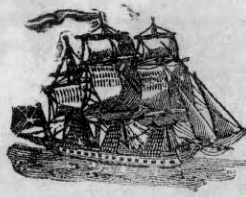


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS. VOL. XIX

No. 937]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

We have news of Paz's arrival at Rio Janeiro on the 16th ult. The fact of his being about to take passage from Montevideo for that destination was known some days previous, and produced considerable alarm among the mercantile community; in order to allay which the Government published in the semi-official paper *Jornal do Commercio* a declaration of its determination to adhere to the strictly neutral policy it had hitherto pursued in the affairs of the Rio de la Plata. The Government regarded Paz's abandonment of Montevideo as the sure forerunner of the fall of that town; and in this belief ordered three or four more vessels of war to proceed to this River in order to afford efficient protection to Brazilian subjects, and facilitate the removal of all persons wishing to take refuge in Brazil. These vessels have already arrived at Montevideo, and have orders, it is confidently stated, not to land or allow to be landed any of the Montevidean rebels at any point of the Brazilian Coast southward of Rio Janeiro.

The last bulletins from the besieging army represent the desertions from Montevideo to be still on the increase. During the ten days ending the 29th ult. the number amounts to 71, including Lieut. Col. Ciriaco Diazvelez, and 8 officers.

We understand that orders have been received at the Custom-house to clear out coasting vessels laden with merchandise for Paraguay; and to allow the reshipment of all flour and wheat now in bond, in coasting vessels bound to Santa-Fe, Entre-rios, Paraguay, and ports in the Oriental State not occupied by the enemy.

From the Gaceta Mercantil.

GENERAL ROSAS,

AND THE EVENTS OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

One styling himself a "British Resident" and a "Gentleman" has undertaken to refute in Montevideo Mr. Mallalieu's London Letter to Lord Aberdeen on the subject of the affairs of the Rio de la Plata, in another letter to the noble Earl, dedicated to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishops, Bishops, Dignitaries and Ministers of the Church of England and Scotland, and to all Christian Priests and Pastors of the United Kingdom.

In the absence of an intervention league it is proposed to stir up a religious crusade.

Every thing has its end; and this appeal to the Church gives an idea of the desperation with which the impious and cruel faction to which the author of this work of deception and falsehood belongs, view the approach of theirs.

His wish for intervention, war and bloodshed, has not been accomplished; and he is desirous of obtaining from Religion what has been denied by international justice and policy.

Horror for the war and the reprobation of its authors, the ruthless unitarians, and the foreigners who cruelly protract it, is not what he asks of the English Clergy. He feels no regret for the immense number of lives that would be lost in a war of European intervention in America, which would become endless and bloody,

to say nothing of the violation of the eternal precepts of justice which Religion teaches and propagates upon earth. Insensate that he is, he wishes the events of a portion of the world to revolve in a circle of blood; and never did Christian writer breathe a wish more impious and horrible.

Only a brief space will elapse ere the foreign statoracy erected in Montevideo to the scandal of civilization, will have expired; and perhaps before the echo of its ire resounds in England it will have disappeared for ever. But this very conviction of an approaching event, which will explain every thing that has been unknown to Europe in the question of La Plata, is a stimulus not to leave unanswered the last yells of imposture.

The author of these defamatory misrepresentations, when dedicating them to a high and respectable class, did not weigh all the gravity of the offence he offered it; nor reflect that the very learning and wisdom for which it is distinguished would cause it to view with abhorrence so many absurdities, revolting falsehoods, and atrocious calumnies as are contained in his party libel.

He is not a "British Resident" nor a "Gentleman," he who undertakes anonymously to discharge a commission of deceit and revenge. Any one that examines the texture of his style, his phraseology, and his quotations, will perceive that his pamphlet is a rather unworthy English version of what has been conceived and written in Spanish. Nor in the ideas will be found any peculiar art or originality beyond the succinct copying and turning into English of some articles of the *National* of Montevideo, written by a ruthless unitarian convicted of sacrilege. These are the facts, and this the witness carried before the tribunal of the English Clergy, in a cause in which political justice has already pronounced a sentence of condemnation.

On seeing such agency in a vile design, no one could, without self reproach, exclaim—"behold here a gentleman!" The most that he can lay claim to is to the character of an anonymous and false enemy. And in this quality, and with the most insolent falsehoods, to address men illustrious for their dignity and wisdom, and entitled by their character and learning to universal respect, requires the most consummate impudence.

What motive has impelled him to adopt this course... what interest has induced him unhesitatingly to waive every consideration in his rare anonymous appeal, it is not difficult to divine; for it is not the first essay of the kind... and certainly not the most felicitous... that has appeared in the political arena... nor will it be the last. Forseeing that this circumstance must alarm every dispassionate and impartial mind, he feigns that, like Junius, he is compelled to conceal his name, from apprehension of personal danger. This unasked for excuse becomes a charge of unblushing falsehood against him. He writes in Montevideo, and calls himself a "British Resident;" what, then, is he afraid of? Even were the policy of the Argentine Government under the administration of General Rosas, not so benevolent towards foreigners, and so upright in the fulfillment of the duties owed to friendly nations and their subjects, the risk of one who writes among his own people is not at all comprehensible. We are right, therefore, in assuming that, if in writing his disgusting libel he has been influenced by any personal and invidious interest, it can have been no other than the desire of serving the ruthless Unitarians, and bespeaking favour for his own cause. The frank avowal of such a motive could never have been made without endangering the entire accusation brought against General Rosas and causing the

failure of the whole defence of his enemies; and in this awkward situation he has chosen an anonymous and deceptive designation.

