

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 984.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 28th, 1845.

[Established in 1826.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

It would seem, from the parliamentary reports which we occasionally insert, in reference to the affairs of the River Plate, that Mr. EWART persists in wishing to appear as representing the interests of Liverpool, though long since rejected by the electors of that great commercial town. Thus it is that he has not scrupled to accept the office indignantly rejected by Lord SANDON, of parliamentary mouth-piece to that knot of mercantile agitators styled "The Mexican and South American Association"; in which character he is wont to make displays little becoming the graveness and intelligence of a British Senator. It is really mortifying to the pride of Englishmen in this country, who cannot sink to the level of the passions by which usurious loan-mongers are actuated, to see how facts are so malignantly distorted, and an utter disregard for principle so unblushingly avowed. Mr. EWART may think, that by pursuing such a line of conduct, he may again insinuate himself into the good graces of the Liverpool constituency, but we apprehend the event will prove that he sadly mistakes the character of the large and respectable body of British merchants who hold "honesty to be the best policy." We really cannot conceive how it is possible for our upright countrymen at home—however much they may be imposed upon by false or garbled statements of interested parties—to see, with any other feeling than that of contempt, a British legislator get up in his place in Parliament, and pretend to advocate the promotion of British interests in foreign parts, by trampling under foot the sovereign and inalienable rights of independent nations. Mr. Ewart, when he made the fact of the blockade of Montevideo, from a partial one, having been declared a general blockade, a ground of complaint, may have candidly believed that the law of nations has become, in most instances, a dead letter in practice. We will not quarrel with him about this opinion; but he might easily have satisfied himself that such a doctrine has never yet received the formal sanction of the British Government. The Association could have told him—what every one conversant with the affairs of La Plata, is fully aware of—that Lord Aberdeen, when ordering Commodore Purvis to respect the blockade, declared in the most explicit terms, that the Argentine Government had a perfect right to change the partial blockade into an absolute one, whenever it deemed expedient to do so, inasmuch as in consenting to the memorandum of the Ministers of England and France, it in nowise disqualified itself to resume the full exercise of its belligerent rights at any future period. The hon. gentleman might also have learnt that the belligerent rights of this country, with respect to the navigation of the rivers of the interior, were acknowledged in an equally explicit manner by the Noble Lord in the case of the *Nautilus*, in 1842; whilst its territorial rights were fully acquiesced in, with regard to the Paraná, in the subjoined letter from the Foreign Office, a copy of which might have been furnished by the Association, if the hon. gentleman had not already seen it in print:—

"Foreign Office, Aug. 17th, 1844.

"My Lord,  
"I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acquaint you, that he has had under his consideration the letter addressed to your Lordship on the 8th ult., by Mr. Dunlop, of Liverpool, in which that gentleman expresses the wish to know whether Her Majesty's Government will allow the trade which might be carried on between this Country and the State of Paraguay, to be obstructed by the Government of Buenos Ayres, which he states, is determined not to permit any foreign flag to pass up the River Paraná.  
"I am to state to your Lordship, for the information of Mr. Dunlop and other merchants interested in this

matter, that so far as the Paraná flows through the territory of Buenos Ayres, it must be considered as composing a part of the domain of that state, and that consequently the Buenos Ayrean Government have the right of regulating its navigation.

"It is true that the subjects of foreign states may have a right of passing and re-passing for the purpose of carrying on commercial intercourse with countries situated higher up the banks of the Paraná, or of any other River flowing into the Paraná, but the alleged right of passing is described by jurists of the highest eminence, to be an *imperfect right* and one which ought not to be enforced against the will of the State possessing the domain. And therefore, it appears to Lord Aberdeen, that in the absence of any treaty or prescription to the contrary, the Government of Buenos Ayres has the power to determine how far it may be consistent with its own safety and convenience to permit foreigners to pass and re-pass through its territory, and that H. M.'s Government cannot properly compel the Government of Buenos Ayres to grant to British commerce a transit to Paraguay up the River Paraná.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient

"and humble servant,

"(Signed) CANNING.

"To the Lord Viscount Sandon."

With respect to the allegation that British commerce in this country suffers other obstructions besides those incidental to warfare, and which can form no just motive of complaint to any neutral nation, unless it is willing to renounce, in its turn, the rights of belligerent, whenever it may be compelled to go to war; we will merely remark, that it is only a year since Mr. EWART himself described in the most glowing terms the growing importance of that commerce in the administration of General Rosas. The hon. gentleman then spoke the truth, and we should be glad to be informed how it was possible for such a state of things to exist, if that security for the lives and property of British subjects, which he now calls for, was not enjoyed in the fullest extent.

