

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 988.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 26th, 1845.

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BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the nineteenth year of the *British Packet*.

It becomes our ungrateful duty this week to announce, that, according to all appearances the "pacifying" Ministers of England and France, are about to rekindle the war in La Plata, which, through similar agency, was kept alive from the battle of Arroyo Grande to the victory at India Muerta. This singular contradiction with the avowed object of their mission can with difficulty be accounted for without offence to the honesty of purpose of their governments, or to their own good sense. However, we cannot trust to our feelings at present to enlarge upon this subject; and will therefore postpone any further remark till a more fitting opportunity.

The following is a copy of a notice posted on Thursday in the Commercial Room:—

H. M. Steam Frigate Gorgon,
Memorandum— Buenos Ayres, 24 July, 1845.
Although the protection afforded by the Argentine Government to the British residents in Buenos Ayres, has ever been most complete and satisfactory, and the fullest reliance is still placed in their intention and desire to respect and protect their persons and property: Nevertheless it becomes a duty on the part of the Senior Officer in command of H. M's. ships in these roads, to provide means of embarkation for such of his countrymen who may hereafter think proper to remove from this city, under these circumstances he is induced to request that the Masters of British Merchant Vessels will comply with the instructions contained in the accompanying memorandum.

CHAS. HOTHAM,
Captain and Senior Officer.

To the respective Masters of British Merchant Vessels in the Roads of Buenos Ayres."

How magnanimous thus to extol the generosity of the Argentine Government at the very moment that the most gallant outrages are committed against it! How kind and considerate to afford the thousands of British subjects residing in this country an opportunity to leave their homes and their fortunes, and take up their abode in the beleaguered town of Montevideo! Of course their flocks and their herds, and their houses, and their lands—in many cases the fruit of 20, 25, 20, 15 years industry—will take care of themselves. What forecast!

GENERAL PACHECO arrived on Thursday, in the National schooner of war Federal, from the Buseco. He came on shore in the port office boat, accompanied by the Captain of the Port; and although it was early in the morning when he landed, a considerable crowd had collected on the beach to receive him. He remained for a short time in the Captain of the Port's apartments, at the Marine Office, where he received numerous visitors, including the daughter of H. E. the Governor, who came in a private carriage with several of her friends. All seemed delighted to see this distinguished officer and excellent man again upon the Argentine soil, after so long an absence and the heroic deeds he has performed, and all were justly indignant at the foul play, the base foreign interference, which has deprived him and his country of the full reward of such exertions.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY AT YARMOUTH. LOSS OF 113 LIVES.

On the afternoon of Friday last a most appalling accident, attended with the loss of one hundred and thirteen lives, occurred at Yarmouth, in consequence of a great number of persons, report says from four to six hundred, having assembled on the suspension-bridge crossing the river Bura, to witness the foolish spectacle of a man named Nelson, clown to Coke's equestrian company, sailing in a washing tub, to which four geese were attached, and pressing all to one side as the clown approached, which caused the bridge to give way, and plunged all who were upon it into the river below, which was both deep and rapid. The bridge, which was built by the late Mr. Cory, in lieu of the ancient ferry over the Bura belonging to him, was opened in 1829, and has since been the principal medium of transit to and from the terminus of the Yarmouth railway. It was suspended from a chain on either side, attached to four pedestals or piers, also of iron, and fastened to abutment stones.

In April, 1844, in contemplation of increased traffic to the railway, in order to afford sufficient width for carriages to pass, a platform for foot passengers was erected outside the bars on either side, and the platform on the south side was the chief receptacle or the multitude who were on the bridge on this occasion. The north side was comparatively empty, consequently there was an extreme pressure on the south—so much so, that a gentleman who passed over noticed that the crown of the bridge, instead of maintaining its convex form, was completely flattened. He remarked the circumstance to a companion, but at this moment all eyes were stretched to the utmost, and every ear listening with eagerness for the first announcement of the clown's appearance. This anxiety was besugit to its highest pitch by the cry of "Here come the geese." The shout resounded from side to side; but amidst was a shriek from the shores: the bridge was observed to give way; it lowered on one side; the chains snapped asunder, one after another, in momentary succession, and almost before the gaze of the thronging multitude could be drawn from its object of worthless interest, it was rivetted to the half-sunken bridge—suspended on one side by its unbroken chains—cleared of all its occupants—every one of whom were plunged into the stream. The agonizing death scream which burst upon the afflicted multitude was horrible. The children, of whom there were very many, and who had naturally gathered to the balustrade, were of course the first to sink; while the force with which one side fell, caused those who were upon the other side to be hurled with terrific force into the water beneath, crushing and destroying those under them. The life-struggle was soon past with all but a few. On the west side 27 children, all girls, were rescued; but of the number taken out of the river up to midnight, 73 were dead, or died shortly afterwards, and of those the great majority were women and children. The children were many of them found with their heads fast in the railing, (which, on the bursting of the chains, lapped over into the water,) doubtless fixed in that position in their anxiety to feast their eyes on the expected sight. It was with difficulty they were extricated, and there were some discovered with their heads smashed to pieces by the falling of the iron-work.

