

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 989.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1845.

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BUENOS AYRES.

As this week has been one in which very important events were expected to take place, we have waited till the last moment in order to be able to give our readers abroad every possible information in regard to the present posture of affairs. All we can state is, that the Envoys of England and France, obeying, no doubt, instructions framed on the assumption of a far different state of things than that which actually exists in the Rio de la Plata, made certain demands of the Argentine Government, which the latter justly considering offensive to the rights and dignity of an independent nation, very properly declined to comply with. In consequence of this refusal, the Ministers requested their passports, which having been forwarded to them, they embarked yesterday for Montevideo. However, it appears that this withdrawal of their Excellencies does not involve an interruption of diplomatic intercourse, as it is understood that M. Marcell continues in his character of Charge d'Affaires of France, and that Mr. Ball remains in charge of the British Legation. In our next publication we shall probably be enabled to speak more fully. In the meantime it is gratifying to observe that the alarm created among the British residents by Capt. Hotham's ill-advised notification, has entirely subsided, and that the confidence deservedly placed in General Rosas's Government is general and unbounded.

The Lady of Mr. Ousely, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, sailed hence on Sunday last, in H. B. M.'s steamer Firebrand for Montevideo.

The anniversary of the "three glorious days," as they are called, or rather the revolution in 1830, which seated Louis Philippe on the throne of France, was celebrated by the French vessels of war in this port in the customary manner, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th ult., that is to say they fired salutes and were dressed out. The foreign vessels of war in this port also saluted and displayed the flag of France.

The battery saluted on the 31st ult., at 1 p.m. with 21 guns, in honor of the anniversary of the birth day of H. M. the Queen of Portugal.

ORATORIO.

Haydn's Oratorio of the *Creation*, (German version) was performed on Wednesday evening last at the North American Chapel, by amateurs, natives of Germany, with the exception of the lady. It was a treat never to be forgotten. At this moment the Divine strains linger in our ears and make us regret that we have not time or space to speak of it as it deserves. We could not have supposed that Buenos Ayres possessed such musical talent as was displayed on this occasion, and indeed it would be difficult to particularise where all was so perfect, yet we must be permitted to say that the accomplished *Prima Donna* of the evening, Mrs. Jacobs (and the lady must forgive us for mentioning her name) enchanted all hearts by the power and sweetness of her voice so admirably adapted to sacred music. She got through the most difficult passages apparently without effort, and the tones of her voice often reminded us of Miss Stephens, now Countess of Essex. Of the gentlemen, not one of them but seemed entirely

master of the *Divine Art*. One might have thought them to be professionals instead of amateurs, so fine was the quality of their voices and the excellence of their singing. And what shall we say of the chorusses, their grandeur and the style in which they were given. In this department there were 40 to 45 ladies and gentlemen and 6 to 8 boys. The effect, particularly in the last chorus, was electrical. The orchestra was excellent, and as we listened to the heavenly music and gazed around at the brilliant assemblage of native and foreign ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness this grand performance—a performance which could scarcely be excelled in any country, bitterly did we deplore the political aspect of the times which soon may separate us. While therefore there is yet time, while we are yet together we trust there will be a repetition of this sublime oratorio.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR.—Having been present at the Oratorio, which was performed on Wednesday evening last at the North American Chapel, for the benefit of the fund for the erection of a German Evangelical Chapel in this city, I conceive it to be the duty of every German to express his gratitude and thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who by their talents and exertions gave such eclat to the affair. The divine singing of Mrs. Jacobs was above all praise, every German will feel grateful to her and render her his most heartfelt acknowledgments. The same praise is due to the accomplished director of the music, Mr. Adolphus Amelung, as also to Messrs. Edward Eggers, Krutisch, Henry Dubbers, and Wilcke, for their great exertions and the talent with which they sustained the principal parts. The orchestra was every thing that could be wished—the performance of Mr. Brix, on the flute, evinced that he is a perfect master of that instrument, and it was regretted that he had so little to do. All the rest of the ladies and gentlemen performed their parts in the most admirable manner, and it is to be hoped that all may be induced to lend themselves once more to the same purpose, and give us a repetition of the *CREATION*.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Their grateful listener,
And your most obedient humble servant
And constant reader,
A GERMAN.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 1st inst.

British	14
American	4
French	5
Spanish	7
Sardinian	7
Brazilian	10
Danish	7
Prussian	1
Swedish	2
Bremen	3
Dutch	1
Hanoverian	1
Belgian	1
Portuguese	1
Hamburg	1
	65

The Weather at the commencement of the week was cold, foggy, and rainy.

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

Saturday	48
Sunday	50

Monday	50
Tuesday	49
Wednesday	50
Thursday	46
Friday	46

[From the New-York "Weekly Herald," of May 10.]

