

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 985.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1845.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The article we subjoin from a late number of the *Gaceta*, contains a startling announcement, which, if true—and we have not the most remote reason to doubt its correctness—would naturally lead to one of two conclusions,—either that the French Government is shamefully betrayed by its Naval Commander in these waters, or, for the sake of prolonging its tenure of office, it is truckling to M. Thiers' infamous colonizing policy. In the latter incredible case, would John Bull consent to play second fiddle, even should Uncle Sam remain passive? We shall see,—and that ere long.

We extract the following from our Montevideo correspondence to the 23rd June:—

"On the 15th a report was set afloat that General Oribe was going to attack the town: advices to this effect were feigned. These people told it to Rear Admiral Lainé and the English, saying that it was necessary that they should give them some powder, as all that they had was exhausted.

"On the 17th the *Fulton* steamer arrived from your port. In the night she went alongside the mole and landed a quantity of powder, which was immediately conveyed to the lines in slings by the fisherman.

"There is no powder here to sell; nor has the Government money to purchase it."

Since the British and French squadrons favour the enemy by disacknowledging the blockade—support an armament exclusively foreign—maintain a hostile attitude—and have landed forces in Montevideo, the supply of powder to the enemy is a natural consequence, and not a new event.

Neutrality is invoked, and the blockade is disacknowledged—the Oriental independence is proclaimed, and Montevideo is occupied—protection to foreigners is cried up, and they are left in arms, they are supported by regular troops, thus replacing the vanquished belligerent; and when all this is accomplished, humanity and pacification is pretended.

If the squadrons have furnished powder, it is not to be wondered at, nor do they give it to any one else but to their own combatants.

These Republics are insulted—peace is attacked—justice is contemned—humanity is offended. What is a little powder more after the torrents of blood that those cruel acts of injustice have already caused to flow? Merely a new circumstance, and nothing more, attending the afflicting situation which such an unheard-of abuse of force has created.

From the *Gaceta*, of Saturday last.

"Considerable surprise was excited on the 16th June, from the circumstance of Señor Estevan Achinelli, an unlicensed broker of great respectability in the commercial world, having been absent from his house since one o'clock on that day, contrary to his usual custom. This coming to the notice of the Chief of Police, he instituted inquiries into the matter, and soon obtained the following particulars:—At half past one, a son of Achinelli, 11 years of age, met his father in the Calle de la Piedad, in company with a Basque. This Basque, according to the son's account, had, at 12 o'clock called at Achinelli's house, and had some conversation with his father. The Basque was seen in a linen-draper's shop, No. 25 Calle de la Victoria, and was instantly taken into custody, and conveyed to the Police Office, where being requested to show what he had upon him, he presented some money and a key.

"On being interrogated, he said his name was Juan Portio; but gave equivocal and contradictory answers, refusing to tell the place of his abode, and

thus occupied the Officers of the Police until half past ten at night, at which hour he got away, but was pursued and overtaken. On being brought again to the Police Office, he was searched in presence of Señores Pedro Cieouret, Estevan Chassain, and José Anacleto Gonzales, when a false pocket was discovered in his trowsers, containing twenty-one doubloons—one of them counterfeit,—and a gold watch and chain, which were immediately recognised by the above mentioned persons as belonging to Señor Estevan Achinelli. Juan Portio was then placed in close confinement. After the most diligent inquiries on the part of the Commissaries of Police, Señores Juan Moreno and Felipe Romero, they found out at half past two o'clock, on the morning of the 17th, the house of Mrs. Ann Mason, No. 274 Calle de la Piedad, where Portio lodged; and in his apartment, which was opened with the key taken from him, was found the body of Señor Estevan Achinelli, covered with wounds, and in one corner was a bundle of clothes drenched with blood, and tied up, inside of which was a dagger stained with blood. On the top of the bed was sixty-four doubloons."

"All these facts and circumstances which are fully detailed in the documents we now publish, rendered it evident that Juan Portio horribly and treacherously murdered the unfortunate Señor Estevan Achinelli, for the purpose of robbing him."

"The death of Achinelli, who was the father of a numerous family, and a man of well-known integrity, is deeply deplored."

"This ferocious crime has not passed with impunity. Justice has fulfilled its duty for the security of all."