This first point decided, it behoves Europe to reflect whether it should listen exclusively to those who write from speculation, or sectarian fanaticism, atrocious libels, without any enquiry into the most public events, and in contradiction to all principle—whether it should rely on the faith of anonymous writers who, from a thousand motives, may depart from truth and justice... and whether it ought not seriously to examine with scrupulous impartiality the productions of individuals who commence their performance by concealing their names and feigning a national origin to which it is easy to see that they have no claim.

In this very deceit... too flimsy and malignant to warrant the speaking evil of a government established by the law and public voice of an independent country... may be discovered the sinister scheme of casting upon the British name, so compromised in the River Plate through the mischievous interference of Commodore Purvis and the English, all the hatred which such irritating obloquy must necessarily produce in the national mind. The tactics adopted by the ruthless unitarians in order to produce complications and misunderstandings with Europe, that may redound to the profit of their unpoplar and barbarous faction, completely coincide with these perverse artifices to delay by every means the attainment of peace and prevent the prosperity of all interests in the Rio de la Plata.

An honest and impartial writer has obviated a part of these difficulties, by laying before the British public the affairs of La Plata with the greatest truth and discernment. We must do justice to his zeal and intelligence, and to the deep interest he has evinced, for his country's benefit and the benefit of commerce in general, in dispelling fatal delusions or errors. Mr. Mallalieu, in his important letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdeen has neglected no means in order worthily to perform a task so becoming the enlightened and pacific press. But we must understand at the same time that passion and prejudice, whose voice was disregarded by a candid writer uninfluenced by any partisan views, have risen up with redoubled fury against one who, without any direct aim but in an effectual manner, deprives them of the benefit of their most cherished deceptions, the necessary consequence of an accurate knowledge of facts and of the triumph of principle.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 2nd inst.

British	17
American	10
French	6
Spanish	9
Sardinian	8
Brazilian	6
Hamburg	1
Swedish	2
Danish	4
Bremen	1
Austrian	1

65

THE WEATHER this week has been damp and foggy.

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

Saturday	54
Sunday	54
Monday	53
Tuesday	56
Wednesday	56
Thursday	52
Friday	51

From the Archivo of 20th ultimo.
A REPLY OR REFUTATION TO AN ARTICLE IN THE
REVIEW OF BOTH WORLDS.

As a proof of his false assertions the Traveller alleges the defects in our periodical publications, in our parliamentary debates, and even in our official documents. These imputations are so vague that it is almost impossible for us to answer them. Every country has its habits which vary according to its different political situations, and the character of the institutions it has adopted. The Deputies of France do not speak as those of the United States: The flowery and artificial style of Mr. Lamartine, would produce no effect in the English Tribune, accustomed to the austere language of the eminent orators of Great Britain. The members of the National and Constituent Assemblies of Paris were men of superior talent: Mirabeau could have spoken as Colbert, and Maury as Fenelon; but the France of the Revolution was not that of Louis XIV., and he who should aspire to direct its destiny must clothe his ideas with the predominant colours of his epoch, and prefer the popular eloquence of the Gracchi, to the elegant forms of the courtiers of Augustus.

The author of the article to which we answer acknowledges that, "these countries are not yet out of their revolutionary period, in order to enter into that of constitutional liberty," and will be astonished that the public writers should express themselves with energy against those who keep us in this state? Who but the ruthless Unitarians have prevented us from obtaining the long desired termination of our conflicts? They, and their worthy allies, amongst which to the opprobrium of the French name, figure the countrymen of the Traveller! The Argentine Confederation would repose from its glorious toils, had it not been for the culpable intervention of foreigners in its domestic affairs. The most scandalous violation of the conservative principles of society alone has been able to prolong its disasters; and ought the organs of public opinion, and our legitimate Governments, so audaciously attacked by the agents and subjects of friendly nations, to dissemble or repress the sentiments of indignation which burst from every heart, at seeing the abuse which was made of force, the disregard with which its reclamations were heard, and the unjustifiable want of exactness in the fulfilment of existing treaties? In these cases of honour it is the duty of writers to raise their voices to the highest pitch, in order to make the people understand the gravity of the offence, and the imperious necessity of avenging it. Their only object ought to be to excite them to the conflict, to a sanguinary and determined conflict against those who dare to insult them... Energy of style ought to be preferable to elegance; the object is not to dispute a prize of eloquence, but of patriotism; and unfortunate he who in such cases, pays more regard to words than to his thoughts. We do not pretend on this account to say that he should fall into the opposite defects, and the censure of the Traveller would be of some weight with us, were it well founded. But neither are our journals indecent, nor brutal and ignoble the style of our public documents. We will examine them separately.