When the multitudes who lined the banks of the river first heard the shrieks from the bridge, they mistook them for cheers to hail the approach of the aquatic traveller, and turned to look away from the scene of despair to the object that had brought them together only to be turned suddenly back on the scene of desolation. At the time of the occurrence, two gentlemen in a gig came through the toll-gate, and so near were they to being involved in the melancholy catastrophe, that we are credi-

bly informed the horse had actually stepped on the end of the bridge, but being suddenly pulled back on the first announcement of alarm, they were most providentially saved. By Saturday night the number of dead bodies taken from the river was one hundred and thirteen, and it is said that from thirty to forty others are missing. A coroner's jury was empanelled on Monday, and that day and the following were occupied with the identification of the deceased.—From a *Liverpool Paper* of May 9.

From the "Morning Chronicle," of May 8.

The Paris papers of Tuesday, which we have received by our ordinary express, bring us the commencement of the debate on the bill for the arming of the fortifications of Paris, but, with the exception of the speech of M. Arago, the proceedings were of very little interest. It is curious to observe that all the members who have inscribed their names as anxious to take a part in the discussion, are against the measure, not one having inscribed his name as desirous to speak in its favour.

M. Arago's speech closed the debate, which was adjourned for the day.

"The general object and aim of the learned gentleman," says the "Constitutionnel," "appeared to us to be to show that the Government seemed to direct its attention exclusively to the casting of the cannon necessary for the arming of Paris, while it neglected to a culpable degree the defence of the coasts, the application of the progress of science to fire arms, and the employment of all the new and powerful means which physics, optics, and hydraulics might furnish for the defence of its strong places. The orator particularly attracted attention when he developed his system for the protection of Paris, in case of attack by means of the waters of the Seine. If he were master he would establish at the Pont Neuf an ingenious and moveable dam, which would place the river at his disposal. He would carry the river water by these means into the ditches that surround the city, from which he could retire them at his pleasure. He would raise the waters by means of powerful engines, to a height from which he could distribute it to all quarters of the place, and by that means suppress any fire that might be produced by the enemy's bombs. He would throw into the trenches opened by the enemy a sort of artificial rain, an intelligent inundation which would destroy the works, and disconcert the workers. Add to this, numerous light houses placed upon and sheltered by the ramparts, which by the aid of mirrors would illuminate the country and prevent all surprise, steam cannon which would render an assault impossible, and would decimate regiments by the dozen, with carbines and cannons of the most perfect construction, and you will have an idea of the frightful nature of the arsenal which our Archimedes advocated in the tribune."

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The performances at this Theatre, in spite of unfavourable weather, have been tolerably well attended.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

This Theatre was crowded on the two benefit nights, viz:—for Doña Guillermina, and the Señorita de Lucci.

CIRCUS.

Bad weather has prevented the usual attendance at this place of public amusement.

Advertisements.

Notice.

MRS. THOMAS BARTON & DAUGHTERS have (with Government License) reopened their School—Calle de Corrientes, No. 131—and hope for a continuance of the public favour.

Mrs. Whitaker

BEGS leave to inform the public that she carries on the business of her late husband in all its branches, and promises that nothing shall be wanting on her part to give general satisfaction.

THE passengers by the "Furst Menchikoff," "Harmonie," "Andres," "Cambridge," and "Cristina," from Newcastle, are warned that Mr. Hall is no longer intrusted with the recovery of debts due to the late firm of Thomson, Melis & Co.

HENRY & GEORGE DOWSE.

No. 85, Calle de Potosi,
July 11, 1845.

MR. Joseph C. Mohr, being about to quit this country, begs that all persons who have to settle accounts with him will present them within fifteen days from the date hereof, at the house of Messrs. Mohr, Ludovici & Co., No. 53, Calle de Balcarce.

Buenos Ayres, July 7, 1845.

THE undersigned have this day opened a Hat, Hosiery, and Haberdashery Establishment, in Calle de Cangallo, No. 21, (next door to the Theatre) where every article of the above line will be had on the most reasonable terms.

TEMPERLEY & BAASCH.

July 1, 1845.

James Shaw

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public that he has removed to 95, Calle del Restaurador Rosas, where he carries on the plumbing trade, water closets, wash-hand stands, hot, cold, and shower baths, pumps for givings and vessels, zinc rhodes and pipes, paletas for preserving lidos, wind mill pumps, vats and steaming apparatus, fitted up for saladeros. Lead coffins, coffin mounting sold in sets.

The subscriber trusts that by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

A SMALL TURNING LATHE FOR SALE.

Wanted,

FOR a family about to proceed to Autwerp, a servant girl, who can give good reference as to character. English or German will be preferred.

Apply to Mr. Joseph C. Mohr, Calle de Balcarce, No. 53.

**Cogan and Gillo's
NOVARGENT,**

Or Silver Solution, for re-silvering articles plated on copper, by immediately depositing a coating of pure silver; and for preserving and cleansing plate, plated goods, and German silver.

Price—small bottle, 1s; or bottle, containing four times the quantity, 3s.