"The assassin, Portio, has been in the service of the infamous Unitarians of Montevideo, in one of the piratical vessels of the freebooter Garibaldi; and unfortunately came to this country, to cause the misfortune of an estimable family, and the loss of an honourable man."

"It was not long since that some foreigners were discovered committing robberies by means of false keys, and recently others with forged bank notes. Both the one and the other are under prosecution."

The assassin Portio was a French Basque, not more than 24 years of age, and his unfortunate victim, Achinelli, is said to have been by birth an Italian. Portio inveigled him to his apartment on pretence of buying doubloons. Amongst the articles found there by the Police, was the pocket book of Achinelli, containing Bills of Exchange in currency, and specie to a considerable amount. Portio, after his first examination at the Police Office, was taken out in custody of the Police, supposing that he would conduct them to his residence, but after traversing the streets until half past ten at night, with no other result than continued subterfuges on the part of the prisoner, it was resolved to convey him back to the Police Office, but on their way thither, when at the four corners of Chacabuco and Potosi streets, he broke away from the arm of the Police Officer Mariano Vega, and took to flight, receiving at the same moment a sabre cut from another Police Officer, José María Peña, who in the act of giving it stumbled and fell to the ground. The alarm of *atajen* (stop thief), was given; he was pursued and retaken after having led his pursuers a distance of four squares in various directions.

Portio was shot at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning last, in the great square of the Reuro, and his body was afterwards suspended for several hours on a gibbet. The spectators at the execution were numerous.

From the same Paper, of Monday.

"A most horrible murder of a whole Scottish family (named Kidd) of nine persons, adults and children, has been perpetrated in the district of San Vicente. The Justice of Peace of the district immediately advised the Chief of Police of the event, who, on the same day, 27th, forwarded a note to the Judge in criminal cases, and informed the Governor, H. E. ordered on the same day, that the Justice of Peace should continue the diligent researches which he had no doubt the Justice had hitherto made to discover and apprehend the barbarous wretches, holding him seriously responsible for the least neglect; that circulars should be forwarded to all the Justices of Peace of the country districts, besides those which had been sent by that of San Vicente; and that the Chief of Police should redouble his investigations and researches for the discovery and apprehension of the ferocious murderers.

"On the same day, 27th, an individual was apprehended on suspicion in this city, and placed in the public jail, at the disposal of the Judge in criminal cases, who will occupy himself in this matter in preference to every other.

"We know that the greatest activity and zeal prevail in order to arrive at the discovery and exemplary punishment of the authors and perpetrators of this atrocious crime, to the end that justice and public security may be satisfied."

Saturday last was the anniversary of the coronation of H. M. Queen Victoria, upon which occasion the British, French, and Brazilian vessels of war in this port, made the usual demonstrations, and at 1 p.m. saluted with 21 guns.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 24th inst.

British.....	21
American.....	8
French.....	6
Spanish.....	5
Sardinian.....	4
Brazilian.....	9
Danish.....	3
Prussian.....	1
Swedish.....	2
Norwegian.....	1
	60

The Weather this week has been fine and seasonable.—

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

Saturday.....	40
Sunday.....	46
Monday.....	46
Tuesday.....	46
Wednesday.....	44
Thursday.....	50
Friday.....	52

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

Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per Navigator, and for Sale at D. Fleming's, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a varied and select assortment of Ladies Boots and Shoes, manufactured in London, express to order, and consisting of Goloshe Prunella Boots, with wells 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. 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.

**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.

Passengers Only.

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

"MAGNOLIA,"—232 Tons,—

Capt. JAMES JOHNSON, WILL 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, apply to the Master, at his Cognices, Messrs. H. & G. Dowse or to

CHARLES R. HORNE,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 51 Calle de la Paz.

**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.

Vines and Fruit Trees

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

To Let,

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

MORRIS 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-riders-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.

For Hamburg,

(PASSENGERS ONLY),
The fine, remarkably fast-sailing, coppered and copper-fastened Argentine barque
"SIRENA,"

Capt. J. W. GOODRICH,

HAVING 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.

THE 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. Munoz, 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 Calle del Cerreto, Nos. 14 and 16, under the firm of James Black & Co.
(Signed) JAMES BLACK.

Portraits.

COLOURED Daguerreotype Miniatures by the improved process taken at 121, Calle de Piedad, (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.

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.

