

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1142.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 15th, 1848.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

According to advices from Montevideo, the good people of that city were thrown into a state of great excitement on Saturday last by the fact becoming known of the arrival there of a messenger hence conveying the answer to certain overtures confidentially made for the settlement of the Oriental question without European intervention. The *Conservador* asserts that the Argentine Government suggests the following as appropriate bases for a satisfactory arrangement:—1st, the acknowledgement of the legal presidency of General Oribe; 2nd, the withdrawal of the President to the Brazilian frontier until the expiration of his constitutional term of office; 3rd, the appointment by him of a delegate government in Montevideo to administer the affairs of the Republic till the meeting of the new legislature. We are not, of course, in a situation either to confirm or contradict this statement. But the reply to the alleged proposals, of whatever nature they may be, is understood to have come up yesterday in the *Harpy*.

The anniversary of the independence of the Argentine Confederation was celebrated in this city, on the 9th inst., with the usual solemnity and decorum, though without as much military display as on the 25th of May, to the great disappointment of numbers of citizens and foreigners, who had been led from popular report to expect to see General Mancilla, the hero of Obligado, lately arrived in town, at the head of a general turn out of the garrison. In the evening a vast concourse of people congregated to witness the fire-works, which, despite the unfavourable state of the weather, proved as brilliant as they were well designed.

We have been favoured with the New York *Journal of Commerce* of 4th May, by which it appears a bill had been brought into the Senate authorizing the President to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan; and to employ the army and navy of the United States, to assist the people of Yucatan in repelling the incursions of the Indian savages who have recently overrun and devastated the country, butchering great numbers, of the white population.

The *Journal of Commerce* of the 4th May thus mentions the fact:

THE MASSACRE IN YUCATAN—The question is now before Congress, whether we shall send troops to Yucatan, in compliance with the urgent request of the government of that (Mexican) State, for the purpose of arresting the progress of the Indians, who in vast numbers are at present overrunning the country, killing and burning without mercy. Their object seems to be, to extinguish the white race in that Peninsula, numbering probably 250,000. The white population, including Indians, is estimated at half a million.

The progress of the Indians has thus far been almost unobstructed. They reside chiefly in the

Southern and Southeastern part of Yucatan. By the last accounts, they had desolated more than half of the white inhabitants, including the city of Valladolid with a population of 5,000, and several other considerable towns. Great numbers of the whites have been killed, without regard to age or sex, and thousands of others have fled to the Northern and Western coasts, in the hope of escaping from the country.

The white inhabitants appear to be panic struck, and instead of nerving themselves for achievements corresponding to the crisis, fold their hands and do nothing. The truth of the matter is, that they have so long delayed to breast the storm, that it is now become truly appalling, the embodied force of the Indians being estimated at 30,000 or 40,000 men; a number, however, which we are inclined to think is exaggerated. It is the nature of fear to magnify numbers and dangers.

The authorities of Yucatan, in their trouble, offer the sovereignty of the State to any nation that will effectually relieve them. At least, such is their offer to the United States, &c. &c.

In the discussion of the Bill in the Senate the Opposition did not hesitate to express their apprehension, that the projected temporary occupation would end in annexation. Alas! poor Mexico.

The provisional government of Franco established after the deposition of Louis Philippe having resigned on the installation of the National Assembly, a new executive consisting of five members was appointed on the 9th of May, viz.: Mess. Arago, Garnier Pagés, Marie, Lamartine, and Ledru Rollin; it being deemed dangerous to exclude the latter, from the apprehension that he would conspire out of office. The following ministers were named by the new government: M. Bastide, Foreign Affairs; M. Charras, War; M. Duclerc, Finance; M. Cremieux, Justice; M. Carnot, Instruction; M. Flocon, Commerce; M. Bethmont, Public Worship; M. Frelat, Public Works; M. Casy, Marine; M. Recurt, Interior.

It is stated that, according to accounts received at Bahia of a later date than those brought by the *Gorgon*, another *emancipé* had broken out in Paris, and that, in an abortive attempt of the *communists*, headed by Louis Blanc, to rescue the parties imprisoned on account of their participation in the affair of the 15th of May, about 2,000 of the anarchists were killed.

According to intelligence from Rome to the 4th of May, the Pope had been compelled by a popular demonstration to declare war against Austria. His Holiness remained under restraint, and his temporal authority appeared to be in jeopardy. The Ministers transacted business without any intervention of his.

Advices from England to the 17th of May, announce the failure in London of the Dutch firm of Webster & Co., and the firms of Thomas Banker, and William Petter and Tompkinson of Liverpool.

Henry Southern, Esq., late Secretary of the British legation at Lisbon, is announced as having been appointed H. M.'s Minister resident near the government of the Argentine Confederation.

