

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 975.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 26th, 1845.

Established in 1826.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION in the affairs of La Plata has been the all-engrossing topic of conversation during the week, from the pertinacity with which the Montevideo Riveristas insist that it is a matter definitively arranged between the Cabinets of England, France and Brazil.

Notwithstanding the well known fact that Lord ABERDEEN in the beginning of February last, gave the Argentine Minister at London the most positive assurances that the British Government entertained no such design, and that Mr. Ousely would be only instructed sedulously to employ his good offices for the purpose of bringing about a peace between the belligerent parties, the sticklers for armed intervention feign to discover in a late reply of Sir Robert Peel to a question put by Mr. Ewart, in the House of Commons, complete evidence of such a determination. To say nothing of the poor compliment thus paid to the good faith and sincerity of the British Ministers, we will refer our readers, for proofs of the groundlessness of that assumption, to the extract from the parliamentary report we elsewhere insert, and to the notorious fact of Mr. Ousely being unaccompanied by any additional force, as also of the non-existence of any extraordinary naval or military preparations at home. Besides, it is known that the idea of forcible intervention originated with the Brazilian Ministry; and that its overture was rejected is evident from the uncertainty with which Sir Robert Peel speaks of its concurrence in the more prudent policy adopted by England and France. To have expected any other resolution on the part of these powers it would be necessary to have forgotten the language held by the British Premier last year, when replying to Mr. Ewart, the parliamentary mouthpiece of those intolerable bores the Mexican and South American Association, who, instead of promoting British interests in these quarters, are leaving no effort untried to ruin them.

"In my opinion, said the Rt. Hon. Baronet, it would not be for the interest of the belligerent countries—certainly not for England's interest—to interfere, by force of arms, to compel the restoration of peace. I very much doubt whether tranquility, obtained by such forcible means, is likely to be lasting. It probably would be necessary that the same armed intervention which has been effected in restoring a temporary calm should be continued in Rio de la Plata for the purpose of insuring the observance of conditions which we had forcibly imposed on the reluctant parties."

To suppose any change in the avowed neutrality of England and France in the River Plate question it is necessary, we repeat, to have forgotten those very just remarks of the British Premier, and not to have read those of the principal organ of the Guizot Ministry when the Viscount d'Abrantes's mission first became the subject of discussion in France. The *Presse* honestly denounced the folly and injustice of the proposed armed interference.

"We have" it said, "more than once shown the uselessness, and even the danger, for Europe, of an intervention in the countries of La Plata. The journals of M. Thiers obstinately persist, nevertheless, in calling for that intervention, and it is even affirmed that their patron has designed to make it a personal question. We will allow that a combined squadron would oblige Oribe to withdraw precipitately into the interior of the country; that that squadron would occupy Montevideo without firing a shot, and burn Buenos Ayres, if Rosas thought it worth his while to resist. But, what would be the use of all this? The war which would have become localized and confined to the siege of Montevideo, would be removed to the interior, far from European reach, it would be extended over immense spaces, and indefinitely deprive the people on the coast of their exports. Our commerce and emigration to those countries would have to renounce for a long period the idea of frequenting them and of settling there. We are yet not sufficiently acquainted with those *Gauchos*, those terrible inhabitants of the plains in South America, who, in their wars, neither know fatigue nor

distances, and who manoeuvre on fields of battle of eight hundred leagues just as if they were nothing more than the circumference of their encampment. We do not speak here of the interminable wars of Chili, Peru, and all the Republics, of independence; but look what the single Province of Rio Grande can do against Brazil, its insurrection threatening the dissolution of the whole Empire! The interests of France are suffering enough already from the protraction of the siege of Montevideo; but what would it be, if, in order to raise a siege, we should bring upon ourselves the resistance of 10 or 12 Provinces? And this would not fail to be the case. The cause of the Federals, represented by Rosas against whom it is endeavoured to excite the antipathies of Europe, although he is the only man since the independence who has shown himself to be a pacificator and an organizer—that cause possesses all the national sympathies of South America. On the contrary the provisional Government of Montevideo to whom the organs of M. Thiers wish France to give its alliance, is without root or support in those quarters. If the foreign residents did not uphold it, it would fall under the weight of universal reprobation."

The question of armed intervention is, therefore, in our opinion, set at rest; and that nothing beyond friendly mediation will be attempted, a matter of certainty. We must, however, express our surprise that during all the discussion on this momentous subject, the opinion of the Government of the United States should never have been taken into account. The principles of that Government have been expressed by President Monroe in his Message to Congress,—

December 2nd, 1823.—"The late events in Spain and Portugal shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on a principle satisfactory to themselves to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question to which all independent powers, whose Governments differ from theirs, are interested, even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe which was adopted at an early stage of the wars, which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers—meeting in every instance the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continents circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our southern brethren if left to themselves, would adopt it, of their own accord.

"It is equally impossible that we should hold such interposition in any form with indifference. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course."

Also in his message of 7th December, 1824:—

"Separated as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European Governments, nor in the causes which produce them. But in regard to our neighbours, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European Governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, (wars) which are vital, without affecting us; indeed the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them."