Having from our earliest days disliked the "trappings and the suits of woe" which tyrant custom has so long imposed as mourning, we could not but applaud the regulatory decree issued by the Government of Buenos Ayres in this respect. The pointed satire of one of our poets upon those who

"Bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances and the public show,"

is, indeed, applicable to all countries. By accident we stumbled on the following remarks in the New-York "Evening Mirror" of 22nd November last, and they are so much in unison with the decree we have above noticed, that we could not forbear inserting them.

"MOURNING DRESS.—In a Lecture delivered some years since at Portsmouth, on a "National Standard of Costume," Mr. Brewster discusses the propriety of mourning garments very sensibly. The influence of Fashion is not only made to subserv the vanity of the gay, but so slavish is it in its operations, that even a visit from the king of terrors cannot be received without consulting the Annals of Fashion to find in what dress we should receive him. The tears of the widow are for a while dried away, although no words of consolation can assuage her grief, when she consults with her dress-maker on the fashion for her mourning garments; and often, when the amount left by the frugal care of a beloved husband for the support of his widow and children has been scanty, a large proportion of that pittance, in obedience to the mandates of Fashion, has been devoted to the purchase of unnecessary clothes, which under a better regulation of the public sentiment might have been dispensed with, and her children supplied with bread.

"To abstain from the sable garments on the death of a relative, is thought by many to show a want of respect for the departed. This, however, is only the effect of an arbitrary fashion. There is nothing in black really more mournful than in any other colour. The bean in his black suit has not so mournful an appearance as the Quaker in his drab.

"On the 20th of October, 1774, Congress unanimously agreed to certain articles of association, which were signed by every member of that illustrious body. In those articles they pledged themselves that "On the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dress than a black crape or ribbon on the arm of

hat, for gentlemen, and a black ribbon or neck-lace for ladies—and will discountenance the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals."

"This was the spirit of those who declared the independence of our country! They not only desired that the heavy chains of foreign despotism should be thrown off, but also that the fascinating golden links which bound us insensibly to the trappings of foreign courts, and like the flesh-pots of Egypt create an insatiable longing to return, should at once be broken—that the principle of true independence, alike of foreign laws and fashion, might be extended in a land of professed Freedom.

It has been gratifying to discern that the changes of Fashion within a few years past have tended to dispensing with a portion of the habiliments of grief, and to the use on funeral occasions of such garments as may be worn on any other,—with the slight appendage of a black ribbon or a piece of crape. But how slight a cause under the present feeble protection would make a complete revolution in the fashion! Should the full sable garment again deck the fashionable mourners of France, the dark cloud from the east would, ere long, again overwhelm our land, sweeping away the pittance the provident husband had laid by for the necessities of his widow and orphans.

OREGON TERRITORY.

In reply to a question put by the Earl of Clarendon, in the House of Lords, on the 4th April, the Earl of Aberdeen said that he thought it perfectly reasonable that in such a conjuncture as the present, they should expect to receive such information as Government could properly give, and if he followed his own inclination, he should lay on the table all the negotiations on the subject, from the treaty of Washington up to the present day. If he did so, he was sure that the course pursued by Government would be approved, not only by his Noble Friend, but by the public at large, and the whole of Europe. A time might come when such a course would be necessary, but at present it would be clearly unsuitable and impolitic. (Hear, hear.) He felt bound to say that, in his opinion, the late President of the United States had taken too favourable a view of the state of the negotiation, when, in his last message to Congress, he stated, "That it had been carried on in a very amicable spirit between the two Governments, and that there is reason to hope that it may be brought to a close within a short period." As to the inaugural address of the new President, it was not an official document; it was a speech not made to Congress, but to the public, and so the twelve months' notice required for annulling the existing treaty could not be given before December, and therefore, as to time, the matter was not so very urgent as might be supposed. Government would in the meanwhile endeavour to bring the negotiations, which were still pending, to an amicable adjustment, on the principle all along contended for, viz., the mutual concession of extreme claims on both sides. (Hear, hear.) He felt not only indifferent, but pleased, at being described in certain quarters as pusillanimous, cowardly, mean, dastardly, truckling, and base, (laughter,) for these vituperative terms were applied to conduct consistent with justice, reason, moderation, and common sense. (Loud cheers.) No man was ever more ardently desirous of peace, or disposed to make greater efforts to preserve it. (Cheers.) He considered war the greatest folly, and if lightly entered into, the greatest crime of which a country could be guilty; but there were limits which must not be passed; and though on questions of honour we need not be very sensitive, as we had no occasion "to seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," or any where else, our power, character, and position enabling us to look with indifference on that of which other countries might perhaps be more jealous, still our honour was substantially a property that we never could neglect, and, most assuredly, we might owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to adopt a course contrary to all our own desires and inclinations. He hoped that this important question would be brought to a satisfactory and amicable conclusion. (Loud cheers.) "Should it be otherwise," said his Lordship, in conclusion, "I can only say that we possess rights which, in our opinion, are clear and unquestionable, and, by the blessing of God, and with your support, those rights we are fully prepared to maintain."