The Rio Janeiro papers give the particulars of a seditious movement which took place at Madrid on

the 7th of May. It appears that the regiment styled "de España," with five officers at its head, proceeded at dawn on the abovementioned day to the grand square in Madrid, and there commenced cheering for the "Queen" and for "Liberty." The Government being apprised of this movement, directed the garrison to get under arms, and ordered the regiment of Sappers to march immediately upon the rebels, which being accordingly done a collision took place in which 5 officers of the latter regiment were killed. The government then ordered the artillery to open fire on the mutineers, and after several discharges of grape and canister, they surrendered, their commander having been previously killed by a shot from a peasant. General Fulencio received two wounds in the fray of which he died next day. The Duke de Ahumada, Commander-in-chief of the civic guard, was also slightly wounded. The public tranquillity had been again restored, Baron de Meer having been placed in command of the palace guard; six pieces of cannon being also placed in position at the "Sol" gate, thereby commanding the six streets diverging therefrom. Thirteen of the ring-leaders had been subsequently shot.

It is understood that the Brazilian brig *Cacique Catriel*, which sailed hence on the 12th inst. for Point Indio, has been taken into the service of the Branch Pilots of this port, and will in futuro cruise off the Point: above mentioned, in order to provide vessels coming up the river with pilots.

HAMBURG, May 9th, 1848.

The unfortunate war between Germany and Denmark is still raging with fury; our army already occupies a part of the Danish province of Jutland, whilst the government of Copenhagen has published a decree blockading all the German ports of the North Sea and the Baltic, and it has already partially carried it into effect. A Danish frigate has appeared off the mouth of the Elbe, and, it is said, has captured several German vessels; so that some which were ready to sail have anchored in the river.

On closing this letter I learn with deep regret that the Hamburg barque *Capella* bound for the River Plate has been captured near Heligoland by a Danish frigate, and it is presumed she has been carried to Copenhagen.

HAVANA, 1st April, 1848.

The *Primer Tigro*, Spanish brig, arrived at Matanzas, and her cargo of beef was sold there at 11½ reales. Several arrivals of beef have taken place, and prices have undergone some decline again, but the consumption is large, and should it be ascertained that no supplies are coming forward of consequence from River Plate, prices may at once take an upward turn. Four cargoes remain unsold, exclusive of one just arrived at Matanzas from Barcelona (Columbia.) The following are particulars of the arrivals at Matanzas.

Brig *Pacenta*, from Buenos Ayres, 2,500 quintals, sold at 12½ reales, 2, 4 and 6 months.

Brig *Primer Tigro*, from Buenos Ayres, 3,222 quintals, sold at 11½ reales.

Brig *Pattericia*, from Barcelona 2575 quintals, sold at 9½ reales.

Brig *Asmutes*, from Barcelona, 2,075 quintals, sold at 9½ reales.

Brig *Turbe*, from Barcelona, not sold.

And here, the Brig *Vencedor*, from Montevideo, 3,630 quintals.

Folacre, *Virgen de Gracia*, from Montevideo, 3,964 quintals.

Polacre Numantina, from Barcelona, 1958 quintals, supposed sold at 10 reales.

Polacre Casimira, from Buenos Ayres 2,500 quintals.

Brig Juanita, from Buenos Ayres, 4,000 quintals. Owing to the political troubles in Venezuela, no further supplies of jerked beef are expected from that quarter.

The Spanish brig Eduardo, just in from Montevideo, the cargo 3225 quintals, is sold at 12½ reales, to be discharged in 30 days.

We subjoin a curious correspondence between the British Minister at Madrid and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The rebuke given by the Duke de Soto-Mayor to Lord Palmerston, under whose instructions Mr. Bulwer acted, is so well merited that it has been hailed with applause by almost the whole metropolitan press. The time has gone by when such bullying as his Lordship has been accustomed to indulge in can be allowed to pass with impunity.

TO THE RIGHT HON. HENRY LYTTON BULWER.
Foreign Office, March 16.

Sir,—I have to recommend you to advise the Spanish Government to adopt a legal and constitutional system. The recent downfall of the King of the French and of his family, and the expulsion of his Ministers, ought to indicate to the Spanish Court and Government the danger to which they expose themselves in endeavouring to govern a country in a manner opposed to the sentiments and opinions of the nation; and the catastrophe which has just occurred in France is sufficient to show that even a numerous and well-disciplined army offers only an insufficient defence to the Crown, when the system followed by it is not in harmony with the general system of the country. The Queen of Spain would act wisely in the present critical state of affairs, if she were to strengthen her Executive Government, by widening the bases on which the Administration reposes, and in calling to her councils some of the men in whom the Liberal party places confidence.

I have the honour to be &c.,

PALMERSTON."

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE DE SOTOMAYOR.
Madrid, April 7.