By the events referred to by the Traveller we presume that he arrived in these countries in the beginning of the year '42, when the impressions of the blockade, and of the invasion of Lavalle were not yet effaced, and when those of Commodore Purvis, and the armament of foreigners in Montevideo, commenced to be formed; it is not then to be wondered at, that we were not in the most appropriate situation for treating calmly of our affairs. Nevertheless by referring to the series of publications of that period, it is impossible not to acknowledge the able manner in which the injustice of these new attacks against the dignity of the Argentine Confederation, was evidently and clearly demonstrated. The journals which undertook its defence, [the *Gaceta Mercantil* and the *British Packet*] omitted nothing in order to illustrate the matter, and seldom has a topic been discussed through the press with more discernment and sounder doctrine than at that moment. And what was the conduct of the opponents? The most inept as writers, the most criminal as Argentines. They vilely lavished praise upon adventurers, pirates, and stock-jobbers, and covered with invectives and calumny those who fulfilled their duties and offered to the world a memorable example of loyalty and heroism! Meanwhile those whom the Traveller admires are not the friends but the enemies of the country; "for being, as he says, those who most incline to the party of civiliza-

tion, who have always favoured the relations and intercourse with Europe, and called the European emigration to America." However much a foreigner may value these inclinations, it is not less certain that the crime of infidelity to the country, has always been regarded with horror by the people, the more inexorable with traitors, the more civilized they be. To favour foreigners by injuring the national interest is not a proof of an elevated but of a vilified soul, and the eulogiums of the Traveller are not sufficient to efface this stain. The good patriot loves those who honour their country, and contribute to its prosperity and glory; but he abhors those who conspire against its independence, the source and foundation of public felicity. What are the Poles without it, and what the fate of the Americans when they were dependent upon the caprice of a foreign Court? To this state of retrogradation would the ruthless Unitarians wish to reduce them, and perhaps this is the title they have to the sympathy and praise of the Traveller. The public writers of Buenos Ayres have never become accomplices in such enormous crimes; they have seconded the Government in all its measures against that band of traitors who strive to despoil the Argentines of their most precious rights; against these infamous machinations has our periodical press declared itself, and the more vehement its attacks have been, so much the more has it corresponded to the expectation of the public, who did not demand mellifluous phrases, but strong and energetic words, worthy of the subject treated of.

And what could the Representatives of the people do, but worthily express in the tribune the sentiments entertained by their constituents? Only those who are ignorant of the influence which General Rosas possesses over his fellow-citizens, can consider as insignificant adulation the explicit manifestations of the confidence which the presence of General Rosas in the command inspires, and the most perfect compliance with the principles of his Government. We have already explained in another article why there is no opposition in our house of Representatives, and we now repeat, that this unanimity is the fruit of that which exists amongst the people, who consider General Rosas as the preserver of the country, and the most firm support of public order. The more profound is the odium of his enemies, the more ferocious their maxims, and the more virulent their attacks, so much the more intense is the love consecrated to him by his countrymen, and the more indissoluble the ties which bind them to him who presides over them. The popularity of General Rosas is not founded upon ephemeral titles, but upon positive virtues, and eminent services that do not dread envy, and defy calumny. No one is ignorant of the extent of his sacrifices; every one knows on the contrary, that the oppressing weight of public affairs deprived him of duplicating his fortune, and compromised his existence, with no other recompense than the gratitude and esteem of his fellow-citizens. And could it be refused him by the Representatives of the People? Ought they to have silenced the voice of their conscience as citizens, assuming the language of tribunes, and oppose a Government which excites nothing but admiration and applause?

And on what ground could this opposition have been founded? On the war against Santa-Cruz, on the resistance of the late blockade, or on the struggle which is still pending, against the ruthless Unitarians and their adherents? But in all these episodes of the agitated Administration of General Rosas, did not the Government act according to the opinion publicly and strongly expressed by the people? Were not our rights as an American Power, as a free Nation, as a sovereign and independent State questioned? Santa-Cruz, Rivera, Lavalle, and the promoters of coercive measures, did they not all attack the most sacred rights of the Argentines, and was it not an unavoidable duty of the authority responsible for its preservation, to defend them?

The management of the public treasury, another inexhaustible theme of complaint against the best constituted governments does not present amongst us any opening for censure, not only owing to the zeal with which they are administered, but also for the clearness and publicity of the accounts. All the operations of the receiving and disbursing offices are daily placed before the public, and they come to the hands of the Representatives after having passed this first test, which of itself would be sufficient to dissipate any suspicion which might be harboured against the fidelity of the administrators. So

many are the precautions taken by General Rosas for preventing malversation and fraud, that the most expert man in this practice, could not evade them without being detected. To this must be added that the estimate law is most rigorously and exactly fulfilled, and the only thing that the Government can do, is to spend less than that which has been accorded to it. By these statements the Traveller can rectify his judgment, and perceive the true cause of the want of a systematic opposition in the debates of our Legislature.

The writer whom we refute, terminates this part of his censure by declaring the style of our official documents *brutal, ignoble and singular*, and compares them with the letters of Couthon and Carrier: What can we reply to such a gross insult? He who offers it is the very one who began his article saying: "Without penetrating deeply into the ways of a society, and without having resided long in the midst of it, it cannot be expected to be well known, nor does one acquire the right of judging of it with accuracy." The Traveller does not recollect his own maxims when he writes the words we have cited, and he must also have forgotten the history of his own country if he finds any analogy between the letters of Couthon and Carrier, and the official documents of the Government of Buenos Ayres. Not only no analogy exists, but there is a vast difference between the memorable events of the public life of General Rosas, and the sanguinary records of two of the most ferocious pro-consuls of Robespierre in France. General Rosas has always made use of an elevated and polite language in his official communications, amongst which we could point out some which might serve as models of a diplomatic style. The declaration of war against Santa-Cruz, all the correspondence with the French Agents during the blockade, the various declarations made to the mediating Ministers and to that of Brazil, they are important materials for history, and of which any Government might be proud. Couthon and Carrier dishonoured their epoch with their misconduct, while on the contrary General Rosas has elevated his country to the highest grade of glory to which a young State could aspire: the first occupy in history the pages reserved for famous criminals; the other will live for ever in the hearts of the Argentines, and his deeds will fill many pages of the history of the glorious achievements of the New World. Couthon demolished Lyons, Carrier filled the Vendee with terror and the Loire with the bodies of the slaughtered, whilst General Rosas has thrice re-established the empire of the laws, saved from captivity thousands of victims, and extended the benefits of civilization where the armies of Spain did not dare to penetrate during their long and tranquil domination of these regions.

The ruthless Unitarians can oppose nothing to these achievements, for in reality they have done nothing but disorganize and destroy. Let the history of their short but fatal domination be referred to, and nothing will be met with but the vestiges of their ferocity, or their ignorance. They governed the country in the most prosperous epoch, in which very little talent was requisite for raising it to a grade of high and enviable prosperity, and they sunk it in an abyss of misfortunes. The degradation of public authority, the division of the Provinces, the insubordination of the Army, the total ruin of Finance, the interior and exterior war of the Republic, all was the work of this inept and immoral faction, which the Traveller distinguishes with the glorious and unmerited title of *ancient party of civilization*. The most opposite vices, and which appear impossible to be met with in the same individual, were found united in its leaders: prodigal and rapacious, irreligious and intolerant, audacious and mean, haughty and debased. Their greatest defect was their want of patriotism, which has been inherited by their followers, to such a degree as to arm foreigners to assassinate their own brothers. And is this the party admired by the Traveller! The motive of his predilection is its tendency to favour foreign emigration, and to cultivate relations with Europe, declaring General Rosas as an enemy to both; which facts prove false. That which General Rosas opposes is not emigration, nor all that which is useful that European commerce and civilization can bring us, but the interference of foreigners in the affairs of the country, their pretensions of over-ruling the laws, of changing the customs, in fine of not acknowledging our rights, and of attacking our independence: this is what General Rosas does not wish, and it is sufficient to

cast a glance at the present state of Montevideo, to be convinced of the necessity of this resistance. With all, let the fate of the foreigners in Buenos Ayres be compared, and let it be said if the first have any reason to envy the second. Those in Montevideo have sacrificed their nationality, incurring the animadversion, and run all the risks of a rebellious and detested faction; whilst the others live comfortably by the fruit of their industry, under the protection of the liberal and beneficent laws of the hospitable country in which they reside. It is so false that General Rosas is hostile to the foreign population, that in his private works he employs natives as well as foreigners, making no other distinction among them, than that which results from their ability to work.

In the midst of so many mistakes, and notwithstanding his prepossession, the Traveller has been obliged to acknowledge "the faults, the ineptitude and immorality of those who lead what he calls the party of civilization;" by these changes his eulogiums are so much reduced, that nothing remains to flatter those who have merited them. It remains now to comprehend how the part of apostles of civilization can be acted by inept and immoral men! We have always believed that a civilized nation was that which distinguished itself for its good customs and application to work; who was under the control of its Magistrates, submissive to the laws, and fulfilling the duties which society imposes upon its members in their various stations. We also considered that only men eminent for their virtue and talent, should be placed at the head of the regeneration of their country, and impress upon all classes those regulated habits, that laborious life, that love of order which cannot be either possessed or communicated to others by inept and immoral men.

And the cooperation of foreigners, which the Traveller considers as the only obstacle which prevents us from retroceding to a barbarous state, should be of no avail. These insolent words give us the right of answering in the same manner. The majority of the foreign population in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo is composed of gross and ignorant people. Intoxication and other vices almost unknown amongst us, have been introduced by foreigners; a circumstance which certainly does not favour the progress of civilization.

We cannot conceive what ground the Traveller has for doubting that the Argentines will have one day a national literature. They have given no proof up to the present of imbecility to merit such an insult. General Rosas favours these inclinations, and in the course of his administration, many men of talent have been formed, which is the best proof against the calumnious imputations of the Traveller.

Juvenile Ball &c., on the evening of the 26th ult., at the Seminary conducted by Miss Bevans, in this Capital.

We feel pleasure in inserting the following interesting details from a gentleman who was present at the Ball in question. Indeed the whole affair has been described to us as being a scene of enchantment, and that too much cannot be said in its praise.

On my arrival about 7 o'clock, I found the accomplished preceptress Miss Bevans, with all her pupils assembled around her in the large sala, (which was most brilliantly illuminated, and adorned with wreaths of flowers) going through the pleasing ceremony of receiving at her hands the reward which each had merited for the improvements they had made in the various departments of their education during the past year.

Ample accommodations having been provided for their parents and others to witness this very interesting ceremony, those young ladies who had to receive the premium awarded them stood in a row down each side of the room, a table being placed at the further end on which were the silver medals, &c. all arranged according to their different class and degree of merit, and a chair placed in front for the candidate to sit on whilst the token of reward was put over her head by the preceptress, one of the pupils standing near to call the names in rotation. On the name being called with the nature of the reward, one of the male pupils (Master Thomas Eastman) immediately stepped forward and handed the young lady to the chair, which I assure you he did in a very polite and graceful manner. The medal which was suspended to a red ribbon having been placed, the pupil arose and after saluting her preceptress retired, several of them at the same time making an address expressive of their thanks for the instructions they had received. The whole being concluded, a gentleman presiding at the piano forte sung an ode composed for the occasion, all the young ladies joining in chorus; this being finished, the masters of the ceremonies (two native gentlemen) immediately arranged the dancing, which commenced with quadrilles in the sala and two ante-salas and continued with occasional waltzing, almost without interruption, until about 10 o'clock, when a National march was played and the young ladies marched two and two into another room appointed for their refreshments, and here the sight was truly enchanting; upon two long tables was displayed in endless variety a superabundance of cakes, sweetmeats, wines, &c. &c., all tastefully arranged, and when the young ladies were all seated the scene became so fairy-like that any attempt at description would be a complete failure. After a considerable time spent in regaling themselves, during which tea and other refreshments were provided for the numerous visitors, Mrs. Bevans presiding, the young ladies returned to the ball rooms in the same manner as before, and recommenced dancing which they continued till about 12 o'clock when the masters of the ceremonies announced to the visitors that they were to join in the festive dance which was kept up till past two o'clock, when the company began to retire, and if one may judge by their happy countenances, all highly delighted with their evenings amusement, enhanced as it was by the kind attention and urbanity so conspicuous in the amiable preceptress and her estimable mother, neither of whom had spared any exertions to render the internal arrangements for so large an assemblage so complete as they appeared in every respect. Policemen were placed at the street entrance to prevent intruders passing or any other disorderly conduct. Immediately after the first dance the National Anthem was sung by three native gentlemen in excellent style.

Before concluding I cannot help noticing the neat and elegant manner in which one of the young ladies (Miss Luisa Ocampos) danced at intervals during the evening to the astonishment and delight of all present; her performance on the piano forte was also excellent, and there is no doubt but that by and by she will be a first rate pianist. I witnessed three of her occasional dances, viz. the "Bolero" which she did most beautifully, then the

"Minuet Federal" with another young lady (her cousin I believe, and who also dances remarkably well,) accompanying themselves with the castanets which they managed very prettily; indeed, they went through this dance with much grace and elegance. She again danced the same minuet with a little child, (a Miss Cordero, daughter of Dr. Cordero, who I think could not be more than six or seven years old, and to see so young a child dance so well, keep such good time and go through so many graceful attitudes, with all the air of one three times her age, was really surprising and amusing!!