President Tyler, in his message of 7th December, 1842, says:—

"Carefully abstaining from interference in all questions exclusively referring themselves to the political interests of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments, in what relates to the states of the American continent."

So clear an expression of the fixed principles of that Government, would, we think, under any circumstances be sufficient to prevent the intervention of European Powers in questions that are so widely separated from them, and their interference in the war between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo would, naturally, be at once declared hostile to American interests and principles—principles which the Government of the United States would, doubtless, defend to the last extremity.

H. B. M's. brig *Frolic* saluted the town on Tuesday last with 21 guns, which was returned from the battery by a like number.

The American ship *Georgos*, from Boston 20th December, with lumber, bound to Buenos Ayres, was abandoned in a sinking state at the Island of St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes. Her passengers and part of the crew arrived here on the 23rd inst., in the *Enterprize*.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

The dance of the *Polka* has found its way to Buenos Ayres, and was introduced at this Theatre on the 15th inst., and if we did not greatly admire this so much cried up dance, or the music which accompanied it, the talent of the dancers, M. Rousseaux and the Señorita Irene Ramirez, made up for any dissatisfaction in those respects. The latter does not appear to be more than fourteen years of age, and has a sylph-like figure formed in the very mould for dancing, and, indeed, she danced in so graceful and charming a manner as to excite universal admiration.

### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 18th inst.

British.....	27
American.....	6
French.....	9
Spanish.....	2
Sardinian.....	8
Brazilian.....	4
Hamburg.....	2
Danish.....	4
Portuguese.....	2
Prussian.....	1
Swedish.....	2
Austrian.....	1
Russian.....	1
Kniphausen.....	1
	70

### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 25th inst.

British.....	26
American.....	8
French.....	7
Spanish.....	3
Sardinian.....	8
Brazilian.....	8
Hamburg.....	2
Danish.....	4
Portuguese.....	1
Prussian.....	2
Swedish.....	1
Austrian.....	1
Russian.....	1
Kniphausen.....	1
	73

The Weather has been changeable this week—Summer heat with almost winter cold, the temperature early yesterday morning being close on 50.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday.....	74
Sunday.....	70
Monday.....	70
Tuesday.....	72
Wednesday.....	69
Thursday.....	62
Friday.....	58

(From the "Times" of 7th February.)

### THE RIVER PLATE.

Mr. EWART wished to ask a question which had reference to an important branch of the foreign trade of the kingdom. He alluded to the relations of this country with the powers in possession of the River Plate. On a former occasion the Rt. Hon. Baronet had answered a question which he put to him on this subject, and he now wished to ask whether her Majesty's Government had any hopes of a speedy and amicable termination of the differences which existed between the Republics of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres by which the navigation of the River Plate had been so much obstructed. He believed the Government of Buenos Ayres had interrupted the free navigation of that river, and great apprehensions had thereby been created amongst the British merchants. He had entertained hopes that some combined operations on the part of England, France and Brazil, would have been agreed upon and carried into effect with the view of putting a stop to the warfare between the people of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, and he now begged to ask the Rt. Hon. Baronet whether there was any prospect or hopes to be entertained of such a combined interference.

Sir ROBERT PEEL could assure the honourable member that the protracted warfare between the two small states to which he had referred to the injury of commerce had occasioned great regret to Her Majesty's Government, and that ministers had been seriously occupied during the recess in devising measures for putting an end to it. His noble friend had entered into a correspondence with the French Government and the Brazils relative to this subject, and he could not better illustrate the present relations between this country and the former one than by giving the House an assurance that the views of the French Government was precisely the same as that taken by Her Majesty's Government with respect to the impolicy of the warfare in those states. (Hear.) Ministers trusted they would have the concurrence of the Brazils in the measure which it was the intention of the French and English Governments to adopt, and he begged to state that those measures would consist in the first instance of a joint representation to the parties such as was hoped would induce them to terminate hostilities. But when the hon. member talked of combined operations on the part of England and France for the purpose of putting an end to the interference with the navigation of the River Plate, he must express his hopes that such measures would not only be uncalled for and unnecessary, but that when two such powers as England and France in combination, as he expected, with the Brazils, made representations to the republics in question, they would have that weight which was due to their importance, and that the two parties would hesitate before they rejected their advice.

(From the "Morning Herald" of 7th February.)

Mr. EWART said he had last session called the attention of the house to the state of trade on the river Plate, in consequence of the war between the bordering countries, and he wished to know if there were yet any chance of an arrangement between the contending parties. He believed there were great apprehensions entertained by our merchants that the government of Buenos Ayres would interfere with the navigation of the river, but he trusted these apprehensions would not be realised. He was in hope, however, from the aspect the case presented at the close of the last session, that there would have been some combined operation on the part of England, France, and Brazil, to put an end to the war raging between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

Sir R. PEEL.—I can assure the house the prolongation of the lamentable hostilities between these two small powers, which, however, are large enough to interfere with the commerce of other countries, has occupied the serious attention of the government. We have already had communications on the subject with the governments of France and Brazil, and I cannot give a better proof to those in both countries who are interested in the cause of humanity and civilisation of our cordial understanding with France than the assurance I am able to give that the view taken by the French government, with respect to the continuance of these hostilities, is entirely and cordially in unison with our own (hear, hear). We trust also to have the concurrence of the Brazilian government; but, be this as it may, I can state certainly that it is the intention of England and France to act in complete and cordial concert, and to make such a joint representation to these two powers as we trust will induce them to terminate their lamentable hostilities (hear, hear). When the hon. gentleman talks of combined operations, I hope he will not call for any explanations as to any future contingency

But I trust the good sense of these parties will induce them not to reject the joint offer of mediation by two such countries as France and England, with, as we trust, the concurrence of Brazil, and our renewed efforts in the cause of peace which is so much the interest of all parties (hear, hear).

### EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN THE ART OF PRINTING.

The press being so intimately and so influentially connected with the welfare and improvement of mankind, any new discovery by which its powers may be greatly augmented must be interesting to the world at large. We deem it right, therefore, to notice in this conspicuous way, an invention the most remarkable of any that have appeared in our day, numerous and wonderful as inventions have been during the present century. The coming event was shadowed forth in the *Art Union* of last month, upon which we commented in our paper of the 10th January. In the number of that work for the present month, the details and proofs of the entire discovery are fully given, with a distinctness which renders it intelligible to every reader; but its results can scarcely be calculated. They involve an entire revolution in many departments of the art of printing.

It will, doubtless, surprise our readers to learn that copies of any book, or newspaper, or engraving, old or new, may be multiplied without limit. In reprinting books no resetting of the types is now necessary; no stereotyping is requisite in any case; and even drawings and pen sketches, if done with printer's ink, may be copied with or without letter-press, after a few minutes' preparation. A bank note may be copied—the engraving, writing, letter-press, and all in a quarter of an hour, or even less, and numbers may be rapidly printed off, in such perfection, that neither the clerk who signed it, nor the engraver of the original plate, can tell which is the true one and which the counterfeit. To authors the invention will be a great boon, as they will neither have occasion to incur the risk of a long edition, nor the cost of setting up the types for a second impression, unless so far as alterations and additions may require it. As long as one good copy of any work is preserved, it may be multiplied to any extent when wanted. To such a house as Messrs. Chambers it must be of enormous value, as it supersedes the necessity of stereotyping their numerous publications.

We must refer the curious to the *Art Union* itself for all the particulars of this astounding invention. To the general reader, and especially to those acquainted with lithography, it may suffice to give the following description:—The sheet to be copied is moistened with a dilute acid, which, when laid on a plate of zinc, under pressure, etches out the surface wherever there are no letters—the ink of the letters neutralizing the effect of the acid, so that where they touch there is no etching. This leaves the form of the letters raised on the surface of the plate: it is a sort of *basso relievo*, which serves the printer as an engraving, and is entirely faithful in its fresh and sharp resemblance to the original. Wherever the plan is in operation, a sketch of any public event may be drawn by the pen of an artist or amateur, and copies of it be issued in a few minutes, either separately or embodied in a newspaper or other letter-press work, if the latter be ready to receive it.

Of course, the public attention will be strongly attracted to this subject; Parliament will have to consider the facilities it presents for forgery; and probably a peculiar kind of paper will be the next resort for prevention. But nothing can deprive the world at large of the great benefit of the invention itself, which, it is stated, is patented by a company.—*Liverpool Mercury*, 7th February.

### Advertisements.

UNION HOTEL  
AND  
FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,  
Calle de la Piedad, No. 6.

MRS. HANDY begs to inform her friends and the public that she has fitted up the above commodious premises as a Hotel and Boarding House, with an especial regard to personal comfort and accommodation, and by unremitted attention and moderate charges, she trusts to secure a share of that patronage and support, which it will be her constant study at all times to deserve.  
Buenos Ayres, February 1st, 1845.

### Mrs. McGAW

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has several rooms unoccupied and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging.  
No. 33, Calle de Cangallo.

### Mr. A. Zinny, TEACHER OF THE SPANISH, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.

HE proposes to teach them by a peculiar method, so as to render the intelligent Pupil capable of understanding and speaking the same in a short time.  
Residence, No. 121, Peru Street.

### Situation as Steward Wanted,

BY an active and respectable Young Man, a comfortable Situation as above, in a Merchants or Gentleman's House, or on board Ship bound to the United States, or West Coast of South America.  
References as to character, &c., will be given. Please address O. C. care of Mr. Thomas Burroughs, Watchmaker, 39, Calle de Cangallo.

### Miss Melburn

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public that she has opened a School for Young Ladies, in the primary branches of education, at No. 192, Calle de Rincon, Montevideo.  
Montevideo, March, 1845.

### To be Sold.

A HOUSE, Calle Cerro No. 227, Composed of 35 yards to the front (North) and 34 yards breadth South. To the Street there are 5 Rooms with Yards and Cookhouse, to the Calle Cerro, and to the Calle de Temple there is a fine Stone, and a back store with counter, shelves, and glass case, and five Rooms on the same side with fireplaces in each, all these rooms are rented. On the premises, inside are a large Dwelling House with a parlour, boarded floor, and a fireplace, chimney piece in it, and a glass case, and 4 Bedrooms, with glass doors and canvas ceilings. Likewise a fine Dining Room 5 yards long, all made of boards, and a fine Algebe, and 5 Grape Vines in the second Yard, likewise a Garden with fruit trees, plants, &c. &c. &c., and a Cookhouse and Well. For further particulars apply on the premises.