Sir,—I enclose for your Excellency the copy of some remarks which Lord Palmerston has lately addressed to me; and I cannot but express to you all the desire which I feel that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty should deem it fit to return without delay to the ordinary forms of the Government established in Spain, by convoking the Cortes and by giving them explanations calculated to efface the impressions occasioned both in the kingdom and abroad, by the arrest and apparent intention to banish several citizens (amongst whom are to be found some of the most distinguished members of the Cortes), who up to the present moment have neither been tried nor accused of any offence. Your Excellency will, I am sure, permit me to remind you, that what especially distinguished the cause of Queen Isabella from that of her Royal competitor was the promise of constitutional liberty inscribed on the banner of Her Catholic Majesty. It is certain that that circumstance powerfully contributed to obtain the sympathy and support of Great Britain in favour of Her Majesty; and consequently your Excellency cannot be surprised at the sentiments which I express here, supposing even that the general situation of Europe and the universal tendency of public opinion did not prove most clearly that at present the firmest guarantees of a throne are to be found in the national liberty and in the enlightened justice which are dispensed under its authority. I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

H. L. BULWER."

THE DUKE DE SOTO MAYOR TO MR. BULWER.

Foreign Office, April 10.

Sir,—I yesterday received, after two days' delay, a note from your Excellency, dated the 7th inst., and enclosing a copy of a despatch of Lord Palmerston, dated the 16th ult., relative to the internal affairs of this country. That note was already known to the Government of Her Majesty, because it had appeared in substance, and by anticipation, in an Opposition journal, published at Madrid under

the title of the *Clamor Publico*, which, judging from this fact, has the advantage of being made acquainted with the diplomatic despatches which your Excellency addresses to the Spanish Government before they reach their destination. Setting aside the ulterior commentaries and the inductions which such a grave and significant circumstance presents to me, I shall content myself with telling you what my duty prescribes to me on the subject of the communication which you transmit to me. At the date of 13th of March last, when Lord Palmerston sent you his despatch, the Spanish Cortes were sitting, the press was completely free, and the Government of Her Majesty had adopted a line of conduct full of kindness and conciliation; which its enemies and its adversaries themselves were compelled to admit. What motive could therefore induce the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Her Britannic Majesty to make himself the interpreter of the feelings and the opinions of this country, and that in an unfitting tone, when speaking of the Government of an independent nation, to recommend the adoption of legal and constitutional measures, as if such was not the conduct followed in Spain? to allow himself to advise it to modify the bases of the Administration, & to admit into the councils of the Crown men belonging to such or such a political opinion? Certainly the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty is not in such a work the best possible judge of the character and habits of Spain, whose order and institutions are growing up, since foreigners take no active part in the management of public affairs, and have to support no determinate part. The present Cabinet, which has merited, and which still merits, the entire confidence of the Queen and the Cortes, and which since its accession to power has governed conformably to the constitution and to the laws—this Cabinet, I say, cannot see without the most extreme surprise the extraordinary pretension of Lord Palmerston, which leads him to interfere in this manner with the internal affairs of Spain, and to support himself on inexact and equivocal dates, and the qualification and appreciation of which cannot in any case come within his province. The Government would have much to say to completely justify its past and present conduct; but it does not consider itself called on to do it with regard to its Sovereign and the Cortes, and in no way at the instigation of a foreign influence, which in itself would be to commit an offence against the dignity of the Government and the independence of the nation. All the legal parties in Spain unanimously reject such a humiliating pretension; and the Spanish Government, in now doing it, is undoubtedly the legitimate representative of the general opinion of the country. What would Lord Palmerston, what would your Excellency yourself say if the Spanish Government were to interfere and pass an opinion on the administrative acts of the British Cabinet, and recommend a modification in the *regime* of the state? or, if it were to advise it to adopt more efficacious or more liberal measures to alleviate the frightful condition of Ireland? What would he say if the representative of Her Catholic Majesty in London were to qualify so harshly as your Excellency has done the exceptional measures of repression which the English Government prepares against the aggression which threatens it in the midst of its own states? What would he say if the Spanish Government were to demand, in the name of humanity, more consideration and more justice on behalf of the unfortunate people of Asia? What, in fine would he say, if we were to remind him that the late events on the continent give a salutary lesson to all Governments without excepting Great Britain and that consequently the administration of the state should be given up to the illustrious Peel, to the skilful man, who, after having conciliated the general opinion of his country, has known how to merit the sympathies and the esteem of all the Governments of Europe? He would say, what the Spanish Government has a right to say, that he does not recognize the right of any Power to offer observations, which he rejects as offensive to the dignity of a free and independent nation. Animated by sentiments suitable to Spanish dignity and to every Government which respects itself, the Cabinet of Her Catholic Majesty cannot avoid protesting in the most energetic manner against the contents of the despatches of Lord Palmerston and of your Excellency; and considering that it cannot retain them without being wanting in dignity, it returns them enclosed, and at the same time declares that if your Excellency should at any other time, in your official communications on points of international rights, go beyond the bounds of your mission, and interfere in the particular and private affairs of the Spanish Government, I shall consider myself under the painful necessity of returning your despatches without further remark."

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir.

Walking on the Alameda, last evening, I picked up the enclosed papers; if you think them worth your notice take them and welcome.

A. B.

A Domestic Scene.

