

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 990.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1845.

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BUENOS AYRES.



The scenes which at present are being enacted in the Rio de la Plata are of such a disgraceful nature, that it is impossible for us to describe them without a deep blush for what we have ever been accustomed so fondly to pride ourselves in—the glory of Old England. And, indeed, how can it be otherwise, since we are doomed to see the agents of our country go hand in hand with those of France in the perpetration of deeds of the most perfidious cowardice, enormous atrocity and revolting infamy! If such be the fruits of that “cordial understanding” which politicians at home, on both sides of the channel, have taken such great delight in crying up, accursed, say we, be the policy upon which it is based; for its consequences cannot be but disastrous to the peace and social interests of the whole world.

We mentioned in our last that the Ministers of England and France, in consequence of the refusal of the Argentine Government to yield to certain preposterous demands, had asked for their passports and embarked for Montevideo. We then omitted to state the rumour which was current, that, during the pendency of the negotiations, those Ministers had ordered the Argentine squadron off Montevideo to be placed under restraint; for we could not conceive such had faith possible in the representatives of two great nations, who had been so loud in their protestations of “peace and friendship.” The fact, however, was but too true; and was accompanied by circumstances of the most arbitrary injustice and outrage. The Captains of the British ship *Curagoa* and French frigate *Africaine* went on board the several vessels of the Argentine squadron, and, invoking instructions from their respective Ministers, intimated to the French and English volunteers, that they must cease to serve under the Argentine flag; the Captain of the *Africaine* stating to his countrymen, that, if in the event of a war between the combined powers and the Argentine Republic, they should be taken prisoners, they would be shot. After this announcement he took French leave, and was followed by the Captain of the *Curagoa*, the latter, however, observing the rules of urbanity.* Scandalous as was this proceeding, it is nothing in comparison with those which immediately ensued. It is understood that the Argentine Government, as soon as it learnt the humiliating position in which its squadron was placed, sent orders to Admiral Brown to withdraw. His departure, however, was opposed by the English and French naval forces; but it was intimated that on the return of the steamers which were expected from Buenos Ayres every impediment would be removed. The *Pirebrand* and *Fulton* finally arrived on the 2nd inst., shortly after which Admiral Brown signalled his vessels to heave short their anchors, and after sufficient time had elapsed to allow the combined fleets to manifest their intention, without any objection having been intimated, he ordered the squadron to get under way, which was immediately done by the *General San Martin*, the *Veinte Cinco de Mayo*, and the *Nueva de Julio*; the *General Echague* and the *Maypa* being rather tardy in the operation, from accident or restraint. As soon as this movement was perceived by the combined fleets, vessels were detached in pursuit, and several shot were fired at those of the Argentine squadron under way, one of which going through the stern of Admiral Brown's flag ship, he struck his colours, as did likewise the *Veinte Cinco* and the *Ninth of July*; and possession was immediately taken of them by the allies. This was the inglorious deed consummated; but as it did not appear infamous enough to

its authors, a commission of Montevideo Riveristas was sent on board to tamper with the captured crews. To the honor of the latter, however, be it said, that with the exception of the greater part of the English and French volunteers, they remained faithful to their flag, spurning all the brilliant offers made to them for the purpose of shaking their allegiance. Admiral Brown, his officers, seamen and marines were then distributed between the two steamers, for the purpose of being sent to Buenos Ayres; but, before they were allowed to depart the Admiral and such of his officers as were natives of the United Kingdom were obliged to sign a pledge that they would not serve again during the contest. The steamers arrived here on the 6th, and as soon as the nature of their errand was ascertained, the expression of the deepest indignation could be read in the face of every honourable foreigner as well as of the natives in general. Still it was repressed; and English officers and seamen walked about as unconcernedly as if nothing had happened; and the whole French legation were as gay as ever the same evening at a tertulia at H. E.'s house. In what other country in the world would such forbearance be manifested—or such confidence placed in the ruling power!... Admiral Brown, who came up in the *Fulton*, did not disembark till the 7th. He came on shore in a French boat, the French corvette *Copette* saluting him with 15 guns on his leaving the *Fulton*. What cruel irony! The gallant veteran was received on his landing with loud cheers by a considerable crowd which had collected in spite of a pouring rain. His carriage was in waiting, to which he was conducted by the Captain of the Port, and in which he immediately proceeded to his Quinta.

It will be curious to learn in what manner the glorious intelligence will be received at home. Will not Admirals Lainé and Ingfield be advanced to the peerage, and their officers promoted, for the achievement! It may not be too much to expect to hear of the firing of the Park and Tower guns and of illuminations taking place in all parts of the empire, as well as of the thanks of both houses of Parliament being voted to the victors. For it is no trifling matter—a whole squadron has been captured, and their officers, if not their crews, sent on shore on their parole of honor, as Nelson did the vanquished French after the battle of the Nile.... O Heavens, how times have changed! Would that we had not lived to see this day of degradation!

