

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta* of the 2nd inst. contains the following in reference to the answer of Sir Robert Peel to the questions lately put to him in Parliament, by Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the affairs of the River Plate:—

"These declarations of Sir Robert Peel, on the latest occasion that the question of La Plata has been brought before Parliament, although they do not explain all the points and grave incidents with respect to which the Argentine Government has remonstrated with that of H. B. M., show that the mission entrusted to H. E. Mr. Gore Ouseley is a peaceful and amicable character, or a pacific mediation, in the first place. "The British Government did not direct the intimation of the 10th December, 1842, to be made; though it does not hesitate to admit circumstances to palliate the conduct of the ministers of England and of France. This explanation would be plausible at least, if the rights of a country at war could be submitted to the dictation of a neutral State, or if the British Government had given the due satisfaction and redress asked for by the Argentine Government on account of the subsequent *de facto* intervention with which Commodore Purvis violated neutrality, transgressed the law of nations, and broke treaties, thus prolonging the very war which H. M.'s Government would seem to be desirous of seeing brought to a close.

"The necessary consequence of the disavowal of the note of the 10th December, which, without right, without cause, and without authority, threatened with an armed intervention, could not be any other but the severe chastisement of the excesses of the British Commodore, which actually rendered effective that armed intervention. That precedent subsists, without any reparation; and its consequences have been the French armament in Montevideo, a company of war subsidies headed and composed in the greater part by Englishmen, and other unwarrantable acts of hostility, from the insult offered to the Argentine flag to the restraint placed upon belligerent rights, and the effectual favour shown to the enemy, subdued and destitute of resources of his own to sustain himself in the struggle.

"From the state of affairs occasioned by the note of the 16th December, and aggravated by the foreign *de facto* intervention, British commerce as well as that of other nations has suffered for a longer period, beyond the regular term, which was right, from the victories of the legal Governments of La Plata, those melancholy contingencies which neutral commerce experiences in every country at war; but which do not warrant armed intervention, which is at variance with the law of nations, and would, in the present case, make the evils of the war endless and irremediable.

"At the present moment there is nothing to oppose the restoration of peace but influences of, and parties depending on, England and France in the city of Montevideo, the only spot which resists, not with citizens, but with foreigners, and with the concurrence of the naval forces of those two powers which refuse to acknowledge the unquestionable right of blockade.

"No one is more sincerely desirous of peace, no one derives more advantage from its solid re-establishment, nor has made greater sacrifices for it, than the Argentine Government; but it must be understood, for it is obvious, that it cannot consent to the continuance of elements so adverse to peace and to the security of these Republics.

"It is allowable to believe that the British Government, better informed latterly with respect to the events and the actual state of a far-distant war, has conceived that, if its friendly and pacific mediation is inconsistent with those deplorable precedents, with which it has been sufficiently acquainted by the Argentine Government in its remonstrances, its good offices for the removal of everything that is foreign in the question and for the attainment of a general pacification would not be fruitless.

"Whilst those inauspicious facts exist, which are an obstacle in the way of the restoration of peace, and the removal of which is easy, in view of the good understanding between the British and French Governments, on whom depend the actors in them, and more immediately their abettors of the naval forces, every negotiation, or threat, will be useless, and will only have a tendency fatal to the very interests, widely extensive and important as they are, of the two powers.

"It is the more reasonable to believe that they will not disregard the only line of conduct which they can pursue with success and the attainment of great results, as subsequently to the resolution they came to of renewing their representations for the purpose of bringing about a peace, the remnant of our enemies' power has absolutely disappeared in consequence of the victory achieved by the Oriental and Argentine arms on the 27th of March last, and they can no longer raise their heads.

"We think there can be discovered in the impartiality of Lord Palmerston with respect to the contending parties in La Plata, and in the terms of Sir Robert Peel's speech, more measured and pacific than in other instances, a forecasting policy which may lead to the true means not only of resolving a question protracted by foreign intervention and excesses, but of restoring the credit and preserving the interests of the two Powers, which are so seriously compromised in these countries, as well as their general relations with the American States, in consequence of acts at once violent and indiscreet."