As regards the other points comprised in Mr. Ewart's speech, the reference to the increase of the tonnage duty leviable on foreign vessels entering this port, contains the same overbearing insolence and stupid blundering which we have had already occasion to notice in an article of the *Liverpool Times*; and, in common with the misstatements and preposterous doctrines relative to public teaching, and a well-known principle of the law of nature, upon which Sir Robert Peel has read the hon. gentleman a lecture, requires no further remark from us. The right hon. Baronet at the same time renewed the assurance that the British Government, in conjunction with that of France, was about to make a decided effort to terminate the hostilities in the River Plate. Of course he was, at that period, under the impression that the representatives of those two powers, on arriving on these shores, would find two belligerents in the field. The state of things, however, has turned out to be far different: one of those belligerents has been completely annihilated, and the task devolving on the European Diplomats, which seemed so difficult, has become comparatively easy; unless, forsooth, the existence of a *fact accompli* should be denied, and it were possible to believe that the interests of the world and of humanity are better consulted by rekindling a disastrous war than by recognizing the claims of international justice. Such a confusion of ideas is incomprehensible; still the scandal of a foreign armament holding absolute sway in a single corner of the Oriental State, exists; and it exists because the acts of the naval forces of the would-be peace-makers continue to be at variance with the professions of friendship and neutrality solemnly declared by the monarchs of those two great nations.

We perceive, by the late papers from Rio Janeiro, that both in the Chamber of Representatives and in the press, the late exposure by the Argentine journals of the faithless policy pursued by the Ex-Ministers of Brazil, had produced a most lively sensation, and it seems certain that it was mainly owing to it that those Ministers tendered, or were invited to tender, their resignations. Great uneasiness was expressed at the presence here of two European Diplomats at this juncture, while Brazil remained unrepresented; and the general impression was, that the new Minister of Foreign Affairs was anxious to remove the difficulties between the Argentine and Imperial Governments, which have grown out of the acts of his predecessors, so that diplomatic relations being re-established, Brazil, in conjunction with the United States, might cause its voice to be heard in a question so deeply affecting America in general.

Tuesday last, "St. John's Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. In conformity with ancient custom, bonfires were raised on the Alameda, Quilmes, &c., on the evening of the 23rd inst, being the eve of the festival. Rockets and other fireworks were also discharged.

H. B. M.'s brig *Racer* saluted the flag of Admiral Inglefield, at 8, A. M., on the 21st inst., with 13 guns, which was returned from H. B. M.'s ship *Satellite*, with 7.

Admiral Inglefield sailed for Montevideo, on Tuesday last, in order to hold a court martial on two officers of the squadron. He is expected shortly to return hither.

#### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 27th inst.

British.....	25
American.....	7
French.....	6
Spanish.....	7
Sardinian.....	3
Brazilian.....	9
Danish.....	3
Prussian.....	1
Swedish.....	2
Norwegian.....	1
	64

The Weather this week has been changeable.—The temperature on Tuesday was at 68, the following day 52, and yesterday morning 38, with hoar frost and ice.

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

Saturday.....	52
Sunday.....	58
Monday.....	64
Tuesday.....	68
Wednesday.....	52
Thursday.....	48
Friday.....	40

**Advertisements.**

**J. BINFORD,  
MUSICIAN.**

**B**EGS 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 HARRIS & Co, No. 46, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes.**

**J**UST 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 Götische Prunella Boots, with wets 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.**

**J**UST 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.**

**R**ECEIVED 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.**

**R**ECEIVED 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.**

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

**Men's and Boys' English Blucher Boots.**

**O**N 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.

**Passengers Only.**

THE very superior, fast sailing A. No. 1. British built Brig

"MAGNOLIA,"—232 Tons,—

Capt. JAMES JOHNSON,

**W**ILL sail hence about the 25th July, for Antwerp, calling at Plymouth, and will land Passengers at either port—having excellent accommodations, with every thing conducive to comfort.

For terms of passage, please apply to the Master, at his Command, Messrs. H. & G. Dowse, or to

CHARLES R. HORNE,

Licensed Ship Broker,

No. 51 Calle de la Paz.

**For Sale.**

**S**UPERIOR Champagne, Old Port Wine, Madeira, Sherry and Cognac Brandy.

Calle de la Reconquista No. 70.

**Spanish Language.**

MR. BRADISH,

**T**EACHER of the Spanish Language, translator of the Spanish, French, and Portuguese languages.

No. 81, Calle de Tacuary.

**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.

**J. A. Mayer,  
TAILOR.**

Calle de Cangallo, No. 50.

**T**AKES 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 cassimere, velvets, &c., which he offers to make up at very low prices. All the above mentioned articles are fresh goods, being just imported.

**Vines and Fruit Trees**

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

**To Let,**

**F**URNISHED, at No. 17, Calle de Cuyo, a Sala and a Bed Room. Permanent lodgers would be preferred.

**For Hamburg,**

(PASSENGERS ONLY),

The fine, remarkably fast-sailing, coppered and copper-fastened Argentine barque

**"SIRENA,"**

Capt. J. W. GOODRICH,

**H**AVING her full cargo engaged, will sail for the above port (weather permitting) by the end of the month of July, and offers excellent accommodations for Passengers.