But the record of infamy is not finished. On the 3rd inst. the Sardinian packet *Eufracia*, which sailed from this port on the 1st for the Buceo, arrived off Montevideo, where she fell in with H. B. M.'s brig *Racer*, which had also left this on the same day with the July mail. The *Racer* having been signalized by the British Admiral made sail upon the *Eufracia* and fired two guns to bring her to. The packet obeyed at the second shot, and an English officer immediately came on board and ordered the Captain to go alongside the Admiral. Shortly after the Captain of the *Racer* in person came on board, and demanded all the correspondence, which being delivered, 17 letters, the greater part addressed to President Oribe, were subtracted, for which a receipt was given by Lieut. Hamilton, stating that they were to be inspected by Admiral Ingfield, who, no doubt, is furnished with full powers by Sir James Graham for this purpose, though we were not aware before that the Right Hon. Baronet's authority extended beyond the United Kingdom. The *Eufracia* was then ordered to anchor under the stern of the Admiral, where she remained till 5 p.m., when the Captain of the *Racer* returned, and stated that she could not proceed to the Buceo, but might return to Buenos Ayres, or go into Montevideo, if she pleased. Thus it would seem—that without any previous declaration of war, or intimation of blockade, the port of the Buceo is closed to neutral commerce. It is true, Sardinia is an insignificant naval power and there is no great risk run in insulting its flag; but,

would the gallant Admiral have done the same with a vessel bearing the colours of the U.S.? We doubt it very much.

Now, what is to be the effect of this overbearing outrage and disregard for the rights of independent nations? It can be no other than to marshal all the States of America in hostile array against the two European powers which would seem to wish to constitute an oligarchy of nations as repugnant to reason and justice as an oligarchy of individuals. That such a result is not unlikely to be produced, may, we think, be inferred from the following article of the *New York Sun* of the 30th May:—

“The interference of European Monarchies in the partizan conflicts of this hemisphere, has aroused the people of the South American Republics to the importance of union and harmony among the great American Republican family of Nations. The subject claimed our attention several months ago, when we received intelligence of the union of France, England, and the Brazil, for the dismemberment of the Argentine Republic in South America. In justice to ourselves, we must resist every attempt of European Monarchies to dictate to the feeble Republics of the South, and we are not without hope of a friendly alliance among all the American Republics for mutual protection and encouragement. The Argentine News (published at Buenos Ayres) of 8th March, alluding to the union of Brazil with France and England, expresses the belief that the exposure of the perfidious part played by the Brazilian Cabinet in this new agitation of the intervention question, will create a deep sensation in Brazil.

“The News (British Packet) goes on to say:—“The Republican party cannot view it but in the light of an infamous project for the debasement of America; whilst the monarchists must regard it as one most fatally calculated to sap the foundations of the throne; and honest men of every shade of opinion will concur in stigmatising it as one of the foulest acts of political profligacy, compromising in the most serious manner the character of the Brazilian nation. We confidently anticipate therefore, such a manifestation of public feeling as will eventually oust from office men who have so basely betrayed their sovereign and their country.” The Argentine Government, after having exhibited such admirable forbearance under the most irritating provocations, and withal preserving unimpaired the dignity of the Confederation, is happily enabled, without in the least detracting therefrom, to await the result of an appeal to the honour and justice of the Brazilian people. But forbearance carried beyond its due limits, degenerates into pusillanimity; and we would be the last to counsel such a false step on the part of the Government of this country. Still we would not be the first to advocate those extreme measures, to which nations are wont to have recourse for the redress of their grievances; and the less so when a more temperate course would in the end prove equally efficient. We would merely confine ourselves to recall an act passed by the American Congress in 1809, leaving it to those who are called upon to decide, to judge of its applicability and expediency under the circumstances.”

“The Editor then gives the non-intercourse law of Congress, passed to counteract the Berlin and Milan Decrees and the orders in Council. The hope of avoiding war with England prompted the passage of that law. But all was in vain. We had to go to war with the arrogant aggressor a few years ago.

“We shall be happy to find the Argentine Republic capable of maintaining its integrity and territorial rights against the formidable alliance of monarchies now threatening its dissolution. Our sympathies are with her; for we see a deep laid scheme in the movements of her enemies. That scheme is neither more nor less than a string of French colonies from Patagonia to Pernambuco, and a chain of English colonies from the latter part to Yucatan.”

Yes, the *Sun* may rest assured that the Argentine Confederation will not flinch in the assertion of her national rights, for never were her citizens more united, not even in the war of independence. The determination to resist foreign dictation is general, from the conviction both of the justness of the cause, and of the idleness of all attempts by naval force to subdue a country which possesses within itself such abundant resources. As regards England, we apprehend that she will find out, perhaps when it is too late, that in this inglorious interference she has been damning her own character and ruining her own interests, merely to promote the designs of a grasping rival.

* We have not been deceived in our anticipations. The traitor Ministry of Ernesto Farina, France has been ousted—and Brazil, receding at the demon of intervention which her government had conjured up, appears to have entrenched herself in absolute neutrality, which if she again abandons, it is to be hoped that it will be to place herself by the side of the sister States of the American confederation, for the purpose of repelling unjust encroachments on the rights of all.

* We allude here especially to what took place on board the *Maypa*, for, after writing the above, we hear that the attacks and the scenes were different on board the several vessels.