To a similar question put by Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, on the same evening, Sir Robert Peel said he was not surprised at, nor did he regret the course the Noble Lord had adopted, and he did not think the Noble Lord responsible for any consequences that might follow from it. The Noble Lord said, and said with truth, that, according to the most recent intelligence from the United States this important matter had been withdrawn from the cognizance of those authorities to whom, up to a recent period, it had been entrusted, and referred to

others not previously recognised. (Hear, hear.) As a Minister of the Crown, he (Sir R. Peel) must necessarily speak with some reserve; and, notwithstanding the language of the new President of the United States, he still did not despair of a favourable result to the negotiations—(cheers)—but if there should be an unfavourable result to the negotiations—if the proposal of Great Britain should be rejected, and no other proposal likely to lead to an amicable adjustment be made by the United States, Government would lay on the table all the communications which had taken place. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) He still hoped for an amicable and equitable adjustment, but he must express his deep regret that whilst this negotiation was pending, the chief executive officer of the United States, in a public address, should, contrary to all usage, have referred to any other contingency than the friendly and satisfactory termination of these differences—(cheers)—and that, too, in a tone of temper not likely to promote an amicable adjustment. (Hear, hear.) "As," said he, in conclusion, "the subject has been brought under discussion, and I think not improperly, by the Noble Lord, I feel it my imperative duty, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but most decided, that we consider we have rights in respect of the territory of Oregon, which are clear and unquestionable; that we trust still to effect an amicable adjustment of these claims—that we desire to effect that adjustment—but having exhausted every effort to effect that arrangement, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved, and are prepared, to maintain them." (Immense cheering from both sides of the House.)

The newspapers in the United Kingdom, one and all, applaud the language held by the Ministers on this question. The "Times," in its number of 5th April, puts forth a "thunderer" on the occasion, and the opposition print, "Liverpool Mercury," of 11th April, speaks as follows:—

The tone and spirit in which, last Friday night, Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel adverted to the Oregon paragraph of the American President's inaugural address, will, we are convinced, be as heartily approved by the public as by the two Houses of Parliament. The assumption, by the head of the American Government, of a "clear and unquestionable title" to territory which has been, for a quarter of a century past, and is at this moment a subject of negotiation, and the implied menace with which this piece of insolence was accompanied, are a violation of all the civilities and decorums of international intercourse, which no prudent government can submit to. We can very well afford, as a people, to take the question of "honour" philosophically. As Lord Aberdeen said, on Friday night, "Our power, our character, our position, are such as to enable us to look with indifference on what other countries might think they ought to feel sensitively." But it would not be safe to take in silence an indignity like that offered by the President's speech. If the Americans were allowed to believe, as they seem somewhat disposed to do, that in no circumstances whatever is Great Britain prepared to resist wrong by force, the consequence would infallibly be that we should have to resist at last. The way to avoid war is not to proclaim that we have absolutely and for ever forsworn it—as the way to avoid litigation is not to post public notice that one has an insuperable horror of law suits. By quietly giving the American people to understand, that, while we abominate war and would sacrifice much for peace, we do not regard war as entirely out of the range of possibility, we believe that Ministers have greatly diminished the danger of the most grievous calamity that could befall civilization and humanity.