For terms apply to  
ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.  
69, Reconquista.

**To the Public.**

**T**HE undersigned intending shortly to leave this country, requests all persons who may have unsettled accounts with him to present them for liquidation at his country house, behind San Domingo Church, within the term of Ten Days from the date hereof. And he further begs to acquaint the public that he has entered into partnership with Mr. Ramon, Ma. Minor, and Mr. Richard Hastings, for the purpose of carrying on trade in timber, on his former well known premises behind San Domingo Church, and at Call del Cerroto, Nos. 14 and 16, under the firm of James Black & Co  
(Signed) JAMES BLACK.

**M**ORRIS MORRISON, late of the Island of Cuba, Doctor of Medicine, deceased—If MARY MORRISON, the sister of the above, who was lately residing at Havana, will apply to or communicate with Mr. H. J. Waddelove, of No. 8 Great Knight-riding-street, Doctors' Commons, (London), Proctor, she will HEAR OF SOMETHING to her ADVANTAGE, or if any person who can give any information respecting the said Mary Morrison, will apply as above, they will be rewarded for their trouble.

**Portraits.**

**C**OLOURED Daguerrotype Miniatures by the improved process taken at 121, Calle de Piedra, (up stairs,) by JOHN A. BENNET, Artist, from New York.

Persons in this city who wish to obtain correct portraits of themselves or friends, are invited to call at the above rooms to examine specimens.

The portraits Mr. Bennet takes by this beautiful process, will be found to possess strength, brilliancy and truthfulness, and to be superior in every respect to any heretofore taken in Buenos Ayres.

J. A. B. is prepared to give instructions on reasonable terms, and to furnish the very best of apparatus, chemicals, and materials.

Hours for taking likenesses from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. in all kinds of weather.

(Continued from our last.)

The Government of Paraguay showed itself highly penetrated with this obligation when it broke off its relations with the Province of Corrientes. One of the motives which it adduced in the preamble of its decree was: "That it was the duty of every Government to maintain the respect due to the nation it represents, and never consent to any proceeding which may offend its dignity and glory." (5) And these are the very principles which the Government of Buenos Ayres has invoked for closing its ports against the commerce of Paraguay and Corrientes. Could the Argentine Government, by remaining silent, sanction the usurpation of one of its most noble and incontestable rights, and allow its vessels to be seized, its property confiscated, and its flag proscribed from a river comprehended in its jurisdiction and under its high dominion? That a rebellious power in the height of its delirium should have meditated such an outrage, is no doubt, barbarous: but, that the Government of Paraguay cultivating the most perfect intelligence with that of Buenos Ayres, soliciting and receiving favors, protesting its good faith and its unalterable resolution of adhering to the principles of neutrality, should have become an accomplice of these attacks, and should have consented to sign an official document authorizing them, is what never could have entered into the calculations of the most foreseeing mind. There are cases in which the force of circumstances, or the gravity of an offence oblige a Government to repel without

(5) Thus the Government of Paraguay expressed itself in its decree of October 14, 1844, published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* No. 6,339.

delay an unjust attack, or an unmerited insult, but without acquiring on this account the right of being silent respecting the motives which forced it out of the path of moderation and order which it had pursued. We have anxiously awaited this manifestation from the Government of Paraguay, and in what it has published up to the present, we have seen nothing but its desire of recovering what had been plundered from it. But however considerable this plunder may be, ought a Government so jealous of its dignity and glory, to sacrifice them to the exigencies of a few traffickers! What would be the sail of the father who should offer the hand of his daughter to the robber who had robbed him in the street! Would it be sufficient for him to say that he did it in order to recover what had been taken from him? If any thing is wanting in the exactness of this comparison, it is certainly not on the side of Governments, who ought to show themselves more rigid in all what may compromise the honour of the country they represent: their principal duty is to transmit it without blemish to the people who are always disposed to sacrifice themselves for preserving it.

A low mean writer, who takes every opportunity to calumniate the Argentine Confederation, supposes that the explanation of the last acts of the Government of Paraguay ought to be sought for in the difficulties which it encountered in Buenos Ayres for the acknowledgement of its independence; and notwithstanding the disdain with which the productions of a discredited and ignorant organ ought to be regarded, as they delude those who have no idea of the first events of our revolution, we will take the trouble of recording them.