THE 3rd Part of the English edition of the "Mysteries of Paris," having been taken from the Commercial Room, it is requested that it may be returned.

### Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per Navigator, and for Sale at D. Fleming's, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a varied and select assortment of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, manufactured in London, express to order, and consisting of Gait-hee Prunella Boots, with welts and heels, ditto, with spring heels and channelled edges, Prunella and patent leather Slippers with spring heels, bronze and cream coloured slippers, stout walking Cordovan Shoes, likewise Children patent leather Shoes, the smaller sizes with straps.

### "British Packet."

WANTED to purchase No. 853, of the above mentioned periodical, dated 24th December 1842. Apply at the Commercial Rooms.

REQUIRED for an Estancia, not very distant from the City, three or four Peones for steady and constant work on foot. Application to be made at No. 13, Calle Maypu.

### Mrs. Heathfield

INFORMS the parents of her pupils and her friends in general, that having obtained permission of the Government to continue her School, it was re-opened on Monday the 21st inst., at No. 195, Calle de Belgrano.

HAVING been employed for many years in this capital as "Newspaper Carrier," and in the distribution of every class of periodicals, circulars, &c., &c., to the satisfaction of those who have designed to employ me, I beg leave to offer my services in any of the above mentioned branches. Those gentlemen who may require my services in the distribution of periodicals, circulars, funeral invitations, &c., &c., may rely upon being punctually served for a moderate remuneration. Please apply at No. 108, Calle de la Victoria.  
JUAN ANTONIO LOPEZ.  
Buenos Ayres, 18th April, 1845.

### Notice.

THE undersigned executors of the late Mr. James Robson hereby give notice to all those who may have claims in favour or against the said deceased, to hand them in to Mr. James Black within the term of fifteen days from this date, failing which they will have to submit to any loss that may be occasioned thereby.  
Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1845.

(Signed) JAMES BLACK,  
FREDERIC HARGRAVE,  
SAMUEL ROBSON.

### Men's and Boys' Shoes.

JUST received by late arrivals from England, and for sale, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a general and excellent assortment of men's Waterloo double ties, and half dress shoes, bluchers, light and heavy, stout half boots, and likewise a small assortment of boys' double ties.



NAVIGATION OF THE ELBE.

The bars at the entrance of the river Elbe have ever been the cause of most dangerous obstructions to its navigation, and frequently of shipwreck, involving serious loss of life as well as property. Mr. R. M. Sloman, an Englishman, residing at Hamburg, has proposed to make an attempt to remedy so great an evil. He would direct his efforts against these two formidable obstructions, the bars of Schulan and Blankanese; and he offers to do it at his own proper risk and cost—that is, he will receive nothing if he fail in the attempt, and if he succeed to be paid the actual outlay, and no more. He intends using the barrow or rake, which has been used with such signal success in many parts of this country, and particularly in 1839, in assisting the formation of the New or Victoria Channel in the Mersey.—*The Mirror.*



From the "Liverpool Mercury" of the 7th February.

FRANCE.

The Ministry of M. Guizot seems likely not only to survive the shock of a small majority, but to have taken a new lease of office. M. de Salvandy, Marshal Bugeaud, the Duke de Broglie, and others, having given in their complete adhesion, and the former having accepted office as Minister of Public Instruction.

On Wednesday evening a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies presented the address at the Tuilleries. The following is an extract from the King's reply:—"I thank you for this loyal address. It will contribute, with that force which attaches to every thing that emanates from you, to guard the future against the dangers which the blindness of passion too often draws upon the people. A mutual regard for justice and for peace presides over our relations with all foreign Powers, and the agreement so happily and so honourably re-established between France and England attests the spirit of wisdom and of conciliation which animates the two Governments. Thanks to your concurrence, to the support you have lent my Government, thanks to the stability that union of the powers has given to our institutions, our country, protected by Divine Providence, enjoys that always increasing prosperity which constitutes the glory of my reign, and, if I may be permitted to say it, my personal consolation. And, instead of seeing neighbouring nations fear that the force and power of France may be employed in the ravages of war or propagation of revolutionary anarchy, we have inspired them with just confidence that our resources and our power shall be for them as for ourselves a pledge of peace and security."

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 26th of January, give particulars of the execution of Zurbano, which add, if possible, to the execrable conduct of the Spanish Government in that affair. It appears that the unfortunate general was actually insane from his previous misfortunes, at the time of his capture, and there is abundant evidence that there was no truth in the pretended desire of the ruffian usurper Narvaez to save the life of the man whose whole family he has destroyed.

SWITZERLAND.

We learn by a letter from Berne of the 27th ult., that a Central Committee of the anti-Jesuit party has been formed there, and that it has already opened a correspondence with every part of Switzerland, for the purpose of a strong demonstration against the canton of Lucerne. On the other hand, the Government of Lucerne, in anticipation of an attack, has issued an order for the general arming of the canton.

