

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 942]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, July 7th, 1844.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

The arrival of H.B.M.'s schooner Spider, confirms what we have before stated, that nothing can be more amicable than the relations between this Republic and the Empire Brazil; indeed, how can it be otherwise, the Brazilian Government well know the object the Riverista writers have in view in their efforts to embroil the two countries and that they care not if all the continent of America be given up to devastation, if it serves to gratify their vengeance. The Imperial Government, refused passports to Paz and his companions to quit Rio Janeiro, for Rio Grande, and all idea of interruption in the good understanding between this country and Brazil, had completely subsided in Rio Janeiro and even in Montevideo, so much so, that the *Nacional* of Montevideo has diverted its cant to another quarter. M. Thiers, is now the object of its fulsome praises and will be, until that versatile, double-faced politician, again "wheels about." In furtherance of its object, it issued a sort of bulletin on the arrival of the "Spider," headed, "Important news by the English Packet," which news consists of extracts from letters from Paris dated 30th June, in which M. Thiers, M. Guizot and God knows who, are reported as going to interfere in the affairs of the River Plate, of course in favour of the Riveristas. However, it is useless to enter into detail on such foolery, although it has the effect for which it was intended, of keeping alive the hope of intervention among the foreign mercenaries in Montevideo.

It is reported that the French Admiral Laine, has requested the Montevideo Government to suspend the skirmishing operations of the French legion for two months, in which period he expects important news from France, but of what nature is not stated. We give this report as we hear it, without vouching for its truth.

The 31st bulletin of the army of operations besieging Montevideo, contains full particulars of the affair on the 29th ult., noticed in our last, from which it appears that the Commander on the occasion was Lieut. Colonel Julian Criaco Sosa, who states in his despatch that the Riveristas had more than one hundred killed, and took away with them to Montevideo a considerable number of wounded. The affair being a surprise, the victors had only 5 killed and 10 wounded, amongst the former were 2 Ensigns, and the latter a Captain and 2 Adjutants.

The following extract from a letter dated Valparaiso, 21st July, 1844, we are sure will be read with great interest.

"You may have wondered at my long silence, for which, however, I can give you a very simple reason, as sufficient.—It is our strange position with regard to these lying Unitarian Emigrants.

By all manner of misrepresentations, they have got hold of the sympathies of the people here, and any attempt to give an unbiased opinion on the affairs of Buenos Ayres, would be sure to make enemies, for they would literally stick at nothing, so that at last, as it is hard work to swim against the stream, I determined rather to forego all correspondence with the River Plate. Yet it has cost me many a pang, when thinking of the bright prospects which were once open to you all in that quarter, and the sad reality; and all owing to the unfortunate infatuation of a few would-be politicians, who have marred the splendid career which so highly favoured a country as Buenos Ayres was entitled to. However, I trust your worst times are over, and that now that political vacillations are at an end prosperity will follow.

"Here in Chili nearly fifteen years of internal peace have worked wonders; but then on the other hand consider how very far behind Buenos Ayres Chili was when she commenced her political career. Valparaiso from a village has sprung into a town, too

narrow still to hold its swelling population. Stores building by the dozen (this year nearly eighty new ones), houses by the hundred every year, and yet, the very high rents, still on the rise, and every body complaining of the want of accommodation.

To be sure the increase of trade is steady.

AMOUNT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS.

In 1838, \$ 8,000,000	} Say both of Chili consumption and of the transit trade.
" 1840, 12,000,000	
" 1843, 17,000,000	

In exports in the same way the increase is mighty. Fifteen years ago five vessels per annum would carry home the produce of the West Coast; now many hundreds go every year. Copper and copper ores; nitrate of soda from Iquique at 20,000 tons; guano from the coasts of Chili, Bolivia and Peru.

30,000 tons Barba Salvaje from Punta Santa Elena; Coffee from Centro America; Brazil Wood from the West Coast of Mexico; Wool, Bark, Hides, Indigo, Wheat, Flour, and many other articles, constitute those exports, and though *de facto*, many shipped in ports not in Chili, they are mostly on account of, or under control of Valparaiso houses.

Could Peru but get politically quiet for any length of time, and bring her vast resources into play, a great additional impulse would be given to their trade. The revenues of Chili have increased vastly. Interest on the English debt and on the very small internal debt, are punctually paid; otherwise the treasury is free from all incumbrance, and army, navy, civil list and all, are paid to the day. Congress is now sitting, and steady at work in supplying deficiencies in internal laws and regulations. A new university, grant of lands to emigrants, increased pay to the army, new organization of the navy, regulations for the internal government of the provinces, a new Archbishop of Santiago, new bishoprics of Coquimbo and Chiloe, and a variety of other matters are in process of being sanctioned. A commission "codificadora" are proceeding slowly in embodying the different existing laws, remodelled in separate codes.

Bolivia and Ecuador after a fashion are quiet too, besides the "directorial" President, Vivanco, and the so-called "constitutional" President Castillo, another pretender has just sprung up in the person of the Prefect, Don Domingo Elias, who (of course all from the purest patriotism), is going to save Peru in his own way. Meanwhile, General Santa Cruz remains as prisoner of State to the Chili Government at Chillan, Province of Concepcion, and how to dispose of him, unless he consents to go to Europe, will be another difficulty, because he will never leave off intriguing. Even when under the strictest surveillance on board the 'Chile' frigate in this port, he kept sending letters in all directions (intercepted).

It is not our friend Captain George Bynon, who commands the frigate now—he is Capitan de Puerto here, and Commander Gonzalez, whom you must remember, as having also been lent to Buenos Ayres at the time of the Brazilian war, is his Aide.