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 27	Brig Adino John Russ Baxter.....	228	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Cork or Falmouth.
June 1	Brig T H Haviland, Samuel Thompson.....	192	Henry & George Dowse.....	London
	Brig Lady Mary, S. Stone.....	253	Brownell, Siegmann & Co.	London
	Brigantine Clitus, Samuel G. Paddon.....	171	Bertram, Le Breton & Delisle	Exeter.
	Brig Isabella, Samuel Herbert.....	251	Reinie Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool
	Brig George Dumb, George Dunn.....	279	John Best & Brothers.....	Liverpool.
	Brig Rumbler, Matthew de Gruchy.....	254	Santamaria, Lamb & Co.	London
	Brigantine Navigator, John Lefevre.....	145	Brownell, Siegmann & Co.	Falmouth
	Brig Thomas Leech, Ed. Golding.....	188	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth
July 1	Schooner Unicorn, Philip Touse.....	136	Santamaria, Lamb & Co.	Cork.
	Brig Amy, John Dixon.....	322	Bertram, Le Breton & Delisle	Exeter.
	Brig Pargson, George Dunn.....	242	Santamaria, Lamb & Co.	London.
	Brig Isabella, James Brown.....	230	Henry & George Dowse.....	London.
	Brig Bella Porteira, J. W. Pyott.....	238	Parlane, Macanister & Co.	Falmouth
	Brig Lotus, John Drinkwater.....	134	Gifford & Brothers.....	Africa.
	Brig Mary Ann, W. Duncanson.....	210	Henry & George Dowse.....	Falmouth
	Brig Trio, John Hooper.....	194	Hughes & Brothers.....	Plymouth
American.				
Sept. 13	Barque Hobart, Collier.....	204	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Boston
June 12	Brig Junius, Henry Cooper.....	255	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Philadelphia
	Barque La Plata, Joseph Michaels.....	213	Moss & Pardon.....	Baltimore.
July 4	Bar. Col. Howard, S. H. G. Prentiss.....	332	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
	Brig Bostonian, Joseph Duncanson.....	267	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Baltimore
	Brig Chancellor, Andrew Beauvais.....	277	Francis Daninick.....	Salem
	Brig Moscow, Thomas C. Simpson.....	277	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore
	Brig Amazon, William S. Wedge.....	233	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore
	Barque Chalcedony, John E. Todd.....	214	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Salem
French.				
June 29	Barque Tourville, A. Bonzani.....	306	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Havre de Grace.
	Brig Ave Maria, Bauruche.....	183	Mosca, Dumoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace.
July 1	Barque Mexican, Henri Cabanne.....	285		Marseilles
	Brig Banares, Agustin Tavares.....	171	Marion Laplane.....	Marseilles
	Brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel.....	138	Bartolome Herard.....	Cette
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Fidalanza.....	175	Tomas Rousse.....	Genoa
Apr. 23	Zum. Nues. S. del Rosario, I. Corveto.....	67	Llavallo & Sons.....	Burce
July 4	Pol. Maraquita, Ambrosio Bacaro.....	159	Pietranera.....	Genoa
	Brig Bifronte, Cayetano Gazzolo.....	193	Pietranera & Co.....	Bahia
	Polacre Nina, Francisco Releza.....	182	Pietranera & Co.....	Bahia
	Brig N. de la Misericordia, Rocca Ionta.....	149	Jacinto Caprine.....	Bahia
	Pol. San F. de Paula, Mateo Ferrara.....	160	Llavallo & Sons.....	Bahia
	Brig Correo, Santiago Zino.....	161	Pietranera & Co.....	Bahia
Spanish.				
May 25	Brig Vencedor, Juan Rosca.....	150	Llavallo & Sons.....	Havana
	Brig Dos Amigos, Jayne Ferrer.....	110	Llavallo & Sons.....	Havana
	Brig Leon, Julian Barraran.....	160	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Bilbao
June 4	Brig Cacique, E. Aubri.....	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.....	Cadix.
	Polacre Frontis, Gerardo Maristany.....	147	Enrique Ochoa & Co.....	Havana
	Polacre Antilla, Geronimo Millet.....	108	Llavallo & Sons.....	Havana
July 3	Brig Union, Ferreyros.....	156	Llavallo & Sons.....	Coronia
	Brig Aveo Santa Ana, J. J. Gorodio.....	130	Edward Freyer.....	Malaga
	Brigantina Churruca, Manuel Truch.....	136	Llavallo & Sons.....	Malaga
Brazilian.				
June 19	Brig Pensamento, Manuel M. Mergu.....	225	José Marquez de Souza.....	Brazil
July 5	Brig Independiente, J. F. X. Ferreira.....	180	Manuel S. Monteiro.....	do.
	Brigantina Fluton, I. Abreu.....	184	Pereira & Meyrelles.....	do.
	Brig Licia, Joaquin F. Santos.....	170	Pereira & Meyrelles.....	do.
	Brig Feliz Union, A. F. da Cuna.....	183	Manuel Acededo Ramos.....	do.
	Brig Veloz, José M. da Concepcion.....	169	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.....	do.
Swedish.				
June 4	Brig Christian, C. V. Hedrich.....	250		Havana
	Brig Svea, C. E. Olsen.....	250	Thode & Co.....	Hamburg
Danish.				
June 29	Brig Catherine, M. A. Anderson.....	302	J. J. Klick & Co.....	Havana
July 11	Brig Henriette Sophie, F. Moller.....	217	Thode & Co.....	Antwerp.
	Ship Ospra, J. J. Holdt.....	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Falmouth.
	Brig Orión, H. Mathiesen.....	236	Thode & Co.....	Havana
Hamburg.				
July 27	Brig Catharina Doroteo, A. W. Boljahn.....	180	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Falmouth.
Bremen.				
June 3	Brig Luisa Cesar, Martin Wenke.....	120	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana
Austrian.				
June 2	Polacre Mina, Marco Iccassovich.....	121	Risso & Rosa.....	Bueno

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
BRITISH.—Packet Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. Justus Oxenham, Comander.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 27th.—Wind N.

Arrived Hamburg barque Catharina Doroteo, 180 tons, Adolf Wilhelm Boljahn, from Montevideo 25th inst., in ballast, to Mohr, Ludovici & Co.

Sardinian brig Correo, 161 tons, Santiago Zino, from Genoa 27th April, Canary Islands 30th May, Montevideo 25th inst., with part cargo, to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.

Spanish brigantine Churruca, 136 tons, Manuel Truch, from the Havana 29th April Montevideo 26th inst., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Llavallo & Sons.

Sailed, American packet schooner Fame, George Baker, for Montevideo, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with passengers.

July 28th.—Wind S. S. W. hazy.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Pablo Carvallo, from Montevideo 27th inst., to Zumaran & Treserra, with passengers.

British brig Mary Ann, 210 tons, Walter Duncanson, from Parnagua 7th ult., Montevideo 27th inst., in ballast, to Henry & George Dowse.

National brig Leon, Francisco Buchelle, from the Busco 26th inst., with produce, to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.

Sailed, Spanish brig Aquiles, Juan Requero, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallo & Sons, with 3450 quintals jerked beef.

Danish barque Sarah & Johanna, John Waldemar Wittusen, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Thode & Co., with 12,627 dry ox and cow hides, 1001 salted do.

Sardinian schooner Estrella del Norte, Juan Bautista Bonsignor, for the Buseo, despatched by Rizzo & Rosa, with merchandise.

National polacre Trinidad, Antonio Ordano, for Paysandu, with salt.

Passengers. Señora Maria Soriano de Diaz, Señor Norberto de Acevedo and his lady Doña Fatima.

July 29th... Wind N. thick fog all day.
Arrived, National schooner Mariana, 50 tons, Juan Bautista Scott, from the Buseo 27th inst., with produce to Eduardo Freyer.

British brig Trio, 194 tons, John Hooper, from Plymouth 18th April, Cadiz 9th May, Montevideo 27th inst. with salt and coal to Hughes and Brothers.

July 30th... Wind N. N. E... Thick fog all day. Rain at night.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Veloz, 169 tons, José Maria da Concepcion, from Rio Janeiro 17th inst., Montevideo 27th, with sugar, tobacco, &c. to Sa. Pereira and Meyrelles.

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

July 31st.—Wind S. S. E... Rain at night.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolome Cavassa, from Montevideo 30th inst., to Rizzo and Rosa with passengers.

French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Morier, from Montevideo 30th inst.

National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 guns, Captain John Thorne, from the Buseo 30th inst.

A schooner of 20 tons, (no flag) Geronimo Fernandez, from Montevideo 30th inst. in ballast.

Sailed, National brig Argentina, Edmund Elsworth, for Bahia Blanca and Patagonia, despatched by Vicente Casares, & Sons with merchandise.

Danish schooner Niels Gylding, J. P. Wold, for the Havana, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 2300 quintals jerked beef.

American brig Falco, John Carter, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 7660 dry ox and cow hides, 4000 horns, 23 bales with 820 arrobas hair, 10 do. with 254 doz. sheep skins, 64 do. with 1567 arrobas wool.

Passenger Captain Isbon C. Benedict.
August 1st.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, American brigantine Colombia, 63 tons, George Washington Barney, from New York 21st May, Island St. Michael (Azores) 13th June, with general cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

National brigantine Tatler, 100 tons, Santiago Virginia, from the Parana, with lime, to Nelson Hartwig.

Sailed, American brig America, William H. Smyley, for Patagonia and the Falkland Islands, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with merchandise.

Hamburg barque Laura & Louisa, C. H. F. Marks, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Thode & Co., with 18,414 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do. 2 bales with 60 arrobas wool.

Passenger... Mr. Edward Eggers.

Hamburg brig Alwina, John Both, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 11,367 dry ox and cow hides, 804 salted do.

British brig Amelia, John Teasdale, for London, despatched by Barber & Orr, with 2409 salted ox and cow hides, 466 dry horse hides, 10,000 horns, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons bones, 448 pipes and 67 boxes with 17,400 arrobas tallow, 10 bales and 16 chiguns with 460 arrobas hair, 42 chiguns with 450 arrobas wool.

British brig Aristocrat, William Thompson, for Liverpool, despatched by R. & J. Carlisle, & Co., with 4586 salted ox and cow hides, 327 calf skins, 23 tons bones, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pipes and 100 boxes with 4000 arrobas tallow and grease, 151 bales with 4530 arrobas wool, 11 do. with 300 dozen sheep skins, 1 do. with 30 arrobas hair, and return cargo. 3 boxes hats, 6 barrels beer, and 3 do. hardware.

British brig William McDougall, Alexander McDougall, for Cork for orders, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 5670 salted ox and cow hides, 12,000 thigh bones, 97 pipes with 3686 arrobas tallow and grease.

Brazilian lugger Electra, Mariano José de Sousa, for the Buseo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

August 2nd... Wind N. N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.

Accounts by way of Montevideo state that the June packet from Falmouth, arrived at Rio Janeiro 20th ult.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.
The Hamburg brig Julia, from Hamburg for Callao, was spoken on the 16th June in lat 5° 12' N. long. 21° W., by the Danish barque Orion.

VESSELS READY TO SAIL.
British brigantine Clitus, for Exeter.
French brig Veloce, for Havre de Grace.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
On Saturday evening last, was performed for the benefit of the vocalist Señor Rafael Lucei, a three act piece called *El Entrometido*. Two duets were sung in the course of the evening by the *Beneficiado* and his daughter the Señorita Carmen, and the *Modinha en Brasilero* by his daughter the Señorita Manuela.