CIRCIASSIA.

A general officer has been dismissed the service for sending the Emperor false reports respecting the events of the war in the Caucasus. The person accused is by no means the only one who has been guilty of this crime; on the contrary, it is something common, and has already been practised for years in the Caucasus. Hence the occasional accounts of victories when no victories had been gained; hence the exaggeration with which the deeds of the Russians were sometimes extolled, while the mountaineers are every where masters. The last accounts from Georgia bring the information that, in the month of November, the Circassians took two Russian forts, and put the garrisons to the sword.

FRANCE AND TAHITI.

The Rev. Mr. Howe, one of the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, who has just arrived in Liverpool, direct from Tahiti, which he left on the 27th of August, has furnished a contemporary with the following account of the state of affairs at the time of his departure:—"The whole population of Tahiti, and the other islands claimed by the French, were in arms against them, and they were masters of nothing beyond what they occupied in Tahiti itself. They could not move a mile from Papii without being attacked by the natives, who were determined to resist to the last. The total French force consisted of about 1000 men, and of the natives there were, either in Tahiti or the adjoining islands, from four to 5000 determined men in arms, resolved to resist them to the last. Already from 200 to 250 of the French had fallen in attacking the strong position taken by the natives, of whom about 100 had also lost their lives. Queen Pomare had refused to have anything to do with the French. She had joined her subjects in one of the adjoining islands, and was determined either to live or die a Queen."



A STRANGE ADVENTURE.—AMSTERDAM, JAN. 23.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated October 4, 1844:—"On my voyage out, being off the island of St. Paul, I went on shore in a boat to make observations. We heard at St. Paul that that Island and the Island of Amsterdam, were taken possession of July 23, 1834, in the name and at the instance of Adam Mixowstawsky, a Polish exile, who now exercises his authority on both islands. The establishment consists of 56 persons, among whom are 6 soldiers and 20 negroes and negresses, who have the care of domestic affairs; the men are employed in the whale fishery, the oil is boiled in the island, and four vessels (schooner and brigs) are constantly employed in conveying it to Bourbon."—*Age and Argus.*

A GENTLEMAN travelling in Ireland a short time since was desirous of seeing some of the saintly relics belonging to a convent, and on being shown by a priest two apparently very old skulls, one, that of a child, the other seemingly of a grown person, asked to whom they belonged, when the priest replied, "The larger one was that of St. Patrick, the smaller one that of the same saint when a boy."

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
<b>British.</b>				
Jan. 20	Barque Alpha, Henry Harrison	217	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	London.
Feb. 2	Bar. Francis Barr, Stewart Edington	248	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Liverpool.
11	Barque William Pele, Joseph Sprot	279	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
12	Barq. Camilla, Robert Holmes Wright	233	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
18	Brig Fame, David Broadfoot	155	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
20	Barque Amy, John D. Dixon	232	Bertram LeBreton & Delisle	Liverpool.
27	Brig Ann Hozeell, T. S. Henzell	277	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth.
27	Barque Waterville, James Mills	198	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Valparaiso.
27	Barque Chandos, David Wighton	275	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
Mar. 2	Barque William Carson, Joseph Park	210	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
3	Brig Malvina, John Wilson	148	John Best & Brothers	London.
5	Brig Active, Alexander Hutchinson	200	John Galt Smith & Co.	Great Britain.
8	Brig Argentin, James Menro	357	Charles Taylor & Co.	Great Britain.]
8	Barque Argentina, Thomas Tilson	246	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Mauritius]
8	Barque Baronet, James Scotland	257	Barber & Ott	Liverpool
8	Barque Sultana, Hugh Longquair	121	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	Falmouth.
13	Barque Johanna, James Davidson	295	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Mauritius.
15	Brigantine Navigator, John Lefevre	216	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Falmouth.
20	Brig Cestus, Gabriel	260	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	London.
30	Brig H-bden, John Lougheed	194	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
April 5	Barq. Queen of the Isles, James Leach	278	Henry & George Dowse	London.
9	Brig Trio, James Winters	194	Hughes & Brothers	London.
14	Brig Amelia, James Black	243	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Plymouth.
18	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert	231	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	London.
18	Brig Britannia, George Wear	186	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
24	Schooner Casarea, John A. Godel	173	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
<b>American</b>				
Feb. 13	Ship Hamilton, William Read	338	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	Boston.
Mar. 7	Brig Emily Farham, Daniel Hodgson	216	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
20	Brig Francis Lord, Josiah Gladding	198	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York.
April 16	Schnr. Sarah Ann, Peter Stevenson	60	Jacob Paravicini	New York.
17	Brig Philip Home, David G. Mitchell	291	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
23	Schooner Enterprise, C. Nicholson	291	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
23	Brig Henry, Robert H. Means	232	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York.
24	Brig Russian, John Garter	232	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
<b>French.</b>				
Feb. 24	Ship Caroline, Jacques V. Legrain	366	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Island Bourbon.
Mar. 9	Barque Soleil, Pierre Jules Martin	328	Vignal & Sons	Cette.
9	Brig Astronomie, Louis J. M. Ferrer	173	Thomas Rousse	Marseilles.
Mar. 19	Barque Universel, Louis Vuigner	357	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace.
27	Ship Rio, Daynel	209	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Marseilles.
April 5	Barque Proletaire, Edmond Dubrogu	165	Marion Lapiant	Havre de Grace.
7	Brig Jeune Basquaise, J. Belar	169	Chapeaurouge & Co.	Havre de Grace.
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
Feb. 23	Polacre Tesco, Domingo Camoglio	136	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Marseilles.
28	Barque Esperanza, Juan B. Gastalili	202	Jacinto Caprio	Marseilles.
Mar. 27	Barque Feudis, Juan Corvetto	226	Zumaran & Treserra	Marseilles.
31	Barque Egilda, Francesco Vercelli	178	Petrarera, Piaggio & Co.	Marseilles.
April 8	Brig Graciosa Fanny, P. L. Triscornia	198	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	Brazil.
9	Barque Prudencia, Carlos Rossi	235	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Brazil.
19	Bgn. Teresa Americana, C. J. B. Durant	121	Risso & Rosa	Brazil.
22	Barque Maria Eugenia, C. Lazzolo	244	Zumaran & Treserra	Brazil.
<b>Spanish.</b>				
Feb. 20	Brig Margarita, Simon Ansatogui	184	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga.
Mar. 10	Brig Yeloco, Juan Antonio Chavarrin	233	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
21	Barque Joven Agustin, A. Domenech	212	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
Mar. 1	Barque Diana, Paschoa M. Bastos	256	Migue Rayo Nobrega	Brazil.
7	Brig Feliz Union	194	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
8	Brig Cacque Catiel, F. Jose Suarez	194	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
18	Brig Belisario, Manuel S. Santos	235	Mmanuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
21	Brig. Douro, Antonio Alves Dias	166	Faustino Jovita Jorge	do.
22	Brig Sociedad, D. da Costa Rosa	183	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
22	Brig Tres Guimaraes, A. G. Viana	173	José Maria da Sousa	do.
23	Brig Bon Jesus, Pedro José Salas	233	Mmanuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
<b>Danish.</b>				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen	198	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
Feb. 12	Schooner Pampas, C. L. Wardinger	94	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Cowes.
Mar. 9	Brig Henriette Sophie, John F. Moller	106	Zumaran & Treserra	Cowes.
April 8	Brigantine Comet, A. M. Schmidt	106	Zumaran & Treserra	Cowes.
<b>Hamburgh.</b>				
Feb. 14	Brig Eden, Boy Jurgen Bohn	140	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Hatzberg.
April 24	Brig Charlott, John Bestmann	120	Lewis Winter	Hatzberg.
<b>Portuguese.</b>				
Oct. 31	Bgn. Flor de Amorin, Antonio Cunha	143	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Rio Janeiro.
<b>Prussian.</b>				
Mar. 4	Brig Franz, William Pottlich	212	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co	Philadelph.
<b>Swedish.</b>				
Feb. 27	Brigantine Lafayette, L. Olson	120	Zumaran & Treserra	New York.
Apr. 23	Bgn. Wallborg, Johan Olof Hillborg	92	Jacob Paravicini	New York.
<b>Russian.</b>				
Feb. 22	Brig St. Petersburg, E. M. Wittmann	218	John Galt Smith & Co.	New York.
<b>Austrian.</b>				
Jan. 12	Polacre Mina, José Gandolfo	121	Risso & Rosa	Buenos.
<b>Kuiphausen.</b>				
Feb. 14	Barq. Elizabeth, Diedrich Jacob stugg	285	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Antwerp.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Brig Frolic, 16 guns, Captain Cospatriek Eulie Hamilton.  
Brig Rezer, 16 guns, Captain Arskibald Reed.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

April 19—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian zumaca Consolacion, 37 tons, Carlos Baudino, from the Buseo 17th inst., with produce, to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.

Sardinian brigantine Teresa, Americans, 121 tons, Cayetano Juan Bautista Durant, from Paragua 2nd inst., with yerba and wool, to Rizzo & Rosa.

The 25th May, Orion, and Orestes, were under weigh.

The Feronia which sailed yesterday was in sight to-day.

April 20—Wind N.E.—thick fog nearly all day.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National Corvette 25th May, 20 guns, Captain Francisco Erescano, for off Montevideo.

Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Pablo Carvallo, for the Busco, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with merchandise and passengers.

Swedish brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson, for Pernambuco, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 100 dry ox hides, 3050 quintals jerked beef.

April 21—Wind E.—thick fog all day.

Arrived, National schooner of war Federal, Captain Charles Roberts, from the Buseo 19th inst.

Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabaner, from the Buseo 16th inst., with produce and passengers to Carlos Galeano.

H. B. M.'s brig Frolic, 16 guns, Commander Cospatrick Baillie Hamilton, from Montevideo 10th inst.

Spanish barque Joven Agustin, 212 tons, Agustin Domenech, from Barcelona 9th February, Malaga 19th do., with wine, &c., to Llavallol & Sons.

Brazilian brigantine Douro, 160 tons, Antonio Alves Diaz, from Santos 2nd inst., with sugar and tobacco, to Faustino Jovita Jorge.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo, for Montevideo.

Sardinian brig of war Eridano, 16 guns, Captain the Count Peirano, for Montevideo.

April 22—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Sociedad, 193 tons, Damian da Costa Rosa, from Pernambuco 16th ult., with sugar, to Sa Pereira & Meyrells.

Brazilian brig Tres Guimaraens, 172 tons, Antonio Gonzalez Viana, from Panagua 2nd inst., with yerba and wood, to José Maria Sousa.

Sardinian barque Maria Eugenia, 244 tons, Carlos Lazzolo, from Paragua 3rd inst., with timber, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.

Sailed, American brig Casket, Ezra Foster, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian packet lugger Electra, José Pedro de Moura y Lima, for the Buseo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

National schooner of war Federal, Capt. Charles Roberts, for the National squadron off Montevideo.

Sardinian schooner La Paz, Sebastian Daloroso, for Rio Grande, despatched by the Captain in ballast.

Portuguese schooner Joven de Lina, Antonio Gomez de Avellar, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Geroino Martinez, with 1470 quintals jerked beef, 100 dry ox hides.

April 23—Wind N. W.—shifted in the afternoon to S. with rain.

Arrived, Swedish brigantine Wallborg, 92 tons, Johan Olof Hillborg, from Santos 9th inst., with sugar, to Jacob Paravicini.

American schooner Enterprise, 191 tons, Charles Nicholson, from Boston 8th December, Cape de Verde 1st ult., Pernambuco 1st inst., with sugar, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American brig Henry, 232 tons, Robert H. Means, from Liebon 24th February, Rio Grande 18th inst., with salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Brazilian brig Buen Jesus, 233 tons, Pedro José de Salas, from Pernambuco 28th February, Rio Janeiro 28th ult., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, Sardinian brig Solicito Nuestra Señora del Carmen, Juan Santiago Gandolfo, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprie, with 4843 dry ox and cow hides, 8000 horns, 3 pipes and 410 marquetas with 2680 arrobas tallow, 119 bales with 3570 arrobas wool.

H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro.—Señor Manuel de Sousa Araujo Monteiro, and Mr. Seymour.

Do. for Montevideo.—Messrs. John Rennie,

Alexander Rodger, Francis Augustus Bornefield, William H. Cotterill, Joseph C. Mohr and lady, and Miss Arriola.

April 24.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived Hamburg brig Charlotte, 120 tons, John Bestmann, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., with sugar, &c., to Lewis Winter.

British brigantine Casarea, 173 tons, John A. Godel, from Liverpool 2nd March, with general cargo, to John Galt Smith & Co.

American brig Russian, 222 tons, John Carter, from Boston 22nd February, with lumber and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

French ship Caroline from Ensenada.

Sailed, Hamburg brigantine Neptunus, Frederick William Waller, for Havre de Grace, despatched by John Jacob Klick & Co., with 1147 salted ox and cow hides, 90 bales with 725 quintals hide cuttings, 42 do. with 1060 arrobas wool, 6 do. with 210 arrobas horse hair.

Passengers.—Messrs. John Bonnin and Matthew Tan.

French ship Cornelia, Kraoul, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Mosca, Dunoyer & Manu with 6370 dry ox and cow hides, 1510 salted do., 161 deer skins, 13 calf do., 12,000 bones, 4000 horns, 64 bales with 1800 arrobas hair, 26 do. with 750 arrobas wool, 3 do. with 2200 lbs. ostrich feathers.

Passengers.—Messieurs Callot, Hue, jun., Piquenet, Esclanché and wife, and Captain Farier.

Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolomé Cavassa, from the Buseo, despatched by Rizzo & Rosa, with merchandise and passengers.

April 25—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Young Queen, Wm. Chalmers, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 5333 salted ox and cow hides, 20,000 bones, 11,233 horns, 211 pipes with 7900 arrobas tallow, 16 bales with 2935 horse hides, 126 bales, 106 chiguas, and 22 bags with 4900 arrobas wool, 5 bales, and 33 chiguas with 450 arrobas hair, 6 bales with 150 dozen sheep skins.

British brig David Grant, George Lawrence, for London, despatched by Henry and George Dowse, with 1889 salted ox and cow hides, 3411 salted horse hides, 1000 dry do., 33,000 bones, 13,000 horns, 475 quintals hoofs, 3014 pipes, and 195 marquetas with 8500 arrobas tallow, 25 bales, 20 sacks and 1 chigua with 900 arrobas hair, 2 bales with 60 arrobas damaged hair, 2 do. with 60 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 25 dozen sheep skins, 2 do. with 200 horse hides.

British barque Johanna for Ensenada.

Sailed from Ensenada, April 21, French barque Atlas, Paul Lesauvage, for the Island of Bourbon, despatched by Thomas Rouse, with 80 mules.

### MARRIED.

On the 14th inst. at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Barton Lodge, RUDOLPH JULIUS CARLSEN, Esq., native of Copenhagen, to ELLEN FREDERICKA, only daughter of the late Frederick Heathfield, Esq.

### DIED.

On the 12th inst. aged 40 years, Mr. JAMES ROSSON, native of Scotland, and many years resident in Buenos Ayres. His funeral took place on the 13th at the British Protestant Cemetery, and was numerously attended.

On the 16th, aged 60 years, Mr. AUGUSTUS HENRY THISEN, native of Schwartau, in Holstein, Germany, and many years resident in Buenos Ayres. His funeral took place on the 17th at the German Protestant Cemetery, and was also numerously attended. The deceased was chief cashier of the National Bank of Buenos Ayres at its commencement in 1823, and continued in that capacity for several years.

### Advertisements.

### NOTICE.

The friends of the late Mr. WILLIAM E. SCHULTZ are respectfully solicited to attend his funeral, which will take place this day, from his late residence No. 99, Calle Venezuela at half-past 4 o'clock, P.M.

THE undersigned have this day opened a Shipchandler and Grocery store in calle de la Alameda No. 29, where every article in the above line will be had on the most reasonable terms. Buenos Ayres 14th April, 1845.

Mahan & Hansen.

### Rodolfo Carlsen,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

And Professor of the Fine Arts,

RESIDES Calle de Bragano, No. 195, where he may be seen from nine till two. R. C. gives Drawing Lessons, and paints Decorations in Oil and a fresco.

### Mercantile Academy.

#### MR. GEORGE CLARK

BEGS leave to announce that he has removed his Establishment to the elegant, spacious and commodious Premises No. 158, Victoria Street, formerly the residence of Don Pedro Lozica; where his scholars will meet with every comfort, convenience and attention their parents can desire.

Mr. Clark has engaged competent teachers to assist him in the following branches of Education—

Reading,	Algebra and Geometry.
Writing,	English, Spanish,
Arithmetic,	French & Latin languages,
Book Keeping,	Dancing, Fencing,
Geography,	Music and Drawing.

English foreign and native children will be received as boarders, half boarders, or day scholars on moderate terms.

### Leman's Biscuits.

A FEW Cases of the so justly celebrated Biscuits on Sale at No. 46, Calle de la Reconquista. Also, black and red Currant Jelly, Pickles of various kinds of a most superior description, Florence and Lucca Oil, Fine Apple Cheese, French Capers, &c., &c. Wines and Spirits of first-rate quality at moderate prices.

### Notice.

A COLLECTION of splendid Scenes, Views, and Customs of this country, Music and Paintings; likewise a variety of fresh articles for writing, all very cheap, to be had in the Argentine Library and Lithography of Ybarra, Calle de Potosi, No. 28.

### Notice of the Consulado.

Oficina Originaria

By disposition of the Tribunal of Commerce, notice is given to all persons who may be disposed to advance funds on bottomry bond of the brig ALBERT to the equivalent of three fourths of the value of said vessel, and her tackle, which according to estimate is \$60,215 current money, as may be seen by those interested in the office of the subscriber, whose sealed proposals will be received for the term of 8 days from the date of this advertisement, in order at its termination the most advantageous may be preferred.

CALLEJOS.

Buenos Ayres, April 21, 1845.

### Gin.

In double and single cases at moderate prices, for sale call Universidad No. 68.

### PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublers, Spanish.....	36	4	212 each
Do. Patriot.....	35	4	208 do.
Plata macquignot.....	114	4	124 do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	124	4	113 each.
Do. Patriot & Patagonas.....	124	4	121 do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	80	4	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	4d.		per dol.
Do. France.....	53	4	44 cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	13	4	203 do. pr. promion
Do. Montevideo.....	124	4	113 do.
Carniro United States.....	121	4	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engd & Gerny.....	46	4	48 per pesada.
Do. France.....	41	4	43 do.
Do. North America.....	38	4	33 do.
Do. Spain.....	41	4	33 do.
Do. salted.....	35	4	42 do.
Do. Horse.....	16	4	20 do. each
Calf skins.....	43	4	44 per dozen.
Sheep skins, common.....	28	4	29 do.
Do. fine.....	40	4	41 do.
Deer skins.....	26	4	30 do.
Goat skins.....	6	4	61 dol. per lb
Nutria skins.....	70	4	80 dol. per dozen.
Churchill skins.....	34	4	36 dol. per arroba
House hair, short.....	45	4	43 do.
Do. mixed.....	80	4	95 do.
Do. long.....	23	4	28 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	25	4	40 do.
Do. picked.....	25	4	40 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	15	4	30 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15	4	30 do.
Tallow, pure.....	9	4	91 do.
Do. raw.....	15	4	151 do.
Do. with grease.....	25	4	26 per quintal.
Jerked beef.....	300	4	250 per thousand.
Horns, mixed.....	309	4	480 do.
Do. C.....	70	4	80 do.
Skin bones.....	42	4	24 per 100 lbs.
Hide cuttings.....	8	4	9 per lb.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	7	4	71 do.
Do. black.....	6	4	7 per dozen.
Salted tongues.....	16	4	15 per fanega.
Salt, in board.....	14	4	24 pr. ct. pr. month
Discount.....			

The highest price of Doublers during the week 212 dollars

The lowest price 203 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 pence. The lowest ditto 4 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.