Well, John, my ancient friend, so you are returned again, are you? We have been hearing strange tales of you and that late companion of yours, that bird of ill omen. But I see by the kindling of that honest eye, the smile on the lip, and that pressure of the fingers so welcome to those who understand the freemasonry of the heart, that your own is not yet corrupted. Don't stand there, friend John, making bows, you do it but clumsily after all; you have been picking up the new customs, I see, from our neighbours there, and they are not becoming in a staid old man like you. Besides, those flourishes of your hat will wear out the rim, and then you will have to buy another, or be as shabby as your brother Philip. Remember too, John, that the essence of true politeness dwells in the heart; it is not so superficial as some think, so set that truth down in your log, it may save you some pounds in hats, for Heaven knows you have spent enough already out there, and 'tis time to be economical. So the Lion has been roaring on the banks of La Plata, I hear, or rather barking, for the sound was too sickly for a roar; what was all that row about? Cause of humanity? do you call it? Cause of tomfoolery was *bien*. Do you call it humanity to be out there knocking down the houses and churches of your friends, and killing people with shells and Congreve rockets? You might have had plenty of exercise for that feeing near home, I think, planting potatoes for your poor Irish brother, or assisting your young brother Jonathan (good soul) with our ships in bringing over Indian corn for them. What, do you say they were as well employed? What, in taking away my children from their quiet homes after persuading them to abandon their little property; and where are they now? Ask echo! Well may you say, "Ask echo," for you don't know, or much care, I believe you sly, impudent dog, but I can tell you where you took them; some you took to be eaten by the Cannibals in South Africa, and others to have their morals corrupted among the felons of Botany Bay. Well now, after this three years' crusade, what have you brought home with you? Have you seen no virtues out there worth imitating? In the rancho of the poor Gaucho did you receive no *human* lessons? I was out there myself when young and have always seen the poor fellow willing to give up his *asadito* to the hungry traveller; ay! and go to bed hungry himself. Did you not always see him willing to lend you his best horse when yours was tired, and even strip the jerga from his children to protect you from the cold at night? Depend on it, my friend, moral virtues may be found in the hut of a peasant, as well as in the palace of a Queen, and will shine with equal lustre. And tell me, pray, among the many acts of cruelty which I heard so much of here, have you not discovered some deeds of mercy? A spider, you know, John, will draw poison where a bee would find nothing but honey, and the mind that can see nothing but deformities must be deformed itself, will soon become so. And what are these things, see sticking out of your pocket? Brass guns, I declare. What, have you been robbing your friends too, as well as killing them, and that after they had been giving beef to your sailors in return for bomb-shells. And so these are all you have brought home, after a 3 years' war. "Trophies" do you call them? Fie upon you John; but good gracious! take care "Punch" does not see them, or he will be showing you up. How would you like to see the "Lion" sketched in his old fashioned coat and top-boots, and with stolen guns peeping out of his pocket? Now, take my advice, John, and send them back quietly, and if you can contrive to slip in or 3 others as a peace offering, delicately, you know so much the better; depend on it, my friend, more can be done in the world now-a-day by conciliation than by coercion. And what made you take the bird with you? If you had accounts to settle, our flag that had weathered for a thousand years the battle and the breeze, be seen waving with the thing of yesterday—the flag that never changes with that continually changing? And all you have brought home after so much noise, expense, and loss of time, are these five guns, which you have returned to me. But never mind, my friend, do handsomely, and let your late companion do as he likes with his share of the spoil—he will take the lot to the "Invalides" no doubt under the sound of the drum to add another ray to the "glory of France." Let him alone, John, to his own way.

your course must be a different one, you cannot skip along so lightly as the Cock, you will get rolled in the mud you great brute while he flies over your head, and crow at you in the bargain. Pick yourself up, however, my friend, and ascend to your garret that looks over that brazen trophy in the "Place Vendome", and then consider how many a home it has served to render desolate, how many a mother's heart sad; and when the poor soldier takes you to the top of the dome at the "Invalides"; when you see him look around, with pride, on palaces and trophies; when you hear him talk of the glories of Napoleon—look at his armless sleeve, and thank God that you have two arms to do good with, while he has only one.

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

PASS OF THE CALLEJON, SALADO RIVER.
A Floating Bridge [the only one upon this river] being established on the above pass, the public will take notice that passengers, carts, carriages, horses, cattle &c. &c., are passed with safety, dispatch, and convenience. The line of road by this pass is the best and most direct between the towns of Chacomus and Dolores, and the house situated upon it offers to the traveller the convenience of an Inn with every accommodation the camp affords.

Drivers of cattle will find many advantages in proceeding by this route, the Arroyo del Burro being impassable, in which state it must continue for many months, owing to the late heavy rains. The sinuelos, or flocks of tame oxen, always in readiness upon both banks to facilitate the passing of droves of cattle, and the security and convenience of the corrales joined to the highest price secured by the house for hides and animals incapable of proceeding. Canoes worked by English seamen are in readiness at every hour of the night and in all weather, and parties from the Chacomus side of the river doing business with the house are passed and repassed without charge, to whom the best price is offered for every description of produce the country affords.

N. B. A large quantity of superior eating and seed potatoes, for sale on the establishment.
Callejon del Salado, July 1948.