One of the first cares of the Junta which replaced the authority of the Vice-roys amongst us, was to withdraw the influence of the delegates of the metropolis, from the rest of the Provinces. Two expeditions were successively prepared, one commanded by General Ocampo, for the interior Provinces, and the other by General Belgrano, which was to assist Paraguay in organizing a Government in harmony with that which had been installed in Buenos Ayres. Governor Velazco who then commanded in that Province, and who was a most bitter enemy to the emancipation of the colonies had entered into correspondence with Princess Charlotte, Infanta of Spain and Princess regent of Brazil, with the view of separating Paraguay from the Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, which it was the object of General Belgrano to oppose in order to preserve it from the evils of an invasion, and place its inhabitants in a state of disposing of their destiny—"Soldiers," said this illustrious Chief to his companions at arms, "act in a manner that these Provinces should be indebted to you for the use of their rights; free them from their chains and be worthy of the country which you serve (6)." Governor Velazco tenacious in his determination, gave another character to this expedition and was able to arm the Paraguayos against those who were going to liberate them. General Belgrano who founded the good result of the undertaking on the co-operation of the very people who opposed him, had to desist from his intention, and leave it to time to make them distinguish their friends from their enemies.

In a short time the events were disinvolved. Whilst a Portuguese division invaded the territory of Paraguay by the north, another numerous force commanded by the Captain General of the Province of San Pedro in person, advanced by the Misiones Orientales as far as the town of San Borja with the intention of passing the Parana which separated in that direction the Portuguese dominion from those of H. C. M. A letter directed to the Governor of Paraguay, and which was intercepted by a patriot Officer, explained these movements; and left not the least doubt of the treason of Velazco. "Redouble," wrote an European Spaniard (7), his secret Agent near the Portuguese authorities, "redouble your contestations with the Portuguese; let these immediately cover the Oriental coast of the Parana; let those of the north immediately fall upon Paraguay; let our naval forces equally protect that point, and by these means being in possession of the Western coast, we are the kings of South America." (8) These discoveries accelerated the fall of General Velazco, and occasioned the formation of a Junta which adopted the principles proclaimed by the Province of Buenos Ayres on the memorable 25th of May 1810. So false is it that the first act of this Junta was not to adhere to the new Argentine nationality, but its separation from it, as it is impudently

(6) Proclamation to the army of operation of the North; in the extraordinary No. of the Gazette of Buenos Ayres of January the 2nd, 1811.

(7) Manifest of the new military and political Government of Paraguay; in the extraordinary No. of the Gazette of Buenos Ayres of the 5th July, 1811.



asserted by the *Nacional* in its number of the 8th of February, that on the contrary the principal charges brought against Velazco by the authors of the revolution of Paraguay were, "the determination in sustaining the total separation of this Province, without wishing to risk or attempt any means of reconciling its union with its liberty and its rights, and without wishing to submit in sending its Deputies to the General Congress of the Provinces, with the view of forming a just and rational association, founded upon equity, and on the highest principles of natural right which are common to all; and that there could be no motive for believing that so enlightened and generous a Province as that of Buenos Ayres would be abandoned or forgotten." (8)

Nor were these conceptions deviated from in the Convention in October the 12th, 1811, in which they are reproduced and expressly confirmed. Desires "both contracting parties," it is stated in one of its articles (9), "of drawing still closer the ties and obligations which unite, and ought to unite both Provinces in an indissoluble alliance or federation, each contracting party binds itself not only to preserve and cultivate a sincere, solid and perpetual friendship, but also to aid and co-operate mutually and efficaciously in every possible manner, according to their respective circumstances, whenever it may be required for the sacred object of annihilating and destroying any enemy that should attempt to oppose the progress of our just cause and common liberty."

"In faith of which, with the most sincere protestations that these close ties will for ever unite in sweet fraternity this Province of Paraguay and the rest of the *Rio de la Plata*, we sign this act, &c."

This is the treaty which the *Nacional* takes as the theme of its dissertation upon the acknowledgment made of the independence of Paraguay, and upon its separation from the Argentine Provinces; without paying regard to the literal sense of the phrases which it cites, and which prove the contrary of what it sustains. Accustomed to invent false statements in order to calumniate intentions, it has believed that it could alter events with the same ease, of which our contemporaries have been either actors or witnesses. It has believed or feigned to believe that the word *independence* made use of in this agreement is incompatible with the idea of a confederated State, as if all the members of the Germanic Body, of the Swiss Cantons, of the North American, Mexican and Argentine Confederations, were not independent! What more independence than that of Austria, Bavaria and Prussia, who send their Deputies to the diet of Frankfort? What greater liberty than that enjoyed in Geneva and Losana, integral parts of the Helvetic Republic? What greater welfare than that enjoyed in the greater part of the North American States? If the Confederated States of the other parts of America have been delayed in their advancement, it is not for want of independence; and the few essays of constitution which have been practised amongst us, are all founded upon the same principle proclaimed in the act of the North American Confederation. "Every State will preserve its sovereignty, its liberty and its independence," as it was accorded by the first Congress of the United States. (10) This same declaration of rights was made by the littoral Provinces in 1831. We will transcribe them literally in order to oppose them to the miserable sophisms of the *Nacional*.