It will be seen from the speech of Lord Aberdeen, that the question is less pressing, in point of time, than the President's speech would lead one to suppose. Without a flat breach of treaty, the case must remain awhile in the hands of diplomatists. By a convention made in 1837, (renewing previous ones of 1818 and 1827,) terminable by one year's notice from either party, the subjects of both powers occupy the territory jointly. The President has not yet given the notice required, and cannot without authority from Congress. There is, therefore, time yet left for negotiation and adjustment. That every thing will be done by our Government that can be done, to render the interval of truce productive of a permanent and honourable peace, we are now disposed to believe, notwithstanding the fulfilment of the chief part of the "Prophecy" we uttered respecting this very matter in our Supplemental Number, February 3, 1843; and we cannot bring ourselves to think it "possible that, at this day, any civilized Government will remain deaf to the counsels of justice and reason." As there is, happily, time for deliberation, we trust we may continue to regard that most fearful of all calamities, that widest of folies, that most horrible of crimes,—a war between Great Britain and the United States,—as a moral impossibility.

NEW AMERICAN DICTIONARY.

Cat—An animal that old maids love, because it gives out sparks when it is rubbed. Treadmill—A retired place for accommodation of those addicted to appropriation. Bonnet—A kind of inverted coal-hod, in which ladies' heads are carried. Misery—The life of an unpaid printer. Nothing—The conscience of a thorough politician. Umbrellas—Common property. Independence—A strong determination to place yourself where you are not wanted. Tempest—Something that comes to married people after the honeymoon. Merit—That which receives no praise. Money—A fish peculiarly difficult to catch. The Grave—An ugly hole in the ground which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of. Modesty—A beautiful flower that flourishes only in secret places. Sensibility—A quality by which its possessor, in attempting to promote the happiness of other people, loses his own. A Young Man of Talent—An impertinent scoundrel, who thrusts himself forward a writer of execrable poetry; a person without modesty; a noisy fellow; a speech maker. Lawyer—a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy, and keeps it himself. My Dear—An expression used by a man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel. Watchman—A man employed by the parish to sleep in the open air. Rural Felicity—Potatoes and turnips. Thin Shoe—An article worn in winter by high spirited young ladies, who would rather die than conceal the beauty of their feet.—*New-York News.*



RAILWAY CARRIAGES & CLOUDS.—"That there cloud," said a Yankee, pointing to one, the shadow of which was passing rapidly over the ground. "is trying to go a-head of the engine. I guess it'll be behind us and twenty minutes to spare. We can get a-head of the fastest cloud going now, and give it time to take in water."—*American Paper.*

CURIOUS IDEA.—At the last fourth of July the following toast was given at a western celebration:—The wretch who would refuse to defend the liberties of his country—shed with lightning, may he be condemned to wander over a desert of gunpowder.

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.				
Mar. 8	Barque Baronet, James Scotland	297	Barber & Orr	Falmouth.
8	Barque Sultana, Hugh Longmuir	271	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	Antwerp.
20	Brig Cestus, Galilee	233	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
May 2	Brig Richard Watson, Seeds	261	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Liverpool.
4	Brig Millaton, John Peniston	263	Deissos, Twyford & Co.	Antwerp.
12	Brig Magnolia, James Johnson	261	Henry & George Dwyer	Mantius.
14	Brig Ann, John Sutley	165	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
14	Barque Columbine, James Simpson	199	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
17	Brig Superb, David Japp	186	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
22	Barque Rose, Noah Bales	234	John Best & Brothers	Antwerp.
23	Brig Mail of Athens, Heston Loring	205	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	London.
25	Brig Mars, William Dunn	182	Thomas Gowland & Co.	Falmouth.
June 6	Brig Cybele, John Fitchet	262	Stanley, Black & Co.	London.
9	Brig Constance, James Chambers	206	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
9	Barque Vinuales, John Marienburg	320	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
11	Brig James Ray, Alexander Rorison	233	Barber & Orr	Vahparaiso.
12	Brig Martha Jane, Edward Toms	133	John Best & Brothers	Great Britain.
16	Brig Bella Portena, John Wm. Pyott	233	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
20	Brig Annone, John Walker	199	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
24	Barque Melody, John Hooper	252	Hughes Brothers	Plymouth.
27	Brig James Duncan, Daniel England	241	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
American.				
April 23	Schooner Enterprise, C. Nicholson	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
May 31	Barque Pera, Samuel Gore	271	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
31	Ship Canilla, George H. Kempton	233	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Marselles.
June 9	Ship Brutus, Joseph Adams	470	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	New York.
21	Brig Francis P. Beck, James Sprague	247	Freyer, Brothers	New York.
21	Brig Sylph, Russel Snow	195	Charles R. Horne	Condemned.
July 3	Brigantine Cumberland, J. E. Hadley	182	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London.
French.				
Mar. 19	Barque Universel, Louis Vuigner	267	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	London.
May 2	Barque Normand, A. Haniel	225	Jacob Praxicini	Havre de Grace.
8	Brig Ave Maria, Bautreche	183	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
17	Brig Sylphide, Francis Victor Roquier	120	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Havre de Grace.
June 24	Brig Finette, Pierre Hilaire Gautier	252	Bartholomeu Herand	London.
24	Barque Socrates, Fatome	130	Joseph Bazain	Havre de Grace
Sardinian.				
May 13	Polaere Caralina, Roque Piaggio	206	Pietrnera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
23	Brig Ana Terseta, Antonio Fisca	132	Pietrnera, Piaggio & Co.	Bahia.
June 14	Schooner Thalia, Juan Bautista Vasallo	63	Jacinto Caprile	London.
Spanish.				
May 12	Barq. Union Compostelana, Ferreyro	191	Llavallol & Sons	Coruna.
13	Brig Cebique, B. Aulich	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Barcelona.
13	Polaere Desenda, Jose Esqueu	180	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
18	Brig Carlos, Santiago Agnese	203	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Havana.
June 18	Brig Salvador, Juan Bautista Riech	148	Felipe Senllova	Havana.
Brazilian.				
May 23	Brig Veloz, J. Maria de la Concepcion	165	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	Brazil.
31	Polaere Leocadia, A. S. Almada	129	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
June 4	Brig. Empreendedor, Jose P. de Souza	130	Miguel Raggio Nobrega	do.
12	Brig Tentador, Antonio Passa	180	Juan Geronimo Martinez	do.
21	Brig Carlos, Santiago Agnese	203	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
22	Brig Lucia, Joaquin Ferreyrados Santos	170	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
23	Brig Encantador, Juan F. Fernandez	190	Sa Perera & Meyrelles	do.
29	Brig Pereira, Jose Antonio Pereira	166	Mannel Acevedo Ramos	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen	198	Thode & Co.	London.
April 8	Brigantine Comet, A. M. Schmidt	100	Zumaran & Treserra	Continent.
May 13	Schooner Succours, N. H. Schmidt	104	Charles R. Horne	London.
Prussian.				
May 17	Brig Carl, Martincourt	208	Thode & Co.	Havre de Grace.
Swedish.				
June 19	Brig. Experiment, F. Reuterorona	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
23	Brig Mimosa, Charles L. Lindgren	140	Charles R. Horne	Falmouth.
Norwegian.				
June 19	Brigantine Elise, Oppegard	94	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Hamburg.
National.				
June 5	Barque Sirena, James W. Goodrich	313	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Gorgon, steam sloop, Captain Charles Hotham
Ship Comus, 18 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.
Brig Acorn, 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham.
FRENCH—Brig Duquesne, 20 guns, Captain Ureogine Page.
Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.
Steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeres.
BRAZILIAN—Brig Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio F. Pereira de Melo.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

June 28.—Wind N.N.W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, for Montevideo, and not on the 27th inst., as reported in our last.

June 29.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Pereira, 166 tons, José Antonio Pereira, from Parnagua 4th inst., with yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

June 30.—Wind N.W. shifted at mid-day to S.E.

No arrivals.

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

Passengers for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro—12.

July 1.—Wind W.—hazy.

Arrived, American barque Rosabella, 235 tons, George E. Bailey, from Salem 3rd May, with flour and general cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner Venus, Francisco Carneiro, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra, with 45 dry ox hides, 2010 quintals jerked beef.

Spanish brig Henrique, Juan Barcelo, for Malaga, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 12,173 dry ox and cow hides.

Spanish brig Nuevo Santa Ana, Juan Isidro Gorrodo, for Malaga, despatched by Freyer, Brothers, with 6932 dry ox and cow hides, 449 calf skins, 40 horse hides, 5 bales with 750 calf skins, 8 do. with 240 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 60 doz. slunk calf skins.

July 2.—Wind N.N.W.—foggy.

Arrived, National schooner of war Chacabuco, 5 guns, Lieut. Edward Brown, Commander, from the Buseo 1st inst.

French schooner of war (hired tender) from Montevideo 1st inst.

Sailed, British barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 6204 salted ox and cow hides, 10,800 horns, 12,000 bones, 76 pipes with 2888 arrobas tallow, 184 bales and 34 bags with 5250 arrobas wool, 6 bales with 180 arrobas hair.

Passengers—Mrs. James Black, her 9 children, 2 servants, and Mrs. Wiggins and 1 steerage passenger.

British barques Jean Baptiste and Fame, for Montevideo, with the same cargo they brought to this port, the former on 25th May last, the latter on the 31st, not being allowed entry from having touched at Montevideo, on their passage hither.

July 3.—Wind N.

Arrived, American brigantine Cumberland, 182 tons, James E. Hadley, from Parnagua 6th ult., Colonia 1st inst., with some Brazil cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sardinian schooner Nuestra Señora del Huerto, 50 tons, Agustin Ayazade, from the Buseo 29th ult., Colonia 3rd inst., with produce, to José M. Rughi.

Sailed, American barque Rosabella, George E. Bailey, for the Buseo, with the same cargo she brought to this port, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co.

British barque Queen of the Isles, James Leask, for London, despatched by Henry and George Dewar, with 5,455 salted ox and cow hides, 2,500 dry horse hides, 13,000 bones, 288 pipes and 5 marquetas, with 10,950 arrobas tallow, 18 quintals ox hoofs, 52 bales, with 1,500 arrobas hair, 3 do. with 2,250 lbs. chinchilla skins, 4 do. with 3,000 lbs. nutria skins, 10 do. with 300 arrobas wool, 3 do. with 300 horse hides.

Passengers—Mr. John Dalton, lady, Miss Elizabeth Dalton (daughter) and Masters John and Henry Macome Dalton (sons).

July 4.—Wind N.—strong.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s schooner Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Reginald Thomas John Levinge, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 2nd, with the mail of the Packet Petrel, from Falmouth 9th May.

Passengers from Montevideo—Mr. Joseph C. Mohr, lady, and Miss Arriola, Mr. Fiddis, Mr. John Charles Gregory Horne, and 2 others.

Brazilian brig Rufina, 223 tons, Procopio G. Cordeiro, from Parnagua 20th ult., with yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Oriental schooner of war Saneala, from the Buseo 1st inst.

National schooner of war Federal, Captain Charles Roberts, from the Buseo 2nd inst.

Sardinian Brig

Sailed, Brazilian brig Buen Jesus, Pedro José de Salas, for Pernambuco, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 3190 quintals jerked beef.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

April 4, British brig William Inglis, Veal, hence 13th January.

AT EXETER.

April 12, British barque Emlyn, Toogood, hence 26th January.

AT FALMOUTH.

April 9, Belgian brig Plantin, Knudsen, hence 16th January, and proceeded for Antwerp.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

April 11, French barque Commerce de Paris, Got, hence 24th January.

AT BREMEN.

March 30, (Falmouth Feb. 18), Bremen barque Maria Albina, Haeslop, hence 17th December.

April 2, Oldenburg brigantine Iris, Frerichs, hence 12th January.

AT BOSTON.

April 24, Russian brig Alexander, Preuss, hence 31st January.

" 24, American barque Izette, Harron, hence 7th February.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

April 25, American barque Adeline and Eliza, Hopkins, hence 22nd February.

AT BALTIMORE.

April 29, American barque Nautilus, Reed, hence 5th March.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January, 1822, up to the end of June, 1845, together with Cash Account from 1st April, to the 30th June of the present year.

Dr.

4 per 100. 6 per 100.
Ds. Ds.

To amount created by laws 30 October, 1821, up to 28 March, 1840..... 2,000,000 52,360,000
2,000,000 52,360,000

Public Stocks.

Cr.

4 per 100. 6 per 100.
Ds. Rs. Ds. Rs.

By Amount of Stock not in circulation, belonging to corporations & pious establishments... 146,929 2s 842,845 5
By " of Stock unclaimed... 10,397 6s 7,438 6
By " of Stock redeemed to 31 March, 1845, by sinking fund... 685,863 7s 29,697,087 6
By " of Stock redeemed between 1 April and 30 June last, at the price of 78s, 76s, 75s and 76s... " 714,809 5
By Balance, being amount in circulation at this date... 1,156,814 7s 21,997,818 6s
2,000,000 52,360,000

Cash Account.

Dr.

Ds. Rs. Ds. Rs.

To Balance at the end of March last... " " " 652,793 7s
To Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking funds for April, May and June... " " " 938,799 4s
Returned for ordinary sinking funds... 133,393 3s
For interest on capital sunk... 459,939 5s
593,339 1s 1,591,593 3s

Cr.

Ds. Rs. Ds. Rs.

By amount of In- } 4 per 100... 11,187 6s }
terest in Ap'l last } 6 per 100... 305,506 } } 316,693 6s
By " remitted to Customs for Contribution direct this year... 36,203 4s } 36,203 4s
"By " invested in redeeming Stock in the present quarter... " " " 552,404 6s
By Balance to } For Interest... 444,177 4s }
next month... } For sinking fund... 242,114 1s } } 686,291 2s
1,591,593 3s

Buenos Aires, 30th June, 1845.

JOHN ALSINA, Presid.—MIGUEL DE RIGLOS, Vice-Presid.—JOHN BAPTIST PEÑA—BONIFACIO HUERGO—SIMON R. MIER—AGUSTIN I. DE LUCA, Secretary and Accountant.

MARRIED.

On the 25th April last, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Brown, Mr. ROBERT LEYS, native of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Miss EUPHEMIA MARIA GREIG, native of Buenos Ayres.

DIED.

On the 3rd inst., aged 55 years, Mr. HENRY CLIFFORD WATTS, native of England, and many years pilot in this River. His friends are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon (Saturday) from Mrs. Smith's Hotel, No. 19, Calle de Cangallo.

Advertisements.

William Young

BEGS leave respectfully to inform all his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the house formerly occupied by the late John Walker, on the Alameda, No. 19, as a coffee house, &c., where he can supply them with good coffee and excellent wines and spirits, as he intends only to keep the best in order to merit patronage and support, with the best attention.
Buenos Ayres, July 4, 1845.
N.B.—Breakfasts, dinners and suppers for individuals or private parties, as may be required.

It having been generally reported that the undersigned has stopped the passport of Mr. James Black, for England, he begs leave to inform the public that there are no grounds whatever for such an assertion, as he has neither directly or indirectly taken any proceedings thereon.

JOHN HALTETT.

Buenos Ayres, July 3rd, 1845.

A LETTER addressed to C. M. Lamson, Esq., London, pr. Queen of the Isles, was put into the box of the Philip Hone, for New-York. The owner may have it on application at the Commercial Room.

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. 3d. in long green bottles, in cases, from 25 to 50 dozen, packages included.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	£	
Doublings, Spanish.....	212	4	215 each
Do. Patriot.....	207	4	208 do.
Plata, macouina.....	121	4	121 do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	121	4	121 each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	121	4	121 do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	80	4	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	per dol.
Do. France.....	41	4	42 cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	15	4	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	121	4	do. do.
Do. United States.....	121	4	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Germ'y	48	4	50 per pesada.
Do. Ennee.....	40	4	42 do.
Do. North America.....	40	4	41 do.
Do. Spain.....	43	4	43 do.
Do. salted.....	35	4	41 do.
Do. Horse.....	19	4	21 do. each
Calf skins.....	42	4	43 per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	36	4	38 per dozen
Do. fine.....	31	4	35 do.
Deer skins.....	10	4	11 do.
Goat skins.....	26	4	30 do.
Nutria skins.....	4	4	44 dol. per lb
Chinchilla skins.....	70	4	80 dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	33	4	36 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	41	4	44 do.
Do. long.....	90	4	110 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	4	25 do.
Do. picked.....	35	4	40 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	35	4	40 do.
Do. matted, dirty.....	30	4	30 do.
Tallow, pure.....	16	4	20 do.
Do. raw.....	10	4	11 do.
Do. with grease.....	15	4	15 do.
Jerked beef.....	24	4	25 per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	400	4	150 per thousand.
Do. C. x.....	50	4	50 do.
Shin bones.....	70	4	80 do.
Hide cuttings.....	24	4	25 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	9	4	10 per lb.
Do. black.....	7 1/2	4	8 do.
Salted tongues.....	6	4	8 per dozen.
Salt on board.....	14	4	15 per Buena.
Discount.....	14	4	24 pr. ct. pr month

The highest price of Doublings during the week 230 dollars
The lowest price 208 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 3 1/3 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.