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.

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. HANBY'S Boarding House or to Daniel Gotland & 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 Arulleria.

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 Arulleria.

Small Pox.

FROM the subjoined notice 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 15, 1845.

I have the honor to address you, considering 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 treat you to forward me a portion of the best vaccine matter, in order that I may make use of this important preservative, 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, 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. M. Minister for this and other purposes connected with this unexampled atrocity, and also of the private subscriptions towards the same object of His Excellency the Governor and family, 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.

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.....\$15 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 Central America Yucatan.
Incidents of Travels in Egypt, Arabia, Petros, and the Holy Land.
Do. do. do. Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland.
Buenos Ayres 30th July, 1845.

From the "New York Herald," of June 3.

The news from Texas is exceedingly interesting. President Jones, panic-struck, it would seem, at the result of his own conduct, is endeavouring to recede from the policy which he has been so quietly pursuing for some time past in reference to Mexico, and in conjunction with the agents of France and England. He has issued, it will be perceived, a proclamation authorizing an election of deputies to a Convention, to be held on the 4th of July next, to which is to be submitted the proposition of annexation. This movement adds fresh interest to the Texas question, which now seems more than ever complicated and involved. Before this Convention can meet, the whole case may be far beyond the control, to any extent whatever, of the people of Texas.

The great question now appears to be—"Who is the dupe?" President Jones may be as much the subject of deception as the government of this country. It is not highly probable that a secret arrangement has been entered into by England, France, and Mexico for the purpose of accomplishing, at all hazards the designs of the latter power with regard to Texas? We must either admit this supposition, or else believe that Mr. Elliott and M. Saligny have been acting on their own hook, and without express instructions from their respective governments. That certainly is not very probable. It is hardly to be supposed that these gentlemen have taken up this diligent, subtle, and formidable course of opposition to the annexation of Texas *con amore*. Mr. Elliott is not exactly the man to engage in such a quixotic enterprise as that. We all know what a powerful instrumentality he had in bringing affairs to a crisis in China. He negotiated and negotiated till he negotiated China into the war in which she fell so readily a prey to Great Britain, and his negotiations on this Continent may have a similar termination. Who can doubt that he is now acting under the explicit directions of the Government at home? And have not his movement been sufficiently significant of the designs and purposes of that Government! The last intelligence from the other side of the Atlantic brings us also striking confirmation of the opinion that France is bound up with England in this movement against the progress of this Republic. The declarations of a portion of the French press leave us little room to doubt on that score, even if the actual movements of the Government by their agent, and the naval force at present in the Gulf had not settled that in a manner tolerably satisfactory.

The entire aspect of the case—the declarations and policy of Mexico—the movements of Mr. Elliott—the presence of the English and French squadrons in the Gulf of Mexico—the augmentation of the British forces in the Canadas and West Indies—the last movement of President Jones,—this latest intelligence from Europe—all strengthen and confirm, as far as possible in the present stage of the affair, our opinion as to the existence of explicit and understood terms of concerned action on the part of England, France, and Mexico. Mexico would not, of course, enter into any such arrangement without a guarantee; and what would a guarantee be worth, unless sustained by force! Texas annexation is, it cannot be denied, in a much more perilous condition than ever. Her very nationality may be destroyed. By the intervention of England and France—an intervention leading to results of an importance and magnitude, in connection with the peace of the world, which it is now impossible to estimate—Texas may be restored to Mexico, and all the Americans driven out of it. Alas! alas! that the madness and folly of faction rejected the golden opportunity of settling this question for ever in a manner, peace and honourable to this country, and subservient to the interests of republicanism on this country.

Our government ought to be prepared for any contingency that may occur. It is impossible to tell when an explosion may take place. We see that a strong body of United States troops have been stationed on the eastern frontier of Texas. This affords some evidence that the administration are awake on this subject. For their own sake, and for the sake of the country, we trust that they have taken a more comprehensive and accurate view of this business than their "organ." The Union has displayed a sad degree of ignorance, obstinacy and blindness in this matter. One day Texas annexation is certain—the next is doubtful—now President Jones is lauded to the skies—now he is abused and chastised. Really, it is not a little humiliating to see, that the organ of the government knows just nothing at all of the progress of events, in connection with this all-important question. For heaven's sake, let the government keep its eyes open, and act with that degree of judgment and vigor, which the present crisis so loudly demands.

From the "New York Evening Express," of May 31.

On Monday next a Court Martial will convene here to try Captain Voorhees, of the U. S. Navy, for his late attack on the squadron of Buenos Ayres. Of course it will be unfair to forestal public opinion, or to give a bias, by any remarks of the press. But it may not be improper to say that thus far, those who have the means of knowing here, are not aware of any defence that can justify our nation in the conduct of that officer. If, on the trial, he can show good cause for his conduct, he will happily disappoint present expectation.

From the "New-York Weekly Herald," of May 24.