"3. ° The Governments of Buenos Ayres, Entrerios, and Santa Fe, ratify and declare in full vigour and force all the anterior treaties celebrated amongst the said Governments, in that part which stipulates firm peace, close and permanent friendship and union, reciprocally acknowledging their liberty, independence, representation and rights." (11)

The interpretation which the *Nacional* gives to the word "independence" is therefore false, as is captious and absurd its theory respecting the confederated Governments.

(From the *Archivo Americano*, No. 18.)

(8) In the same document.

(9) Article the 5th of the said Convention, inserted in the *Diplomatic Register of the Government of Buenos Ayres*, which work has been and still is generously lent by the actual Government to all those who have any title to request the perusal of it. None, but a daring impostor like the editor of the *Nacional*, can suppose that it has been thought of effacing the records of treaties published in every national and European Journal, published in the *Official Register of the Government of Buenos Ayres*, reproduced in the *General Recopilation of Laws*, and even in Marten's collection. What a brute!

(10) Art. the 2nd of the Constitution sanctioned the 8th of July, 1778.

(11) Treaty of the littoral league of the 4th of January, 1831, *Official Register of the Government of Buenos Ayres*.

Why is a love-sick lady's eye often like a tattered coat? Because its full of tears.

### SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

#### ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

April 6, H. B. M's. packet *Linnet*, from Rio Janeiro 16th February, with the mail hence 25th January, per *Dolphin*.

#### AT RIO JANEIRO.

31st ult., Brazilian barque *Diana*, Bastos, hence 3rd ult.  
" " Sardinian brig *S. Deciembre*, from the Buseo.

#### AT HAMBURG.

Mar. 31, Hamburg brig *Victoria*, Schroeder, hence 12th January.  
April 1, Danish schooner *Eliana*, Amundsen, hence 24th January.

#### AT FALMOUTH.

April 8, Prussian barque *Herzog Bogislaw*, Jaeger, hence 24th January, and proceeded for Antwerp.

#### SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

25th ult., H. B. M's. packet *Crane*, for Falmouth, with the mail, hence 23rd April, per *Spder*.  
6th inst., H. B. M's. ship *Alfred*, Commodore Parvis, for England.  
Passenger—John Henry Mandeville, Esq.