THIS preparation instantly re-silveres worn-out plate, restoring to their original appearance articles which would otherwise be perfectly useless. Unlike every other preparation yet introduced to public notice, Cogan and Gillo's Novargent actually produces a coating of pure silver; thus prolonging the use of plated ware to an indefinite period.

It is also particularly recommended for cleaning silver and German silver, as it possesses highly cleansing properties, without containing mercury or any substance injurious to the article on which it may be employed. It deposits pure silver, and does not remove it, as is the case with all plate powders, though they produce a whiteness, from the quantity of mercury they contain. It has been highly approved of by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent chemists and silversmiths.

Sold at No. 55, Calle Piedad.

Notice to Gentlemen.

TWO convenient and well-furnished Rooms to let, (altos) with flat roof (azotea) towards the river, and balconies to the street. Inquire No. 203, 25th of May Street, (Calle 25 de Mayo.)

Wanted,

IN an English Family, a cook and a housemaid, they must both thoroughly understand their business, and bring testimonials of their character for honesty and sobriety.

Apply at No. 93, Calle de la Paz.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Sillitoe and William Downes, under the firm of Thomas Sillitoe and Co., merchants of this city, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of December, 1844.

Buenos Ayres, July 16, 1845.

The Owners of the following Newspapers by the last Packet can have them on application at the Commercial Room—
Mr. Symonds,
Mr. Matthew Taylor.

LOOSE.

- "The Warrier," of April 25, 1845.
- "The Scotsman," of April 19.
- "Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper," of March 30.
- "The London Journal of Commerce," of April 19.
- "The Ayr Advertiser," of April 19.
- "The Lincolnton Reporter," of April 25 & 29.

At a time when the mercantile agitators and the Riverista agents at home are raising such an outcry against the assertion of the territorial rights of the Argentine Republic, with regard to the navigation of the rivers within its jurisdiction, we consider the following article of the Paris *Journal des Debats*, of the 1st May, in reference to the affairs of the Gambia, not to be devoid of interest:—

"It was impossible to have expended more useless words than M. Billault and M. de Lasteysie wasted in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday on the discussion relative to the factory at Albreda, in order to embroil a most simple question. M. Duchatel had, from the commencement of the debate, reduced the subject to its just limits. His firm and honourable language had produced on the Chamber the most favourable impression. The treaty of 1783, confirmed by subsequent treaties, secured to Great Britain the sovereignty of the Gambia. France possesses at Albreda an establishment at which her vessels cannot arrive except by passing through the British waters, and the English Government claims the right inherent to that of sovereignty to cause all ships passing through her possessions to submit to certain regulations. M. Duchatel was consequently justified in comparing the French factory of Albreda to a piece of land surrounded by the property of other proprietors, the approach to which is consequently subject to conditions. M. Billault, with an erudition which betrays much want of experience, referred to certain articles in the treaty of Vienna which regulate the international police of rivers. We must observe to M. Billault that the treaty of Vienna regards only the rivers of Europe, and if we are not mistaken such a designation is formally mentioned in it. It is quite natural that treaties should regulate for a common interest the police of rivers whose sovereignty does not belong exclusively to any nation, and which are traversed by several independent states, but the sovereignty of the Gambia was acknowledged to belong to England alone. It may be annoying that the British authorities should oppose the entrance into the Gambia of gunpowder and military stores imported by foreign ships; but we must observe to M. Billault, that we observe the same practice at Senegal, and that the difference of Portendic originated in the expulsion of British ships laden with gunpowder and firearms. The complaints uttered on Wednesday by M. Billault in the Chamber of Deputies were made for a similar cause in the British Parliament. Thence it may naturally be concluded, that we exercise at Albreda a right of sovereignty of which the embarrassments equal, perhaps, the advantages; and that, if an opportunity presented itself of exchanging it against an equivalent concession, we would do well to avail ourselves of it. But M. Billault does not thus comprehend politics. No, M. Billault wishes, at all hazards, to retain Albreda, in order to compete with England. He would be capable of refusing Bombay or Calcutta in exchange for it, if they had been proposed to him. He had rather, at every risk, maintain a permanent point of irritation, which might afford an opportunity for legal disquisitions. It would be difficult to reduce questions of international law to more miserable proportions, or to argue them in a manner more puerile or more litigious."

HAMBURG, MAY 2.

The commercial operations of this city, which had been lying dormant during the whole period of the winter, are again now in full activity, and the traffic in the streets, and especially in the numerous canals by which the city is intersected, is more extensive than it was ever before known at this period. Money is in considerable demand for commercial purposes, and discount, which ruled throughout the winter at from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent, has gradually advanced to 4 per cent. Even at this high rate there are more bills than money. The effect of this advanced rate of discount is felt in the share market, and shares of every description have declined in value—some of them materially so. The general improvement in the traffic in merchandise indisposes the public generally to share gambling. Their attention is better occupied, and so long as this is the case, the railroad mania will be checked.