Important Naval Court Martial.—We perceive that Capt. Voorhees, is to have his trial on the 2nd proximo, for the seizure of the Buenos Ayrean squadron in October last. The *Washington Union* of the 16th instant, has the following paragraph relative to it:—

"A general naval court martial has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to convene in this city on the 2nd of June next. The court, we learn, has been ordered principally for the trial of Capt. Philip F. Voorhees, on charges growing out of his proceedings while in command of the frigate Congress, in the river Plate, during the months of September and October of the past year. The court is composed of the following officers:—Captain Charles Stewart, president; Capt. Charles G. Ridgely, member; Capt. John Downs, do.; Capt. Stephen Cassin, do.; Capt. Lawrence Kearney, do.; Capt. David Geisinger, do.; Capt. Charles S. McCauley, do.; Capt. John H. Anlick, do.; Capt. French Forrest, do.; and Benjamin F. Hallet, Esq., of Boston, Judge Advocate."

This will be an important trial, particularly as the Buenos Ayreans have demanded satisfaction of our government.

U. S. Ship Congress,
Norfolk, 22nd March, 1845.

Sir,—Since my arrival in the United States, I have been informed that the libellous statement in the Government paper of Buenos Ayres, relative to the death of the late Commander Newman, of the Bainbridge, as caused by myself, has been republished by a number of journals in this country,—and in order that the Department and the public may not be deceived in this matter, I have to state that the said libellous statement is unequivocally untrue in all its bearings. That the most friendly relations and the most uninterrupted harmony always subsisted between Commander Newman and myself. He came to me in great agony of feeling in consequence of having been fired into, *unprovokedly*, by one of the cruisers belonging to the squadron of Buenos Ayres, and I endeavoured to soothe him to the utmost. On the morning preceding the evening of his death, I also wrote him a soothing note, which I presume may now be in possession of his widow.

The death of the late Commander Newman was certainly brought about by his having been fired into by a cruiser of Buenos Ayres; and it is my humble opinion that he would now be on the land with the living but for that outrage.

I have the honor to request, sir, that the foregoing may be made public through the Department, in order that this libellous scandal upon the Service may be as widely contradicted as may be deemed proper and necessary.

Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. F. VOORHEES,
Captain U. S. Navy.

Captain Voorhees is guilty of an unbecoming perversion of truth, when he says that the statement relative to the death of the late unfortunate Commander Newman, of the Bainbridge, as having been caused by him, was made by the Government paper of Buenos Ayres. That accusation, founded upon the authority of persons well-acquainted with the whole disgraceful transaction, was originally preferred by the *British Packet*, which is as independent of the Argentine Government as Capt. Voorhees himself. So far from there being anything "libellous" in the statement, we are satisfied that if he were put upon his trial on this specific charge, it would be fully brought home to him. Let him court inquiry when Commodore Turner returns to the U.S., and the officers and crew of the Bainbridge are present.

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.....	234	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	Antwerp.
22	Barque Rose, Nohi Balos.....	234	John Best & Brothers.....	Falmouth.
25	Brig Maid of Athens, Haron Leing.....	205	Stanley, Black & Co.....	Liverpool.
June 6	Brig Cybele, John Tackett.....	302	John Best & Brothers.....	Liverpool.
9	Barque Winscales, John Marienburg.....	320	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Falmouth.
16	Brig Bella Portena, John Wm. Pyott.....	238	Nash, Wilson & Co.....	Plymouth.
20	Brig Anemone, John Walker.....	199	Hughes, Brothers.....	Falmouth.
24	Brig Melody, John Hooper.....	252	Maddonald, Dale & Co.....	London.
July 7	Brig Camilla, Daniel Kennell.....	148	Charles T. Getting.....	Cape of Good Hope.
7	Brig James Orr, William Martin.....	181	Charles Tayleur & Co.....	London.
14	Brig Bride, John Clark.....	186	Henry & George Dowse.....	London.
18	Barque New Pink, John Poyntz.....	219		
Aug. 4	Barque Summit Baker, F. Langlois.....	209		
American				
May 31	Ship Camilla, George H. Kempton.....	233	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Marseilles.
June 21	Brig Francis P. Beck, James Sprague.....	247	Freyer, Brothers.....	New York.
17	Barque Rosabella, George E. Bailey.....	235	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	New York.
Aug. 3	Barque Chancellor, A. Beauvais.....	277	Francis Donnick.....	Boston.
3	Barque Wimpiac, John Mitchell.....	340	Samuel B. Hale.....	Boston.
3	Schooner Sarah Ann, P. Stevenson.....	60	Jacob Paravicini.....	
4	Brig Falconer, Charles W. Dennison.....	252	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	
5	Barq. Margaret Hugg, William Litton.....	327	Jacob Paravicini.....	
French				
June 24	Brig Finette, Pierre Hilaire Gautier.....	252	Bartholomew Herand.....	Cette.
21	Barque Soerates, Fatome.....	130	Joseph Bazain.....	Havre de Grace.
July 17	Brig Eugenie Jenny, Guerin.....	158	Joseph Bazain.....	Cette.
23	Ship Paquetot des Mers du Sud, F. Coineau.....	313	Chapeaurouge & Co.....	Havre de Grace.
24	Barque Napoleon, Nicole Kabardy.....	227	Tomas Rousse.....	
Aug. 3	Barque Henri & Louise, J. P. Gautier.....	152	Bartholomew Herand.....	
7	Barque.....			
Sardinian.				
May 13	Polacra Carolina, Roque Piaggio.....	206	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.....	Genoa.
June 14	Schooner Thalia, Juan Bautista Vassallo.....	63	Jacinto Caprile.....	
July 4	Polacra Venecoda, Pablo Parodi.....	147	John Jacob Klick & Co.....	Genoa.
5	Polacra Precosora, Geronimo Cuno.....	177	Jacinto Caprile.....	Genoa.
16	Brigantine Agata, Juan B. Dalorso.....	121	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.....	Brazil.
17	Brig Capriciosa, Jacomo Capello.....	121	Jacinto Caprile.....	Brazil.
Aug. 5	Schooner Paz, Sebastian Dalorso.....	121	Carlos Maria Huergo.....	Brazil.
6	Schooner Atraveida, G. Sacono.....	121	Lezica & Co.....	Brazil.
Spanish.				
May 18	Brig Emprendedor, Antonio Siches.....	203	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.....	Havana.
June 18	Brig Salvador, Juan Bautista Risch.....	148	Felipe Senillosa.....	Havana.
July 7	Polacra Juanita, Narciso Marcia.....	179	Llavallo & Sons.....	Havana.
7	Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia.....	155	Zumaran & Tresera.....	Malaga.
13	Brig Arturo, José Ricoma.....	206	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.....	Havana.
15	Brig Unica, Antonio Rog.....	108	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.....	
24	Brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, F. G. Veiga.....	185	Geronimo S. de la Maza.....	
Aug. 4	Brig Fortuna, Silvestre Sensat.....	232	Llavallo & Sons.....	
7	Brig Esperanza, Pedro Guardiola.....	180	Llavallo & Sons.....	
Brazilian.				
June 4	Brig. Emprendedor, José P. de Souza.....	130	Miguel Raggio Nobrega.....	Brazil.
22	Brig Leica, Joaquin Ferreyrados Santos.....	170	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.....	do.
23	Brig Encantador, Juan F. Fernandez.....	190	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.....	do.
July 4	Brig Rufina, Procopio G. Condreiro.....	223	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	do.
5	Polacra Virginia, Atano Jacques Nicog.....	123	Juan Balboa Soriano.....	do.
16	Brigantine Fronto Porta, A. B. Oliveira.....	140	Juan Geronimo Martinez.....	do.
16	Brigantine S Julio, José A. Almeida.....	140	Juan Gualberto Garcia.....	do.
16	Rgn. San José de los Placeres, J. Cunha.....	132	Juan Balboa Soriano.....	do.
16	Brig Oceano, A. J. A. de Cunha.....	165	Juan Geronimo Martinez.....	do.
21	Brig Bolsoniro, Manuel da Silva Santos.....	232	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	do.
Aug. 5	Brig Tres Guimaraens, A. G. Viana.....	172	José Marques de Sousa.....	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen.....	198	Thode & Co.....	
July 7	Brig Fortuna, Morton Olsen.....	164	Charles R. Horne.....	Antwerp.
11	Brig Ernest, Peter Knudsen.....	209	Thode & Co.....	Antwerp.
14	Schooner Ellina, A. F. Assumden.....	127	Freyer, Brothers.....	Havana.
16	Brig Thorwaldsen, Frederick Stago.....	232	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.....	Antwerp.
17	Brig Courier, C. F. Thomsen.....	120	Charles R. Horne.....	Havana.
31	Brig Margaretha, Johann H. Jorjan.....	153	Thode & Co.....	Hamburg.
Aug. 4	Barq. Sara & Johanna, J.W. Witusen.....	186	Thode & Co.....	Antwerp.
6	Brig Melita, B. Moller.....	120	Egg, Krutish & Co.....	
Hamburg.				
July 16	Brq. Laura & Louisa, C. H. F. Marcks.....	300	Thode & Co.....	Altona.
Aug. 4	Barque Antoinette, Henry Bahr.....	178	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Hamburg.
6	Brigantine Express, J. D. Cohrs.....	110	Lewis Winter.....	
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.				
Aug. 3	Barque Herzog Bogislaw, J. F. Jaeger.....	250	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Havana.
Swedish.				
June 19	Brig. Experiment, F. Reutererona.....	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Hamburg.
23	Brig Minona, Charles L. Lundgren.....	140	Charles R. Horne.....	Falmouth.
Aug. 3	Brigantine Orion, Nicolas Larsson.....	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.....	Cette.
Bremen.				
July 5	Brigantine Delphin, Daniel D. Spille.....	130	Doctien and Hughes.....	Bremen.
6	Barque Maria Albina, J. Haesloop.....	200	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Bremen.
17	Brigantine Orient, D. Siege.....	150	John Jacob Klick & Co.....	Hamburg.
Belgian.				
July 18	Brig Windhond, E. Langheteo.....	204	Charles R. Horne.....	Antwerp.
Hanoverian.				
July 17	Brigantine Heinrich, Johann Haesloop.....	126	Jacob Paravicini.....	Hamburg.
National.				
Aug. 3	Brig General Belgrano, Juan Guerrero.....	340	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.....	London.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Gorgon, steam sloop, Captain Charles Hotham; Steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope.
Brig. Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Reginald Thomas John Levinge, Commander.
FRENCH—Corvette Expeditive, 12 guns, Captain Miniac.
Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.
Steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeret.
BRAZILIAN—Brig Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio F. Pereira de Melo.
Corvette Bertioiga, 18 guns, Captain William Parker.
SARDINIAN—Corvette Aguilu, 24 guns, Captain the Baron D'Auvare.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

Cargo of American barque Peru, which sailed on 1st inst., 11,012 dry ox and cow hides, 20 dry horse hides, 24,270 horns, 1091 calf skins, 201 bales with 6000 arrobas wool, 6 do. with 330 dozen deer skins, 17 do. with 12,750 lbs. nutria skins, 12 do. with 350 dozen sheep skins, 16 do. with 450 arrobas sheep skin cuttings, and return cargo 4 bales merchandise.

Sailed, on the night of the 1st, H. B. M's. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, for Montevideo.

Passenger—William Gore Ousely, Esq., H. B. M's. Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic.

French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeret, for Montevideo.
Passenger—The Baron Deffaudis, Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic, from H. M. the King of the French.

August 2.—Wind S.

Arrived, Sardinian corvette Aguilu, 24 guns, Captain the Baron D'Auvare, and a schooner, her tender, both from Montevideo 29th ult.

Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Pereyra de Melo, from Montevideo 29th ult.

Brazilian corvette Bertioiga, 18 guns, Captain William Parker, from Montevideo 29th ult.

August 3.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived, National brig General Belgrano, 350 tons, Juan Guerrero, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., to A. C. Santamaria, Liambi & Cambaceres, in ballast.

Swedish brigantine Orion, 110 tons, Nicolas Larsson, from Parambuco 6th ult., with sugar, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

American barque Chancellor, 277 tons, Andres Beauvais, from New York 4th June, with general cargo, to Francis Dominick.—Passenger 1.

American barque Wimpiac, 340 tons, John Mitchell, from Boston 25th May, with general cargo, to Samuel B. Hale.

American schooner Sarah Ann, 60 tons, Peter Stevenson, from Bahia Blanca 30th ult., with produce, to Jacob Paravicini.

Prussian barque Herzog Bogislaw, 250 tons, John Frederick Jaeger, from Cadiz 5th June, with salt, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

French barque Henri & Louise, 192 tons, Jean Paul Gautier, from Cette 30th May, with wine, &c., to Bartolome Herand.

Sailed, National (late Spanish) barque Joven Mariana, Benito Mercader, for Cadiz, despatched by Manuel Murrieta, with 10,116 dry ox and cow hides.

August 4.—Wind S.S.E.

Arrived, Hamburg barque Antoinette, 178 tons, Henry Bahr, from Hamburg 4th June, with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Supercargo—Mr. George Torquist.
Danish barque Sara & Johanna, 186 tons, John Wildemar Wittusen, from Hamburg 22nd May, St. Ubes, 15th June, with salt, to Thode & Co.

British barque Samuel Baker, 209 tons, Francis Langlois, from London 24th May, with general cargo, to Henry & George Dowse.

Passenger—Mr. George Grant.
Spanish brig Fortuna, 232 tons, Silvestre Sensat, from Malaga 2nd June, with wine, &c., to Llavallo & Sons.

American brig Falconer, 252 tons, Charles W. Dennison, from Portland 20th May, with lumber, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sardinian schooner Carolina, 50 tons, Gaspar Repeto, from Colonia 4th inst., in ballast, and with passengers, to the Captain.

Sardinian packet schooner Eulracia, Pedro Agustin Frogone—She sailed hence on the night of the 1st inst., with cargo and passengers, for the Buseo, but when off Montevideo was forbidden to enter the Buseo by H. B. M's. brig Racer, and consequently put back.

Sailed, American schooner Enterprize, Charles Nicholson, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

Passengers—Messrs. Amory Edwards and Minor Clarkson.

French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Morier, Commander, for Montevideo.

August 5.—Wind E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Paz, 121 tons, Sebastian Dalorso, from Puerto Alegre 6th ult., Rio Grande 25th, Maldonado 3rd inst., with yerba, to Carlos Maria Huergo.

Brazilian brig Tres Guimaraens, 172 tons, Antonio Gonzales Viana, from Parambuco 8th ult., with yerba, &c., to José Marques de Sousa.

American barque Margaret Hugg, 327 tons, William Litton, from Baltimore 24th May, with general cargo, to Jacob Paravicini.

Sardinian schooner Bella Sofia, 64 tons, Juan Bautista Lotero, from the Buseo 4th inst., with produce and passengers, to Riso & Rosa.

Sailed, H. B. M's. brig Acorn, 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham, for Montevideo.

August 6.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, Hamburg brigantine Express, 110 tons, J. D. Cohrs, from Hamburg 4th June, with general cargo, to Lewis Winter.

Sardinian schooner Atraveida, 121 tons, Geronimo Sacono, from Bahia 13th ult., with rum, &c., to Lezica & Co.

H. B. M's. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, from Montevideo 5th inst.

French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeret, from Montevideo 5th inst.

Brazilian lugger Electra, 121 tons, Mariano José de Sousa, from the Buseo 5th inst., with merchandise and passengers, to Carlos Galeano.

Danish brig Melita, 120 tons, B. Moller, from Memel 19th May, with lumber, to Egg, Krutish & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Carolina, Gaspar Repeto, for Colonia, despatched by her Captain in ballast.

British brig Constance, James Chambers, for London, despatched by A. C. Santamaria, Liambi & Cambaceres, with 1500 salted ox and cow hides, 36 tons bones, 16,000 horns, 356 pipes and 60 boxes, with 13,800 arrobas tallow, 20 bales with 600 arrobas hair.

August 7.—Wind N.E.—rain—hazy.

Arrived, French barque Deux Freres Unis, 185 tons, Lemanager, from Havre de Grace and Montevideo, to order, but from her having called at the latter port she was not allowed entry here.

Spanish brig Esperanza, 180 tons, Pedro Guardiola, from Barcelona 5th May, Melaga 30th do, with wine, &c., to Llavallo & Sons.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Euterpe, 20 guns, Captain Lamar, for Montevideo.

French brig of war Ducoedic, 20 guns, Captain Ureogine Page, for Montevideo.

Prussian brig Carl, Martincourt, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Thode & Co., with 2490 salted ox and cow hides, 9160 horns, 208 bales with 6000 arrobas wool, 54 do. with 1500 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 750 lbs. nutria skins, 1 do. with 750 lbs. ostrich feathers.

Passengers.—Baron Adolphus von Winterfeldt, lady, and daughter.

British brig Magnolia, James Johnson, for Antwerp, despatched by Henry and George Dowse, with 12,997 dry ox and cow hides, 2617 salted do., 10,000 horns.

Passengers—Mr. Joseph Ody, Mr. Joseph C. Mohr, lady, the two Misses Arriola's, and female servant.

August 8.—Wind W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, H. B. M's brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Reginald Thomas John Levinge, Commander, for Montevideo.

French corvette Expeditivo, 12 guns, Captain Miniac, for Montevideo.

Sardinian brig Ana Tersetea, Antonio Fisco, for Pernambuco, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with 30 dry ox hides, 2600 quintals jerked beef.

French brig Finette, Pierre Hilaire, Gautier, for Cette, despatched by Bartolomé Herand, with 120 dry ox and cow hides, 1500 salted do., 4 tiger skins, 2 lion do., 6000 horns, 417 bales with 10,800 dozen sheep skins, 11 do, with 330 arrobas wool.

Notice to British Subjects.

A MEMORIAL to the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stating to his Lordship that the Government of this country have on all occasions afforded the most efficient protection to British subjects resident therein, and praying that all forcible intervention in the affairs thereof may cease, is now lying for signature at the following places: Dickson & Co., No. 20, Calle de la Reconquista; Nicholson, Green & Co., No. 594, Calle de Representantes; Thomas Armstrong, No. 27, Calle de la Universidad; John G. Fay, Calle de Cangallo; Alfred Horion, Barraca de Potosi.

To the Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.C.G.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

WE, the undersigned Merchants, Farmers, Artizans, and other British Subjects residing in the city and province of Buenos Ayres in the Argentine Confederation, respectfully beg to approach your Lordship to state—

That from the interruption of diplomatic intercourse expected to take place after the thirty-first day of July next, in consequence of the refusal of the Argentine Government to withdraw its forces from the Banda Oriental, from general report and verbal messages sent to the country districts that such of us as do not consider ourselves secure under the protection of this Government might embark ourselves and families and leave this country on or before the thirty-first of July next, after which period the civil protection hitherto dispensed to us by Her Majesty's Government would cease, as the British Minister Plenipotentiary would embark on that day.

In this position of affairs we have deemed it just and expedient to bring before your Lordship our peculiar case, in the hope that the prayer of our petition will be attended to, and that as British Subjects our residence in this country may be peaceful, and that each may be able to attend with security to his lawful affairs.

It is scarcely necessary for us to state to your Lordship that the circumstances above mentioned have produced the greatest alarm amongst all classes, and that it is utterly impossible for us to leave the country we are in where many of us are engaged in trade with Great Britain, hold large stocks of British goods consigned to us for sale by manufacturers in Great Britain, have heavy outstandings in a paper currency daily depreciating from the political events around us, that others have their entire fortunes here in this city and the country districts, and if we adopt any extreme course, ruin and distress must befall us all.

By the eleventh article of the treaty between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic, it is clearly stipulated, that if any interruption to the friendly intercourse existing between the two countries should occur, we are to be allowed the privilege of remaining and trading therein as hitherto, and we are therefore the more surprised that in a state of profound peace with this Republic we should be expected to leave this country in which the present prospects and well-being of ourselves and families are entirely centred. The views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to these countries we are not aware of, and even if they were known to us, as British Subjects your Lordship will not refuse us the privilege of censuring or approving them, which we have a clear right to do, inasmuch as we have our interests here, and are best capable of judging whether the measures proposed will advance or injure them.

Some of us have resided for a great number of years, and to all of us during the period of our residence in this country the most ample, generous and efficient protection has been afforded, and especially so during the administration of His Excellency Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province, charged with the foreign relations of the Argentine Confederation, and we have no cause of complaint against H. E., his Ministers, the Military or Civil functionaries, nor the Citizens of this Republic.

The privileges we have in commerce, pastoral, or agricultural pursuits, inland navigation, or any other branch of industry we may please to adopt, places us on a better footing than the natives themselves, since we enjoy all their best rights without any of their serious burthens, and we therefore consider it our bounden duty solemnly and formally to remonstrate against any measure calculated to impair the position we at present enjoy.

We have settled here on the faith of a treaty with this republic, which, so far as we are concerned, has fulfilled to us all the stipulations contained therein, and we cannot therefore but regret that any measures should be adopted by order of Her Majesty's Government which may in any degree affect or prejudice the interests of the British residents therein.

Your petitioners cannot but deplore the intervention of Her Majesty's Government in the disputes or political differences of these states, particularly so as such step has apparently been taken without due consideration of the large interests belonging to British Subjects in this country, and the utter impossibility of their being realized for an indefinite period from the depreciation of the currency and consequent suspension of trade, both which arise from the adoption of the measures which we have already cited.

We therefore humbly and respectfully request that all forcible intervention in the affairs of these countries may be put an end to, and that the local political differences of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo be permitted to be settled by the inhabitants themselves, and that the rights of all be duly and lawfully respected.

We disclaim in the most positive manner the impulse of any motive for political meddling in the local affairs of Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, and we trust that your Lordship will cause such measures to be adopted as in your wisdom may seem just and proper for the protection of the interests of your petitioners, who, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 8th inst.

British	13
American	8
French	6
Spanish	9
Sardinian	8
Brazilian	11
Danish	9
Prussian	1
Swedish	3
Bremen	3
Dutch	1
Hanoverian	1
Belgian	1
Portuguese	1
Hamburg	3

The Weather this week has been seasonable.

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

Saturday	50
Sunday	48
Monday	48
Tuesday	50
Wednesday	51
Thursday	52
Friday	50

The Sardinian Corvette Aguilá saluted the town on 2nd inst. with 21 guns, which was returned by the battery with a like number.

MARRIED.

On Monday, 4th inst., in the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Barton Lodge, the Rev. AUGUST LUDWIG SIEGEL, Pastor of the German Evangelical Congregation in this city, to Miss ANNA SCHRADER, of Gerheim, in Prussia.

On the same day, in the German Evangelical Chapel, by the Rev. A. L. Siegel, Mr. GEORGE CHRISTIAN DEETJEN, to Miss JOHANNA ANTONIA LAHUSEN, both of Bremen.

Advertisements.

Just Imported,

In the Barque
"SAMUEL BAKER,"
FROM LONDON.

PRIME porter and ale, in quart and pint bottles; pickles, sauces, and preserved fruits; also a small quantity of North Wiltshire cheese.
Apply at No. 85, Calle de Potosi.

To Painters.

ON sale, in quantities and parhousers, a choice assortment of paints, paint brushes, oil, &c., at No. 85, Calle de Potosi.

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PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	258	4	265	each
Do. Patriot	254	4	258	do.
Plata, macquima	16	4	164	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	154	4	165	each.
Do. Patriot & Patagonia	78	4	80	do.
Six per cent. Stock	31	4	32	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	35	4	37	cent. per dollar
Do. France	16	4	16	per ct. premium
Do. Rio Janeiro	154	4	154	do. do.
Do. Montevideo	15	4	15	per U. S. dol.
Do. United States	45	4	48	per pesada.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germ	45	4	48	do.
Do. France	44	4	45	do.
Do. North America	52	4	56	do.
Do. Spain	43	4	48	do.
Do. salted	39	4	42	do. each
Do. Horse	45	4	47	per pesada
Calf skins, common	39	4	31	per dozen
Do. fine	36	4	38	do.
Deer skins	10	4	11	do.
Goat skins	25	4	30	do.
Nutria skins	3	4	31	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	70	4	80	dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	38	4	40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	4	45	do.
Do. long	109	4	110	do.
Wool, common, washed	22	4	30	do.
Do. picked	35	4	40	do.
Do. shorn from skins	25	4	40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	20	4	30	do.
Tallow, pure	16	4	20	do.
Do. raw	24	4	26	do.
Do. with grease	10	4	18	do.
Jerked beef	26	4	28	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100	4	160	per thousand.
Do. (x)	450	4	500	do.
Skin bones	70	4	80	do.
Hide cuttings	24	4	26	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	9	4	10	per lb.
Do. black	7	4	8	do.
Salted tongues	7	4	9	per dozen.
Salt, on board	18	4	20	per fanega.
Discount	11	4	24	pr. ct. pr. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 270 dollars
The lowest price 235 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 31 pence. The lowest ditto 31 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.