## 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>				
Mar. 8	Barque <i>Baronet</i> , James Scotland	297	Barber & Orr	Falmouth.
8	Barque <i>Sultana</i> , Hugh Longmuir	297	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
20	Brig <i>Costas</i> , Galilee	297	John Galt Smith & Co.	Liverpool.
April 5	Brig <i>Queen of the Isles</i> , James Leach	278	Henry & George Dowse	London.
18	Barque <i>Isabella</i> , Samuel Herbert	221	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
May 2	Brig <i>Richard Watson</i> , Seeds	251	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Liverpool.
3	Brig <i>Middleton</i> , John Pennington	261	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	London.
12	Brig <i>Magnolia</i> , James Johnson	261	Henry & George Dowse	Masritius
14	Brig <i>Ann</i> , John Sufley	165	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
14	Barque <i>Columbine</i> , James Simpson	199	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
17	Brig <i>Superb</i> , David Japp	186	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
23	Barque <i>Rose</i> , Noah Bates	234	John Best & Brothers	Antwerp.
25	Brig <i>Maid of Athens</i> , Heron Laing	205	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	London.
25	Brig <i>Mars</i> , William Dunn	189	Thomas Gowland & Co.	Falmouth.
25	Brig <i>Jean Baptiste</i> , Levi Honeyburn	224	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
31	Barque <i>Fame</i>	224	Thomas Gowland & Co.	London.
June 6	Brig <i>Cybele</i> , John Fitchet	263	Stanley, Black & Co.	London.
9	Brig <i>Constance</i> , James Chambers	206	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
9	Brig <i>Wineales</i> , John Maricatory	230	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
11	Brig <i>James Ray</i> , Alexander Rorison	253	Barber & Orr	Valparaiso.
18	Brig <i>Martha Jane</i> , Edward Toms	124	John Best & Brothers	Great Britain
19	Brig <i>Bella Portena</i> , John Wm. Pyott	258	Parlane, Macalister & Co	Liverpool.
20	Brig <i>Anonimo</i> , John Walker	139	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
24	Barque <i>Melody</i> , John Hooper	252	Hughes Brothers	Plymouth.
<b>American.</b>				
April 17	Brig <i>Philip Home</i> , David C. Mitchell	291	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
23	Schooner <i>Enterprise</i> , C. Nicholson	121	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
May 31	Barque <i>Peru</i> , Samuel Gore	271	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
31	Ship <i>Camilla</i> , George H. Kempton	233	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Marseilles.
June 2	Ship <i>Brutus</i> , Joseph Adams	470	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	New York.
21	Brig <i>Francis P. Beck</i> , James Sprague	247	Freyer, Brothers	Liverpool.
21	Brig <i>Sybil</i> , Russel Snow	135	Charles R. Horne	London.
<b>French.</b>				
Mar. 19	Barque <i>Universel</i> , Louis Vuigner	267	Mosea, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace.
May 2	Barque <i>Normandie</i> , A. Handel	225	Jacob Paravicini	Havre de Grace.
3	Brig <i>Ave Maria</i> , Bantruchs	183	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Havre de Grace.
3	Brig <i>Syphide</i> , Francis Victor Roquier	120	Juan Geromino Martinez	Havre de Grace.
June 24	Brig <i>Financé</i> , Pierre Hilaire Gautier	223	Bartholomew Herard	Havre de Grace.
24	Barque <i>Socrates</i> , Fatome	130	Joseph Bazain	Havre de Grace.
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
May 13	Polaete <i>Carolina</i> , Roque Piaggio	206	Pietranora, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
23	Brig <i>Ana Tergetea</i> , Antonio Fisce	132	Pietranora, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
June 14	Schooner <i>Thalia</i> , Juan Bautista Vasallo	63	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
<b>Spanish.</b>				
May 8	Brig <i>Henrique</i> , Juan Barceño	151	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga.
12	Brig <i>Union Compostelana</i> , Ferreyro	141	Llavallol & Sons	Coruna.
13	Brig <i>Cacique</i> , B. Autrich	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Barcelona.
13	Polaete <i>Desenda</i> , José Esquen	180	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
14	Brig <i>Niueva Santa Ana</i> , J. J. Gorordo	120	Freyer & Brothers	Malaga.
18	Brig <i>Emprendedor</i> , Antonio Siches	203	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Havana.
June 18	Brig <i>Salvador</i> , Juan Bautista Risch	148	Felipe Semlousa	Havana.
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
April 23	Brig <i>Bon Jesus</i> , Pedro José Salas	233	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
May 16	Schooner <i>Venus</i> , Francisco Carneiro	141	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
23	Brig <i>Veloz</i> , J. Maria de la Concepcion	163	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
31	Polaete <i>Leocadia</i> , A. S. Almada	129	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
June 4	Brig. <i>Emprendedor</i> , José P. de Souza	143	Miguel Reggio Nobrega	do.
12	Brig <i>Tentador</i> , Antonio Pesca	196	Juan Geromino Martinez	do.
21	Brig <i>Carlos</i> , Santiago Agnese	283	do.	do.
22	Brig <i>Licia</i> , Joaquin Ferreyradas Santos	170	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
23	Brig <i>Encantador</i> , Juan F. Fernandez	190	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
<b>Danish.</b>				
Jan. 10	Schooner <i>Alfred</i> , George Nielsen	198	Thode & Co.	Havre de Grace.
April 8	Brigantine <i>Comet</i> , A. M. Schmidt	100	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
May 13	Schooner <i>Succours</i> , N. H. Schmidt	104	Charles R. Horne	Continant.
<b>Prussian.</b>				
May 17	Brig <i>Carl</i> , Martincourt	208	Thode & Co.	Havre de Grace.
<b>Swedish.</b>				
June 19	Brig. <i>Experiment</i> , F. Reutererona	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
23	Brig <i>Minona</i> , Charles L. Lundgren	140	Charles R. Horne	do.
<b>Norwegian.</b>				
June 19	Brigantine <i>Elise</i> , Oppegard	94	John Jacob Kliek & Co.	Hamburg.
<b>National.</b>				
June 5	Barque <i>Sirena</i> , James W. Goodrich	313	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
<b>FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.</b>				
BRITISH—Gorgon, steam sloop, Captain Charles Hotham.				
Ship <i>Comus</i> , 18 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.				
Schooner <i>Spider</i> , 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Comdander.				
Brig <i>Acorn</i> , 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham.				
FRENCH—Brig <i>Ducoudrie</i> , 20 guns, Captain Ureogine Page.				
Corvette <i>Copette</i> , 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.				
Steamer <i>Fulton</i> , Captain Mazeres.				
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine <i>Oliada</i> , 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.				
Brig <i>Capiberibe</i> , 16 guns, Captain Antonio F. Peteyra de Melo.				

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

June 21.—Wind E.—strong.

Arrived, American brig Francis P. Beck, 247 tons, James Sprague, from New-York, 24th May, with general cargo, to Freyer, Brothers.

American brig Sylph, Russel Snow, from Santos, 5th inst., with sugar, to Charles R. Horne.

Brazilian brig Carlos, 283 tons, Santiago Agnese, from Parnagua, 2d inst., with yerba and timber, to order.

National brig Argentina, 160 tons, Francis Boriel, from the Buseo, 19th inst., with produce, to Vicente Casares & Sons.

Oriental schooner of war Sañcala, from the Buseo, 19th inst.

H. B. M's. brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed, from Rio Janeiro, 6th inst., Montevideo, 19th.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Sociedad, Damian da Costa Rosa, for Pernambuco, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with 55 dry ox hides, 3,120 quintals jerked beef.

June 22.—Wind N.E.—rain.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Pedro Agustin Frogone, from the Buseo, 21st inst., with passengers, to Antonio Lopez.

Brazilian brig Licia, 170 tons, Joaquin Ferreyra dos Santos, from Santos, 9th ult., with sugar, to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Douro, Antonio Alves Diaz, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Faustino Jovita Jorge, with 60 dry ox hides, 2,150 quintals jerked beef.

French brig Jeune Basquaise, J. Belar, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Lewis Chapeaurouge & Co. with 9,392 dry ox and cow hides, 1,451 salted do., 5,680 horns.

British brig Ann, John Sutley, for Ensenada, to load with mules, for the Mauritius.

British brig Amelia, James Black, for London, despatched by Nash, Wilson & Co., with 9,387 salted ox and cow hides, 34,500 bones, 175 pipes, with 6,650 arrobas tallow.

June 23.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Encantador, 190 tons, Juan Francisco Fernandez, from Rio Janeiro, 11th inst., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Charlotte, John Bestmann, for Hamburg, despatched by Lewis Winter, with 9,825 dry ox and cow hides, 498 salted do.

National schooner of war Federal, Captain Charles Roberts, for the Buseo.

June 24.—Wind N.—foggy.

Arrived, British barque Melody, 252 tons, John Hooper, from Cadiz, 25th April, with salt, to Hughes, Brothers.

French brig Finette, 252 tons, Pierre Hilaire Gautier, from Cette, 19th April, with wine, &c., to Bartolomé Herand.

French barque Socrates, 130 tons, Fatome, from Havre de Grace, 19th April, with general cargo, to Joseph Bazain.

Sailed, H. B. M's. ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Robert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Samuel Hood Inglesfield. H. B. M's. brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed, and H. B. M's. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, all for Montevideo.

Oriental schooner of war Sañcala, for the Buseo.

June 25.—Wind W.S.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American schooner Sarah Ann, Peter Stevenson, for Patagonia, despatched by Jacob Paravicini, with merchandise.

American barque Neptune, Warren Cooper, for Boston, despatched by Samuel B. Hale, with 7,719 dry ox and cow hides, 10,800 horns, 201 bales, with 6,000 arrobas wool, 18 do., with 800 doz. goat skins, 2 do., with 250 doz. deer skins, 1 do., with 750 lbs. nutria skins.

June 26.—Wind W.S.W.

Arrived, Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Pereyra de Metz, from Montevideo, 24th inst.

Sailed, Sardinian barque Prudencia, Carlos Rossi, for Cette, despatched by Enrique Ochoa & Co., with 118 dry ox and cow hides, 2,988 salted do., 4,000 horns, 150 marquetas, with 900 arrobas tallow, 256 bales, with 7,680 arrobas wool, 26 do., with 700 doz. sheep skins.

Brazilian brig Confianza, Anacleto Elisario, for Parnagua, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with salt, for ballast.

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

British brigantine Cesarea, John A. Godel, for Antwres, despatched by John Galt Smith & Co., with 8,757 dry ox and cow hides, 2,000 salted do., 3,825 horns.

June 27.—Wind W.

Arrived, British brig James Duncan, 241 tons, Daniel England, from Cadiz 31st March, with salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas, for Montevideo.

### MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Barton Lodge, Mr. HILAM HUNT, native of Leicester, England, to Mrs. HARRIET MARTENS, native of Hamburg.

### DIED.

On the 19th inst., aged 57 years, M. JEAN JOSEPH BLONDEL, native of Paris, and many years resident in Buenos Ayres.

On the 22nd, aged 61 years, Mr. JOHN WHITAKER, native of London, and 20 years resident in Buenos Ayres. His remains were conveyed on the 24th from his late residence in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, to the British Protestant Cemetery. The funeral was most numerously attended.

On the 23rd, aged 64 years, Mr. GEORGE MAJOR, native of Dorsetshire, England, and many years resident in Buenos Ayres. His remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 24th. The attendance at the funeral was numerous.

### (COMMUNICATED.)

The late Mr. John Whitaker was much esteemed as a man of extensive usefulness, particularly when the poor and distressed applied for assistance. In him they always found a friend! Regardless of those distinctions which regulate the intercourse of society, he applied to those who possessed the means and power of alleviating their sufferings, and afterwards inducted them into that part which leads to a course of virtuous life.

John Whitaker, in conjunction with the late Doctors Birkbeck, Gilchrist, and Mr. Place, assisted by Mr. Brougham, (now Lord Brougham) originated, and afterwards established the Mechanic's Institute in London, and remained an active member of the managing committee up to the period of his departure from his native country.

In a letter from Dr. Birkbeck, the following is extracted:—

"My dear Sir,

"I regret that I could not attend the meeting last night, but was much pleased when informed by Dr. Gilchrist of your liberal, enlightened, and practical views, which I am happy to say perfectly correspond with mine—I hope to see the day when the gates of science will be opened to all those who wish to enter."

It may be truly said of our much lamented friend, and the friend of mankind, although not a man of extensive education, he supplied that deficiency by actively engaging in what he conceived essential in providing the means of advancing the knowledge of others, and the happiness of the labouring community.

"Poor is the friendless master of a world,  
A world in purchase, for a friend is gain."

### Advertisements.

#### Sale by Auction,

BY THOMAS GOWLAND & Co.,  
At the residence of James Black, Esq., Calle de Universidad, No. 148.

ON Monday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be Sold by Auction, all the Household Furniture belonging to said gentleman. It is all of a superior quality, and made to order. The particulars can be seen in the Diario de la Tarde and in the Gaceta.



ANY Citizens of the United States, whose names may be accidentally omitted in the list of subscribers for a 4th of July Dinner, are respectfully solicited to leave their names at the Hotel of Mr. Nash, No. 40 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### Notice.

IT is requested that all persons indebted to the late Mr. John Whitaker, will have the kindness to call at the house, No. 65, 25th of May Street, to cancel their debts in the term of thirty days from this date. The Creditors may also present their accounts in said house in the same term for payment.

Mrs. Maria Whitaker, widow of the deceased, has charge of the recovery of all debts and dues.

Executors { WILLIAM BROWN,  
JAMES W. ROWLEY,  
THOMAS GOWLAND.

Buenos Ayres, 25th June, 1845.

### John Maria Farina,

The oldest distiller of the genuine Eau de Cologne,  
No. 23, Rhine Street, Cologne,

BEGS to inform the Public, that in order to prevent the frequent impositions which occur from the large quantity of imitation of his Eau de Cologne which is shipped to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions, which imitation is of a most inferior quality, and not to be compared to his celebrated manufacture, he has appointed Messrs. SIMMONDS & CLOWES, 18, Cornhill, London, as his special Wholesale Agents for shipping to the British Colonies, who will always have a stock on hand, at the following net prices; and J. M. F. requests that his friends will give their orders to the above Agents, which will meet with prompt attention.

1. Quality Eau de Cologne, double, 9s. 0d. | per dozen in short  
2. Ditto, ditto, single, 4s. 6d. | or long bottles.  
3. Ditto, ditto, 3s. 6d. | long green bottles,  
in cases, from 25 to 50 dozen, packages included.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER OFFICE,

No. 18, Cornhill, London.

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GENERAL NEWSPAPER and Advertising Agents, forward London and Country Newspapers to all parts of the world. Proprietors of Newspapers, Booksellers, and News Agents supplied on liberal Terms.

Advertisements are promptly inserted in all the Continental, London, and Country Journals and Magazines.

### 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, Range Grates of all descriptions, Steam Boilers, Kitchen Flours, &c., put up at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Smoky Chimneys cured.

### PRICES CURRENT.

	£	¢	
Doubloons, Spanish.....	215	4	218 each
Do. Patriot.....	209	4	211 do.
Plata, macquina.....	12	1	121 do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	13	1	131 each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	13	1	131 do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	80	4	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	37	1	37 1/2 per dol.
Do. France.....	41	4	411 cent. per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	13	4	134 cent. pr. premium.
Do. Montevideo.....	35	4	354 do.
Do. United States.....	124	4	124 1/2 per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germny.....	48	4	49 per pesada.
Do. France.....	40	4	42 do.
Do. North America.....	39	4	40 do.
Do. Spain.....	43	4	43 do.
Do. salted.....	35	4	354 do.
Do. Horse.....	19	4	21 do. each
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.....	4	4	5 dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins.....	70	4	80 dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	35	4	36 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	41	4	44 do.
Do. long.....	30	4	100 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	4	26 do.
Do. picked.....	35	4	40 do.
Do. short from skins.....	35	4	40 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	20	4	30 do.
Tallow, pure.....	16	4	20 do.
Do. raw.....	10	4	11 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. X.....	450	4	500 do.
Shin bones.....	70	4	80 do.
Hide cuttings.....	24	4	26 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.....	13	4	14 per fanega.
Discount.....	11	4	22 pr. ct. pr month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 218 dollars  
The lowest price 207 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 37 pence. The lowest ditto 34 1/2 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.