The Oregon Question in England and America—A New Phase.

In looking over the columns of the leading English papers, brought by the last steamer, we can perceive a decided change of tone in the articles referring to the Oregon Question, and the relations of Great Britain and the United States. The journalists speak in a much lower key than they did immediately after the declarations of Sir Robert Peel were made in the House of Commons. There is less swaggering bombast and insolent bravado, and a tolerable sprinkling of moderation and common sense in the recent articles of the London press on American affairs. The *Morning Chronicle*, the organ of the whigs, and the *Times*, which speaks the sentiments of the popular masses, are now equally earnest in deprecating the idea of a war between England and this country, and they insist upon it, that the difficulty respecting Oregon will be amicably settled. Indeed, it is only in the movements of the government itself, that we can discover decided tokens of an apprehension of serious difficulty arising out of this Oregon question. It is very evident that the idea of war is not altogether scouted in that quarter. The bold and unexpected change in Peel's Irish policy has been avowedly made in consequence of the anxiety of the minister to unite the energies of the empire against this country in case of the collision that is feared.

In this country also, a remarkable change has taken place in the tone of the newspaper press in the service of the administration. The organ of the government at Washington is backing out from its former bold and belligerent position, and now speaks about the difficulties with England in a tone very different indeed from that which was wont to characterize the violent blood-and-thunder philippic of the *Globe*. The truth is, the administration appears to have prudently resolved to keep this Oregon question quietly in abeyance for some time, and so to manage it that it can be brought to bear with full and overwhelming force in the desired direction at the proper time. They mean to keep their powder dry.

This Oregon question is, indeed, to be the great political question of the day. It is destined to exercise a prodigious influence on the fortune and fate of parties in this country. That is the new and most interesting phase in which it is now presenting itself. The Texas question revolutionized party organizations. It demolished all the old party questions and all the old party politicians. It killed Van Buren and Clay, and the smaller fry, by the score and dozen, all over the country. It stirred up to their very depths the patriotic feelings and impulses of the people, and created an influence which sweeps all before it. Singularly enough, just as it has fulfilled its destiny, another question of the same character, but still more exciting and inflammatory, is thrown into the political cauldron. Now—

"Oregon," the woods—"Oregon," the floods.
"Oregon," the hollow mountains ring.

"Oregon," in fact, swallows up every other party question of the day, attracting and uniting the popular impulses and sympathies in a boiling and resistless flood of enthusiasm. Properly directed and managed, this question will be the means of sustaining the present administration in the most triumphant manner, and may operate so disadvantageously against the whigs, that in 1848 that ancient and venerable party may be utterly demolished—made an end of—clean gone for ever. This is, indeed, a stirring time, and strange events are coming.

Advertisements.

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.

Notice to Gentlemen.

TWO convenient and well-furnished Rooms for let (also) with fuel, (razors) toward the river, and balconies to the street. Inquire No. 293, 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.

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. HANDEY'S Boarding House, or to Daniel Gouland & Co.

Notice.

TRUNKS and travelling Bases of all descriptions made to order on the shortest notice—sent assortment on hand with smooth locks; old ones repaired to look like new, at No. 97, Calle del Peru, near the corner of Calle de Ouyo.

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

Small Pox.

FROM the subjoined note the public will learn that the Small Pox rages amongst us. The undersigned has for some time past made every exertion in admonishing parents to bring their children to the vaccine establishments, and the result has been that not more than one or two have been vaccinated in each week. This criminal negligence not only renders it impossible to comply with the demands for this specific from the country districts and Provinces of the interior, but threatens its total loss.

SATURNINO PINEDA.

To Dr. Saturnino Pineda,
Director of the Vaccine Establishments,
San Nicolas, June 18, 1845.

I have the honor to address you, confiding in your philanthropic zeal, to inform you that the dreadful disease of the small pox is spreading its ravages in this district, and I therefore intrust you to forward me a portion of those vaccine matter, in order that I may make use of this important preventive, the result of which I will duly advise you.
God preserve you many years,
MANUEL JOSE VILA.

REWARD

10,000 Dollars.

WHEREAS on the 21st or 22nd of last month, the family of Andrew Kidd, a native of Scotland, residing in the department of San Vicente, and consisting of the following persons, viz:—

- 1 Andrew Kidd, aged 55
- 2 Jane, his wife, " 52
- 3 Anne Kidd, daughter of Andrew, " 24
- 4 James Kidd, son of Andrew, " 19
- 5 Elizabeth Kidd, daughter of Andrew, " 30 and widow of Hiram Preston, with her children, viz:—
- 6 Jane Preston, " 10
- 7 Rebecca Preston, " 8
- 8 Samuel Preston, " 5
- 9 An infant of " 4 months

was barbarously murdered by persons unknown. Notice is hereby given, that a Reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for the discovery of the perpetrators,—said ten thousand dollars being part of a sum contributed by His Excellency, H. B. Mulcaister, for this and other purposes connected with the unexampled atrocity, and also of the private subscriptions towards the same object of His Excellency the Governor and Lady, His Excellency the French Envoy, the Admiral and Officers of the British Squadron in the River Plate, the British residents of Buenos Ayres generally, and other foreigners.

The money is deposited in the Bank of this city, to be paid on the conviction of the murderers, in whole or in just proportions to the party or parties who may have been most instrumental towards their discovery and apprehension.
Buenos Ayres, July 29, 1845.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

We copy the following from the New-York "Weekly Herald," of 3d May:—

The Oregon Question—Progress of the War Feeling—Flare-up in Philadelphia.

The first meeting assembled in this country, on the subject of the Oregon question, and reply to the menaces of England, took place in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon, under a very beautiful sky, and surrounded with very beautiful buildings—but wonderful to behold, the issue has been very much like the explosion of a celebrated piece on board the Princeton, some two years ago—it has blown up the exhibitors and actors.

The declarations of the British Ministry, and the menaces held out by the British Government towards this country relative to the Oregon question, very naturally created a good deal of excitement; it is an excitement, but it will not show itself by any sudden ebullition of passion. The war element is deeply settled—calm—from the outside, but resolutely proceeding with a precision equal to the laws of nature in its progress to full growth and maturity. The public meeting at Philadelphia on this subject, has been got up by police beggars and office holders, without much patriotism to salt it; and hence the squabbles observable amongst them as to who were to be the orators, and who were to be the officers to take a part in the proceedings.

A full account will be found in the columns of this journal, of the ridiculous nature of these quarrels, on so important and interesting an occasion.

War has a dignity, which true patriotism will at all times exhibit, whenever it manifests itself to the civilized world—but how can we expect any true dignity in anything taking place at a meeting called for such a noble purpose in a community like Philadelphia—or in a State with such Joseph-like sentiments as Pennsylvania? The conduct of the statesmen and politicians there has fully equalled our expectations. With boundless riches, and great means of wealth, that State has given the disgraceful example of repudiating her honest debts, and delaying the payment of the interest under the plea of paltry excuses. No man or set of men in the community can feel the true feeling of patriotism, or should be allowed to lick John Bull, unless they have honestly enough to pay their debts, and rid their consciences of such a burden. It is impossible for Philadelphia to get up a patriotic meeting, and convince England and the world that they can lick John Bull, until they pay their debts. Church-burners, rioters, repudiators, are not the stuff of which true patriotism can be formed or brave men manufactured. Before the people of that community can take a proper position on the Oregon question, they are first to pay the interest on their State debt punctually, and to the uttermost farthing—they must build up the churches of the living God which the mob so disgracefully burned down, some two years ago, in a paroxysm of unrestrained madness. When they do that—when they purge their consciences from these sins, they then will be able to hold meetings to protect their country, and walk in the same shoes in which their venerated ancestors did in 1776—and will furthermore be permitted to have a hand in the exquisite luxury of giving the old British race of the old continent one of the soundest drubbings they ever had for the last thousand years.

What is to be done? What should the government of this country do? It is very evident that Great Britain is in earnest in her announcement of uncompromising hostility to our claims to the Oregon territory. She assures us that she is prepared to maintain her pretensions at every hazard. She is certainly at this moment in a very excellent condition for enforcing her claims and carrying her threats into execution. She has settled her difficulties in the East. She has satisfactorily arranged the Chinese affair. She has at present no particular business in the way of war on hand. Her financial condition is prosperous in the highest degree. She has never, in fact, more powerful, more unembarrassed, more able to effect her purposes than now. It is surely, then, incumbent on our government to make some preparation for meeting this formidable enemy. The whole country should be put into a state of defence at once. The President should immediately summon an extra session of Congress. The navy and army should be increased. The militia should be re-organized, and put in such a condition as to present a more reliable means of support than an armed mob. The defence of the country should be made worthy of the name. All the recent improvements in naval warfare should be introduced. A steam navy should be erected at once, which could be used in connection with our mercantile, and be always in readiness for actual service. Communication between the great cities along

the coast and in the interior, should be established by means of the magnetic telegraph. This is the way to negotiate. We do not wish a war. We deprecate war. It would be a great calamity. But we do not wish to see the country humiliated. We desire to see the country in a proper posture of defence, fully prepared with the means of negotiating with honour and success.

It is most necessary that this country be fully impressed with the importance of the subject matter of the present controversy with England. It is a quarrel for the right of way through the great territory of the Oregon to China and the East. England wishes to seize upon that, and so maintain her chain of communication around the globe. It is not a contest for the possession of a barren territory. It is the same movement on the part of England, but on a far larger scale, which sought to secure her claims in the North Eastern Boundary question. She desired to possess a certain portion of the North-East territory bordering on Lower Canada and New-Brunswick, in order to obtain the right of way between the two colonies. Now she seeks to obtain the right of way between her Canadian possessions and China, securing the means of obtaining swift intelligence from the East, in connection with the North-Western trade. This is the magnificent prize for which England now contends.

There is only one course left to the administration. They must maintain their position. They can do that only with arms in their hands. We, therefore, call on President Polk to convene without delay an extra session of Congress, for the purpose of perfecting the means of national defence, and enabling the government of this republic to maintain itself with dignity, honour, and success.

The French paper published at Rio Janeiro, of the 5th ult., says—

"The British Frigate *Melampus* arrived here on the 21 inst., bound to the South Seas, and has brought London news to the 16th May. Active preparations were making in England to sustain, in case of need, by force of arms, their right to the Oregon territory. A squadron and troops were about to be sent to the Pacific, to decide, as it is said, the question, by the fact of taking possession. This measure, so little in keeping with the calm and prudent character of the Tory ministry, may however be rendered necessary from the proceedings, often rash, of the American Democracy. The intelligence from Paris comes down to the 14th May; the papers thence are chiefly occupied with the details of an extensive revolt amongst the Arab tribes of the Province of Oran."

From "The Athenaeum," of April 8.

Paris, April 1, 1845.

The two most remarkable pictures in the Exhibition at the Louvre are unquestionably those of M. Horace Vernet. The one is calculated, I think, to excite profound admiration; the other, surprise and regret at so deplorable a misapplication of a noble talent.

The portrait of Frère Philippe, the Director-General of the Ecoles Chretiennes, is one of the finest attempts to reproduce on canvass, not only the complete aspect of the outer man, but all the characteristic indications of the inner being that I ever beheld. To those who are acquainted with Murille's wonderful portrait of the General of the Jesuits, in the possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne, it will suffice to say, that M. H. Vernet's picture instantly brought that to my mind. They will not imagine that I mean to institute a comparison between the two, which would be to expose a noble effort of modern art to a needless ordeal. But the conception, the thought, of this picture involuntarily recalls the other. Like that, it suggests the whole character, history, and functions of the man. And if the head of the most puissant order that ever made religion the instrument of ambition is completely delineated in the one, the other sets before us the representation of that beneficent body of men who devote their whole lives to the service and instruction of the poor. The simplicity, amounting to poverty, of every object by which this eminent man and Christian is surrounded, tell of a life of self-denial; the cracked wall, whose bare surface and monotonous colour are broken only by a small crucifix and a little plaster figure of the Virgin, forms a touching and harmonious background to the grave and thoughtful but benevolent head; even the coarse shoes tied with a leathern thong—the whole garb, not neglected humble—speak to the heart, and command a reverence no diadem can extort. We see before us the friend and servant of the poor. M. Vernet must himself have a store of nobler sympathies than

we should have given a battle painter credit for, or he could not have conceived and executed such a picture. How lamentable then is their perversion; how humiliating the misapplication, which one is apt to think, by giving Man an insight into the high and pure regions of intelligence, must render him insensible to the attraction that displays of brute force have for the vulgar!

Nothing however can be, intellectually and morally speaking, lower of its low kind than the huge unrolled panorama, in which M. Vernet has celebrated the taking of the Smala of Abd-el Kader. The bitterest satire on the employment of her arms. This is so true, that the slightest tinge of caricature, given to the very same design, would at once make it appear a very ill-natured and very effectual attempt to throw ridicule on the triumphs of Africa. Imagine, on the one side, a body of French troops in all the pomp, pride, and circumstance of the most warlike of European nations, with all the accoutrements of regular warfare, and headed by a brilliant young prince; on the other, a handful of wretched-looking Bedouins, with no covering but their burious, no weapons but the spear, which they are brandishing; groups of women, in every attitude of terror, confusion, and distress, and frightened animals fleeing before the arms of France. Can anything be conceived more ignoble than such a triumph? We all know, alas! that such are the scenes presented in our unequal strife with ruder nations. We are aware that such displays of the inhuman employment of our superiority, physical and moral, must occur with shameful frequency. But even those among us who are the most disposed to believe that the end to be attained justifies the means, would, we hope, fain avert their eyes from the spectacle such victories exhibit.

How is it, then, that M. Vernet, who has shown such exquisite moral perceptions in the portrait of Frère Philippe, has fallen into so gross an outrage against all the dignified and heroic sentiments which one can render representations of human suffering tolerable to look at. Are such pictures painted by command? Are they painted for popularity? Are they painted from taste and liking? We fear there is a little of all three motives—motives so powerful, that they leave us, disinterested spectators, no chance of any end to our regrets. The military tastes of the French are so strong that those who have to rule, or who want to use the people, must be strong indeed before they can venture to abstain from pandering to them. M. Thiers's history and M. Vernet's pictures address themselves to the same depraved and depraving propensities to which literature and art are forced to minister, till justice and higher sentiments of the honour of nations arise.

The technical and particular merits of the picture are, of course, eminent. The complexion of the sky and earth are especially true, poetical, and striking. There is, in short, enough of every kind of ability to render the direction of it deplorable. With this reflection I began; with this I end.

Nevertheless, let us not despair. Wiser and more generous influences are gaining ground, and the time will come when the more enlightened among the French will wonder at the extravagances of 1840, and the clamours of 1844.

It is reported from your side of the channel, that Queen Victoria has an ardent desire to visit Paris. It is comfortable to know that her reception would even be all that her subjects could wish their Sovereign Lady to receive; and of this you may be perfectly assured. M. de Rambuteau is anxiously looking forward to the completion of the splendid decorations of the Hotel de Ville, that it may be ready for the great fête which the city of Paris hopes to give to the Queen of England; and already (with true French vivacity) a very lively altercation has taken place between the officers of the National Guard and the Conseil Municipal, as to which body is to have the honour of entertaining Her Majesty. Pray tell this to the citizens of her good city of London. They may be perfectly certain of the fact, and I hope it will suffice to outweigh the clamours of a thousand newspapers, and to prove to them that their cordial reception of the King of the French is not forgotten here.

I must add the important circumstance, that among the spring fashions is "Pécharpe Prichard." If you ask me, whether this is a pacific demonstration or the contrary, I cannot help you. Nobody has been able as yet to solve the problem to my satisfaction. Pending the solution, I crave your most favourable construction, and remain, &c.

From "The Atlas," of May 3.

ENGLAND AND BRAZIL.

THE state of our commercial relations with Brazil is evidently becoming very serious. For not only have British residents in that empire ceased to have any security by treaty for the protection of their property, but a differential duty of no less than 20 per cent. is about to be placed on the importation of British manufactures; and, in addition, the bases of a commercial treaty between Germany and Brazil have been agreed on. The sooner, therefore, the whole subject is brought by Mr. Sturt, as he has promised, under the consideration of the House of Commons, the better.

Five and twenty years ago this country was all-powerful in Brazil. We obtained from it a treaty so favourable to our commerce as to injure the finances of Brazil; we had scarcely a rival in supplying the Brazilians with European commodities; and we had almost a monopoly in the conveyance of Brazilian produce to Europe. Now, "none so poor to do us reverence." Gradually we have lost the respect of the entire Brazilian population; our political influence has been transferred to France; our maritime monopoly has been divided amongst the nations of the North of Europe; our manufactures are about to be excluded by differential duties; and the property of our mercantile residents has no better security than the whim and caprice of corrupt Brazilian judges. This change of things is retributive; for we accepted advantages from Brazil which we did not reciprocate; we took everything and we gave nothing in return; we interfered in its domestic affairs to an extent and in a manner no other country would have tolerated; we interrupted its lawful trade on the pretence that it had no external trade that was not unlawful; we watched its coasts as if they had been the Isle of Man; we overhauled foreign vessels entering its ports; in short, we cut-stech capers that a British naval officer cannot now walk the streets of Rio, Pernambuco, or Bahia, without being insulted.

Whatever may have been the conduct of Brazil in the slave trade, the example it has hitherto set in lawful trade has been worthy of all acceptance. Its import duties have been lower than those of any other country of America or Europe; navigation laws it still has had none; preferences to particular nations it has hitherto refused; in fact, its commercial and maritime legislation has been the nearest practicable approach to absolute freedom of trade. Our selfishness is about to reverse all this; Brazil, mistaught by our practice, thinks of manufacturing for itself; is raising its import duties; is negotiating preferential treaties of commerce, and is about to punish its own population by forcing on them dear manufactures just as we punish ourselves by consuming dear bread, dear sugar, and dear timber. This is very la-

(See next page.)

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	332	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	
12	Brig Magnolia, James Johnson	332	Henry & George Dowse	Antwerp.
22	Barque Rosa, North Hales	331	John Best & Brothers	Antwerp.
23	Brig Madras, Heron Long	305	Renzie, Macfarlane & Co.	Falmouth.
June 6	Brig Cybele, John Fichet	322	Shahly, Buck & Co.	London.
9	Brig Constance, James Chambers	226	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
9	Barque Wiscates, John Marenburg	320	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
16	Brig Bella Pastora, John Wm. Fyot	338	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
20	Brig An-mous, John Walker	329	Nash Wilson & Co.	Falmouth.
24	Barque Melody, John Hooper	252	Hughes Brothers	Plymouth.
July 7	Brig Camilla, Daniel Rennell	185	Hughes, Brothers	Falmouth.
7	Brig James Orr, William Martin	181	Macdonald, Dale & Co.	London.
14	Brig Bride, John Clark	186	Charles T. Getting	Cape of Good Hope
18	Barque New Pink, John Poyntz	219	Charles Tyleur & Co.	London.
American				
April 23	Schooner Enterprise, C. Nicholson	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
May 31	Barque Peru, Samuel Carr	271	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
31	Ship Camilla, George H. Kempton	233	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Marselles.
June 9	Ship Brutus, Joseph Adams	170	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	New York.
21	Brig Francis P. Beck, James Sprague	247	Freyer, Brothers	New York.
July 17	Barque Rosabella, George E. Bailey	235	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salem.
French				
June 24	Brig Finette, Pierre Hilaire Gautier	352	Bartholomew Herand	Cette.
July 17	Brig Eugene Jenny, Guerin	130	Joseph Bazan	Havre de Grace
23	Ship Paquebot des Olers du Sud, F. Guineau	158	Joseph Bazan	Cette.
24	Barque Napoleon, Nicole Rabardy	313	Chmpeurouge & Co.	Havre de Grace.
		227	Toms Koussou	
Sardinian.				
May 13	Polacre Carolina, Roque Piaggio	206	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
23	Brig Ana Teresa, Antonio Fucini	182	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Bahia.
June 14	Schooner Thalia, Juan Benito Vassallo	63	Jacinto Caprile	
July 4	Polacre Venecia, Pablo Purodo	147	John Jacob Kieck & Co.	
5	Polacre Precosore, Gerolamo Curo	177	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
16	Bergantine Agaa, Juan B. Dalorso	121	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Brazil.
17	Brig Caprichoso, Jacome Capello	155	Jacinto Caprile	
Spanish.				
May 18	Brig Emprendedor, Antonio Siches	263	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Havana.
June 18	Brig Salvador, Juan Bautista Risch	148	Felipe Santolosa	Havana.
July 7	Polacre Juana, Narciso Marcia	173	Lavallol & Sons	Havana.
7	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia	152	Zouman & Treserra	Malaga.
13	Brig Arturo, José Ricoma	208	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	
15	Brig Union, Antonio Roig	168	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	
21	Brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, P. G. Velga	182	Gerónimo S. de la Maza	
Brazilian.				
June 4	Brig. Emprendedor, José P. de Souza	130	Miguel Raggio Nobrega	Brazil.
22	Brig Lucia, Joaquin Ferrerados Santos	176	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
25	Brig Encantador, Juan F. Forandaz	190	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
July 4	Brig Rufina, Francisco G. Coelho	222	Mariano Acevedo Ramos	do.
5	Polac. Virginia, Alvaro Jacques Ninos	152	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
16	Bergantine Bonito Porto, A. B. Oliveira	129	Juan Geronimo Martinez	do.
16	Bergantine S. João, Jose A. Almeida	140	Juan Unalberto Garcia	do.
16	Brig. San José de los Rios, J. Comilla	132	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
16	Brig. Domingo, A. J. A. de Culin	165	Juan Geronimo Martinez	do.
21	Brig. Beatrice, Manuel da Silva Santos	232	Mariano Acevedo Ramos	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, Osego Nielsen	198	Thode & Co.	
July 7	Brig Ertuna, Milton Olsen	161	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
11	Brig Ernest, Peter Knudsen	206	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
14	Schooner Emma, A. P. Amundsen	137	Freyer, Brothers	Havana.
16	Brig Thornwaldsen, Frederick Stage	332	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Antwerp.
17	Brig Courier, C. F. Thomsen	120	Charles R. Horne	Havana.
31	Brig Margarina		Thode & Co.	
Hamburgh.				
July 16	Brq. Laura & Louisa, C. H. F. Marek	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, Martincourt	208	Thode & Co.	Havre de Grace.
Swedish.				
June 19	Berg. Experiment, F. Rottenroca	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
23	Brig Minna, Charles L. Landgren	140	Charles R. Horne	Falmouth.
Bremen.				
July 5	Bergantine Delphin, Daniel D. Spill	130	Deufjen and Hughes	Bremen.
6	Barque Maria Alberta, J. Haasloof	200	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Bremen.
12	Bergantine Orient, D. Stege	150	John Jacob Kieck & Co.	Hamburg.
Belgian.				
July 18	Brig Windhond, E. Langhete	204	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
Hanovrian.				
July 17	Brigantine Heinrich, Johann Haesloof	126	Jacob Paravicini	Hamburg.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

- BRITISH**—Goggin Steam sloop, Captain Charles Hotham
Steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hays
Brig Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Reginald Thomas John Levinge, Commandr.
Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.
Brig Acorn, 16 guns, Captain John Ediot Bingham.
Brig Philomel, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan.
Corvette Expeditive, 18 guns, Captain Blane.
FRENCH—Brig Desaix, 20 guns, Captain Ureogine Page.
Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larru.
Schooner Esprit, Lieut. Morier.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Europe, 20 guns, Captain Lamar.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AIRES.

The British brig which arrived on the 25th ult. was the Ann, from Ensenada, same morning.

July 26.—Wind N.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Tentador, Antonio Pesoa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Geronimo Martinez, with 150 dry ox hides, 2,650 quintals jerked beef.

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

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

Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Santiago Pertiga, for the Buseo, despatched by Juan Pablo Gestal, with merchandise and passengers.

July 27.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s brig Philomet, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, from Montevideo 25th inst.

Sailed, British brig Ann, John Sutley, for the Mauritius, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 70 mules, 70 bales hay, 30 bags bran.

British brigantine Marcha Jane, Edward Poms, for Falmouth, for orders, despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 5,000 salted ox hides, 14,000 bones, 503 pipes with 1,900 arrobas tallow.

H. B. M.'s steam-frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, for Montevideo.

Passenger—The Lady of William Gore Ouseley, Esq., H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic.

H. B. M.'s brig Philomet, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, for Montevideo.

July 28.—Wind S.—rain.

Arrived, French hired schooner of war Carolina, Berthomieu, from Montevideo, 25th inst.

Sailed, British brig James Duncan, Daniel England, for the Buseo, to load for London, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., in ballast.

July 29.—Wind E.—rain and thick fog.

Arrived, Sardinian ketch Fortunato, 36 tons, Angel Biso, from the Buseo, 27th inst., to Jacinto Caprile, with produce and passengers.

National packet schooner Rosa, Andres Priario, from the Buseo 25th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with produce and passengers.

July 30.—Wind W.—rain—lazy.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s steam-frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, from Montevideo 29th inst.

Sailed, Norwegian brigantine Elise, Christian Oppgaard, for Hamburg, despatched by John Jacob Klick & Co., with 6,691 dry ox and cow hides, 209 salted do., 1 bale with 5 doz. goat skins.

French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeros, for Montevideo.

July 31.—Wind S.W.

Arrived, Danish brig Margelitha, Johana H. Jorjan, 153 tons, from Hamburg 20th May, Island Sal 2nd June, with salt, to Thuda & Co.

H. B. M.'s brig Philomet, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, from the northward.

Sailed, French hired schooner of war Carolina, Berthomieu, for Montevideo.

August 1.—Wind W.N.W.

Arrived, French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeros, from Montevideo 31st ult.

H. B. M.'s hired schooner Iberia, from Montevideo 30th ult.

Sailed, American barque Peru, Samuel Gore, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Cowland & Co., cargo next week.

Spanish barque Union Compostelana, Pedro Ferrero, for Carril (Galicia) despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 13,303 dry ox and cow hides.

Passengers—7.

H. B. M.'s brig Philomet, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, for Colonia.

H. B. M.'s brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for England.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Pedro Agustín Frozone, for the Buseo, despatched by Antonio Lopez, with merchandise and passengers.

American ship Brutus, Joseph Adams, for New York, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 10,640 dry ox and cow hides, 1,200 salted do., 215 bales with 7542 arrobas wool, 61 do. with 1300 dozen sheep skins, 11 do. with 8865 lbs. ostrich

feathers 9 do. with 457 dozen goat skins, 8 do. with 1534 dozen nutria skins, 33,500 ox horns, 20,000 shin bones, 4 boxes dried peaches, and return goods 16 boxes.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT HAMBURG.

May 10, Danish barque Sara & Johanna, Wittusen; hence 11th March.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

June 25, Brazilian brig Hannibal, from the Buseo 15th June, with produce.

" 28, Sardinian schooner Aguilá, Sarsano, hence 5th June.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

June 23, H. B. M.'s packet Express, for Falmouth, with the mail hence 26th May per Dolphin.

(Continued from third page.)

montable, yet very natural. If successful, Brazil will of course hurt itself most; but it will injure us also; and the provocative to the injury of both is our obstinate refusal to extend to Brazil that commercial reciprocity we are sighing to exchange with France and with Germany.

Our slave policy is the excuse we make for our obstinacy in declining to do what we admit to be commercially right. But our slave policy has failed; for twenty years we have refused to admit Brazilian produce; yet has our refusal had no effect in repressing the slave trade, or mitigating the severity of slavery in Brazil. Experience of past failure alone, then, ought to suggest the adoption of another line of policy towards that country for the future. If restriction have failed, let us try what admission will effect. If the non-consumption of Brazilian sugar have not benefited Brazilian slaves or diminished the Brazilian slave trade, let us see whether its consumption may not give us such influence over the public mind of Brazil as will enable us to rouse it to the enormity and to the danger of either. This is the rational and proper course to be adopted under such circumstances. But to stand quietly with our hands folded, telling Brazil we will do nothing until it shall have abolished slavery, is of all courses the most irrational. Yet this is what we are doing. We are asking Brazil to do what France has not yet been bold enough to attempt—what Brazil sees less more than has ruined our own tropical possessions—what it therefore believes would be even more disastrous to its mercantile prosperity—in truth, we are asking Brazil to suspend the production of sugar in its territories that we may conscientiously import its sugar. In other words, we offer to take Brazilian sugar under circumstances that would leave Brazil none to send us. To emancipate at present the slaves of Brazil would be to destroy labour in that empire, to ruin its sugar cultivation, to convert it into another Hayti. A long course of religious instruction and of civilizing influences had to a great extent prepared the slaves in our colonies for freedom; for twenty years previous to emancipation the slave trade with them had been abolished; consequently, they were mostly natives of, not importations into, the British possessions. But in Brazil slaves have neither religious instruction nor civilizing influences; they are generally of African birth; and their numbers in comparison to the extent of the soil of the empire are few; so that there is no parity of circumstances between Brazil now, and the West Indies in 1833. Yet we ask Brazil to follow our example, and hold out assurances that when it is ruined by doing so we will take its produce. The proposition is nothing short of mockery.

Advertisements.

Union Library.

THE Committee have much pleasure in informing the Shareholders and the Public that they have recently received a catalogue of new and useful works, and that they have made arrangements for the regular quarterly supply of all new publications from the United States.

Terms for Shareholders: 30s per quarter.
Do. " Subscribers: 25
Price of Shareholders Ticket: 50
Catalogues may be obtained at the Library, No. 56, Calle de la Piedad.
The following works are for Sale, being quite new—
Stephen's *Costs of America* (Nathan)
Incidents of Travels in Egypt, Arabia, Petra, and the Holy Land
Do. do. Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland.
Banco Ayres, 30th July, 1843.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER OFFICE,

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GENERAL NEWSPAPER and Advertising Agents, for- ward 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 & COATES, 15, 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, 5s. 6d. | per dozen in short
2. Ditto, ditto, single, 4s. 6d. | or long bottles,
3. Ditto, ditto, 3s. 6d. in long green bottles, in cases, from 25 to 50 dozen, packages included.

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 silver plate, plated goods, and German silver,

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

THIS preparation instantly re-silverers 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 cleansing silver and German silver, as it possesses highly cleansing properties without containing mercury or any substance injurious to the article on which it is 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 to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent chemists and silversmiths. Sold at No. 55, Calle Piedada.

PRICES CURRENT.

	£	§	
Doublons, Spanish	250	4	260 each
Do. Patriot	245	4	260 do.
Plata, macquina	12	4	12 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	151	4	161 each.
Do. Patriot & Patagones	153	4	151 do.
Six per cent. Stock	78	4	78 do. per cent.
Exchange on England	31	4	31
Do. France	33	4	33 cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	15	4	15 cent. pr. premium
Do. Montevideo	14	4	14 do.
Do. United States	15	4	15 per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engd. & Gerany	53	4	58 per pesada.
Do. do. France	45	4	48 do.
Do. North America	41	4	41 do.
Do. Spain	45	4	45 do.
Do. salted	40	4	46 do.
Do. Horse	20	4	22 do. each
Calf skins	45	4	47 per pesada
Sheep skins, common	25	4	25 per dozen
Do. fine	36	4	33 do.
Deer skins	10	4	11 do.
Goat skins	26	4	30 do.
Nursu skins	5	4	5 dol. per lb.
Chinchilli skins	70	4	80 dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	33	4	40 dol. per arroba.
Do. mixed	45	4	46 do.
Do. long	100	4	110 do.
Wool, common, washed	22	4	28 do.
Do. picked	35	4	40 do.
Do. shorn from skins	35	4	40 do.
Do. mottled, dirty	20	4	20 do.
Tallow, pure	16	4	20 do.
Do. raw	10	4	11 do.
Do. with grease	16	4	17 do.
Jerked beef	25	4	28 per quintal.
Horus, mixed	100	4	150 per thousand.
Do. Ox	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	4	8 do.
Salt, on board	15	4	16 per kazen.
Discount	14	4	21 pr. ct. pr. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 265 dollars
The lowest price 240 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 31 pence. The lowest ditto 31 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.