Encyclopedia
BRITANNICA.
A COMPLETE copy for sale, cheap, at No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

The Catholic School Book.
NEW EDITION.
Containing easy and familiar lessons for the instruction of youth in the English language, &c., for sale at No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

TO LET.
A LARGE Sala suitable for single men in a central situation and with a separate entrance from the street. Apply at No. 17 calle de la Reconquista.

Wanted,
A SITUATION in a merchants or brokers office by a young man recently arrived from England, who writes a good hand, is well conversant with accounts, and would render himself generally useful.
Apply by letter to J. R. G., Commercial Rooms.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of handsome cream coloured coach horses at a moderate price. For particulars apply at Calle de Tacuari No. 95.

TO THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.
THE term of our contract having expired, the Partnership in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo is dissolved. The affairs pending will be liquidated by our partners—Messrs. Ferdinand De Lisle, Peter L. M. De Lisle and Frederick W. De Lisle. Buenos Ayres, June 30, 1848.
BERTRAM LE BRETON & DE LISLE.

Notice.
WE beg to inform our friends and the commercial body that we have this day formed a Corporation on the dissolution of the House of Bertram Le Breton and De Lisle in which are interested Mr. Ferdinand De Lisle, Mr. Francis J. Hoquard, Mr. Peter L. M. De Lisle and Mr. Frederick W. De Lisle.

DE LISLE BROTHERS & CO.
Buenos Ayres, 1st July, 1848.

MERCHANT VESSELS
FROM SEA 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.
NATIONAL.				
June 24	Barque Sirena, Charles Amundsen	513	Nelson Hartwig	Boston.
BRITISH.				
June 19	Brig Plata, Richard Pringle	231	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
" 19	Brig Charles, J. Enouff	206	Dickson & Co.	London.
" 21	Brig Amelia, John Tensdale	337	Bayley Brothers	London.
" 21	Brig Isabella, Samuel Herbert	221	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
" 21	Brig Alyth, George Cotton	199	Charles R. Horne	Liverpool.
" 23	Brig Alexander Robertson, George Potter	229	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
" 23	Brig Vigilant, William Steward	308	Charles R. Horne	England for orders.
" 23	Brig Elizabeth Archer, Cobb	338	John Best & Brothers	London.
" 24	Brig Mogul, Wm. R. Oliphant	234	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	London.
" 24	Brig Autumnus, William White	362	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
" 24	Brig Sovereign, James Porritt	341	Bates, Stokes & Co.	London.
" 24	Brig Bella Fortuna, John W. Pyott	257	Faringo, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
" 25	Brig Ipswich, Philip Asplet	237	John Galt Smith & Co.	Plymouth.
" 25	Brig Richmond, Harrison Greyson	269	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
" 25	Brig Hyperion, Whelan	349	Edmund Mackinlay & Co.	Liverpool.
" 28	Ship Symmetry, A. Mackwood	381	John Best & Brothers	London.
" 28	Brig Venus, William Martin	231	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
" 30	Brig Lancashire Witch, E. L. Brownrigg	195	Stanley, Black & Co.	England.
July 1	Brig Commodore, Phillip Touzel	305	Nicholson, Green & Co.	England.
" 1	Brig Mercutio, William Sewell	237	Stanley, Black & Co.	Liverpool.
" 1	Brig Greco, George Pringle	281	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
" 1	Brig Victoria, Adam White	252	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
" 1	Brigantine Grouville, Charles Touzel	168	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Antwerp.
" 3	Brigantine Navigator, Lefeuvre	145	Bates, Stokes & Co.	London.
" 4	Brig Mary Miller, G. W. Hall	293	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
" 4	Brig Karifa, Francis Rossignol	208	Nicholson, Green & Co.	England for orders.
" 4	Brig Pacific, James Maclean	178	Saturnino Soriano	London.
AMERICAN.				
June 6	Schooner-brig Ruth, F. Stevens	146	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
" 19	Brig Maid of Orleans, Charles Upton	368	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salaz.
" 22	Ship Benjamin Aymer, Benjamin Carver	433	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
" 22	Ship Shaw, Thomas W. Rae	343	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
" 22	Brig Corvo, Frederick Goreham	348	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
" 24	Brig Russian, J. C. Carter	222	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Antwerp.
" 24	Brig Clinton, William Parlock	172	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	London.
" 24	Brig Oxford, William Clarke	287	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
" 24	Brig Palestine, Stephen Hersay	248	Samuel B. Halo	Boston.
" 25	Brig Gambia, E. Bayley	154	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salaz.
" 28	Schooner Rival, Thomas Burke	148	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London.
July 11	Schooner Jubilee, Juan Pons	61	To order	London.
" 12	Brig Edward Koppisch, Edwin Upton	249	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Discharging.
" 12	Schooner Sarah Ann, Peter Stevenson	60	Mariano Baudrix	London.
DANISH.				
June 31	Brig Cimbra, C. J. Gransund	163	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
" 25	Schooner Glaukus, Peter Jordt	129	Egg, Krulsh & Co.	Havana.
" 25	Schooner Freya, Peter Giesing	139	Louis Winter	New York.
" 26	Brigantine Hansine, C. A. Brorsen	146	Jacob Farraricini	New York.
" 26	Brig Achilles, John Lorenzen	210	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp.
July 3	Brig Sophia, Christian Iversen	160	Charles R. Horne	London.
" 3	Brigantine Randers, Hans Clausen	152	Charles R. Horne	London.
" 3	Brig Emile, Morton Ohlsen	152	Charles R. Horne	London.
FRENCH.				
June 22	Brig Sultan, Louis Bostgrand	227	Blanchon & Delachaux	Havre.
" 22	Brig Universel, Felix Duacormier	267	Moses, Danoyer & Yanni	Havre.
" 23	Brig L'Autonne, Judah Noel	190	Moses, Danoyer & Yanni	Marseilles.
" 24	Brig Banard, Andre Magnan	173	Thomas Rousse	Cette.
" 24	Brig Frederic Eugenie, Peter Bronzon	167	B. Herand	Discharging.
" 25	Brig Ducouedie, J. M. Barbedienne	232	E. Ochoa & Co.	Havre.
" 25	Brig Louise et Marie, Fatoms	190	B. Herand	Cette.
" 25	Brig Henri et Louise, Hippolyte Gaultier	192	B. Herand	Cette.
" 28	Brig Adele et Julie, Louis Vaugnier	210	J. B. Preilg	Havre.
HAMBURG.				
June 21	Brig Tombla, Frederick Wm. Waller	170	J. J. Klieck & Co.	Antwerp.
" 22	Brig George & Aloys, Henry Valentin	186	Otte, Rosenthal & Co.	Havana.
" 24	Brig Antoinette, C. F. Nonens	189	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havana.
" 25	Schooner-brig Carl, Jacob Prnd	122	Barber & Orr	Havana.
" 28	Brig Wilhelmina, A. F. Brorsen	168	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havana.
July 8	Gallot Carl Heinrich, J. Hamschild	146	Adolfo Mancilla & Co.	Havana.
SPANISH.				
June 20	Brig Gallo de Oro, Augustin Boix	267	Santa Maria, Llambi & Co.	Under repair.
" 20	Brig Unico, Pablo Roig	168	Santa Maria, Llambi & Co.	Cadiz.
" 23	Palanca Fronton, Gerardo Maristiani	206	E. Ochoa & Co.	Cadiz & Malaga.
" 23	Brig Florentino, Jacinto Maristiani	206	Freyer Brothers	Spain.
" 26	Brig Tomas, Pedro Rops	202	E. Ochoa & Co.	Havana.
" 27	Brig 3 de Mayo, Jose Pucho	250	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
" 28	Palanca Mercedes, Francisco Domenech	152	Felipe Sanlloca	Havana.
" 29	Brig 1 de Mayo, Juan Antonio Munistegui	176	Santa Maria, Llambi & Co.	Discharging.
" 29	Brig Esperanza, Pedro Guardiola	180	Llavallol and Sons	Discharging.
July 1	Brig Alfonso, Jose Manent	206	Freyer Brothers	Discharging.
" 6	Brigantine Cazador, Juan Rows	120	Henrique Ochoa & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.				
May 19	Zumaca Brillante, Jose de Lemos	128	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Rio Janeiro.
" 19	Schooner-brig Florencio, Edward Pope	123	Diego Calvo & Sons	Pernambuco.
June 9	Brig Belisario, Manuel da Silva Santos	232	Antonio Marques Mendoza	Pernambuco.
" 11	Schooner So, Manuel de Souza Mendoca	182	Trifon Legiza & Co.	Pernambuco.
" 11	Schooner-brig Duoro, Jose Cayetano Vieira	162	Faustino Jovis Jorge	Pernambuco.
" 11	Three masted schooner Josefa, P. Kocha	270	Santa Maria, Llambi & Co.	Pernambuco.
July 11	Schooner Amelia, Francisco Lemos	55	To order	Pernambuco.
SARDINIAN.				
" 27	Brig Camila, Antonio Ferraro	242	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
" 27	Brig Ferruccio, Antonio Dodero	121	Legiza & Co.	Genoa.
" 27	Schooner Luisa, Jose Moura	121	Carlos Galeano	Genoa.
July 3	Brigantine Dos Hermanos, Nicolas Martinez	125	Bernardo Delfino	Genoa.
" 11	Schooner Ninfa, Jose Barboro	122	To order	Genoa.
HANOVERIAN.				
June 20	Schooner Heinrich, Peter Haesloop	126	Louis Winter	New York.
" 24	Brig Michael, H. C. Christoffers	132	Louis Chapeaurouge & Co.	Havana.
KNIPHAUSEN.				
July 4	Brig Elizabeth, Jacob Hug	317	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
PRUSSIAN.				
June 24	Brig Casar, C. Richter	346	Louis Chapeaurouge & Co.	New York et Boston.
BEIGIAN.				
June 24	Schooner-brig Minerva, Deswelve	153	Saturnino Soriano	Antwerp.

PORT OF ENSENADA.

BRITISH.			
Barque Chorister, Thomas Richardson.....	276	Hughes, Brothers	Plymouth.
Doe Leo, William Thompson.....	230	Nicholson, Green & Co.....	Havana.
SPANISH.			
Polacero Desada, José Seguin.....	180	Llavallo & Sons.....	Havana.
Barque Amable Roa, Pablo Ferron.....	255	Felipe Senillosa.....	Spain.
Brig Barceló, José Fontrodona.....	239	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.....	Havana.
Brig Pablo, Silvestre Sensat.....	216	Llavallo and Sons.....	Havana.
Brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia.....	153	Zumaran and Tresserra.....	Malaga.
Barque Calestina, Juan Senat.....	254	Zumaran and Tresserra.....	Spain.
Brig Lindo, Jayme Ferrer.....	196	Henrique Ochoa and Co.....	Havana.
Barque Palemon, José Ros.....	263	Henrique Ochoa and Co.....	Havana.
DANISH.			
Brig Von Brock, J. H. Jakobson.....	131	Bayley Brothers.....	Antwerp.
BRAZILIAN.			
Brig Virginia, Manuel Nunez Barbosa.....	244	Daniel Gowland and Co.....	Havana.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 8 Wind N. W. in the afternoon changed to E.

No arrivals or sailings.
July 9.—Wind S. S. E., cloudy.
No arrivals or sailings.

June 10.—Wind S. E., cloudy, heavy rain during the night.

No arrivals or sailings.
July 11.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Nina, 122 tons, Barboro, from Montevideo 6th inst, in ballast, to order. Passengers 153.

Brazilian schooner Amelia, 53 tons, Francisco Lomos, from Montevideo 10th inst., in ballast, to order. Passengers 48.

National schooner Rio de Una, 95 tons José Galeano, from Montevideo 9th inst., in ballast, to Vicente Casares. Passengers 81.

American schooner Jubilee, 64 tons, Juan Pons, from Montevideo 10th, in ballast, to order. Passengers 70.

National pilot boat Don Pancho, 12 tons, Juan Bautista Tallino, from Montevideo 9th inst., Passengers 5.

National sloop Brigida, 12 tons, Nicolas Mariño, from Montevideo 10th inst., in ballast, to order. Passengers 8.

Sailed H. B. M. packet Kestral, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry Baker, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro with the mail for England. Passengers, Messieurs Stephen Webster, George C. Doetjen, José A. Garcia, John Koch, Pedro Nougier, Augustus Bornefeld, Charles Croker and José Fomento.

July 12. Wind S.

Arrived, American barque Edward Koppisch, 249 tons, Edwin Upton, from Salem 8th May, with a general cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American schooner Sarah Ann, 60 tons, Peter Stevenson, from Quequen (South coast) 7th inst., with a cargo of produce, to Mariano Baudrix.

July 13.—Wind N. N. W.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Cacique Catriel, 194 tons, George Edwards, for Point Indio.

Sardinian schooner Carmen, 121 tons, José Rizzo, for Montevideo.

Sardinian brigantines Dos Amigos, 121 tons, Pascual Lamfranco, for Patagonia, despatched by Bernardo Delfino.

July 14.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieutenant James W. Tomlinson, Commander, from Montevideo 13th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. Passengers, Mr. M. D. Billingham and Mrs. Donald Campbell and two servants.

Sailed, H. B. M. steam sloop Alecto, Commander, Vincent A Massingberd, for Colonia and Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 9.

H. B. M. steamer Gorgon, from Rio Janeiro 2nd inst.

Chilian barque Europa, 232 tons, Ambrosio Soto, from Valparaiso 25th May, to Llavallo & Sons.

July 10.

Bremen brig Estafette, 136 tons B. H. Heyen, from Rio Grande 7th inst. to Becher, Preuss & Co.

July 11.

Dutch galliot Ana Augusta, 200 tons, Peters, from Rio Grande 6th inst., to Edward Gowland.

Sardinian brig Rivadense, 146 tons, Angel Croso, from Rio Grande 6th inst., to Manuel L. Monjardin.

Brazilian brigantine Teresa, 176 tons, Juan Bautista Martinez, from Rio Grande 7th inst., to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

July 1st.

Sardinian brig of war Colombo, for Genoa.

July 4.

Danish ship Catharina, for Valparaiso.
Brazilian brig of war Fabuna, for Rio Janeiro.

July 7.

Brazilian brigantine Viajante, for St. Catherine's.

July 9.

H. B. M. sloop of war Champion, for the Falkland Islands & Valparaiso.

July 12.

French barque Paquebot du Paraná, for Havre.
Bremen brig Estafette, for Rio Grande.
Dutch galliot Ana Augusta, for Rio Grande.
Brazilian barque Patriota, for Rio Janeiro.

Vessels which have sailed from Rio Janeiro for the River Plate.

- June 25. Oriental barque Panchita, in ballast.
- » 27. Brazilian brigantine Empreendedor, for Santos and Buenos Ayros.
- » 30. American brig Olinda,
- » Sardinian Zumaca Angelita.

Vessels about to sail from the U. S. for the River Plate in the month of May.

From New York, Polapasco, Melita and Harpy.
From Boston, Argo.
The American barque Chalcedony, sailed from Salem for the River Plate on the 21st of June.

The American schooner Forrest, Allen, cleared from Boston, for River Plate on the 2nd of May.

The Oriental barque Margarita, which arrived at Boston 1st May, from Montevideo, spoke in lat. 27° 42' S., long. 40° 46' the American barque Hermitage from Baltimore to Montevideo.

The French war steamer Magellan which sailed from Montevideo on the 15th ult. with Baron Gros on board, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 23d., and sailed thence for France on the 2nd July.

The Hamburg barque Rio Janeiro, Danish ship Maria Christina and schooner Elizabeth, all from Rio Janeiro bound to the Elbe, and the Danish brig Júpiter from Montevideo for the same river, put into Cowes between the 9th and 10th of May, and would stay at that port until hostilities between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation should cease.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

- Arrived at Rio Janeiro :
June 30. H. B. M. brigantine Griffon, from Montevideo 15th, Bucoo 17th, with the mail conveyed hence per Alecto, 12th June.
- » » Portuguese brigantine Paraná, from Ensenada 7th June.

VESSELS PORTED TO SAIL.

French barque Henri et Louise, on the 17th inst, at 2 p. m., for Cette.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH.—Steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday.....	48
Sunday.....	50
Monday.....	48
Tuesday.....	47
Wednesday.....	48
Thursday.....	50
Friday.....	50

Advertisements.

Dr. ROBERTSON having returned from Europe, where he visited the Hospitals of the most celebrated schools of medicine, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
House, No. 13 Calle 25 de Mayo.

London Brown Stout—Ale and Porter, of superior quality, in casks of 3 dozens, and a few boxes of Jams and Jellies, remain on hand—Apply to
Bayley & Brothers,
Universidad No. 29.

Wanted,

A HOUSE MAID, who can give good references as to character—an English girl would be preferred.
Apply at No. 6 Calle de la Piedad.

Furnished Rooms

FOR single gentlemen, may be had at 32, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

TO LET.

To single gentlemen, the altos No. 30, Catedral street.

For Sale,

A CHACRA, distant three and a half leagues from this city, on the Santa Catalina road. The house is large, well built, roofed with slate and suitable for the residence of an English family.

For further particulars apply at No. 182 Calle Belgrano.

DIED.

Mr. Robert Morton, bricklayer, native of Lawrieson, Stirlingshire, Scotland. The deceased was drowned in the Rio de la Matanza on the 26th May, and the body was not found until the 24th June, and interred by order of the Justice of the Peace of the district of Cañuelas.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublions, Spanish.....	336	4	336½ each
Do. Patriot.....	335	4	335½ do.
Plata, macquina.....	19	4	20 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patatoes.....	204	4	21 each.
Do. Patriot.....	203	4	21 do.
Exchange on England.....	62½	4	63s per doubloon.
Do. France.....	77½	4	80f do.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	3½	4	4 per cent premium
Do. Montevideo.....	9	4	1 do.
Do. United States.....	21	4	21½ per dollar
Hides, matadero or saladero.....	53	4	58 per pesada
descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea. } Do. matadero, country } 25 & 29 lbs.....	45	4	50 do.
Do. Spain.....	47	4	50 do.
Do. North America.....	42	4	44 do.
Do. of salt staks.....	42	4	45 do.
Do. salted or.....	45	4	50 do.
Do. cow.....	38	4	39 do.
Horse hides salted.....	28	4	30 do. each
Do. do. dry.....	22	4	24 do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.....	44	4	45 per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine } and ordinary.....	31	4	33 per dozen
Goat skins.....	31	4	33 without price
Nutria skins.....	65	4	75 do.
Horse hair, mixed.....	58	4	60 per arroba;
Do. short.....	58	4	60 do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	22	4	24 do.
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	24	4	28 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	9	4	10 do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	30	4	40 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	15	4	20 do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	4	60 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	23	4	30 do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	34	4	36 do.
Do. do. melted 1st class.....	38	4	40 do.
Do. pure, second class.....	33	4	34 do.
Grease and tallow.....	34	4	35 do.
Jerked beef.....	40	4	800 per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	700	4	800 per thousand
Do. cow.....	250	4	350 do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	14	4	16 per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10	4	11 per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	4	11 per quintal
Shin bones.....	10	4	11 without price
Salt, on board.....	10	4	11 silver per fanega
Discount.....	1	4	14 per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doublions during the week 336 dollars.

The lowest price 330 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, as above.

The lowest do.

Export articles in general continue in demand, excepting hides of prime quality for the German and French markets. Some lots of rendered tallow of the best quality have been yet contracted for, at from 35 to 36 per arroba. Great quantities of produce are being received from the interior rivers, and there is a probability that these importations will continue on the increase; in that case, ere long the number of sellers will exceed that of purchasers.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.