The public has been again treated by a report of the discussions (if they deserve that name) of the Patriotic Society, relative to the expediency of a junction of Hamburg with the Zollverein. The result was, the formation of a committee, chosen from amongst the society, whose duty it is to deliberate on the subject, and to make a report at the next general meeting. This report may be what it will, it will not exercise any general influence upon the citizens of Hamburg. The objections to a union with the Zollverein are too manifold and too important to be overcome, and the friends of that measure will continue to be some chosen few, who have either private interests at stake, or who select that particular subject as offering a favourable opportunity for merely opposing the well known views of the authorities. Monday next will be the third anniversary of the commencement of the great fire, and the event will not pass over without some demonstration. It is impossible to perambulate Hamburg, and witness the buildings and streets that have arisen since the formidable catastrophe alluded to, without being impressed with a highly favourable opinion of the wealth, resources, and energy of the citizens. Faults have doubtless been made here and there, but they are too few to deserve especial notice, and they sink altogether into insignificance, when compared to the general spirit and enterprise which have been manifested throughout.

Jenny Lind is returned from her short excursion to Schwerin, and is now again warbling at the principal theatre, preparatory to her final departure for Stockholm. The Schwerin critics are most loud, and almost fulsome, in her praise, declaring her to have been the most finished "lady of song" that ever appeared on the boards of their opera house. Jenny Lind is, however, not without rivals here, for the weather has been remarkably mild and seasonable of late, although not without refreshing rains, and the shrubberies surrounding Hamburg are filled with nightingales, whose evening warbles attract a host of promenaders, which they enjoy with all the additional advantages of air and exercise.—(From the "Morning Chronicle," of May 8.)

COMETS.

Comets are losing their portentous character, in their frequency and familiarity. Two more of these fiery messengers have been observed on their travels—Prof. Colla, of Parma, announces that, on the 5th of February, he discovered, at a little distance from the comet of M. Mauvais, a new telescopic comet. He could not discover its direct ascension or its declination, for want of instruments—Capt. Gautier, of the French ship *Fingale*, on his passage from Buenos Ayres to Marseilles, observed a third comet, of which he speaks as follows:—"On the 24th of December, being in 23° 57' of southern lat., and 36° 40' west long., after six successive days of rain or cloudy weather, the atmosphere cleared a little; a sudden opening appeared in the south-south-west, about 20° above the horizon, which showed us a fine comet. On the following days I observed that this star lay in the west of the constellation Phoenix. From the 27th to the 30th, it was very apparent—its nucleus having the show of a star of the fourth magnitude. It disappeared, as we approached the Equator."

M. Serres read in the Paris Academy of Sciences in February last, the first part of the report on the premium for the best paper on Vaccination. The questions to be treated upon in the prize papers were:—1. Is the preservative virtue of vaccination absolute or temporary?—2. Has the cow-pox a more certain preservative and durable value than the matter already employed in successive vaccinations?—3. Supposing the matter to lose a portion of its virtue by keeping, by what means is it to be restored?—4. Is it necessary to vaccinate the same person more than once, and if so, how many years must elapse before the operation is repeated? The portion of the report read at this sitting referred only to the two first questions. After some general considerations on the causes which have recently given great interest to the questions put by the Academy, the reporter states that vaccination, as compared with other remedies, is a highly preservative process. Before its discovery the small-pox made frightful ravages, for it carried off one in fourteen of the population. The deaths annually from this disease in Europe, was 400,000. In one of the prize papers it is shown, that in France, between 1816 and 1841, there were 10,434 cases of small-pox in persons who had not been vaccinated. Of the non-vaccinated patients 1,682 died; of the others only 65. In general the small-pox attacks persons who had been vaccinated years before, and respects those who had been recently vaccinated. The conclusion come to

by the Committee is, that the preservative value of vaccination is absolute during a period of five or six years, and generally up to the eleventh year, but that beyond that time persons are liable to take the small pox. In the greater number of cases, however, vaccination is a preservative for life. As regards the second question, says the Committee, it appears from the facts recorded in some of the prize papers, that the preservative value of vaccination is not proportioned to the intensity of the local symptoms, and that vaccination by the cow-pox is more certain than that by the old virus. Less, however, depends on the activity of the matter employed than on the time that has elapsed since the vaccination was performed.



Discovery of a New Island in the Pacific.—The *New-York Courier and Inquirer* publishes the following account of the discovery of a new island in the Pacific Ocean, by Captain Simmons, of the brigantine *Faith*:—"Capt. Simmons was on his way from Sydney to Valparaiso; and after leaving Otaheite, first saw it on the 31st of October, 1843. Seen from the deck of the vessel, the island had the appearance of a mass of rocks; but a nearer approach showed it to be an island, covered with cocoa-nut trees, with thick underbrush. When convinced that it was an island, Capt. Simmons supposed it might be one already known, and at first mistook it for Carisfoot. To be sure, however, he lowered his boat, and attempted to land, but was prevented by a reef of black coral rocks, with heavy breakers, which surrounded the island. He went completely round it, however, and found it to be about six miles in circumference. At a short distance from it he found no sounding in sixty fathoms of water. After examining it for two or three hours, as thoroughly as he deemed necessary, he steered for Carisfoot, according to his reckoning made it in the course of a few hours, and passed to the south of it. A large lagoon was in the middle of the island, which seemed to be rich and fertile. On reaching Valparaiso, where he remained for some months, he waited upon the commander of the British squadron, and informed him of the discovery. He examined the most recent English charts, but no indication of such an island was to be found. It is situate in the track from Otaheite to Valparaiso, in south latitude 21° 10', and west longitude 138° 54'. He named it the Isle of Faith, from his vessel."

MADRID.—April 30.

The *fête* at Vista Alegre yesterday was attended by some circumstances which, though droll in recital, were felt to be serious enough to the parties present. The great bulk of the guests were invited to come at half past four, p. m., and every one naturally considered it as an invitation to an early dinner or late breakfast, neither of which, however, appeared to have entered at all into the heads of Señor Muñoz or his lady. They had invited some fifty or sixty of their more intimate acquaintances to breakfast there at eleven, and the party did not rise from the table till three, p. m. Shortly after which came dropping in the other guests, upwards of 500 in number, who, as the hours passed away, and constant promenading about the grounds increased their appetites, cast a wishful look about for something in the shape of refreshment, but not a sandwich or a glass of lemonade was procurable. At eight o'clock the concert began, and it was not till after ten at night, by which time most of the guests, who had taken nothing for twelve hours, were perfectly ravenous, and many of the ladies really ill, that any refreshments were to be had. The rush that was made to the supper table, and the scramble that ensued as soon as the eatables and drinkables were in sight, beggars all description; and in a few minutes there was not a crust of bread nor a glass of wine to be seen anywhere. A large proportion of the company absolutely returned to Madrid without having succeeded in wetting their lips. About twenty deputies had thought of "pronouncing" and adjourning to a "fonda," at Carabanchel, half a mile off; but, alas! the crowds that had come from Madrid to see the show had stripped the fonda of every thing that was at all masticable by human teeth, so that there was positively no remedy but to speculate on the chance of the concert ever coming to an end, and to abide that result with as much patience as possible.

The nature of the pastimes in which the early part of the evening was spent, was of a very simple and innocent description; they were unfortunately attended by one or two untoward accidents. The venerable Duke of Castrotrenno, a man of 84, was enjoying the diversion of riding on a wooden horse in a merry-go-round, when he unfortunately became giddy and fell off, injuring himself considerably, so that he had to be led on the spot. The Countess of Montijo and a party of eight others were upset in a boat in the canal which runs through the grounds, but escaped with a severe ducking. The Duke of San Carlos and Señor Martinez de la Rosa amused themselves with wheeling the Queen about in a light carriage, to the great admiration and contentment of all parties.

It is reported that Señor Muñoz is to be created Prince of Vista Alegre, with the title of highness, and that he and his lady will occupy the apartments in the palace formerly inhabited by Don Carlos and his suite. The father of Muñoz, who is still alive, is, they say, to be named Marquis of Alameda, and a brother of Muñoz, Conde de Tarancon.

The funds were flat to-day; the Three per Cents. closed at 347-8 cash, and 35 7-16 at 60 days; 134 millions done. Five per Cents. 25 3/4 at 60 days. Passive Debt 9 1-16 at 60 days.—*Morning Chronicle*, May 8.

[From the *Morning Chronicle*, of May 8.]

It is announced, says the *Débats*, that royal ordinances raising the following gentlemen to the dignity of peers of France, are speedily to appear in the *Moniteur*:—M. DEFFAUBUS, Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres; M. GUESTIER, member of the Council-General of the Girond; Baron de CROUSSELLES, councillor at the Court of Cassation; Count de CHASTELLEUX, knight of honour to Madame ADELAÏDE; M. GIRARD, mayor of Nismes; M. LACOSTE, prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and Viscount NAPOLEON DUCHATEL, prefect of the Haute Garonne.



Volcanic Eruption.—A Russian journal gives the details of a volcanic eruption which took place as long ago as June the 11th of last year, not far from Schemakha, situated in the Black Sea. About six in the morning the volcano all at once sent forth, with a great noise, a quantity of burning matter, impregnated with naphtha. The eruption lasted three quarters of an hour, and not less than four openings were formed in the mountain. From one of them a quantity of muddy water was seen to issue, and below it was a spring of clear water, of a brackish taste, which at present continues to flow down to the plain. The craters are now no longer visible, but in their place are seen two little hills of a conical form.

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				
May 2	Brig Richard Watson, Seeds.....	232	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Antwerp.
12	Brig Magnolia, James Johnson.....	234	John Best & Brothers.....	Antwerp.
22	Barque Rose, Noah Bates.....	205	Rourie, Macfarlane & Co.	Falmouth.
25	Brig Maid of Athens, Heron Luig.....	362	Stanley, Black & Co.....	London.
June 6	Brig Cybele, John Fitchet.....	206	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
9	Brig Constance, James Chambers.....	320	John Best & Brothers.....	Liverpool.
12	Brig. Martha Jane, Edward Toms.....	128	John Best & Brothers.....	Great Britain.
16	Brig Bella Portera, John Wm. Pyott.....	238	Parlane, Banchister & Co.	Falmouth.
20	Brig Anemone, John Walker.....	129	Nash, Wilson & Co.....	Falmouth.
24	Barque Melody, John Hooper.....	252	Hughes Brothers.....	Plymouth.
27	Brig James Duncan, Daniel England.....	241	Nicholson, Green & Co.....	Bueno, to load for London.
July 7	Brig Camilla, Daniel Reppel.....	148	Hughes, Brothers.....	Falmouth.
7	Brig James Orr, William Martin.....	181	Macedonal, Dale & Co.....	London.
14	Brig Bride, John Clark.....	186	Charles T. Getting.....	Cape of Good Hope.
18	Barque New Pink, John Puyuzza.....	219	Charles Tayleur & Co.....	London.
American				
April 23	Schooner Enterprise, C. Nicholson.....	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
May 31	Barque Peru, Samuel Gore.....	271	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Boston.
June 21	Ship Canilla, George H. Kempton.....	233	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Marseilles.
June 9	Ship Brattle, Joseph Adams.....	470	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	New York.
21	Brig Francis P. Beck, James Sprague.....	247	Freyer, Brothers.....	New York.
July 17	Barque Rosabella, George E. Boney.....	235	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Salem.
French				
June 24	Brig Finette, Pierre Hilaire Gautier.....	252	Bartholomew Herand.....	Cette.
24	Barque Socrates, Fatome.....	130	Joseph Bazam.....	Havre de Grace
July 17	Brig Eugenie Jenny, Guerin.....	158	Joseph Bazam.....	.....
23	Ship Paquebot des Mers du Sud, F. Guineau.....	313	Chapeaurouge & Co.....	.....
24	Barque Napoleon, Nicole Rabardy.....	227	Tomas Rousse.....	.....
Sardinian.				
May 13	Polacore Carolina, Roque Piaggio.....	205	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
June 14	Schooner Phasia, Juan Bautista Vasallo.....	132	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Bahia.
July 4	Polacore Vencedora, Pablo Purodi.....	63	Jacinto Caprite.....	.....
5	Polacore Precosore, Geromino Cuno.....	177	Jacinto Caprite.....	.....
6	Bregantine Agata, Juan B. Daloso.....	131	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Brazil.
17	Brig Caprichoso, Jacome Capello.....	155	Jacinto Caprite.....	.....
Spanish.				
May 12	Barq-Union Compostelana, Ferreyro.....	191	Llavallol & Sons.....	Coruña.
18	Brig Emprendedor, Antonio Siches.....	303	Santomaria, Llambi & Co.	Havana.
July 18	Brig Salvador, Juan Bautista Riech.....	148	Felipe Semillas.....	Havana.
July 7	Polacore Juanita, Narciso Marica.....	173	Llavallol & Sons.....	Havana.
7	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia.....	155	Zamarran & Trezerra.....	Malaga.
13	Brig Arturo, José Ricom.....	206	Santamaria Llambi & Co.	.....
15	Brig Unico, Antonio Roig.....	168	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.....	.....
24	Brig.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazilian.				
June 4	Brig. Empreendedor, José P. de Souza.....	130	Miguel Raggio Nobrega.....	Brazil.
22	Brig Licia, Joaquim Ferreyrados Santos.....	170	Sa Pereira & Moyrelles.....	do.
23	Brig Encantador, Juan F. Fernandez.....	130	Sa Pereira & Moyrelles.....	do.
July 4	Brig Rufin, Procopio G. Cordeiro.....	223	Manuel Azevedo Ramos.....	do.
5	Polac. Virginia, Alvaro Jacques Nices.....	152	Juan Geronimo Soriano.....	do.
16	Brigantine Bonito Porto, A. B. Oliveira.....	139	Juan Geronimo Martinez.....	do.
16	Brigantine S Julio, José A. Almeida.....	140	Juan Geronimo Martinez.....	do.
16	Brig. San José de los Jaceros, J. Cunha.....	132	Juan Balbino Soriano.....	do.
16	Brig Oceano, A. J. A. de Cunha.....	165	Juan Geronimo Martinez.....	do.
21	Brig Belisario, Manuel da Silva Santos.....	232	Manuel Azevedo Ramos.....	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen.....	198	Thode & Co.....	.....
July 7	Brig Fortuna, Morton Olsen.....	161	Charles R. Horne.....	Antwerp.
11	Brig Ernest, Peter Knudsen.....	200	Thode & Co.....	Antwerp.
14	Schooner Raina, A. E. Amundsen.....	127	Freyer, Brothers.....	Havana.
16	Brig Thorwaldsen, Fredrick Stage.....	232	Mohr, Ludovic & Co.....	Antwerp.
17	Brig Courier, C. F. Thomsson.....	120	Charles R. Horne.....	Havana.
Hamburg.				
July 16	Brq. Laura & Louisa, C. H. F. Mareks.....	300	Thode & Co.....	Altona.
Dutch.				
July 16	Ship Anna, Kunst.....	460	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Antwerp.
Portuguese.				
July 15	Schnr. Joven de Lima, A. G. Avellar.....	130	Juan Geronimo Martinez.....	Brazil.
Prussian.				
May 17	Brig Carl, Martineourt.....	208	Thode & Co.....	Havre de Grace.
Swedish.				
June 19	Brig. Experiment, F. Reuterstrom.....	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
23	Brig Mitosa, Charles L. Lindgren.....	140	Charles R. Horne.....	Falmouth.
Norwegian.				
June 19	Brigantine Elise, Oppgaard.....	94	John Jacob Klick & Co.....	Hamburg.
Bremen.				
July 5	Brigantine Delphin, Daniel D. Spille.....	130	Deetjen and Hughes.....	Bremen.
6	Barque Maria Alberta, J. Hasloop.....	200	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Bremen.
17	Brigantine Oront, D. Siege.....	150	John Jacob Klick & Co.....	Hamburg.
Belgian.				
July 18	Brig Windhond, E. Langhete.....	204	Charles R. Horne.....	Antwerp.
Hanoverian.				
July 17	Brigantine Heinrich, Johann Haesloop.....	126	Jacob Paravicini.....	Hamburg.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

- BRITISH—Gorgon, steam sloop, Captain Charles Hotham
Steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hoppe
Brig Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Reginald Thomas John Levinge, Commander.
Brig Bacer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.
Brig Aeon, 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham.
- FRENCH—Corvette Expeditive, 12 guns, Captain Minie.
Brig Ducon d'c, 20 guns, Captain Ureagine Page.
Corvette Cogotte, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.
- BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.
Corvette Enterpe, 20 guns, Captain Lamar.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

Sailed, 18th inst., Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolomé Cavassa, for the Buseo, despatched by Risso & Rosa, with merchandise and passengers.

July 19.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M's. brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed, from Montevideo 16th inst., having been aground on the Chico Bank. H. B. M's. steamer Firebrand sailed early this morning to her assistance, but returned, the Racer having got off.

Sailed, Spanish brig Cacique, Buenaventura Aulich, for Barcelona, despatched by Pedro Antonio Sanchez, with 13,296 dry ox and cow hides, 30 bales with 300 quintals hide cuttings, 2 do. with 120 doz. slunk calf skins, 2 do. with 300 calf skins, 6 do. with 4200 lbs. ostrich feathers.

British brig James Ray, W. F. Hannaford, for Valparaiso, despatched by Barber & Orr, with 202 boxes soap.

French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeres, for Montevideo.

Oriental schooner of war Sancala, Captain Battiera, for the Buseo.

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

July 20.—Wind N.—hazy—rain all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 21.—Wind W. hazy—rain all the morning.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Belisario, 232 tons, Manuel da Silva Santos, from Parnagua 7th inst., with yerba, 10 Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, British brig Superb, David Japp, for London, despatched by Nash, Wilson & Co. with 5658 salted ox and cow hides, 24,200 bones, 160½ pipes with 6100 arrobas tallow, 7 bales with 400 doz. deer skins.

British brig Mars, William Dunn, for Cork or Fal-mouth, for orders, despatched by Thomas Gowland & Co., with 6596 salted ox and cow hides, 26,000 bones, 70 pipes with 2660 arrobas tallow.

July 22.—Wind E.N.E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American barque Chalcedony, John E. Todd, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 6072 dry ox and cow hides, 408 salted do., 143 bales with 4551 arrobas wool.

American brigantine Cumberland, James E. Hadley, for Colonia, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian brig Carlos, Santiago Agnese, for Parnagua, despatched by José M. Rughit, with 30 boxes tallow candles, 400 fanegas salt.

July 23.—Wind E.—rain—hazy.

Arrived, French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Morier, Commander, from Montevideo 22nd inst.

Oriental schooner of war Sancala, Captain Battiera, from the Buseo 22nd inst.

H. B. M's. brig Acorn, 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham, from Colonia 23rd inst.

French ship Paquebot des Mers du Sud, 313 tons, F. Cotineau, from Bourdeaux 19 April, (from off Montevideo, having brought provisions for the French squadron there) 19th inst., in ballast, to Chapeaurouge & Co.

Sailed, National schooner of war Chacabuco, 5 guns, Lieut. Edward Brown, Commander, for the Buseo.

Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Andres Priario, for the Buseo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with merchandise and passengers.

July 24.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette Euterpe, 20 guns, Captain Lamar, from Montevideo 22nd inst.

National schooner of war Federal, Captain Charles Roberts, from the Buseo 23rd inst.

Passenger—General Angel Pacheco.

French barque Napoleon, 227 tons, Nicole Rabardy, from Havre de Grace 23rd April, Rio Janeiro 6th inst., with general cargo, to Thomas Rouse.

Spanish brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, 185 tons, Francisco Gonzales Veiga, from Cadiz 19th May, with general cargo, to Geronimo Saens de la Maza.

Sailed, National barque Sirena, James W. Goodrich, for Hamburg, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 13,005 dry ox and cow hides, 1331 salted do., 13 bales with 400 arrobas hair.

Passengers—Christina and Petrona, daughters of Mr. Nelson Hartwig.

French barque Normandie, A. Haniel, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Jacob Paravicini, with 5780 dry ox and cow hides, 2139 salted do., 5000 horns, 14 tons bones, 30 pipes and 2½ boxes with 2740 arrobas tallow, 73 bales and 1 sack with 2190 arrobas hair, 80 bales with 2400 arrobas wool, 3 cases mineral stones.

Passengers—13.

Brazilian brig Veloz, José Maria de la Concepcion, for Brazil, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with 2500 quintals jerked beef, 30 dry ox hides.

Brazilian brig Pereira, José Antonio Pereira, for Parnagua, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, in ballast.

July 25.—Wind N.E.—rain.

Arrived, French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeres, from Montevideo 24th inst.

National packet schooner Eufracia, Pedro Agustín Frogone, from the Buseo 24th inst., with merchandise and passengers, to Antonio Lopez.

British brig Ann, supposed from Euseñada.

The American barque Chalcedony, Capt. Todd, whose departure we notice in our shipping list of this week, was entered at this Custom-house on the 7th inst., having on board a full cargo, composed of rice, sugar, fish, dry goods, teas, lumber, shingles, &c., and was cleared again on the 19th for Salem, with another full cargo of hides and bales.

H. B. M's. schooner Dolphin is to sail for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for England on the 31st inst.

The Brazilian brig Tentador is ready to sail.

The Weather this week has been damp and raw.

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

Saturday.....	58
Sunday.....	54
Monday.....	48
Tuesday.....	48
Wednesday.....	52
Thursday.....	52
Friday.....	50

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

British.....	17
American.....	6
French.....	5
Spanish.....	8
Sardinian.....	7
Brazilian.....	11
Danish.....	6
Prussian.....	1
Swedish.....	2
Norwegian.....	1
Bremen.....	3
Dutch.....	1
Do. Horse.....	1
Hanoverian.....	1
Belgian.....	1
Portuguese.....	1
Hamburg.....	1
	72

We omitted to state in the account of the 9th July festival in our last, that the National Barque Sirena was "dressed out," and fired a salute.

The Brazilian corvette Euterpe saluted the town yesterday with 21 guns, which was returned from the battery by a like number.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd inst., Mrs. THOMAS BEST, of a son.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., aged 72 years, Mr. WILLIAM HAYTON, native of the North of England, and many years resident in Buenos Ayres. His remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 11th.

Advertisements.

For Marseilles,

PASSAGE ONLY,
The American ship

CAMILLA,

G. H. KEMPTON, Master.
WILL be dispatched in a few days. Her accommodations for Passengers are superior, having a spacious cabin, with state rooms, and every convenience.
Apply to the Master at Mrs. HANDY'S Boarding House, or to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Notice.

TRUNKS and travelling Bags of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice—an assortment on hand with superb locks; old ones repaired to look like new, at No. 97, Calle del Perú, near the corner of Calle de Guayo.

BOX-EDGING, Vines for upright or high horizontal trellises, and Fruit Trees, may be had of the Quinta, No. 333, Calle del Temple, near the Parque de Artilleria.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER OFFICE,
No. 18, Cornhill London.

Simmonds and Clowes,

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.
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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. 6d. 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.

	\$	\$	
Doubloons, Spanish.....	247	4	248 each
Do. Patriot.....	240	4	245 do.
Plata, macquina.....	13	4	131 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	15	4	154 each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	14½	4	15 do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	78	4	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	no	transac.	
Do. France.....	"	"	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	"	"	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	"	"	do. do.
Do. United States.....	"	"	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy.....	55	4	58 do. each
Do. France.....	46	4	48 do.
Do. North America.....	44	4	45 do.
Do. Spain.....	45	4	45 do.
Do. salted.....	45	4	45 do.
Do. Horse.....	20	4	22 do. each
Calf skins.....	45	4	47 per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	39	4	41 per dozen
Do. fine.....	35	4	39 do.
Deer skins.....	12	4	13 do.
Gout skins.....	25	4	32 do.
Nutria skins.....	5	4	51 dol. per lb
Chinchilla skins.....	72	4	83 dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	38	4	40 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	45	4	45 do.
Do. long.....	95	4	116 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	24	4	27 do.
Do. picked.....	37	4	43 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	37	4	43 do.
Do. maula, dirty.....	25	4	33 do.
Tallow, pure.....	13	4	22 do.
Do. raw.....	12	4	12 do.
Do. with grease.....	17	4	17 do.
Jerked beef.....	28	4	32 per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	112	4	170 per thousand.
Do. C.....	500	4	550 do.
Shin bones.....	76	4	86 do.
Hide cuttings.....	26	4	27 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	11	4	12 per lb.
Do. black.....	9	4	9 do.
Salted tongues.....	9	4	9 per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	14	4	16 per fanega.
Discount.....	11	4	21 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 252 dollars
The lowest price 240 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 31 & 31 pence. The lowest ditto 31 pence.
Prices nominal

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.