We perfectly coincide with the *Gaceta*. It is impossible that the good offices of the two great nations which appear to have so much at heart the pacification of La Plata, can fail of success, provided their diplomacy steer clear of the shoal upon which it has once already split. Intervention, if such a suicidal measure was ever contemplated, received its death-blow at India Muerta. There also was destroyed every pretext for the renewal of offers of mediation. After the battle of Arroyo Grande, Rivera had the territory and resources of the Banda Oriental to fall back upon, and he was still a belligerent. But now, what is he? A pensioner upon the Imperial bounty—and in this case we wish the Brazilian Ministers joy of their guest—or a refugee under the surveillance of the police, though, perhaps, not more strictly looked after than Paz, at Rio Janeiro. His late followers are every day availing themselves of the amnesty granted by President Oribe. Upwards of 500 have already presented themselves to General Urquiza, according to the last accounts. Who, then, is there to mediate between? Throughout the length and breadth of the Oriental campaign there is not a single man in arms against the legal government. In Montevideo there only exists the foreigner stratocracy of which the man-milliner Thiebaut and the free-booter Garibaldi are the leaders. The idea of mediating with characters like these, or their creatures, is too humiliating to be for a moment entertained. Other are the means suggested by expedience and counselled by justice and a sense of dignity to restore general tranquillity. They are as obvious as practicable, and their adoption, whilst favouring all interests injures no one right. Besides the pacification of the Oriental State, the present juncture also offers a favourable opportunity for the restoration of legal order in the last stronghold of rebellion in the Argentine Republic, upon which depends the removal of the obstruction to the coasting trade in the rivers of the interior, which affords such a great outlet for foreign commerce. The last news from Corrientes represents the situation of Paz to be the most precarious from the strong opposition he encountered from the inhabitants, and leaves no doubt whatever, that, if the intelligence of the victory of India Muerta has not already dissipated the horde he had collected, the least demonstration on the part of the Argentine Government will suffice to rescue that interesting province from its thralldom. In vain had the rebels endeavoured to compromise Paraguay; their first envoy met with a cool reception, and a native of Paraguay having been sent on a second mission, he was forbidden to return by the Government, who, in this step, shew their anxiety to atone for a great indiscretion which has momentarily interrupted the commercial intercourse between Paraguay and the littoral Provinces of the Confederation. Are the bright prospects to which such a state of things gives rise to be blasted, merely because a foreign armament and a foreign loan-jobbing company exist in Montevideo, and this scandal is prolonged because the belligerent rights of the Argentine Republic are interfered with? It is too preposterous to be credited.

We received by H. B. M.'s ship *Comus*, London and other English papers to the 2nd April, and Paris to 31st March, but they are barren of news. The only ment on made of this country is in a disgusting article in the "Liverpool Times" of 25th March,

a paper which our readers are aware has long been conspicuous for its abuse of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and which by every species of falsehood and imposition has sought to vilify it.

The article we allude to concludes as follows:— "In the hope of raising increased supplies, a decree was issued on the 26th of December, imposing the following duties, which fall almost entirely on foreign commerce:—

"Three dollars per ton on national vessels trading to foreign parts. Of these there are scarcely any, so that the tax is a sham so far as they are concerned.

"Four dollars per ton on the vessels of foreign countries not having reciprocity treaties with Buenos Ayres, and three dollars per ton on the vessels having such treaties. On the 10th of January there were 112 foreign vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres, of rather more, on the average, than 200 tons each, the tax on which would amount to upwards of 89,000 paper dollars, or upwards of £4000. Nor is this all; for besides this tonnage duty, all foreign vessels are to pay 25 dollars for health visit, and 25 for certificate, on arriving at Buenos Ayres. It remains to be seen, however, whether the English and other foreign governments will allow their subjects to be plundered in this shameless manner by Rosas and his ministers."

As well might foreigners in England instigate their Governments to arm against any British Ministry which might think proper to impose taxes they conceived to be onerous to them. The "Liverpool Times" in its ignorance rates the produce of the new impost upwards of £4000, whereas 89,000 paper dollars even with the exchange at 4d. would scarcely amount to £1500.

The "sledge hammer" articles which from time to time appear in the London Times, against General Rosas and his Government, although replete with malevolence and misrepresentation, cause interest from the very style in which they are written, but those of its namesake of Liverpool are "poor indeed," and both papers alike are the dupes of those who having a great purpose to answer are reckless of the means by which it can be obtained.

On Tuesday evening last there was a dinner party at the residence of the Captain of the French brig of war *Duquocle*, *tout à la française*, at which attended Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of this Republic, the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and of France, the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France, and various other gentlemen. Although this was a meeting in conformity, we are told, with European etiquette, and political subjects were avoided, yet the perfect understanding and frank cordiality which prevailed between the distinguished Representatives of Europe and that of Buenos Ayres augur most favorably for a result so generally wished.

Yesterday, at 2 p.m., Baron Deffaudis was received by H. E. the Governor, in his character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of the French, on a special mission to the Argentine Confederation.

H. B. M.'s ship *Comus* saluted the town yesterday with 21 guns, which was returned from the battery by a like number.

We learn that Don Pedro de Angelis has been elected as a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This Society is one of the oldest literary institutions in the United States, and counts among its members some of the most distinguished men of the old and the new world.

Advertisements.

**J. BINFORD,
MUSICIAN.**

BEGS to inform the foreign residents of Buenos Ayres that he intends teaching the Violin and Accordion on the most reasonable terms. Evening or family parties punctually attended to.

Music copied or transposed on the shortest notice.

N.B. Musical Boxes, Instruments, and Accordions cleaned and repaired, apply at Mr. BARTIN'S, No. 46, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Removal.

MR. TENKER Surgeon Dentist, would inform the public and his friends that he has removed his establishment from No. 31, Calle de Cangallo, into the corner to No. 96, Calle de Catedral, (late Thomas Wittfield's) between Cangallo y Cuyo, where he has rooms much more suitable and convenient, and offers his services in all the branches of his profession at all hours, and on terms moderate.

KIDD'S HOTEL,

NO. 72, CALLE DE LA PAZ.

JUST received, and for sale, a parcel of fine Old Scotch Whisky, which will be sold in barrels or by the single gallon. J. Kidd has always on hand fine Old Fort, Sherry, and Madeira, which may be had either by the dozen or single bottle. Gentlemen visiting Buenos Ayres will find an excellent dinner every day at 2 o'clock; single dinners or breakfast at all hours.

THE following Property in the Country district of Lujan, belonging to Mr. Henry Neill, is offered for Sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—250 head of cattle, 100 good time cows, with milk vessels to make butter, 2,400 good sheep, corrales of peach and pine wood, an excellent rancho with three rooms, furniture and cooking utensils, accommodations for cattle, and land ditched in. The country around is excellent, affording excellent room for cattle and sheep, and is within 12 leagues of Buenos Ayres.

Further particulars may be had of Mr. Lyngh, in the Alto, No. 14, Calle de la Victoria.

Vines and Fruit Trees

MAY be had at the quinta, No. 333, Calle del Temple, one square from the Parque de Artilleria.

Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per Navigator, and for Sale at D. Fleming's, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a varied assortment of Ladies Boots and Shoes, consisting of American pegged London, express to order, and consisting of Goloshie 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.

Notice.

JUST received at No. 34, Calle de la Paz, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, consisting of American pegged and sewed Boots, an excellent article for seamen or country people, as they are manufactured purposely for the water, and will be sold very low for cash.

English Shoes of all descriptions.
American brogans, pegged and sewed.
Ditto ditto Boys.

French Boots, an excellent article, cork and wail soles.
Ditto Woman's double soled calf skin and Morocco.
All of which will be Sold low, as the undersigned is about to close his business in this City. All those who have long out-standing debts would confer a great favour by calling and settling their accounts, at No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

MERIT PARKER.

Boots.

JUST received a small lot of Boots, in trunks of twelve pairs each, suitable for the country, will be Sold very low at wholesale and retail, at No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

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.

American pegged BOTINES.

RECEIVED per ship "John Carver," from New York, and for sale at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, an assortment of upwards of 1000 pairs of men's, boys', and children's pegged botines, all fresh and of good quality.

French Boots,

RECEIVED by the last arrival from France, and for Sale at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a small assortment of the best quality yet imported.

Women's Winter Shoes.

ON Sale, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, 500 pairs of Women's French Morocco and calf leather Winter Shoes.

THE office of Thode & Co., has been removed to Calle de Chacabuco, No. 19.

John Lockley,

BRICELAYER,

No. 121,

Calle de Cangallo,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for the patronage which has been generously extended to him, the continuance of which he hopes to merit by his punctual attendance to any order with which he may be favoured, and takes this means to inform them that he has removed to No. 121, Calle de Cangallo. He pledges himself that all work entrusted to him shall be executed in the best manner and on moderate terms. Economical Stoves, Parlour Grates of all descriptions, Steam Boilers, Kitchen Ranges, &c., put up at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.
37 Smoky Chimnies cured.

J. A. Mayer,

TAILOR,

Calle de Cangallo, No. 50.

TAKES this opportunity to give notice to his customers and the public in general that he has on hands a complete Stock of most superior French and English Cloth, consisting of black, blue, olive, browns of different shades, drab, fancy cassimeres, velvets, &c., which he offers to make up at very low prices. All the above mentioned articles are fresh goods, being just imported.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on the 1st April.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig James Orr, 184 tons, Captain Mills.

Brig Anemone, 199 tons, Captain Walker.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Caledonia, 250 tons, Captain W. More.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

Mar. 20, H. B. M's. packet Petrel, from Rio Janeiro 16th January, with the mail hence 18th December per Spider.

AT LIVERPOOL.

Mar. 5, British brig Mary Winch, Bingham, from Rio Grande.

AT LONDON.

Mar. 25, British barque Nerio, Weighill, hence 24th December.

" 30, Do. do. Clio, Slire, hence 11th January.

AT ANTWERP.

Mar. 24, (Dungeness Feb. 24.) Bremen brig Helene, Ihldor, hence 18th December.

" 27, (Falmouth 22nd) Danish barque Faedrenes-minde, Lutzen, hence 16th January.

" 29, Do. brig Thorwaldsen, Stage, hence 24th January.

AT HELVOET.

Mar. 17, (Falmouth Feb. 27) Danish brig Condor, Frellsen, hence 25th December.

AT CETTE.

Mar. 20, Swedish brigante Solide, Mattsson, hence 10th November.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

Mar. 28, French barque Creisquear Graveaux, from the Buseo.

AT BOURDEAUX.

Mar. 4, French barque Diana, Armatour, hence 25th December.

" 17, Scheins, Barkey, from Montevideo.

AT MARSEILLES.

Mar. 2, Sardinian brig Eden, Ferraro, from the Buseo.

AT GENOA.

Mar. 13, (Marseilles 4th) Sardinian polacre Siempro lo Stesso, Ferraro, hence 13th December.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

April 27, Brazilian brigantine Sympathia, Azevedo, from the Buseo 5th April.

5th ult., Do. brig Venus, Rodriguez, hence 16th April.

6th " H. B. M's. ship Eagle, 50 guns, from Portsmouth 37 days, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, of the blue.

6th " H. B. M's. packet Express, from Falmouth 4th April, with the mails for the River Plate.

6th " Argentine brigantine Atrevido, Dodero, hence 15th April.

8th " Sardinian polacre Narciso, Vassallo, hence 14th April.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

April 22, H. B. M's. packet Swift, for Falmouth, with the mail of the Dolphin, hence 29th March.

The arrivals at and from the port of the Buseo now form a distinguished figure in Lloyd's list. Many, no doubt, have enquired in what part of the world this said port of Buseo is situated.

Extract of a letter from the encampment of President Oribe, dated 29th ult. :—

"In the absence of all other news, I must render you an account of the grand ball which took place on the 24th of May, in honor of the natal day of Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E. Don Juan Manuel Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, given by Colonel Mariano Maza, at his cantonments, near the President's head quarters.

"A saloon was erected, lined throughout with white cloth, red stripes, and red festoons—the floor was covered with red cloth, forming a pleasing contrast to the sides and ceiling—the portraits of Don Juan Manuel Rosas, President Oribe, &c., conspicuously placed, and environed by the flags of the different battalions now in this encampment, and other adornments and appropriate inscriptions, made an imposing part of the spectacle. There were also side tables, with large mirrors, 300 chairs, innumerable ottomans and sofas, ante-rooms for the ladies, and for depositing the cloaks and hats of the gentlemen, and other apartments in which refreshments of every class and every delicacy that could be procured were laid out in the greatest abundance. At 2 in the morning of the 25th, another suite of rooms were thrown open, in which a superb banquet was spread, and the guests were promptly attended to by numerous servants. Every part was brilliantly illuminated, the ball room was lit by four chandeliers; the music was excellent, and included a fine toned piano, a band of violins, &c., &c. At 4 P.M., on the 24th, the sky became overcast, and rain set in, attended by thick fog—sad prospects these, notwithstanding which, the carriages commenced arriving and continued until 11, and there were present at this entertainment 206 ladies, of which 180 took part in the dance, and I am persuaded that had the weather been favorable 400 ladies would have attended. The malice of the elements was, however, set at naught, for while it rained heavily without, beauty and elegance reigned within, and

"The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men."

The ball was opened by the lady of Señor Juanico and Doña Maria Ines Purriel de Lasala, having for partners Colonel Lasala and Colonel Quesada, and dancing continued until 10 o'clock on the following morning, and all that morning coaches were kept in constant employment in taking the company to their homes. President Oribe and his lady were in the ball room until a late hour, and were regarded with much interest. There were also present several officers of the Portuguese and Brazilian vessels of war, other foreign officers would have attended had the weather permitted. I need scarcely say that the health of Doña Manuela Rosas was drank with rapturous enthusiasm—it was an heartfelt tribute to excellence and merit.

Report says that the Montevideo mercenaries had in contemplation to disturb the festivities, by making a sally—Heaven's, had they done so, we would have danced the gallopade to their music.

On the night of the 28th, the fire works intended for the preceding week were discharged—they were capital. On the same night, and in the same ball room, Colonel Mariano Maza gave another ball to the private soldiers of his regiment.

Various deserters have come over to us lately from Montevideo, amongst them is Commandant Alonzo.

THE QUADRILLE—FOR NAUTICAL MEN.

The following excellent directions to nautical dancers, which originally appeared in the *Bombay Courier*, may be useful to a portion of our readers at this festive season.

Le Pantalón.—Haul upon the starboard tack, let the other craft pass, then bear up, and get your head on the other tack, regain your berth on the larboard tack, back and fill with your partner, box-haul her, wear round twice against the sun, in company with the opposite craft and your own, afterwards box-haul her again and bring up.

L'Ete.—Shoot a-head about two fathoms till you nearly come stern on to the other craft under weigh, then make a stern board to your berth, side out for a bend, first to starboard and then to port, make sail and pass the other craft, get your head round on the other tack, another side to starboard, and port, make sail to regain your berth, wear round, back and fill and box-haul your partner.

La Poule.—Heave a-head and pass your adversary, yard-arm and yard-arm, regain your berth on the other tack in the same order, take your station in the line, with your partner, back and fill, fall on your heel; and bring up with your partner; she then manoeuvres a-head, heaves all a-back; shoots a head again, and pays off alongside; you then make sail in company with her, till nearly stern with the other line, make a stern-board, and cast her off to shift for herself, regain your berth by the best means in your power and let go your anchor.

Le Trenise.—Wear round as before against the sun twice, box-haul the lady, range up alongside her and make sail in company, when half-way across to the other shore drop stern with the tide, shoot and cast off the tow; now back and fill as before, and box-haul her and yourself into your berth and bring up.

La Pastoral.—Shoot a-head alongside your partner make a stern board, make all sail over the other coast, let go the hawser and pay off into your berth and take a turn; the three crafts opposite range up a breast towards you twice and back stern again; now manoeuvre any rig you like, only under easy sail, as it is always light wind (zephyrs as they call it) in this passage; as soon as you see their helms down, haul round in company with them on the larboard tack, and make all sail with your partner into your own berth and bring up.

La Finale.—Wear round to starboard passing under your partner's stern-sight, the catheads of the craft on your starboard bow, then make sail into your berth, your partner passing athwart your bows; now proceed according to the second order of sailing; to complete the evolutions shoot a-head and back astern twice in company with the whole squadron in circular order of sailing.



The publication of M. Thiers's History of the Consulate naturally excites some attention both in France and this country. Whether he is better informed respecting French affairs and French statesmen than he is respecting our concerns and our statesmen we cannot exactly tell; but assuredly it is not easy for him to show more gross ignorance. To say nothing of the mist of prejudice, personal and factions, through which he seems to view all objects; the blunders which he makes are really such as no person in England could well believe, and as the bulk of his book is upon military affairs, of which he must be as ignorant as he is of English affairs, we may conclude that a soldier on reading the confident opinions which he pronounces upon the movements and the plans of such men as Moreau, will laugh at his presumptuous ignorance as heartily as an Englishman will on hearing what he says of our Pitts and our Foxes. Considering the bitter spirit towards this country in which this flimsy work is written, we shall only discharge a duty to our readers in exposing its ignorance.

Every one remembers the attacks upon the French flat-bottomed boats in 1801. No one regarded them as of the least importance; no one doubted that the failure to destroy this sham invasion fleet was entirely owing to the difficulty of getting at it, and that if our ships (all small craft, of course) could have reached the Boulogne harbour, where the invasion boats took care to secure themselves, the result must have been their destruction. As for any idea of alarm about invasion, every one who lived in 1801 and 1803 knows full well that in the former year it was a matter no body troubled his head about, though in the latter year there was for a few months some fear of the kind. But the well-informed historian, who must really have got his materials from some file of old French newspapers, actually represents Nelson as wholly defeated by the gunboats, and defeated in two engagements; though he represents the first as a firing of sixteen hours' duration, when none of the shells or shot told, and where "the greatest courage and coolness was displayed by the French, over whose heads all our shot went," so that no one was hurt! The negotiations for peace he ascribes entirely to the defeat of Nelson, now found to be no longer so invincible, and to the universal fear of invasion. And he again says, that the next year, when the Amiens negotiation was lingering, Bonaparte at once brought it to an issue by giving orders for invasion! We will venture to state very confidently, that no book, pretending to call itself a history, contains greater nonsense than this.

The error of representing Mr. Pitt as a bitter enemy of France and the Revolution, and of all peace between the two countries, is quite as gross as the blunder we have just exposed. All well informed men in England have long since been fully aware of the truth on this point. But the publication "Lord Malmesbury's Diary and Correspondence" gives the complete and authoritative contradiction to such vulgar errors as M. Thiers has fallen into. However, we see in every part of his work clear proof that he does not know two words, or even one word, of our language! This is no offence in itself. But to undertake a work, wholly impossible to perform tolerably well, when so ignorant, is a serious offence, and the punishment appropriate to it, that the work will be mistrusted and condemned.

If the eye of a military critic were directed to the judgment pronounced by this conceited gentleman upon military movements, of which he must be profoundly ignorant, no doubt as great blunders would be found to pervade the whole book. The French public will hear much, but we doubt if it will stand his aggressions on its patience.—(From the *Morning Herald* of April 1.)



MONUMENT TO GENERAL NOTT.—A fitting monument to the memory of the late lamented hero of Ghuznee and Candahar is about to be erected. Subscriptions are to be entered into, and a preliminary meeting of the principal inhabitants of Carnarthen was held on Wednesday week. An interim committee was formed, and the secretary was requested to write on all the Welsh members to desire their co-operation. So far so good. Honour to the brave will be awarded. The fame of General Nott belongs not to Carnarthen only, but to Wales; and not to Wales only, but it is the common property of all Britons.—*Welshman*.

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.				
Feb. 20	Brig Ann Honzell, T. S. Honzell...	377	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth.
27	Barque Chandos, David Wighton...	275	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
Mar. 8	Barque Baronet, James Scotland...	257	Barber & Orr.	Falmouth.
8	Barque Sultan, Hugh Longmuir...	257	R. & J. Curiale & Co.	
13	Barque Johanna, James Davidson...	256	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Mauritius.
20	Brig Cestus, Galileo...	256	John Galt Smith & Co.	
30	Brig Hebdon, John Longridge...	260	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	London.
Apr. 5	Brig Queen of the Isles, James Leach...	278	Parlane & George Dowse.	London.
9	Brig Trio, James Winters...	194	Hughes & Brothers.	Plymouth.
14	Brig Amelia, James Black...	243	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
18	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert...	221	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
18	Brig Britannia, George Wear...	186	John Galt Smith & Co.	Great Britain.
24	Schooner Casaca, John A. Godel...	173	John Galt Smith & Co.	Antwerp.
May 2	Brig Richard Watson, Seede...	241	Santamaria, Llanbi & Co.	Liverpool.
3	Brig Middleton, John Tehonion...	241	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Antwerp.
12	Brig Magnolia, James Johnson...	239	Henry & George Dowse.	Liverpool.
14	Brig Ann, John Sutfley...	165	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Mauritius.
14	Barque Columbine, James Simpson...	199	Santamaria, Llanbi & Co.	London.
17	Brig Superb, David Japp...	186	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
23	Barque Rose, Noah Bates...	236	John Best & Brothers.	Antwerp.
25	Brig Mad of Athens, Heron Leung...	205	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	
25	Brig Mars, William Duart...	189	Thomas Gowland & Co.	Falmouth.
25	Brigq. Jean Baptiste, Levi Honeyburn...	224	Anderson, Weller & Co.	
31	Barque Fame...	224	Thomas Gowland & Co.	
American.				
Mar. 7	Brig Emily Furnham, Daniel Hodgson...	316	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
Apr. 17	Brig Philip Howe, David C. Mitchell...	221	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
23	Schooner Enterprise, C. Nicholson...	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
24	Brig Russian, John Curtis Carter...	222	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
28	Barque Neptune, Warren Cooper...	231	Samuel B. Hale.	Boston.
May 31	Barque Peru, Samuel Gore...	271	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
31	Ship Camilla, George H. Kempton...	233	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York.
French.				
Mar. 17	Brigque Universel, Louis Vuigner...	267	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	
Apr. 7	Brig Jeune Basquaise, J. Belar...	169	Chapenroutte & Co.	Havre de Grace
May 2	Barque Normandie, A. Haniel...	225	Jacob Paravicini...	Havre de Grace.
8	Brig Ave Maria, Bauriche...	183	Santamaria, Llanbi & Co.	
14	Brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel...	138	Bartolomé Herand	Cette.
17	Brig Syphilde, Francis Victor Roquier...	120	Juan Gerónimo Martinez.	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Feb. 25	Barque Esperanza, Juan B. Gastaldi...	202	Jacinto Caprile.	Marseilles.
Mar. 27	Barque Paulina, Juan Cervetto...	256	Zumarán & Tréserra	Genoa.
Apr. 9	Barque Prudencia, Carlos Rossi...	235	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Marseilles.
May 13	Polaere Carolina, Roque Piaggio...	206	Pietrners, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
23	Brig Ana Terseta, Antonio Fisce...	132	Pietrners, Piaggio & Co.	
Spanish.				
Feb. 20	Brig Margarita, Simon Anstategui...	184	Zumarán & Tréserra.	Malaga.
Apr. 26	Brig Arrogante Emilio, J. T. Sandelis...	204	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
May 8	Brig Henrique, Juan Barceo...	151	Zumarán & Tréserra.	Malaga.
12	Brig Union Compostelana, Ferreyro...	191	Llavallol & Sons	Coruna.
13	Brig Cacique, B. Autrich...	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.	Barcelona.
13	Polaere Desusada, José Esquera...	180	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
14	Brig Nueva Santa Ana, J. J. Gorrdo...	120	Creyer & Brothers.	Malaga.
18	Brig Empredero, Antonio Sicless...	203	Santamaria, Llanbi & Co.	Havana.
Brazilian.				
Mar. 7	Brig Feliz Union...		Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	Brazil.
Apr. 21	Brig. Douro, Antonio Alves Dias...	232	Augustino Jovita Jorge	do.
22	Brig Sociedad, D. da Costa Rosa...	183	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	do.
23	Brig Bon Jesus, Pedro José Salas...	253	Hannuel Azevedo Ramos.	do.
May 13	Brig Confianza, Anacleto Elsbario...	208	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	do.
16	Schooner Venus, Francisco Carneiro...	111	Zumarán & Tréserra.	do.
17	Brig Orestes, Manuel Pereyra Jardin...	200	Juan Guaberte Garcia.	do.
23	Brig Velez, J. Maria de la Concepcion...	165	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	do.
31	Polaere Leocadia, A. S. Almada...	129	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
June 4	Brig. Empredero, José P. de Souza...	130	Miguel Raggio Nobrega.	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen...	128	Thode & Co.	
Apr. 8	Brigantine Comet, A. M. Schmidt...	100	Zumarán & Tréserra.	
May 13	Schooner Succour, N. H. Schmidt...	104	Charles R. Horn.	Continent.
Hamburgh.				
Apr. 24	Brig Charlotte, John Bestmann...	120	Lewis Winter.	Hamburgh.
Prussian.				
May 17	Brig Carl, Martintourt...	308	Thode & Co.	Bahia.
Austrian.				
Jan. 12	Polaere Mina, José Gandolfo...	121	Risso & Rosa.	Buce.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

- BRITISH**—Go gon, steam sloop, Captain Charles Hotham.
 Ship Comet, 15 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.
 Ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Robert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley.
 Brig Acorn, 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham.
- FRENCH**—Brig Pandour, 16 guns, Captain Dupare.
 Brig Ducoudré, 20 guns, Captain Ureogine Page.
 Steamer Fulton, Captain Magares.
- BRAZILIAN**—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

The French schooner of war *Eclair*, from Montevideo 29th ult., arrived in the outer roads on the evening of the 30th, and sailed again the same night for Montevideo.

The national schooner of war *President Oribe*, Captain Mariano Cordero, arrived on the night of the 30th ult., from Paysandu 22nd ult., Arroyo de la China 27th.

May 31.—Wind N.—thick fog all day—slight rain.

Arrived, American barque *Perú*, 271 tons, Samuel Gore, from Boston 13th March, with lumber, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American ship *Camilla*, 233 tons, George H. Kempton, from Cadiz 14th March, Rio Grande 17th ult., with salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Brazilian brigantine of war *Olinda*, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas, from Montevideo 29th inst.

Sardinian packet schooner *Eufracia*, Nicolas Martinez, from the Buseo 30th inst., with passengers, to Antonio Lopez.

H. B. M's. schooner (tender) *Iberia*, from Montevideo 30th inst.

Brazilian polacre *Leocadia*, 129 tons, Augusto Simeno Almada, from Parnagua 9th ult., with yerba, &c., to Juan Balbino Soriano.

British barque *Fame*, from Liverpool, and from Montevideo 29th ult., with general cargo, to Thomas Gowland & Co., but from having called at Montevideo she was not allowed entry here.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner *Paloma*, José Capurro, for the Buseo, despatched by Rizzo & Rosa, with merchandise and passengers.

June 1.—Wind S.—foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brig *Argentina*, Francis Boriel, for the Buseo, despatched by Vicente Casares & Sons, with merchandise.

Oriental schooner of war *Sancala*, for the Buseo. American barque *John Carver*, Benjamin Carver, for Gibraltar, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

American brig *Henry*, Robert H. Means, for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 2662 dry ox and cow hides, 29,000 horns, 291 bales with 5730 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 60 arrobas hair.

June 2.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived, National schooner *Buenos Ayres*, 60 tons, Damian Bado, from Santa Catalina 19th ult., with yerba, &c., to Tomas Rousse.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner *Anfibio*, Antonio Escaffino, for Colonia, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., in ballast.

June 3.—Wind N.N.E.—thick fog all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 4.—Wind N.—opposite coast visible.

Arrived, H. B. M's. ship *Satellite*, 18 guns, Captain Robert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley, from Montevideo 2nd inst.

H. B. M's. brig *Acorn*, 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham, from Montevideo 1st inst.

Sardinian packet schooner *Rosa*, Andres Priario, from the Buseo 2nd inst., with produce and passengers, to Carlos Galeano.

Brazilian brigantine *Emprendedor*, 130 tons, José Pintos de Souza, from Santos 14th ult., with sugar, to Miguel Raggio Nobrega.

June 5.—Wind N.E.—rain.

Arrived, National barque *Sirena*, 313 tons, James W. Goodrich, from Philadelphia 11th April, with general cargo, to Nelson Hartwig.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner *Aguila*, Pascual Sarzano, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 690 quintals jerked beef, 10 do. bread, 150 boxes tallow candles.

Brazilian brigantine *Cabocla*, José Mariano de Bargas, for Parnagua, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, in ballast.

June 6.—Wind N.—rain at night.

Arrived, British brig *Cybele*, 262 tons, John Fitchet, from Lisbon 27th March, with salt, to order. Sardinian schooner

Sailed, Spanish barque *Joven Agustin*, Agustin Domenech, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 50 dry ox hides, 6200 quintals jerked beef. Sardinian barque *Esperanza*, Juan Bautista Gastaldi, for Marseilles and Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprie—cargo in our next.

H. B. M's. ship *Satellite*, 18 guns, Captain Robert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley, for Montevideo. Sardinian schooner *Orestes*, Pablo Carvallo, for the Buseo, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with merchandise and passengers.

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

British	25
American	7
French	6
Spanish	8
Sardinian	4
Brazilian	10
Hamburg	1
Danish	3
Austrian	1
Prussian	1
	66

The Weather—"Muggy weather" has prevailed this week, with thick fog, reminding one of a November atmosphere at home. The winter hitherto has been extremely wet and uncomfortable and at present there is no appearance of a change.

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

Saturday	54
Sunday	53
Monday	56
Tuesday	59
Wednesday	66
Thursday	64
Friday	65

Shipping Memoranda continued from 2nd page.

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

Mar. 11, National barque <i>Sirena</i> , Goodrich, hence 16th January.
" 19, Hamburg do. <i>Amphitrite</i> , Arends, hence 18th January.
" 31, American brig <i>Commerce</i> , Blanchard, hence 14th January.
April 1, Do. do. <i>Tweed</i> , Hands, hence 12th February.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

April 3, American brig <i>Jane</i> , Pinckney, hence 29th January.
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AT BOSTON.

April 7, American ship <i>John Cadmus</i> , Cammett, hence 24th January.
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AT SALEM.

Mar. 30, American barque <i>Rosabella</i> , Bailey, hence 17th January.
April 5, Do. do. <i>Chalcedony</i> , Todd, hence 1st February.
" 5, Do. brig <i>Olinda</i> , Hutchison, hence 1st February.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

10th ult., Portuguese schooner <i>Joven de Lima</i> , Avellar, hence 22nd April.
12th " American brig <i>Casket</i> , Foster, hence 22nd April.
13th " Oldenburg brigantine <i>Feronia</i> , Eilers, hence 18th April.

Rear-Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, (Admiral of the blue) Commander-in-chief of H. B. M's. naval forces on this station, arrived at Montevideo on Sunday last in H. B. M's. ship *Eagle*, 50 guns, Captain George Bohun Martin, from Rio Janeiro.

Captain George Bohun Martin, of H. M's. ship *Eagle*, has the permission of H. M. to wear three foreign orders, which have been granted to him, viz.:—the "Cross of St. Louis, 2nd class," "St. Anne of Russia," and "Redeemer of Greece."

We regret to learn that another accident occurred at the battery whilst saluting on the 25th ult., by which an artilleryman had his arm blown off, and died the same night in the hospital. It was caused by one of the guns hanging fire.

LORD ABERDEEN AND THE ITALIAN REFUGEES.

The Earl of Aberdeen is so thoroughly conscientious and upright, that it is impossible to doubt the literal accuracy of the statement he made in the House of Lords on Monday evening in reference to the unhappy expedition of the *Bandeiras* and their followers from Corfu to Calabria. From that statement it appears the British Government "had not the most distant conception of any attempt about to be made from Corfu;" consequently, was unable to interfere to prevent it; and, being so unable, is, of course, exonerated from having in the slightest degree contributed to bring about the fate those engaged in it met. His lordship learnt, from Mazzini's correspondence, that plots were formed by refugees to dis-

turb the tranquillity of Italy, and communicated that fact generally to the Austrian Government, but neither showed to its envoy here the letters opened, nor mentioned the particulars they contained. The question, therefore, resolves itself into this:—Was the interception of Mazzini's correspondence justifiable? The grounds of justification put forth are these:—

The Papal States are, from their misgovernment, the spot through which *Young Italy* thinks it most easily to revolutionise the Italian peninsula, and to unite, if successful, under one great Republican government; and its members resident in London had, in 1842, formed a determination to make an attempt then. Austria, whose government of Lombardy and Venice is infinitely superior to that of any other Italian state, Tuscany excepted, has for the last ten years urged on the Pope the necessity of improving his administration, and of so relieving Italy from the most imminent and constant danger of disturbance. But though his Holiness exists only as a temporal prince by the protection of Austria, he has hitherto disregarded these entreaties. When the designs formed in London came, in the early part of 1843, to the knowledge of the Austrian Government, it forth with notified to the Pope its determination to occupy the Legations by an army on the least symptoms of disorder in them, and by crushing it there at once, preserve the tranquillity of the rest of Italy. Any such advance of Austrian troops across the Po would, it is well known, be most distasteful to the French Government, and would, it was feared, lead to the re-occupation of Ancona by a French force. Now a permanent acquisition of territory by France in Italy would be intolerable to the other great powers; and the re-occupation of Ancona would, consequently, disturb the present good understanding between them and France, without which general peace is but an armed truce. Under these circumstances, and with these prospects, it certainly became Lord Aberdeen's imperative duty to lose no opportunity of crushing the conspiracy in the bud; and acting under this sense of duty, Mazzini's letters were opened.

Whether justifiably or not, really seems to us a question "on which much may be said on both sides." From the *Atlas* of March 1.

Advertisements.

Wanted immediately,

By a family about to proceed to England, a respectable woman as wet nurse, one who has travelled by sea, will be preferred.

Apply at the Altos, No. 143, Calle de la Universidad.

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH,

TEACHER of the Spanish language, translator of the Spanish, French, and Portuguese languages.

No. 51, Calle de Tacuary.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish	210	4	215 each.
Do. Patriot	203	4	205 do.
Plata, macupina	113	4	114 do for one
Dollars, Spanish	124	4	125 each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	124	4	125 do.
Six per cent. Stock	80	4	15 do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3 1/2	4	1 1/2 per dol.
Do. France	42	4	431 per cent. dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro	13	4	13 per cent. premium.
Do. Montevideo	124	4	125 do. do.
Do. United States	12	4	12 per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny	44	4	48 per pesada.
Do. France	40	4	43 do.
Do. North America	38	4	39 do.
Do. Spain	41	4	42 do.
Do. salted	36	4	42 do.
Do. Horse	18	4	21 do. each
Calf skins	42	4	44 per pesada
Sheep skins, common	29	4	30 per dozen
Do. fine	34	4	35 do.
Deer skins	10	4	11 do.
Goat skins	26	4	30 do.
Nutria skins	6	4	7 dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	70	4	80 dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	34	4	35 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	40	4	43 do.
Do. long	30	4	35 do.
Wool, common, washed	23	4	28 do.
Do. picked	35	4	40 do.
Do. shorn from skins	38	4	40 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	4	30 do.
Tallow, pure	15	4	18 do.
Do. raw	9	4	10 do.
Do. with grease	15	4	154 do.
Jerked beef	18	4	26 per quintal.
Horns, mixed	150	4	200 per thousand.
Do. Cx	450	4	500 do.
Shin bones	70	4	80 do.
Hide cuttings	22	4	24 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	8	4	9 per lb.
Do. black	7	4	71 do.
Salted tongues	6	4	7 per dozen.
Salt, on board	16	4	18 per fanega.
Discount	11	4	24 pr. ct. pr month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 215 dollars
The lowest price 203 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 per cent.
The lowest ditto 3 per cent.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.