We did not attend. In fact the bill of fare was not as General Tom Thumb would say "first rate," but the house we hear, was extremely well attended.

In the ode sung at the Argentine Theatre on the evening of the 20th ult., which we inserted last week, a mistake occurred in which the word *Oribe* appeared instead of *Orbe*. Would it be believed that although this mistake must have been apparent to the most casual observer the "*Nacional*" of Montevideo has had the stupid effrontery, to make its usual unfair use of it.

The Fort saluted with 21 guns on the 29th and 31st ult., at one P. M., the first in celebration of the "three glorious days," which seated Louis Philippe on the throne of France, the second in honor of the anniversary of the birth day of H. M. the Queen of Portugal.

DIED.
On Sunday afternoon last at 3 P. M., at an advanced age, after a protracted illness which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. Mary Clark, so well known in Buenos Ayres, under the name of Doña Clara, la Inglesa. Her remains were conveyed to the cemetery of the Recoleta on Monday, accompanied by eight Clergymen in two mourning coaches. The deceased came to this country in the year 1797.

Advertisements.

A CARD.
HENRY JONAS, Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has established his shop in the Calle de la Universidad, No. 60, in front of the College Church, where he hopes to merit the continuance of the patronage of his customers.

Notice to Milliners.
JUST received and on sale at No. 36 Calle de Potosi, a few dozen boys' hats, children and ladies' straw bonnets, of the latest fashion.
Buenos Ayres, July 25th, 1844.

Cloth & superfine Pilot Cloth Surtouts
OF superior workmanship, from \$17 to \$20 each; also pilot cloth of different qualities at very reduced prices, now selling at No. 53 Calle de la Piedra.

NO CURE NO PAY.
BLAKE'S Tincture, superior to any thing yet offered in this City for the tooth ache. Sold at No. 55 Calle de la Piedra, price \$2 with directions for use.

SALTED BEEF.
OF first rate quality, about one month old, is selling at the low price of \$100 currency, or \$8 Spanish, in the Butcher's Shop on the Beach, No. 19, where Captains will likewise find fresh beef and vegetables every day. Any orders for provisions, &c. will be executed with the greatest promptness, and at as low prices as possible. Salted tongues in barrels of 8 doz. each, at \$100 per barrel.

VINES
THREE and four yards long, may be had at the Quinta Calle del Temple, No. 333.

THE UNDERSIGNED requests all who have any claims against him, to call and receive their pay.
M. PARKER.
Calle de la Paz, No. 34

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 the 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.

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.

"Pictorial Times"

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

Just Received
AN ASSORTMENT of strong American pegged boots and botines, 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.

DAVID FLEMING
BOOT and Shoe maker respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 8 to No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, in the commodious premises formerly occupied by Mr. Paris, where he continues to carry on the business in its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage he has constantly received from his customers in town and country.
N. B. Always on hand a good assortment of foreign boots and shoes.

JUST RECEIVED
FOR England and on sale at No. 17 Calle de la Reconquista, 1 case Wellington boots and 1 case Blucher.

PRICES CURRENT.

	£	¢	
Doublings, Spanish...	234	4 236	each
Do. Patriot.....	234	4 236	do.
Plata macquena.....	134	4 132	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	134	4 14	do. each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	134	4 14	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	64	4 68	per cent.
Exchange on England.....	31	4	per dol.
Do. France.....	381	4 39	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	14	4 141	per cent premium
Do. Montevideo.....	12	4 134	do. do.
Do. United States.....	133	4 134	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engl. & Germany.....	58	4 60	per penada
Do. France.....	50	4 52	do.
Do. North America.....	50	4 51	do.
Do. Spain.....	50	4 52	do.
Do salted.....	41	4 50	do.
Do. Horse.....	25	4 21	do. each
Calf skins.....	25	4 60	per penada.
Sheep skins, common.....	32	4 36	per dozen.
Do. fine.....	40	4 42	do.
Deer skins.....	14	4 15	do.
Goat skins.....	26	4 28	do.
Nutria skins.....	5	4 6	dol per lb.
Chinchilli skins.....	60	4 70	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	34	4 36	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	40	4 41	do.
Do. long.....	90	4 100	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	25	4 30	do.
Do. picked.....	40	4 41	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	40	4 42	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	22	4 36	do.
Tallow, pure.....	22	4 23	do.
Do. raw.....	12	4 19	do.
Do. with grease.....	16	4 17	do.
Jerked beef.....	50	4 21	per quintal.
Horns mixed.....	150	4 300	per thousand
Do. Ox.....	403	4 500	do.
Shin bones.....	80	4 85	do.
Hide cuttings.....	32	4 34	per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white.....	10	4 11	per lb.
Do. black.....	8	4 9	do.
Salted tongues.....	11	4 14	per dozen
Salt, on board.....	173	4 184	per fanega
Discount.....	11	4 14	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublings during the week 236 dollars
The lowest price 223 dollars
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 32 pence. The lowest do. 34 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor