

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 982.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 14th, 1845.

Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE PRESENT POSTURE OF AFFAIRS.

The *Gaceta* of the 10th inst. contains, under the above head, a most interesting article which, we regret, we have neither time nor space to translate at length. After succinctly recounting the many proofs given by the Argentine Government of its earnest desires to uphold the independence of the Oriental State and the nefarious transactions by which the restoration of legal order has been procrustinated, the article goes on to state:—

"In spite of all; notwithstanding the conduct of Rear Admiral Lainé in countenancing the continuance of the French armament, and attacking the belligerent rights of the Argentine Confederation; spite the hostile proceedings of the English loan-jobbers at Montevideo, who, have furnished, at an usurious interest, nearly a million and a half of hard dollars in war subsidies; notwithstanding the favour shewn by the British naval forces in the same sense, and a series of unheard of excesses arising from the position taken by parties depending on England, France and Brazil, the two legal Governments of La Plata have triumphed, alone, without any foreign aid, and without the favour, even indirectly, of any extraneous influence. Rivera and other ruthless Unitarians have been completely annihilated in the field, and not one of them remains in arms in the Oriental campaign."

"The legal authority, overthrown by the foreigner in 1838, is re-established throughout the Oriental territory, in spite of the *de facto* foreign intervention."

"Who now is the belligerent that remains? Which is the Oriental State whose independence is said to be in danger?"

"Let us see."

Statement of the active and passive forces in the town of Montevideo, on the 24th May, 1845.

	Men.
3rd battalion of the line of black slaves	298
4th do. do. do.	160
5th do. do. do.	250
Unitarian emigrants of the Argentine Confederation	130
1st battalion of the National Guards	90
2nd do. do. do.	104
3rd do. do. do.	100
1st do. of Foreigners	300
Flore's division at the Cerro	115
1st battalion of the French Legion	350
2nd do. do. do.	204
3rd do. do. do.	400
1st battalion of the Italian Legion	450

Heavy and flying Artillery.

1 battalion, heavy artillery, composed of Spaniards	115
1 do. of flying artillery, composed of Frenchmen	100
1 do. do. do. of Italians	50
1 do. of Frenchmen (passive)	300
1 do. do. heavy	200

Total..... 3626

SUMMARY.

Oriental	409
Unitarians of the Argentine Confederation	130
Negro Slaves	618
Frenchmen	1554
Italians	500
Spaniards	115
Divers foreigners, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, Brazilians, &c. &c. &c.	300
	3626
Oriental	409
Slaves of foreigners	618
Foreigners	2599

"From this faithful portraiture, which is before the eyes of every one, it results:

"I.—That the capital of the Oriental State is in the possession of foreigners.

"II.—That the national and lawful principle cannot, on the most rigorous ground of legitimacy, nor agreeably to the broadest doctrine of *de facto* authorities, be represented by 409 Orientals, who are under arms only because there are 2,599 foreigners with their slaves.

"III.—That that principle of legality and nationality is represented, according to the constitution of the Oriental State and Public Law—and according to the real, actual and evident fact—by the legal government over which General Oribe presides, supported by the nation, and defended by 3,000 Orientals in arms against the foreign enemies.

"IV.—That that same unparalleled order of things which exists in Montevideo, contrary to every principle and interest, is the work of the foreign *de facto* intervention of three powers which should have prevented it.

"Do these three powers, separately, desire peace and the preservation of the independence of the Oriental State?"

"If they desire both things, they can remove the *de facto* intervention, and thus leave the Orientals in the undisturbed and perfect enjoyment of their independence and liberty.

"The foreign domination in Montevideo removed, and the independence of the Oriental State and the security of the Confederation guaranteed the Argentine auxiliary forces would have terminated their mission. Those forces remain under the orders of the legal government, because there exists a common enemy at Montevideo; and not only on this account. The naval forces of Great Britain, France, and Brazil, by maintaining an attitude decidedly favourable to that scandalous oppression of the capital of the Oriental State, which disastrously prevents the attainment of peace on both banks of La Plata, give the enemy an immense moral force. At the same time there are other grave facts, which must influence the conduct of the two legal governments of La Plata, and call the most serious attention of all the American powers, including Brazil betrayed by its fatal ministry.

"These facts are—

"I.—The sudden assemblage of foreign naval forces in the River Plate. The following is a statement of this extraordinary armament on the part of England, France and Brazil.

Foreign Naval Forces in the River Plate.		
BRITISH.		
	Guns.	Men.
Ship Curacoa	28	240
Do. Satellite	22	180
Do. Comus	20	140
Brig Frolic	16	110
Do. Acorn	14	100
Do. Philomel	14	100
Brigantine Dolphin	3	80
Do. Spider	4	80
Steamer Gorgon	6	160
Do. Firebrand	11	160
	135	1310
FRENCH.		
Frigate Africaine	60	500
Do. Atalante	60	500
Do. Erigone	60	500
Corvette Expeditiv	18	100
Do. Coquette	20	120
Brig Dassas	22	130
Do. Pandour	16	120
Do. Duconedie	20	130
Steamer Fulton	3	100
Do. Eylau	3	30
	282	2230
BRAZILIAN.		
Corvette Euterpe	20	180
Do. 2 Julio	24	200
Do. 7 Avril	22	180
Do. Bertoga	22	160
Do. Chuno	18	140
Brig Capiberibe	18	110
Brigantine Olinda	12	100
Do. Argus	10	80
	146	1150
AMERICAN.		
Corvette Boston	22	200
SARDINIAN.		
Corvette Arguella	22	200
Brig Eridano	16	130
	38	330

PORTUGUESE.		
	Guns.	Men.
Corvette Joao I.	22	180
SUMMARY.		
British	135	1310
French	282	2230
Brazilian	146	1150
American	22	200
Sardinian	35	330
Portuguese	22	180

(1) 32 648 5400

"II.—The British naval forces, at the very same time that H. B. M. has communicated to the Argentine Government, in the Royal letter accrediting H. E. Mr. Gore Ouseley as Minister Plenipotentiary, that H. M. has nothing more at heart than to cultivate and improve the friendship and good understanding which happily subsist between the two countries, have not fired the friendly salute to the Argentine flag on the anniversary of the 25th of May, notwithstanding that, on the 24th, the birthday of H. M. Queen Victoria, the Argentine batteries and vessels of war made the respectful and kindly demonstrations usual among nations on those national solemnities.

"III.—The following announcement is made in the *Nacional* of Montevideo of the 29th ultimo: 'According to information we have received, a force belonging to the French squadron is to land to-day,' and the *Constitucional* of the 28th states: 'It appears that either to-day or to-morrow a detachment of French forces is to land in this city, with the corresponding permission of the Government of the Republic.'

"If the assemblage of naval forces is to endeavour to bring about peace, and guarantee the independence of the Oriental State, who doubts that it can in a moment accomplish those designs, by causing the foreigners armed in Montevideo to be disbanded?"

"If the singular conduct of the British naval force off Buenos Ayres is at variance with the sacred words of H. M., who is to be believed—the British Government, who profess friendship, good understanding and desires for peace, or their Commanders who act in an unfriendly manner?"

"In fine: if Montevideo, occupied by Frenchmen, has been occupied also by regular forces of the French squadron, without any formality or notification, is it the independence or colonization of the Oriental State—peace or war, that is treated of?"

"With respect to this last fact we have no other information but the announcements of the Montevideo journals: but, even should it not prove true, the other facts and precedents we have shewn, do not therefore cease to subsist.

"No one can be more desirous than the Argentine Government of an opportunity to terminate the war. Its auxiliary forces remain in the Oriental territory for the cogent reasons we have but slightly hinted at:

"Our conclusions are—

"That, *de jure* and *de facto*, the legal Government of President Oribe represents the Oriental nation.

"That it is quite easy for the foreign Powers to bring about a peace, and preserve the independence of the Oriental State, by re-establishing the normal state.

"That the Argentine auxiliary forces only remain in the Oriental State because foreign *de facto* intervention subsists, upheld by the power and great influence given by the naval forces of England and France, and supported besides by the perfidious conduct of the Rio Janeiro Ministry.

"That, under such circumstances, which are evident and notorious, it behoves the Agents of England and France, accredited for the specific purpose of pacification, to choose between the obvious means of saving all rights and interests, by solidly re-establishing peace, and a future of immense desolation and blood."

(1) We notice, in the above list, some inaccuracies as regards the armament and crews of several vessels, but, as they in no wise affect the argument, it is unnecessary to rectify them.—Ed. B. P.

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.

Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per Navigator, and for Sale at D. Fleming's, at No. 47, Calle de la Reconquista, a varied and select assortment of Ladies Boots and Shoes, manufactured in London, express to order, and consisting of Golsche 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.

Men's and Boys' Shoes.

JUST received by late arrivals from England, and for sale, at No. 47, 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.

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.

Removal.

MR. TENKER Surgeon Dentist, would inform the public and his friends that he has removed his establishment from No. 31, Calle de Cangallo, around the corner to No. 46, Calle de Catedral, (late Thomas Whitfield'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 Port, 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.

Vines and Fruit Trees

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

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

John Lockley,

BRICKLAYER,

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.

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.

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. 148, Calle de la Universidad.

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH,

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

No. 81, Calle de Tacuary.

We noticed in our last that Baron Deffaudis had, on the 6th inst., been 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.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Felipe Arana, and a Government Aide-de-Camp, accompanied the Baron in a government carriage to the residence of the Governor and Captain General of the Province, encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

At the door of the residence of H. E. the Governor, the Baron Deffaudis was received by another Government Aide-de-Camp, and at the entrance to the saloon by the Minister of Finance, Don Manuel Insiarte, and was introduced to the Governor by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. On presenting his credentials he addressed H. E. as follows:—

"SIR,—

"I have the honor to deliver Y. E. the Royal Credentials which appoint me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the Argentine Confederation

"My mission is a mission of peace and friendship. I trust it will have the effect of drawing closer the good understanding which so happily subsists between France and the Confederation, and I feel the most lively pleasure in being intrusted with it."

To this address H. E. returned a suitable reply. A guard of honor, with band and colours, were drawn up in front of the residence of H. E. and rendered to Baron Deffaudis the correspondent honors, both on his arrival and departure. The flags at the Fort, Marine Office, and Battery, were displayed, the latter and French brig of war Ducoedue saluted with 21 guns, and the same ceremonies were observed on the Baron's return to his residence as at his presentation.

"Letter of H. M. the King of the French.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, to the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, sendeth greeting! Having nothing more at heart than to preserve and draw closer the good understanding which so happily subsists between France and the Argentine Confederation, we could no longer defer sending a Minister to you on a special mission. We have in consequence made choice of Baron Deffaudis, Member of Our Royal Order of the Legion of Honor, &c. &c. &c., as our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and we have appointed him in that quality to the Argentine Confederation. The intimate knowledge we have of his talents, personal qualities, spirit of conciliation and devotion to our service, persuade us, that he will neglect nothing in the exercise of the special mission which we have

confided to him to obtain your esteem and your confidence, and to merit thereby our approbation. It is with this conviction that we request you to receive him favorably and to give entire credence to all he may say on our part, particularly when he expresses to you the assurance of our sincere esteem and the great interest we take in the prosperity of the Confederation. So we pray God to take you into His Holy keeping. Given in our Palace of the Tuileries the twentieth day of the month of March, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

Signed LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Countersigned GUIZOT.

DECREE.

Buenos Ayres, June 6th, 1845.

The Government of Buenos Ayres encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

On view of the credentials presented by Baron Deffaudis, Member of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. &c., in which he is appointed by H. M. the King of the French, as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation, has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1.—The Baron Deffaudis, Member of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honor, &c. &c. &c., is recognised in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French, to the Government encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

2.—Let this be published, &c.

ROSAS.
FELIPE ARANA.

LATE FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

(From *The New York Sun*, of 8th April.)

By an arrival at New Orleans, we have our regular files of Texian papers to 25th ult. The Galveston News of the 23rd states that immediately on receiving intelligence from the United States that the joint resolutions of annexation had passed, all the shipping in port displayed the Texian and the U. S. flags united. A public meeting was held at the Verendah, at which presided General Menucan Hunt, late Minister from Texas to the United States.

A Committee was appointed to draft approbatory resolutions to be proposed at another meeting, at which a salute of 100 guns would be fired in honor of annexation.

The Houston Telegraph of the 19th, emphatically denies that President Jones is opposed to annexation. The articles against the measure in the National Register are not imputed to the President; he takes no interest in them, and the Telegraph further says—"We have information on which we can rely that he is a warm friend of annexation, and is disposed to make every reasonable sacrifice to obtain it. Mr. Kaufman, Senator from Sabine, and a warm friend of annexation, is appointed Charge des Affairs to the United States. Gen. Arista, a leading Mexican has proposed to the Texans to unite in making war on the Comanche Indians, reported to be 500 strong, near Corpus Christi. Santa Anna was reported to have escaped, which is doubtful. "In 1841, the debt of Texas was represented by the Secretary of the Treasury to have been \$7,292,768.91.

The Galveston News says nine tenths of the people are unchangeably in favour of annexation. The Atrévuda from Vera Cruz brings dates to the 13th March, and precisely the same "news" that we received more than three weeks ago. The papers are loudly in favour of attempting the reconquest of Texas. Santa Anna was to have given in his reply to the charges against him in writing on the 24th ult. He refused to allow his agents to pay over his money in their hands. The Indians are deprecating in great numbers.

A British vessel of war, having "a vast amount of money on board," and bearing instructions to the British Envoy in Texas, arrived at Galveston 25th ult., just before the steamer New York left for New Orleans. The British vessel was said to have brought the acknowledgment of Texian Independence by Mexico, and liberal offers to Texas from the governments of France and England.

A private letter from Galveston says,—“It being impossible to resist the popular will, President Jones will call our Congress together at an early day, the great measure of annexation will be consummated.”

THE STRUGGLE IN TEXAS.

There is at this moment a very serious struggle in progress, between the people of Texas and their rulers, on the subject of annexation.—England by her gold and promises, has, beyond doubt, secured

the opposition of the influential men and their presses, and those who hesitate, are assured that the British Cabinet have the promise of Mexico to recognise the independence of Texas, provided they utterly decline the proposition to come into the Union. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that Mexico has authorised that proposition, in good faith, to be made to Texas. If Mexico cannot reconquer Texas, that is her misfortune as they think, but any one conversant with the proud unbending impolitic temper of the Mexicans, cannot believe that they will humble themselves to a small province which they claim to be in rebellion, or take by the hand in brotherhood and cordiality, the victors of San Jacinto, and in further belief that Mexico will not be forced by Great Britain to make that concession. It is also most reasonable to suppose, that if Mexico is to lose Texas, she would rather see it annexed to the Union than to witness its independence and growing strength—and be always on the watch to prevent the covert intrigues and manifest warlike position of Texas.—There is a double game beyond doubt now playing between the parties.—Mexico is opposed to our annexing Texas, on the ground that she contemplates reconquering that territory. If so, how can she recognise her independence? But if she is to lose Texas, would not Mexico prefer the United States as a neighbour? In this age of trickery, intrigue and chicanery, we hope the people of Texas will stand firm and not be sold to England and finally made over to Mexico.—If Texas rejects annexation, England will try to get her independence acknowledged—if she fails, where is Texas? Still at war with Mexico and without the protection of the United States.

Strathern. By the Countess of Blessington.

"Strathern," is a new work, and is much admired in England from the lively picture it draws of the world, and the unflinching manner in which it lashes the follies of fashionable life. In the course of the work the Countess indulges in the following philippic against smoking:

"Let smokers of cigars, meerschaums, and other inventions for consuming tobacco, and drying the juices of poor humanity, and that much to be pitied class of females—ladies on their preferment, having no end and aim in life but matrimony—listen to the following conversation:—

"To Lord Wyndermere alone did Strathern disclose the *amni* he experienced at the fetes where he was so often a guest.

"I, too, have felt all that you describe," said that nobleman; 'but beware, my dear friend, how you reveal it. A freemason, who betrayed the mysteries of his craft, would be less severely treated than he who confesses the overpowering dulness of London fashionable society, and which constitutes its chief characteristic. If each of its members were as frank as you are, who would wish to enter its pale? and the desire to enter, and the difficulties opposed by those who wish to enhance the imaginary favour of opening its portals, would be at an end. We all, who are initiated, know that we are filled by *amni* at the parties we frequent, but we keep it a secret for the pleasure—a spiteful one, I own—of seeing others anxious to become sharers of our supposed enjoyments. What but the sense of being possessed by this demon fills our clubs, and has given rise to the filthy and unbearable habit of snoking? a habit which so unblushingly betrays a disregard to the comfort of women, by infecting them with the odour with which our clothes are impregnated."

"How ladies can submit to receive into their society men who, by this filthy and disgusting habit, render themselves totally unfit for it, has ever been to me a matter of utter surprise, and I confess that, in my opinion, there never was a condescension on their part more ill-judged. We soon learn to undervalue those who do not make us feel that they respect themselves; and when women betray such a desire for our society as to be content to receive us, breathing, not of Araby the blest, but of cigars, we may prove ungrateful enough to think that we cannot be done without, and so dictate laws to those who ought to frame them for us. For myself, I feel ashamed for my sex, when I see men approaching ladies in *soirées* and balls, their clothes sending forth an odour that but too plainly discloses how recently they had been indulging in the abomination of smoking; and yet these delicate creatures, ready to

"Die of a rose in aromatic pain,"

evince no symptom, whatever they may feel, of the disgust which so vile an effluvia is calculated to excite."

"As long as women are taught to think that to form a good marriage is the end and aim of their lives, they will, to accomplish this object, consent to tolerate habits in men from which they naturally recoil in disgust, and will carefully conceal their distaste, lest it should militate against the sole project they have in view—a good settlement for life."

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

The commission appointed by the Government in the course of last year to inquire into the propriety of providing harbours of refuge, has made its report; and, substantially, that report recommends a chain of deep-water harbours to extend along the whole coast of the Channel, the chain to run thus:—Falmouth, Plymouth, Portland, Portsmouth, Seaford, Dungeness, Dover, Harwich. Of these, four—Falmouth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Dungeness, are natural harbours; and the other four—Portland, Seaford, Dover, and Harwich, will have to be either built or improved. On the utility, advantage, and necessity of harbours of refuge, either on military or commercial considerations, there can be no doubt. The introduction of steam navigation renders the superiority of our naval power; which formerly protected our coasts from attack, comparatively insufficient; and the example of our neighbours on the opposite coast warns us to prepare in peace for defence in war. Happily, however, in this case preparations for defence in war are also preparations for protecting and extending our maritime commerce during peace. For there is in England a remarkable want of deep-water harbours; yet without deep-water harbours we cannot have large ships; and without large ships it is impossible for any country to carry on extensive commerce.

With a chain of deep-water harbours extending from Harwich to Falmouth, guarded in time of war with squadrons, midway in the channel, from harbour to harbour, any hostile attempt on our coast would be utterly desperate; and would, therefore, never be made. With such a line of harbours, too, our larger merchantmen would no longer be afraid of the English side in navigating the channel, and so be forced on to the French coast, where their wrecks are no uncommon occurrence.

The report recommends Dover to the first care of Government. Situated at the mouth of the Thames, guarding the commerce of the metropolis, within a single tide of five foreign ports, and in the narrowest part of the channel, to allow Dover to remain in its present defenceless state is to neglect London; whereas to provide a harbour at Dover for a powerful squadron, and to keep such a squadron there, is to render London "secure from all assault or siege, or ambush from the deep." Besides, Dover, with a deep-water harbour, and the Downs as an auxiliary roadstead, would constitute one of the finest ports in the world.—*London Paper.*

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 Hazell, T. S. Hazell.	277	Anderson, Waller & Co.	Falmouth.
27	Barque Chandos, David Wighton.	279	Anderson, Waller & Co.	London.
Mar. 8	Barque Baronet, James Scotland.	297	Barber & Orr.	Falmouth.
8	Barque Sultana, Hugh Longmuir.	297	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	do.
13	Barque Johanna, James Davidson.	295	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Mauritius.
20	Brig Cestus, Galilee.	295	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
29	Brig Hebdem, John Longridge.	296	Parlane, Macfarlane & Co.	Plymouth.
April 5	Brig Queen of the Isles, James Leach.	278	Henry & 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	Kenzie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
18	Brig Britannia, George Wear.	186	John Galt Smith & Co.	Great Britain.
24	Schooner Caesar, John A. Godel.	173	John Galt Smith & Co.	Antwerp.
May 2	Brig Richard Watson, Seeds.	200	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	do.
3	Brig Middleton, John Tennion.	261	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
12	Brig Magnolia, James Johnson.	239	Henry & George Dowse.	Antwerp.
14	Brig Ann, John Sully.	165	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Mauritius.
14	Barque Columbine, James Simpson.	192	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
17	Brig Superb, David Japp.	186	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
22	Barque Rose, Noah Bales.	234	John Best & Brothers.	Antwerp.
25	Brig Maid of Athens, Heron Luig.	205	Kenzie, Macfarlane & Co.	do.
25	Brig Mars, William Dunn.	182	Thomas Gowland & Co.	Falmouth.
25	Larg. Jenn Baptista, Levi Honeyburn.	234	Anderson, Waller & Co.	do.
31	Barque Fume.	200	Thomas Gowland & Co.	do.
June 6	Brig Cybele, John Fichet.	262	Stanley, Black & Co.	do.
9	Brig Constance, James Chambers.	206	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
9	Barque Winesales, John Mariculary.	320	John Best & Brothers.	do.
11	Brig James Ray, Alexander Korison.	233	Barber & Orr.	do.
12	Brig. Martha Jane, Edward Toms.	128	John Best & Brothers.	do.
American.				
April 17	Brig Philip Hays, David C. Mitchell.	291	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
23	Schooner Enterprise, C. Nicholson.	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
24	Brig Russian, John Curtis Carter.	232	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
28	Barque Neptune, Warren Cooper.	231	Samuel B. Hale.	Boston.
May 31	Barque Poru, Samuel Gore.	271	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
June 3	Ship Canilla, George H. Kempton.	233	Daniel Gowland & Co.	New York.
9	Ship Britus, Joseph Adams.	470	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	New York.
10	Schnr. Sarah Ann, Peter Stevenson.	60	Jacob Paravicini.	do.
French.				
Mar. 19	Barque Universel, Louis Vuignor.	267	Mosca, Dunoey & Vanni	do.
April 7	Brig Jeune Basquaise, J. Belar.	169	Chapeyronnet & Co.	Havre de Grace
May 2	Barque Normandie, A. Llanil.	225	Jacob Paravicini.	Havre de Grace.
8	Brig Ave Maria, Baurueche.	183	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	do.
14	Brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel.	138	Barthelemy Herand.	Cette.
17	Brig Sylphide, Francis Victor Roquies.	203	Juan Geromino Martinez.	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
April 9	Barque Prudencia, Carlos Rossi.	235	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Marseilles.
May 13	Polaero Carolina, Roque Piaggio.	206	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
23	Brig Ana Tersetca, Antonio Fisce.	132	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	do.
Spanish.				
April 26	Brig Arrogante Emilio, J. T. Sandelis.	204	Llavalot & Sons.	Havana.
May 8	Brig Henrique, Juan Barcelo.	151	Zumaran & Treserra.	Malaga.
12	Brig Union Compostelana, Ferreyra.	191	Llavalot & Sons.	Coriza.
13	Brig Cacique, B. Aulrich.	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.	Barcelona.
13	Polaero Descada, José Esqueu.	180	Llavalot & Sons.	Malaga.
14	Brig Nueva Santa Ana, J. J. Gorordo.	120	Freyer & Brothers.	do.
18	Brig Emprendedor, Antonio Siches.	203	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Malaga.
Brazilian.				
Mar. 7	Brig Feliz Uniao.	do.	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	Brazil.
April 21	Brig. Dono, Antonio Alves Dias.	232	Paustino Jovita Jorge.	do.
22	Brig Sociedad, D. da Costa Rosa.	183	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	do.
23	Brig Bon Jesus, Pedro José Salas.	233	Manuel Azevedo Ramos.	do.
May 13	Brig Confianza, Anacleto Elisario.	208	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	do.
16	Schooner Venus, Francisco Carneiro.	141	Zumaran & Treserra.	do.
17	Brig Orestes, Manuel Pereyra Jardin.	200	Juan Gualberto Garcia.	do.
23	Brig Veloz, J. Maria de la Concepcion.	165	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.	do.
31	Polaero Leocada, A. S. Almada.	129	Juan Balbino Soriano.	do.
June 4	Brig. Emprendedor, José P. de Souza.	130	Miguel Raggio Nobrega.	do.
12	Brig Tentador, Antonio Pesca.	136	Juan Geromino Martinez.	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen.	198	Thode & Co.	do.
April 8	Brigantine Comet, A. M. Schmidt.	100	Zumaran & Treserra.	do.
May 13	Schooner Succours, N. H. Schmidt.	104	Charles R. Horne.	Continent.
Hamburg.				
April 24	Brig Charlotte, John Bestmann.	120	Lewis Winter.	Hamburg.
Prussian.				
May 17	Brig Carl, Martinecourt.	208	Thode & Co.	Bahia.
Austrian.				
Jan. 12	Polaero Mina, José Gandolfo.	121	Risso & Rosa.	Buao.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

- BRITISH**—Gorgon, steam sloop, Captain Charles Hobham.
Ship Comus, 18 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.
Schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Eisworthy Pym, Commander.
Brig Acorn, 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham.
- FRENCH**—Brig Dunderberg, 16 guns, Captain Dupare.
Brig Paucouet, 20 guns, Captain Uregoin Page.
Steamer Falcon, Captain Mazares.
- BRAZILIAN**—Brigantine Olinda, 16 guns, Captain Amazonas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

The Sardinian schooner which arrived on the 6th inst., is the Carolina, 49 tons, Gaspar Repeto, from Colonia 6th inst., with produce, to order.

June 7.—Wind S.E.—hazy, rain all day.
No arrivals or sailings.

June 8.—Wind S.S.W.—rain all last night.

Arrived, Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Pereira de Melo, from Montevideo 6th inst.

H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., arrived at Montevideo 5th inst., sailed thence 6th.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro—Messrs. Berkfield, Andrews and Margarinos. The two latter were landed at Montevideo.

Passengers from Montevideo—6.

Sailed, Spanish brig Margarita, Simon Ansiategui, for Cadiz, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 13,658 dry ox and cow hides. Passengers—4.

Sardinian ketch Fortunato, Angel Bissc, for the Buseo, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, with merchandise and passengers.

June 9.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived, British brig Constance, 206 tons, James Chambers, from Cadiz 31st March, with salt, to A. C. Santamaria, Llambi and Cambaceres.

British barque Winscales, 320 tons, John Maricular, from Cadiz 7th April, with salt, to John Best and Brothers.

American ship Brutus, 470 tons, Joseph Adams, from New York 11th April, with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Passengers—Messrs. J. A. Bennet, and Edward Rogers.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Pedro Agustin Frogone, for the Buseo, despatched by Antonio Lopez, with passengers.

June 10.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, American schooner Sarah Ann, 60 tons, Peter Stevenson, from Bahia Blanca 8th inst., to Jacob Paravicini, with 450 fanegas wheat.

Sailed, Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Pereira de Melo, for Montevideo.

June 11.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental schooner of war Sancala, from the Buseo 10th inst.

British brig James Ray, 233 tons, Alexander Rorison, from Liverpool 4th April, with general cargo, to Barber & Orr.

National schooner William Stewart, from the Buseo 9th inst., in ballast.

June 12.—Wind S.—foggy in the morning.

Arrived, French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Morier, from Montevideo 10th inst.

Brazilian brig Tentador, 196 tons, Antonio Pesoa, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., Buseo 9th inst., with sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c., to Juan Geronimo Martinez.

British brigantine Martha Jang, 128 tons, Edward Toms, from Llanelly, (Wales) 5th April, with coal, to John Best & Brothers.

Sailed, American brig Emily Farnham, Daniel Hodgson, for Montevideo, with the same cargo she brought to this port on the 7th March last, not being allowed entry from having touched at Montevideo on her passage hither.

H. B. M.'s schooner Iberia (Tender) for Montevideo.

June 13.—Wind S.S.E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Sardinian barque Paulina, Juan Corvetto, for Marselles, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 9003 dry ox and cow hides, 309 salted do., 143 dry calf skins, 20 bales with 600 arrobas wool, 5 do., with 150 doz. slunk calf skins.

French brig of war Pandour, 16 guns, Captain Duparc, for Montevideo.

Cargo of Sardinian barque Esperanza, which sailed on the 6th inst.—2530 dry ox and cow hides, 7611 horns, 32 pipes with 1216 arrobas tallow, 40 bales with 1200 arrobas hair, 187 do. with 5610 arrobas wool, 31 arrobas wool (loose) 12 boxes algarroballa.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Erratum in our last.—For arrival of National barque Sirena at New York, read Philadelphia.

The National barque Sirena performed her voyage hence to Philadelphia and back again in 4 months and 19 days, during which period she was 32 days in port.

The American barque Rosabella was advertised to sail on 20th April, from Salem for Buenos Ayres.

CLEARED FOR BUENOS AYRES.

March 22, American barque F. P. Beck and Swedish brigantine Experiment, the former from New York, the latter from Boston.

The American ship Kensington sailed from New York on the 29th March for the River Plate.

ARRIVED AT BOSTON.

Mar. 25, Danish brig Fortuna, Olsen, hence 31st December.

AT HAVANA.

Feb. — Spanish brig Eolo, Pares, hence 29th December.

“ — Do. polacre Mensagero, Millet, hence 31st December.

“ 17, Hamburg barque Mercurius, Ney, hence 13th December.

“ 22, Bremen brig Estafette, Wessels, hence 21st December.

Mar. 10, Do. do. Johanna Cuesar, Elberfeld, hence 15th January.

AT MATANZAS.

Mar. — Spanish polacre Iris, Julia, hence 12th January.

AT TRINIDAD DE CUBA.

Feb. — Spanish polacre San Antonio, Durratt, hence 18th December.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

16th ult., H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, hence 23rd April, Montevideo 1st ult.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

15th ult. Prussian brig Dido, Malchow, for Falmonth, for orders to the continent, with the same cargo she conveyed hence 24th February, and having repaired the damage which caused her to put into Rio Janeiro on 31st March.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 13th inst.

British.....	29
American.....	8
French.....	6
Spanish.....	7
Sardinian.....	3
Brazilian.....	11
Hamburg.....	1
Danish.....	3
Austrian.....	1
Prussian.....	1
Total.....	70

The Weather.—The damp weather continued until Monday. It rained almost incessantly the whole of Saturday and during that night.

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

Saturday.....	62
Sunday.....	50
Monday.....	58
Tuesday.....	55
Wednesday.....	54
Thursday.....	52
Friday.....	50

BLOWING HOT AND COLD WITH THE SAME BREATH.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Rio Janeiro of 15th ult., contains two communications from the Baron de Caxias, Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian forces in Rio Grande—one, offering to General Urquiza congratulations on his victory over Rivera, at India Muerta—the other expressing to Rivera his profound grief at that event. The Montevideo papers in copying these documents put the profound grief part of the affair in italics, whether as a joke upon the consistency of the Baron, or to draw the attention of the Riveristas to his continued sympathy in their cause, our readers must determine.—We suspect the latter.

DIED.

At Montevideo, on 17th ult., Mr. GEORGE SHIPMAN, aged 49 years. The deceased was for many years a resident at Buenos Ayres. He was accompanied by his last abode by a numerous circle of friends.

Advertisements.

British Medical Dispensary.

A GENERAL Meeting of British Residents will be held in the school room of the English Church, on Monday the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., to receive a report of the proceedings and expenditure of the past year, to revise the rules and regulations and to appoint a new committee.

THOMAS HUGHES, President.

Buenos Ayres, June 11, 1845.

Men's and Boys' English Blucher Boots.

ON sale, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, an assortment of upwards of 500 pairs of men's and boys' blucher boots, recently imported per brig Middleton from Liverpool.

Sale by Auction, BY IBARRA & MACOME.

ON Wednesday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, at the boot maker's shop, Calle de la Piedad, No. 59, will be sold to the highest bidder all the contents, consisting of glass cases, counter, shelves, desk, &c. &c. &c.

At the same time,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Viz.—1 pair mahogany card tables, an elegant mahogany book case, a stove, 1 marquess, a dozen cane bottom chairs, glass doors, a lot of books, and many other things which can be seen at the time of sale.

THE owners of the newspapers addressed as follows may have them on application at the Commercial Room.

Mr. A. ex. Rymer.

— James P. Day.

— John Gibb.

For London,

For passage only,

THE BRIG AMELIA,

Having two berths disengaged.

For terms apply to the Consignee—

NASH, WILSON & Co.

or to JAMES BLACK, Master.

For Sale.

SUPERIOR Champagne, Old Port Wine, Madeira, Sherry and Cognac Brandy.

Calle de la Reconquista No. 70.

Notice.

THE undersigned intending to leave the Country desires all those having unsettled accounts against him, to render them in for payment, and those indebted to him in account to settle the same, either by payment or by note, on or before the 25th instant, at his house in this city, No. 171, Calle Universidad, or at the Quinta.

Buenos Ayres, 12th June, 1845.

WILLIAM A. RUODES!

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doubletons, Spanish.....	212	4	215 each
Do. Patriot.....	204	4	208 do.
Plata, macuquina.....	11 1/2	12	do for ons
Dollars, Spanish.....	124	13	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	124	14	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	80	4	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	3 1/2	4	d. per dol.
Do. France.....	43	4	44 cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	12	4	13 per ct. premium.
Do. Montevideo.....	12	4	13 do.
Do. United States.....	12	4	13 per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny.....	48	4	49 per pesada
Do. France.....	40	4	42 do.
Do. North America.....	39	4	40 do.
Do. Spain.....	43	4	44 do.
Do. salted.....	35	4	41 do.
Do. Horse.....	19	4	20 do. each
Calf skins.....	42	4	43 per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	26	4	28 per dozen.
Do. fine.....	34	4	35 do.
Deer skins.....	10	4	11 do.
Goat skins.....	26	4	30 do.
Nutria skins.....	5	4	5 1/2 dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins.....	70	4	80 dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	35	4	35 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	46	4	45 do.
Do. long.....	20	4	25 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	4	25 do.
Do. picked.....	35	4	40 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	35	4	40 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	20	4	30 do.
Tallow, pure.....	16	4	20 do.
Do. raw.....	9	4	10 do.
Do. with grease.....	15	4	15 1/2 do.
Jerked beef.....	24	4	26 per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	150	4	175 per thousand.
Do. C.....	150	4	500 do.
Shin bones.....	70	4	80 do.
Hide cuttings.....	22	4	24 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	9	4	10 per lb.
Do. black.....	7	4	8 do.
Salted tongues.....	7	4	8 per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	16	4	18 per fanega.
Discount.....	1 1/2	4	24 pr. ct. pr month

The highest price of Doubletons during the week 216 dollars
The lowest price 204 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence.
The lowest ditto 3 1/2 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.