The Chili navy at present consists only of the frigate and schooner 'Janaqueo,' but the Government have several of their young officers in the English vessels of war, and are seriously working towards bringing their navy into a state to make Chili the naval power amongst the states of the Coast of the Pacific, for which purpose they mean to get a set of men-of-war steamers. The coal mines of Talcahuano, thanks to the exertions of the officers of the Pacific steam navigation company, have proved quite adequate to an efficient supply of coal for all practical purposes, and there is plenty of coal all along the southern shores. Already Chili by means of her limited navy has been enabled to take up the respectable position of empire and peacemaker in the disputes of the neighbouring Republics, and done positive good in that way. A more efficient naval force may do much towards putting a stop to the harassing system of blockades and interdictions, hitherto pursued by different parties to the great detriment of commerce.

The Chili Corps Diplomatique in that respect have proved themselves efficient negotiators. Don Ventura Lavalle, however, the late Chili Envoy to Peru, has now accepted the government of the new Province of Atacama, (Capital Copiapo)

Amongst the foreign political agents here very little change has taken place. Mr. Pendleton, U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Chili, has gone home, leaving the U. S. Consul here, E. R. Dorr, Esq. formerly U. S. Consul at Buenos Ayres, acting Charge.

Señor Manuel de Cerqueira-Lima, Charge des Affaires from Brazil to Peru, is recalled, but I am sorry to say the Chili barque Rumena, from Santos & Paranaguá in which his successor is understood to have embarked, is so completely out of time that serious apprehensions are entertained that she is lost.

P. S. I quite forgot to tell you Chili has formed a settlement in the straits of Magellan, to become a refuge for vessels bound round Cape Horn, induce them to prefer the strait, and possibly in time to establish steam gangs; and they have recently purchased a ketch of war, late Clown, for its protection.

VESSELS OF WAR ON THE PACIFIC STATION

BRITISH.

Frigate Dublin, 50 guns, Capt. Tucker, Rear Admiral Thomas, sailed for Callao, 17th July.
 " Fisgard, 42, Capt. Duntze, at Callao.
 " Carysfort, 26 Lord Geo. Paulet, Coast off Africa collecting freight.
 " Talbot, 26, Sir Tho. Thompson, Islands, Corvette Champion, 18, Com. Clarville, expected here 31st inst. from Coast of Mexico, leaves for England 8 days after arrival.
 " Modeste, 18, Bailey, went from Coast of Mexico to Islands.
 " Daphne, 18, Onslow, Coast of Mexico, left Valparaiso in June.
 Steamer Salamander, 3, Cap. Hammond, Islands.
 " Cormorant, 6, Gordon, Valparaiso, leaves 48 hours after arrival of Champion, for Callao.
 Ketch Basilisk, 6, Lieut. Hunt, Tabita, waiting orders there.
 Store-ship Nerous, Master Bateman, Valparaiso.

FRENCH.

Frigate Reine Blanche, 60, Capt. Abin, Rear Admiral Dupetit Thouars, Callao, expected here.
 " Uranie, 60, Gapt. Brouat, Tahiti.
 " Charle, 60, " Pennot, Callao.
 " Boussolle, 32, " Vuigneau, Callao.
 " Meurthe, 32, " Guillevin, Polynesia.
 " Ambuscade, 32, " Mallet, "
 Cor. Triomphante, 22, " Arlet, Callao.
 Gabarre Somme, 20, " Allen, Polynesia.
 Steamer Phaeton, 6, " Messin, "

AMERICAN.

Frigate United States, 44, probably gone home direct from Callao, by this time.
 " Savannah, 44, Commodore Armstrong.
 Corvette Cyane, 20, Capt. Stribbling, along with United States.
 Store-ship Relief, 6, Lieut. Sterett, Callao.
 Schooner Shark, 10, " Howison, Coast.
 Corvette Levant, 20, Com. Page, "
 " Warren, 20 " Hull, "

SARDINIAN.

Brig Eridano, 18, Com. Persano, sailed from Callao 24th June, for Sandwich Islands.

CHILI.

Frigate Chili, 44, Capt. Pedro Diaz, Valparaiso, fitting out.
 Schooner Janaqueo, 10, Com. Martinez, "
 " Magallanes, Sts. of Magellan.

MEMORANDUM.

United States Commodore A. J. Dallas, died at Callao.
 H. M. S. Vanguard, 80, Rear Admiral Sir Geo. Seymour, expected here to relieve Dublin and Rear Admiral Thomas.
 H. M. S. Thalia expected here.
 " Hazard, Cap. the Hon. Geo. Elliott, which was attached for some time to the Pacific station has returned to China.

Advertisements.

PERSONS wishing to have their passports from this to any other country, may have them taken out with quick despatch and on moderate terms, leaving their names and address at Mr. Fleming's Store, No. 11 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Interesting Notice.

JUST RECEIVED, AND ON SALE,
At John Reynold's, No. 49, Calle de la Paz,
A FEW sets of White China, with gilt edges, for tea or coffee, at the very low price of \$200 per set.

For Sale,

At No. 49, Calle de la Paz,
A LOT of very superior Cheese, made in this country, which will be sold at 20 rials per lb., and taking a whole cheese at \$2 per lb.

ANDERSON & SHAW

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public that they have entered into partnership and intend carrying on the carpenter and plumbing trade, plunges and shower baths, water closets, wash hand basins, wind mill pumps, and pumps for Algiers & Grenada, and zinc pipes and rhones and steaming apparatus fitted up for Saladeros. Funeral and undertakers work, and lead, mahogany, and covered coffins. The business will be carried on in the premises, lately occupied by Mr. Anderson, in the Calle de Bazarco, adjoining the Barraca de los Andes, and the advertisers trust that by strict attention and moderate charges to obtain a share of public patronage.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT NO. 35, CALLE DE CANGALLO.
A Stock of gentlemen's superior French silk hats, boots, prunella and cloth do. straw hats of all classes. A complete assortment of satin and silk vests, cravats, stocks, gloves, handkerchiefs, braces, merino and cotton shirts and drawers, linen and cotton socks and stockings, men and boy's caps of all descriptions, gentlemen's white and colored shirts, bed rugs and blankets, hearth rugs, fancy walking sticks and various other articles all selling at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

JAVA COFFEE.

OF the very best quality by wholesale and retail ground and roasted every day. Also Mould Candles of the first quality at \$25 the arroba. Apply at No. 66, Calle de Chacabuco.

To the Public.

THE TEETH.

MR. TENKER, Professor of Dentistry, Member of the Society of Surgeon Dentists in the U. S., after a residence of 4 years in different parts of South America, having now established himself for 10 or 15 years in the capital in those Allos No. 31, Calle de Cangallo, a few doors above the Merced Church, can assure the public that he has studied the diseases of the teeth and gums peculiar alone to this climate, and which cannot be understood except by large expense, he is able to cure the most difficult cases. In this country, owing to the water and beef being impregnated with salt petre, the tartar accumulation, much faster on the teeth than in Europe and the United States, inflaming the gums, loosening the teeth, and after causing them to fall out, or give great pain, all of which might have been prevented if early attended to. It also causes them to decay quicker, when they have once commenced, and it is a fact, not generally known, that the bony part of the teeth are often decayed before it appears on the surface of the enamel, and all at once many persons are astonished to find large holes in their teeth that have never given pain, and wonder what may be the cause, exclaiming, "MY TEETH WERE SO GOOD WHEN I LEFT ENGLAND!" A black spot on the enamel, and particularly in the centre or crevice of the double tooth, is always a sure sign that corruption has commenced in the interior, and unless filled at once, the nerves become exposed, inflaming the inner membranes, forming ulcers on the roots, causing the face to swell, and sometimes, if left too long, the swelling breaks on the outside of the face and leaves a scar for life. The teeth should be examined at least twice a year (and for which no charge is ever made) and if decayed, filled with gold, and they can be made useful for life. Proofs of decayed teeth that have been preserved for 20 and 25 years may be had in Buenos Ayres,—he has liberty to refer to them. The old method of MELTING AND BOILING in the cavities, always causing them to decay faster, gives great pain during the operation, while the modern method does not.

THE parties who have taken the following periodicals from the Commercial Room, are requested to return them:
"THE PICTORIAL TIMES"
Of 10th and 24th February, 16th March, 20th and 27th April and May 11th, 1844.

"THE PEOPLE'S GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS,"

Part first.
"OLD ENGLAND,"
With numerous plates of its "Popular Antiquities."
Part No. 5.

Clothes taken to Mangle.

S. BATTLETT begs to inform the public that she has commenced the above mentioned business at No. 57 Calle de la Pradad, and hopes that the attention and punctuality which several years experience has given to her, will enable her to obtain and merit a share of public patronage.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday 18th Sept. will be sold at the Chacra de Santa Catalina, by Auction, by Thomas Gowland & Co. 8 to 10,000 Paradise, Acacia, and Poplar posts, for all kinds of Corrales.
ALSO, Some poplar boards and some poplar trees for Cumburas &c. &c.

LATELY RECEIVED FROM LONDON

The following select Perfumery and Articles of general use at
S. BISHOPS, No. 49, Calle Reconquista.

- Bermuda arrowroot
- Aromatic vinegar
- Eau de cologne
- Soyon extract
- Corn plaster
- Corn eradicator
- Scumming stone
- Cold cream
- Bear's grease
- Fumigating pastiles
- Ear trumpets for deafness
- Henry's magnesia
- Murray's fluid ditto
- Hair, nail and tooth brushes
- Hair powder and puff boxes
- Maws patent enence apparatus
- Milk of roses
- Marking ink
- Lezengas various
- Opodeldoe
- Rowland's nassessor oil
- Do. Kalydor
- Do. Odonto tooth powder
- Do. Alesina extract
- Do. Lavender water
- Do. Tyrian dye for the hair
- Do Assorted essences for the handkerchief
- Seidlitz and soda powders
- Windsor and fancy soaps, &c., &c.

We received by H. B. M's. Packet Spider, London papers to the 3rd July, and Paris to the 1st, from which the following are extracts.

Extract from the Pictorial Times of 29th June.
PEACE IN SPAIN—THE SUCCESSION.

For more than ten years has Spain been the scene of all the horrors which the demon of war spreads so plentifully on his path; and at this moment it is a question of much doubt, how long the present temporary calm may continue. Thousands have spilt their blood, and an amount of misery quite incalculable has been endured—and all this to settle, whether a young girl or her uncle should hold the reins of government. Meanwhile, improvement of all kinds has retrograded, and those arts which lead to the extension of intelligence and comfort amongst the great body of the people have almost entirely disappeared. At last, during the lull which ever succeeds great struggles, a compromise is spoken of by one party, and listened to by the other; and as there appears to be a likelihood of some such arrangement aiding the permanent peace of the peninsula, the propositions are invested with an interest beyond the boundaries of Spain. Don Carlos proposes to renounce his claims upon the following terms:

1. The re-establishment of the Saic law in Spain in favour of the elder branch, and failing that branch, by the extinction of its members, in favour of Don Francisco de Paula.
2. Preservation of the title of King to Don Carlos, who will give his word not to use his imprescriptible rights on the following conditions:—The present Prince of the Asturias associated in the crown by Don Carlos, to marry the Infanta Isabella, who will retain the title of Queen but by courtesy only. If God should dispose of that princess, the crown to remain by right and in its full power with the said present Prince of Asturias.
3. The Prince of Asturias to marry Isabella by procreation, and not to enter Sp in till 1845.
4. The younger son of Don Carlos to take the title of Prince of Asturias.
5. The King to summon the Cortes at once, by *estamento*, in order to establish the ancient constitution of Spain; the Basque Provinces to get back their *fueros*; Catalonia to enjoy the liberties and franchises of which it was in possession before the war of the succession; and other provinces and towns to get back their privileges. To effect this, treaties are to be made with each province, by the royal power and the Cortes jointly.
6. Complete amnesty for all political offences, from the death of Ferdinand VII. to the day of signing the treaty: to be excepted, however, Rafael Maroto and twelve others, who are to be banished forever.
7. All the grades, dignities, and crosses given by Don Carlos to be confirmed without exception. The generals and officers who have followed the King into France to return to Spain in the full enjoyment of their grades, and commands to be given to them.
8. The King in the fullness of his goodness, will forget the personal injuries of those who have outraged him, and retire for ten years to any part of Europe he may choose, and not meddle in any way with the government, but to enjoy all his property and an annual pension worthy of the true successor of Ferdinand VII.

Extract from the Pictorial Times of 29th June.

THE WAR IN AFRICA... ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE TROOPS OF FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The following intelligence indicates the renewal in a decided manner of hostilities between the French troops and those of the Emperor of Morocco:—

Toulon, June 23.
Lalla Magrat, June 16.

The Governor General of Algeria to the Minister War.—Yesterday, in the midst of a conference with the chief of the Morocco army, his troops, amounting five thousand horsemen, fired an us, and wounded an officer and two soldiers, without our having answered the fire. The conference was broken up, and the Generals (Lamoriciere and Hedeau) were attacked by the Morocco troops. I have just arrived, and have taken the offensive, and have killed of the enemy 300 or 400 men. I also took from them several horses and 300 to 400 stand of arms. Never was punishment better deserved. We have only six killed and twenty wounded.

This intelligence from Morocco has caused much excitement at Paris, and most of the opposition journals call upon the Government to take prompt and decisive steps to vindicate the honour of France. The "National" as might be expected, is peculiarly warlike. "War," it says, "is not declared against us, it is actually waged; and whilst you are idly talking, Abd-el-Kader is kindling the fire of fanaticism, recruiting and re-organising his army, and you will presently see him attack you, and stir up in Algiers the tribes that have submitted to your rule. Every day that is lost strips you of a part of your power, for we repeat what we said the other day: it is not only the Emperor of Morocco that you will strike by carrying war to the heart of his states and bombarding some of his towns on the coast, it is throughout Algeria that those blows will be felt—it is your domination that you will strengthen over all the Arabs. Force and victory, such are the signs of the will of Heaven unto all nations; and victory is not enough—the rapidity of the chastisement must stifle at their birth the elements of rebellion. It is Abd-el-Kader that you will pursue and overtake at Fez and Tangier. You will settle your affairs afterwards with England, but at this hour it is war—war after two provocations, and war on our own territory. Will M. Guizot at length understand it? or will he again ask the advice of Lord Cowley?" According to accounts from Toulon of the 20th, the greatest activity had been exerted in getting the expedition ready. The Prince de Joinville arrived there on the morning of that day, and after receiving the official authorities, he went on board the Suffren which carries his flag. On his being seen aloft, the salvos were fired from all the ships in the roadstead. They were also dressed, and their yards manned, the sailors hailing him with acclamations of "Vive le Roi." At one o'clock all the ships took in their colours, and the flag of his Royal Highness was substituted on board of the Suffren for the royal standard. The wind was favourable, and the squadron was to sail next day. The Prince it is said, had received orders to strike a heavy blow, but at the same time to take the advice of M. de Nion, the French Consul-General at Tangier. His plan is to destroy all the sea-ports of Morocco, and if that should not be sufficient, an army will be sent with orders to march upon Fez.

Extract from the United Service Gazette, of 29th June.

It is undeniable that the language of the King of the French is perfectly pacific, for he is too shrewd a man not to be fully aware that the mention of hostilities with England or the Northern Powers, might involve his regal state, and peril the crown that even now does not sit very securely on his brow, nor yield large promises of adorning the head of his son. But it is equally undeniable that France is making active and extensive preparations, especially in the Naval Departments, to meet the emergencies of war. The vote of the Chambers for this service for 1845 is not less than 4,500,000*l.*, and the arsenals and dockyards are correspondingly busy; but still France is utterly unable to cope with England upon the waters, and ever will be the weakest whilst this country continues vigilant and resolute. It has long been a favorite scheme with Louis Philippe to extend his influence, if not his absolute rule, over the African coasts of the Mediterranean, and it is not unlikely that provocations have indirectly been given to the Moors, for the purpose of stirring them up to hostilities, in order that the latter might appear to be the aggressors. The French troops have penetrated much farther into the interior than is generally believed. French detachments have occupied positions on the borders of the Great Desert to the utter horror and detestation of the inhabitants, who look upon it as an invasion of their territory, and an insult to their religious prejudices. An army composed of more than 100,000 Frenchmen

is now in Africa, and it would be preposterous to suppose that so large a force could be required for the purposes of defence, for although skirmishes have taken place between the Moors and the French, yet the discipline of a few has overcome the wild mode of thousands, and left the French not only conquerors, but terribly avenged. A Naval armament has also been prepared, and accounts from Toulon, dated the 20th June, states—

"The Prince de Joinville arrived this morning at seven o'clock. He alighted at the Port de France, where the authorities were in attendance to receive him, the guns of the ramparts firing a salute. He was escorted to the Prefecture, the 3rd regiment of marines lining the way. Having received the civil and military authorities, and taken his breakfast, the Royal Rear Admiral, attended by a numerous staff, headed by Rear Admiral Turpin, the Prefect *ad interim*, went to the naval arsenal and was again saluted with 21 guns from the flag ship, which was dressed in all her colours. The Prince embarked in the packet Rubis, and went on board of the Suffren, which carries his flag. On his being seen afloat, the salutes were repeated from all the ships in the roadstead. They were also dressed and their yards manned, the sailors hailing him with acclamations of "Vive le Roi." At one o'clock the ships took in their colours, and the flag of his Royal Highness was substituted on board of the Suffren for the Royal standard."

A subsequent account states that the Prince sailed on the 23rd of this month, and that his squadron will be composed of the "Suffren" (the flag ship) the "Jemmapes" and "Triton" of the line, the "Belle Poule" 60-gun frigate, the steam-sloop-of-war "Pluton," and two smaller steamers. The number of troops embarked amount to 1,200, consisting of a company of Engineers from the Land Army, two companies of Artillery, and one company of the infantry of the Marine Army. Small as this force is, yet, under the orders of so intemperate an individual as the Prince de Joinville, it is not improbable but it may lead to results of a warlike tendency; for, notwithstanding the stringent instructions the Prince may have received, he is too headstrong to heed them should an opportunity occur for displaying his animosity to England. We have, however, no fear as to the consequences likely to ensue from any manifestations of pugnacity. Our Navy is quite ready for whatever pranks the Prince may think fit to practice; and we could, in the event of war, spread an overwhelming power upon the Ocean that would soon decide the matter.

From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette of July 1st and 2nd.

AWFUL MURDERS ON BOARD THE BARQUE SALADIN.

Among the maritime news received by the last Halifax mail we gave some account of the Saladin, fallen in with off Halifax under suspicious circumstances. It will be seen from the following distressing account, copied from the *Halifax Morning Chronicle*, of June 11, that the apprehensions entertained of there having been foul play on board were but too tragically true:—

The city for the past few days has been thrown into a feverish excitement, from rumoured disclosures, by one or more of the crew of the Saladin, now confined in the county gaol, of awful murders committed on board of that vessel.

Two of the crew, Carr and Galloway, the cook and steward, confessed these murders to the Hon. M. Tobin, in the presence of the sheriff, the gaoler, and subsequently of the Attorney-General. Carr the cook, is a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a middle aged man. Galloway the steward, is a native of Galway, Scotland, a lad about 19 years of age. Both these persons shipped at Newcastle, where the Saladin was owned, and went the whole voyage.

Fielding, the ringleader in this mutiny, was a man somewhat advanced in years. He was a native of Jersey, but was brought up in Gaspé, where his father, who had been a soldier in the 30th Regiment, lived. We have conversed with a person who knew him well, and who only expressed astonishment that he had not suffered death on the gallows 20 years ago. He appears to have borne, what it is evident he richly merited, the character of a most determined villain. His vessel, the British barque Vitula, which sailed from Buenos Ayres 21st February, 1843, had been seized by the Chilean government for an infraction of the Revenue Laws of that country, and himself thrown into prison, from whence he escaped, through the management of his son, (if such he was, for there are some doubts upon this point), and took passage in the Saladin for London. His acquaintance with the many dark dooks about the St. Lawrence and Gaspé Basin, no doubt induced him to shape his course for that quarter.

About the middle of April, a plan to murder the master, mate, and a portion of the crew, was concocted by Mr. Fielding and the sailmaker, who engaged the assistance of a Swede, and two others of those of the crew shipped at Valparaiso. The whole plot was planned and executed in less than forty-eight hours. It was on a Sunday night, in the larboard (mate's watch), the mutiny broke forth. The mate was the first victim; he was in a delicate state of health, and while reclining on the poop he was struck with an axe, and knocked overboard, without the least noise being made. The master's watch was then called, and as the men came on deck they were knocked in the head and pitched overboard almost without a groan. Two of the murderers then entered the cabin to despatch the master; but his faithful dog was beside him in the berth, and they were afraid to approach him lest he might be aroused by its barking. Another man who came on deck, and was in the mizen chains, was split open with an axe, and fell into the sea—his blood streaming upon the deck. The cry was then raised, in order to draw the master out of the cabin, of "a man overboard!"—the plan succeeded, and as he ascended the companion ladder he received a blow on the head with a hammer from one of the mutineers, when he rushed upon deck (his antagonist retreating), but was attacked by others and thrown overboard also. By this time the noise reached Carr, who, with Galloway, was exempt from keeping watch; he went on deck, and on enquiring what was the matter, was told what had occurred, and that he then saw before him all that remained of the crew except Galloway, who was below. The attack was most systematic. Six lives were thus taken without a struggle, even without noise, and almost without leaving a trace of murder behind.

Fielding, who appears to have been a most desperate villain, immediately after the commission of these murders became suspicious and fearful. He threw overboard all the arms and ammunition in the ship, excepting a pair of loaded pistols, which he secreted under the cabin table, and a large carving knife in the possession of his son. He then proposed to Galloway to murder all the crew but two besides themselves, that they would then get the ship to land, sink her, and make their escape. Galloway would not consent to this hellish project, and told the crew of the proposal. They immediately became aroused at Fielding's treachery, and on searching for arms suspected that his design was to reduce their numbers that he might eventually free himself altogether of accomplices; they found the secreted pistols, and

resolved to pitch him and his son into the sea. The money on board was previously divided, and as is generally the case on such occasions, the ringleaders were not well satisfied with an equal share of the plunder. Fielding and his son were immediately tied hand and foot, and left in the cabin till next morning, when they were thrown overboard, the former by Carr and others (he having been obliged to act, although he expressed a wish when he saw what had taken place on his coming on deck, that he had been thrown overboard with his messmates), and the latter by Galloway, also against his will. They must either do this or die themselves.

After the death of Fielding, Galloway was the only navigator on board. The pirates intended to have gone into the St. Lawrence, scuttled the vessel, and escaped with the specie and bullion, but were led astray by a wrong course given them by the master of an American schooner, which they spoke a few days previous to the time when the vessel struck; and this is the cause, perhaps, providentially for the ends of justice, of their making land where they did.

A third person (Johnson), we understand, has also confessed and corroborated the statement of Carr and Galloway. The foregoing particulars, we believe, are nearly, if not altogether correct. The whole affair is of so awful a character, that our very blood curdles in our veins at the contemplation of it. Eight unfortunate beings launched into eternity, without a moment's warning, with all their sins upon their heads. 'Tis horrible!

[Fielding, it appears, laid the plan, in conjunction with four of the men now in gaol—viz. Johnston, Anderson, Jones, and Hazen, to get possession of the ship, to accomplish which this series of the most deliberate and cold-blooded butcheries were committed. The mate's name was Buryley, and the names of three of the seamen murdered are stated to be James, Moffat, and Collins.]

(From the *Halifax Herald*, June 12.)

Nothing has transpired since our last relative to the sailors of the Saladin. We understand, from good authority, that they will all plead guilty. The judge of the Admiralty, who is at his country seat in Truro, has been sent for, and the trial may be expected to take place in about ten days.

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.				
June 29	Brig Thomas Leech, Ed. Golding	188	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth
July 11	Brig Paragon, George Dunn	212	Santamaría, Llanabi & Co.	London
12	Brig Isabella, James Brown	230	Henry & George Dowse	London
15	Brig Bella Fortiera, J. W. Pyott	238	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool
15	Brig Louis, John Drinkwater	134	Gifford & Brothers	Africa
28	Brig Mary Ann, W. Duncanson	210	Henry & George Dowse	Falmouth
29	Brig Trio, John Hooper	194	Hughes & Brothers	Plymouth
Aug 5	Brig James Gibson, James Stuart	221	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool
7	Brig Prince of Wales, James Russell	199	George Bell	London
15	Barque Jean Baptiste, L. Honeyburn	224	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth
Aug 30	Brig Betty, Randall Daughity	175	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London
Sept 2	Barque Speed, Edward Brewer	261	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	London
3	Brig Ianthe, James Hunter	211	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool
American.				
Sept 13	Barque Hobart, Collier	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London
Aug 24	Barque Creole Isaac H. Norris	228	Daniel Gowland, & Co.	London
French.				
June 29	Barque Tourville, A. Bonzani	306	Zumaran & Treserra	Havre de Grace
July 8	Barque Mexique, Henri Cabanne	235	Llavallol & Sons	Marseille
Aug 8	Bar. Paquetbot de la Plata, Belzagay	185	Llavallol & Sons	Havre de Grace
10	Barque Turone, Felix arché	214	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette
17	Barque Proletaire, Favre	165	Marion Lapiano	Marseille
21	Barque Deux Peres Luis, Lemesaeger	185	Santamaría, Llanabi & Co.	Havre de Grace
30	Brig Louise, Joseph B. Canard	179	Zumaran & Treserra	Cette
Sardinian.				
Jan. 20	Pol. Bella Emilia Domingo Filanza	175	Tomas Rousse	Genoa
Apr. 23	Zum. Nues. S. del Rosario, L. Corvetto	67	Llavallol & Sons	Genoa
July 11	Barque Bifronte, Cayetano Gazzolo	123	Pietranera & Co.	Genoa
11	Polacze Nina, Francisco Reforzo	182	Pietranera & Co.	Bahia
11	R. N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocatalicata	129	Agostino Caprillo	Genoa
Aug 5	Brigantine Francisco, Luis Corvetto	62		
12	Schooner Paz, Antonio Pito	91	Rughi & Bazano	Rio Grande
29	Brig Bella Teresa, Bernardo Vallierino	70	Zumaran & Treserra	
Spanish.				
May 25	Brig Leon, Julian Barresran	160	Zumaran & Treserra	Bilbao
July 3	Barque Union, Ferreyros	136	Llavallol & Sons	Coruna
23	Brig Nuevo Santa Ana, J. I. Gorodio	120	Eduardo Freyer	Malaga
27	Brigantine Charruca, Manuel Truch	138	Llavallol & Sons	Havana
Aug 12	Pol. Maria, Francisco Ilias	105	Llavallol & Sons	Havana
20	Brig Barque, Juan Barcelo	151	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga
23	Barque Provisional, Santiago Matoso	211	Llavallol & Sons	Cadiz
30	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia	155	Zumaran & Treserra	
Sept 4	Poinere Esmeralda, José Millet	118	Llavallol & Sons	
Brazilian.				
Aug 11	Brig Suarez, José A. Cabral	177	Juan G. Martins	Brasilia
30	Brig Trea Guimarães, A. G. Vianna	172	José Marquez de Sousa	Brazil
Sept 5	Pol. Nuevo asilo de la Virtud, Vicente	143	Juan Balbino Soriano	
Swedish.				
June 6	Brig Svea, C. E. Olsen	250	Thode & Co.	Hamburg
Sept 1	Brigantine Orión, Nicolas Larson	110	Manuel Acovedo Ramos	
Danish.				
June 29	Brig Catherine, M. A. Anderson	202	J. Klicik & Co.	Havana
July 11	Brig Henriette Sophie, F. Moller	217	Thode & Co.	Antwerp
16	Ship Osprey, J. J. Holt	200	Mohr, Ladovici & Co.	Havana
23	Barque Orion, H. Mathiesen	236	Thode & Co.	Antwerp
Aug 18	Barque Doris, Peter Bousen	210	Jacob Paravicini	Havana
30	Brig Phoenix, Hans Lyster	180	Thode & Co.	
Hamburg.				
July 27	Bar Catharina Dorotea, A. W. Rajahn	180	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth
Bremen.				
June 3	Brig Luisa Cesar, Martin Wenke	120	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana
Austrian.				
Aug 10	Brig Restaurador Rosas	332	Rissa & Ro.	

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Schooner Viper, 6 guns, Lieut. James Carter Commander.
Schooner Spider 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Swarthy Pym, Commander.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Orlinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

The Brazilian brig which arrived on the 30th ult. was the *Tres Guimaraes*, 172 tons, Antonio Gonzalez Viana, from Paranaqua 5th ult. with yerba &c. to José Marquez de Sousa.

August 31st. *Wind N. Strong till mid-day. Opposite Coast visible.*

Arrived, National brigantine Atravido, 140 tons, Antonio Dodero, from the Bucoo 30th inst. to Trifon and Lezica with produce.

Brazilian lugger Electra, Mariano José de Sousa, from the Bucoo 30th inst. to Carlos Galeano, with produce and 15 passengers.

Sailed, British barque William Piele, Joseph Spott, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best and Brothers with 9615 salted ox and cow hides, 72 horse hides, 6 tons bones, 2 1/2 pipes with 800 arrobas tallow and grease, 6 bales with 804 horse hides, 1 do. with 330 lbs. nutria skins, 197 do. and 3 bags with 5900 arrobas wool, 8 bales and 21 chiquas 450 arrobas hair and 1 case of returned goods.

September 1st. *Wind N. hazy.*

Arrived, Swedish brigantine Orion, 110 tons, Nicolas Larsson, from Pernambuco 10th ult., Montevideo 31st, with sugar, &c. to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, Spanish brig Cacique, Buenaventuro Aultrih for Cadiz, despatched by Pedro Antonio Sanchez, with 11,437 dry ox and cow hides, 2 bales with 60 doz. slunk calf skins, 38 do. with 636 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 16 arrobas wool, 15 barrels tripas, 4 bales with 409 calf skins.

British barque Rambler, Mathew de Grouchy, for London, despatched by A. C. Santamaria, Lllambi, and Cambaceres, with 6304 salted ox hides, 30,000 horns, 19 tons bones, 204 pipes and 33 half do, with 8360 arrobas tallow, 23 bales and 5 chiquas with 700 arrobas hair, 982 salted horse hides.

September 2nd. *Wind E. hazy.*

Arrived, H. B. M's. schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., arrived at Montevideo 31st, sailed thence 1st inst. with the mail of the packet Penguin, from Falmouth 5th of July.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro. Madame Fanny Gabrielle de la Tour, and daughter.

British barque Speed, 261 tons, Edward Brewer, from Liverpool 29th June, with general cargo to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

Passengers. Messrs James Hafford, James Mc Loughlan, Michael Murray, Michael Rafferty, John Cowan, and W. H. Parker.

Sardinian schooner Nuestra Señora del Huerto, 64 tons, Agustin Sicard, from the Bucoo 1st inst. to Jacinto Caprile, with produce.

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

Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Santiago Antonio Barbaro, for Montevideo, despatched by Llavallol, & Sons with passengers.

French brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel, for Cette, despatched by Bartolome Herand, with 80 dry ox and cow hides, 2960 salted do., 192 bales with 5500 doz sheep skins, 32 do. with 960 arrobas wool.

September 3rd. *Wind S. E.*

Arrived, National brig Cacique Catriel, 165 tons, Pedro Madariaga, from the Havana 10th June, with sugar, tobacco, &c. to Zumaran and Treserra.

Passenger. Mr. George Spurr.

British brig Ianthe, 211 tons, James Hunter, from Liverpool 6th June, Studwell Bay 11 do. with general cargo to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Passengers. Messrs Richard Gibbings, M. Goold T. D. Bridgman and T. Moore and wife.

September 4th. *Wind S. E. hazy.*

Arrived, Sardinian packet brigantine Lusitano, Bartolome Dassory, from Montevideo 3rd inst. to Llavallol and Sons with 51 passengers.

Spanish polacre Esmeralda, 115 tons, José Millet, from Barcelona 16th June, Malaga 29th do. Canary Isles 12th July, Montevideo 1st inst. with wine &c. to Llavallol & Sons.

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, from Montevideo 3rd inst.

September 5th. *Wind N. Rain in the morning. hazy.*

Arrived, Brazilian polacre Nuevo Asilo de la Virtud, 143 tons, Santiago de Vicente, from Rio Janeiro 8th ult. Montevideo 30th, Coionia 4th inst. with part cargo to Juan Ballino Soriano.

National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 guns, Capt. John Thorne, from the Bucoo 4th inst.

Sailed, American barque Caroline, Oliver G. Lane, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1196 dry ox and cow hides, 10,000 horns, 257 bales with 7480 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 18 dozen calf skins, 1 do. with 30 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. 98 dozen sheep skins.

British brig Lady Mary, Frederick Stone, for London, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co. with 5500 salted ox hides, 624 salted horse hides, 31,540 ox and cow horns, 302 pipes and 100 boxes with 12,200 arrobas tallow and grease, 17 bales with 510 arrobas hair, 2 boxes with 20 dozen chinchilla skins.

British brig Adino, John Ross Baxter, for Cork for orders to London or Liverpool, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co. with 1000 dry ox hides, 7323 salted ox and cow hides, 15,800 ox horns, 12,000 shin bones, 170 pipes & 112 half do. with 5888 arrobas tallow.

September 6th. *Wind N. N. W. Rain.*

Arrived, Hamburg barque.

London 29th June.

On Friday week last the Ministers sustained a defeat in the House of Commons. They had proposed an alteration in the duties levied on the importation of sugar, and this, on the motion of Mr. Miles, member for Bristol, was rejected by a majority of 19. This majority was made up of the West Indian body, who conceived themselves unfairly dealt with by the Cabinet—of several of the agriculturist interest, dissatisfied with the anti-protection policy of Ministers, and of the "liberal" opposition. Sir Robert Peel succeeded in procuring the reversal of the decision against him last Monday—255 members supporting, and 233 opposing him.

The debates were more than usually warm, and that section of the Conservative party which is known under the singular title of "Young England," denounced the policy of the Minister with unwonted vigor and force. Reports were rife in town on Saturday that Ministers would resign in consequence of their discomfiture the preceding night, and a meeting of Conservative members of parliament was held on Sunday at the Carlton club to present them with an address of confidence and, we presume, condolence. The meeting was, however, far from unanimous. There is little doubt that had the Government failed in securing a majority on the subsequent Monday, they would at once have surrendered their offices.

Another subject of interest that has been lately discussed in Parliament is a complaint of a M. Mazzini and others, who allege that by order of the Secretary of State, their letters have been opened at the Post-office, and read. The charge is, that this has been done at the instigation of the Sardinian Government; but as Sir James Graham, admitting the fact that the letters had been opened, would give no further explanation, the cause must remain a matter for speculation. The question has been raised whether this power of opening letters conferred on the Secretary of State, by the act of Parliament, has been exercised either discreetly or even legally in this case.

The Protestant Society in Dublin were so confident as to the resignation of Sir Robert Peel, that they issued the following notice:—

"DUBLIN PROTESTANT OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION AND REFORMATION SOCIETY."

The usual weekly meeting of the above association will be held in the Rotunda on Thursday evening, to express the satisfaction with which the association regards the resignation of the most unprincipled Ministry which ever disgraced the British nation, and to adopt an address to the electors of Tanworth, to entreat of them, in case of a general election, not to return to Parliament the greatest enemy of the Church of Christ in Ireland—Sir Robert Peel; and to transact other important business. Admission as usual.



The gentlemen of the opposition press in France are very anxious to get up a war with Morocco, but they would not be quite so eager, perhaps, if they were called upon to take part in it. Their ardour reminds us of the story of what took place at Rouen about 3 years ago, when M. Thiers was president of the council of ministers. An immense mob of *la Jeune France* had assembled the opposite house of the commander of the district, exclaiming, "*La Guerre! La Guerre!.. a bas les Anglais!*" The old general presented himself to the mob, and after a few words in praise of their patriotism, said, "I will inform the minister, my friends of this grand burst of public feeling, but I would recommend you, to enable me to give strength to it, to make an offer of your services as volunteers to serve in the army. This will prove at once that the young men of France are really resolved to uphold the national dignity. I will just step back to procure a pen and ink, and a book to enter your names and addresses, and will be with you again in two minutes." when the general returned he found the street almost empty.

The boat of the British brig Ianthe with 4 persons left the shore on Tuesday afternoon last for the outer roads which they were unable to reach in consequence of the boisterous weather and having drifted about all night the pulled to shore on the following morning, but during the night one of the crew John Durward, an apprentice aged 19 years complained of illness and on their arrival on shore was found dead at the bottom of the boat from fatigue and the inclemency of the weather. A post mortem examination of the body took place and on the 5th it was conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery, attended by the Captain of the Ianthe and the passengers who came in her, as also by several Captains of British merchant vessels. The deceased was a native of Flisk, Fifeshire, and bore a most excellent character.

THE WEATHER.—After a long drought, slight rain fell Thursday and yesterday.

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

Saturday	50
Sunday	56
Monday	60
Tuesday	57
Wednesday	54
Thursday	60
Friday	59

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 6th inst.

British	13
American	2
French	7
Spanish	9
Sardinian	8
Brazilian	4
Hamburg	2
Swedish	2
Danish	6
Bremen	1
Austrian	1

Advertisements.

J. M. TEWKSBURY, M. D.
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,

(FROM THE UNITED STATES)

Calle del 25 de Mayo,
No. 45.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE lessons in Book-keeping, Arithmetic, and in the Spanish Language can be had by applying at No. 24 Calle de Suipacha.

GEORGE CLARK.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	224 a 225	each
Do. Patriot	222 a 222	do.
Plata macuquina	13 a 13 1/2	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	134 a 134	do each.
Do. Patriot & Patatoes	134 a 134	do. do.
Six per cent. Stock	71 a 72	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	34 3/4 11-16	per dol.
Do. France	38 a 38 1/2	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	135 a 14	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	134 a 135	do. do.
Do. United States	134 a 134	per U. S. dol
Hides, Ox for Engl. & Germ	54 a 56	per pesada
Do. France	50 a 52	do.
Do. North America	45 a 46	do I
Do. Spain	49 a 50	do.
Do salted	42 a 52	do.
Do. Horse	18 a 19	do. each
Calf skins	50 a 52	per pesada.
Sheep skins, common	34 a 40	per dozen.
Do. fine	41 a 44	do.
Deer skins	10 a 12	do.
Goat skins	20 a 22	do.
Nutria skins	6 a 7	dol per lb.
Chinchill skins	50 a 60	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	34 a 36	dol per arroba
Do. mixed	44 a 46	do.
Do. long	110 a 120	do.
Wool, common, washed	24 a 30	do.
Do. picked	40 a 42	do.
Do. shorn from skins	40 a 43	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	22 a 30	do.
Tallow, pure	18 a 21	do.
Do. raw	11 a 12	do.
Do. with grease	20 a 25	do.
Jerked beef	150 a 200	per quintal
Horns, mixed	300 a 400	per thousand
Do. Ox	300 a 400	do.
Shin bones	80 a 90	do.
Hide cuttings	32 a 34	per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white	11 a 12	per lb.
Do. black	7 a 8	do.
alted tongues	16 a 13	per dozen
alt, on board	25 a 40	per fanega
iscout	11 a 14	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 227 dollars.
The lowest price 224 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 11-16 pence. The lowest do. 31 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor