair, short..... | 30 | a 32 | dol. per arroba |
| Do. mixed..... | 36 | a 40 | do. |
| Do. long..... | 80 | a 90 | do. |
| Wool, common, washed..... | 22 | a 28 | do. |
| Do. picked..... | 35 | a 40 | do. |
| Do. shorn from skins..... | 36 | a 42 | do. |
| Do. mestiza, dirty..... | 18 | a 32 | do. |
| Tallow, pure..... | 47 | a 22 | do. |
| Do. raw..... | 15 | a 11 | do. |
| Do. with grease..... | 15 | a 16 | do. |
| Jerked beef..... | 18 | a 24 | per quintal. |
| Horns, mixed..... | 150 | a 300 | per thousand |
| Do. Ox..... | 400 | a 500 | do. |
| Shin bones..... | 80 | a 85 | do. |
| Hide cuttings..... | 30 | a 32 | per 100 lbs |
| Ostrich feathers, white..... | 10 | a 12 | per lb. |
| Do. black..... | 9 | a 10 | do. |
| Salted tongues..... | 8 | a 12 | per dozen |
| Salt on board..... | 17 | a 18 | per fanega |
| Discount..... | 14 | a 14 | pr. ct. pr. month |

The highest price of Doublons during the week 320 dollars

The lowest price 219 dollars

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 34 pence. The lowest do. 31 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor