

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1144.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1845.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The following decree was published in the *Gaceta* of the 22d inst.—

Department of Foreign Relations.

Palermo de San Benito, July 15, 1845.

The government charged with the Foreign Relations and the affairs of Peace and War of the Argentine Confederation.

CONSIDERING—

That the blockade instituted by the naval forces of France and England on the 15th of September, 1845, has been, and is, no less offensive to the rights, sovereignty and interests of the two Oriental and Argentine Republics, than alarming to the American States—

That the manner in which the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden raised the British blockade on the 15th of July, 1847, and that in which the French has ceased, give no satisfaction nor make any reparation for those grievous offences and injuries—

That the continuance of this blockade in the name of France on the Buceo and on the ports occupied by H. E. the legal President of the Oriental State, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, attacks the independence of that State solemnly guaranteed by the Argentine Confederation, and the belligerent rights of this Republic, by protracting European intervention in the River Plate.

That, albeit the blockade of the Argentine coasts has been raised, the grievous offences and injuries done to the Republics of La Plata, which gave occasion to the decree of the 27th of August, 1845, remain without satisfaction or redress on the part of the governments of England and France—

And that therefore, under such circumstances—the National honor being withal deeply offended—the presence of the officers and crews of the vessels of war of France and England on Argentine territory is irreconcilable with the ardent National outcry;

DECREES—

1st—Without prejudice to the protest and reclamation which the government solemnly addresses to the Plenipotentiaries of England and France, and to Rear Admiral F. Lepredour, the decree of the 27th of August, 1845, remains in full vigour, as regards French vessels of war and their crews.

2d—This same decree remains in force with respect to English vessels of war, with the modification that the orders transmitted to the Captaincy of the Port allowing the embarkation of provisions for Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, Commander-in-chief of H. B. M.'s naval forces on the station, and his crews, shall continue to have effect—

3d—Let this be communicated to all whom it concerns, published, and inserted in the Official Register.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

Subjoined is the decree of 1845 to which the above makes reference—

Buenos Ayres, August 27, 1845.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, &c.

In consequence of the offensive and hostile proceedings of the naval forces of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French against those of the Argentine Confederation, and their successive aggressions against the Republic, and in precaution of the consequences that may ensue, which the Government is sincerely desirous of averting, it has resolved and decreed:—

Art. 1.—All kind of communication, direct or indirect, with the vessels of war of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French in this port, in those of the province and on its coasts, and in the ports and on the coasts of the Republic, is, for the present, and until otherwise ordained, prohibited.

Art. 2.—Any person contravening the foregoing resolution shall suffer the penalties which the Government may deem proper to inflict, according to the circumstances of the case.

British pride may rebel for a moment in view of the lofty stand taken by a power comparatively so weak, but when cool reason regains its supremacy, British candour will acknowledge the perfect justice of the course pursued by the Chief of the Argentine Confederation, and, whilst appreciating his considerations for personal merit, applaud his still greater regard for the honor and rights of his country.

Meanwhile it is amusing to see how the Montevideo rebels chuckle at the upshot of Mr. M. T. Hood's visit to this capital. Whilst England was an active protector of theirs' General Rosas was stigmatised by them as an anti-patriot of the blackest dye. Now that England has begun to see the folly and iniquity of her conduct in throwing her shield over them, General Rosas, in resisting pretensions which they would have before upheld with the greatest vehemence, is proclaimed by them a true patriot of the first water, inasmuch as those pretensions are British,—and for no other reason. The Montevideo journal, *Conservador*, on hearing the first account of Mr. Hood's non-reception in his official capacity, exultingly made among other remarks, the following—

The Ruler of the Argentine Republic, whoever he may be, is perfectly in the right in not receiving the diplomatic or consular agents of a nation which has for two years blockaded the ports of the Province of Buenos Ayres, violated its maritime territory, provoked sanguinary combats, and which, subsequently, without any previous arrangement, without bringing the former question to a conclusion by the usual means, sends its agents as if it had done nothing.

This step is in accordance with no principle of right, it is not customary nor civil, nor is it even expedient.

Rosas has acted well in regard to Mr. Hood, and he will act still better if he does the same with the minister who is expected from England.

The same paper, in its number of the 21st, on receipt of the confirmation of the previous account, enthusiastically breaks out into the following declamatory strain, ludicrously assuming a tone of elevated patriotism—

Indemnification for all the injuries caused by the blockade and the battle of Obligado.

Return of the Argentine Squadron.

Satisfaction to the Argentine flag.

Restitution of the Falkland Islands.

Indemnities for all the time they have been usurped by England.

Declaration of the non existence of the treaty of 2d February 1825; and consequently of that regarding the slave trade.

Otherwise, No.

This is the course which it behoves Rosas to pursue, it is that which he has already taken and which he will follow to the end. Oh! he will, no doubt, follow it to the end, and in that course he will find the opinion of many of his most uncompromising enemies in accordance with his own.

This question appertains not to Rosas, nor to any one in particular; it appertains to the country and it is the country which should reap the future advantages to be derived from the circumstance of a nation such as England having learnt to her cost to pursue an honest policy in America.

There is, after all, it must be confessed, something of retributive justice meted out to England, when she is thus buffeted by disappointed traitors to their own country, whose efforts she had so long and earnestly assisted without consideration for right or expediency.

There is late news from Spain. On the 16th of May a seditious movement took place in Seville, which, although speedily put down, gave occasion to the declaring of that city in a state of siege. The Princess Maria Louisa and her husband, the *cid-vant* Duke de Montpensier, who were residing there, took refuge on board a steamer. Suspicion being entertained that Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister, had instigated the movement, the Spanish government sent that gentleman his passports on the 17th and he left Madrid on the evening of the 18th.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons on the 8th of May, reiterated his confident expectation of a friendly arrangement of the question of La Plata through the instrumentality of the Goro-Gros mission; and stated that nothing had occurred to lead to the supposition that the provisional government of France had revoked or would revoke the instructions previously given by M. Guizot.

The noble Viscount will, no doubt, be mortified to find that he has reckoned without his host.

Effects of the French Revolution in Hayti.

[From a Jamaica Paper of May.]

Hayti has again been the scene of bloodshed and murders. We learn that the brigantine Queen Victoria, (of Trinidad) Capt. Tucker, from Port-au-Prince, bound to Hamburg, with a cargo of coffee, &c., put into Morant Bay on Thursday last to purchase stores, as none could be procured at Port-au-Prince, in consequence of the state of matters at that place; and that Capt. Tucker reports that he has brought despatches from the British Consul there to Com. Bennet, on this station, requesting that vessels of war should be immediately sent to Port-au-Prince, where a serious disturbance had taken place—a large number (some say upwards of a hundred) of the coloured population having been massacred by their black brethren. The cause of this outbreak has not been fully mentioned, but it is said that the lives of people of color were daily being sacrificed in large numbers. This determination on the part of the blacks to exterminate the browns had been brewing for a long time, in fact since the tyrant Soulouque has been president, and it is now being realized with a vengeance, that none but savages would be guilty of committing.

LAST NEWS FROM YUCATAN.

Campeachy, 29th April.

"Here we are going on badly, very badly, as notwithstanding the treaty celebrated between Governor Barbachano and the Indian Pat, the Indians have already entered the territory of this State, and have possessed themselves of Iturbide and Cibalchen, towns about twenty leagues distant from here (Campeachy), which were abandoned in the most cowardly manner by the troops placed there to defend them. In this way the Indians can now range over the whole department, as all the soldiers have sought a refuge here, and it is my opinion, that if the Indian forces approach this place, the walls will not be strong enough to restrain the fear of these valiant troops.

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 17.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

The whole country begins to be alive with the movements and intrigues of the politicians, looking

towards the next Presidency. The candidates, military and civil, are putting forth their ideas, as crude and as fast as the trees of the forest are putting forth their buds. The last batch of letters disclosing views on the constitution, are those extracted from General Worth, apparently without the pain that generally attends the extracting of teeth by the famous Dr. Parmlee. The epistles of General Scott, or General Taylor, come to us usually one by one; but General Worth has fortunately sent a whole batch at once. The next General's epistle will likely be that from Major General Tom Thumb.

The list of candidates in the field is as numerous as an army under banners. Here it is:—

<p><i>Democratic.</i> James K. Polk, George M. Dallas, James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, Martin Van Buren, Thomas H. Benton, Levi Woodbury, General Lewis Cass, General Sam Houston, General Wm. O. Butler, General Quitman, General Worth, General G. J. Pillow, Gen. Tom Thumb, No. 1.</p>	<p><i>Whig.</i> Henry Clay, General Taylor, General Scott, Daniel Webster, Judge McLean, Tom Corwin, J. J. Crittenden, J. M. Clayton, Gen. Tom Thumb, No. 2</p>
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This is only a part, we believe, of the two lists of candidates already named, in various ways, by committees, or conventions, or public meetings, and recommended to the two conventions—the one to meet at Baltimore next Monday, and the other in Philadelphia, on Wednesday week after. There never was such a multitude of candidates, so much confusion of parties, such a restlessness in the public mind, and such decided symptoms of revolution, change, and breaking up of both the old factions, and reconstruction of parties on new principles. Every candidate has his partisans, his committee, his clique, and his supporters, who are moving heaven and earth, besides a large territory in the regions below, for the purpose of advancing that particular interest. Washington is full of wire pullers, intriguers, and fomenters, on the subject of the next Presidency. There are probably fifty thousand politicians, all over the country, striving to outwit and cheat each other, as the recent opera managers cheated their subscribers, and endeavouring to procure the nomination of their several candidates by the two conventions.

Amid this unutterable confusion, there are certain strong movements that have been put in motion within the last year or two, which will have a most important bearing, not only on the decision of the two conventions, but on the decision of the people, at the polls on the seventh of November next.

For the first time, probably, since the organization of the democratic party, as it is called, that confederacy of politicians has been agitated in the Northern States, and particularly in New York, very warmly, on the question of the extension of slavery to the new territory that may be acquired by the treaty with Mexico. On this important principle a division has taken place in the democratic party in this State, and throughout the Northern States generally. We allude to the hunkers and barnburners—two factions springing from the democratic party on this principle. Now, in the approaching convention in Baltimore, to be held next Monday, some difficulty seems unavoidable on the presentation of both of these factions for admission there. During the last few weeks, various attempts have been made to reconcile these factions, but apparently without any prospect of success. According to present appearances, and touching the preponderance of Southern doctrines in the convention, the Wilmot proviso delegates from this State—in other words, the barn-burners—will probably re-organise themselves into the nucleus of a new party, issue an address to the people of the whole Union, go back to the principles which constituted the creed of the democracy during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson, and endeavor to rally a new party on such principles, in New York, and throughout the Northern States. If they should nominate Gen. Taylor, as is indicated in some quarters, they might be able to disorganise the other two great parties; and if they did not succeed, with the assistance of the whigs, in electing that distinguished man by the popular vote, they certainly could throw the election into the House of Representatives, there to be determined by the votes of the States.

Thus stands the question of the Presidency at this moment, in connection with the democratic party, and before the decision of the national convention can be known on these points. The interest thrown over the movements of the convention will be very exciting. Even the efforts of the whigs, and their prospects, will depend, in some degree, on the movements of the democracy in Baltimore. Every day, therefore, up to the meeting of

the convention, is fraught with interest and importance in reference to that party.

On the other hand, the whig movements are not less interesting, as the day approaches for the assembling of their convention, viz., Wednesday of the week after next, in Philadelphia. Mr. Clay has heretofore been their prominent candidate; but strong efforts have been made, under the name of General Taylor, to set him aside as an impossibility in the election, and to adopt General Taylor, as the most available man in the field. The whigs of the South and West appear to be generally in favour of Gen. Taylor; New England is divided—Massachusetts has declared for Daniel Webster as her first choice, and probably General Taylor is meant as her second choice, or at least General Scott.

While these movements and preparations are going on, General Scott, the distinguished leader of the American army in the conquest of Mexico, is just about to arrive among us, at a most important and critical period, previous to the assembling of the whig convention, and at a time when the slightest public incident may change the whole face of political affairs, in connection with the Presidency. That he will be received in this city with an enthusiasm that can only be paralleled by the reception given in ancient times by the Romans to C. Marius or Scylla, by the Athenians to Themistocles, or even the triumphal entry of Alexander the Great into Babylon, we think there can be no question. What may grow out of it, no one can tell, no one can predict.

Thus we go from day to day, exciting and getting excited on the subject of the Presidency; but, it appears, more in reference to men than principles. The divisions between the two great parties on the ground of principles, are almost visionary and intangible. All the old issues are settled or set aside. The world around us is in a state of revolution and sad chaos. It is very evident that the United States—the leading republic in the world, the first successful republic, securing the rights and happiness of all classes—has a most important role to play in the future history of Europe, and of the civilized world itself. The old parties, with their old issues, have exhausted their energy and vitality, and there is every reason to believe that new elements are about springing up, that will produce an entire revolution on certain great principles throughout this Union, that may affect its destinies for centuries to come. Take a drink and go.

(Herald.)



For the "British Packet."

Moral Lessons for John Bull

Well, John, I yesterday gave you your first lesson in the "humanities," and left you by the side of a sleeping infant. "By the Bible!" Very well, John, you could not have been better employed. Now sit down on that stool, and put on your pinafore. Bless me, it scarcely covers your shoulders; what a figure you cut, John! Let us close the window, or that little villain "Punch" will be peeping in; you would not I suppose, wish for him to send you adrift in your present costume as he did Philip the other day. We'll read under the skylight—the light that comes from above is the light of truth, and there are less false lights and shadows flying about, which will serve our purpose better. Now, John, you must commence at the alphabet again, and the first letter I shall teach you is A, which being first, must be superior, and we will call it the first cause, or truth. The next is B to be, and for the nonce B shall be yourself, you exist and big enough you are, Heaven knows. C is next, because you must be, before you can see. Now you see, No 1, and 'tis very natural you should wish to see something; so your mother, or the schoolmaster teaches you first to see truth, and you succeed very well. But wishing to see something more, and finding nothing worth looking at at home, you set out on a voyage of discovery to the River Plate, and finding the people making a great noise in searching for what you had by this time lost, you offer to find it for them, and seeing something ahead up the Parana which proves a bubble, you make sail, and give chase; but instead of catching truth you catch a "Tartar."

Now, John, if you wished to learn the truth, you ought to have come quietly ashore, and not like goodnatured, blustering, credulous Ousely did, but in a sedate way make a few enquiries, and then have gone to church. Look at that crowd, John, they are pursuing the same object as yourself. They separate—some go into the church of "La Merced"; and others turn the corner to enter that nice little church of yours' in the "Calle 25 de Mayo"; a few yards only, a few bricks separate them—the parson in the pulpit—the priest at the

altar. They pursue different paths, they speak a different language; but they worship the same Being, and the whole is harmony. Knees are bent—hearts are joined—music, love and prayer, are blending harmoniously. Now suppose, John, one of your shells were to fall down among them at that time, I think there would be an end to all harmony at least for that day, and search after truth in the bargain. Now tell me, John, what do you go to church for. See the pretty girls? do you, and I think you do, too often; but what pretty girl do you think would care two brass farthings for you, were it not for that honest tho' rough heart of yours? And yet, John, it is well to have an eye for the beautiful; we may read truth in the expansive forehead—meekness and love in the eye, and sometimes deceit on the trembling tho' beautiful lip. Now look at that splendid creature, John—those lips smiling so sweetly—those eyes beaming so softly—that brow so calm—so majestic; part those waving ringlets, but disturb not their harmony, press a kiss on it softly and kindly; it is cooler than the lips—more truthful, and does less mischief.

But you make me wander from my course, John, and I must bring you back with me again to your old quarters, and point out to you all the mischief you have occasioned. You have been the means too of getting your brother Jonathan into a scrape, for of course you could not be out there making such a noise without exciting attention; the Union press starts up, and cries "President, mind your eye, look out for the Britishers." "Hallo, John says President, what are you after?"

"Mind your own business," says you with one of your oaths, "and let me alone." President do not like that; you see, and to make a short cut to get at you, accidentally steps on his neighbour's ground, who, being a warm-blooded chap with one leg, collars him.

Brother Jonathan, however, has not forgotten his school lessons, but hitting him between wind and water, floors him. Men don't fight for nothing now, John; so your brother being satisfied that you, and your *compañero* are only crusing about quietly in "the cause of humanity," and not likely to do any harm, but to each other, is content to accept the other's offer of a few acres of his ground to be allowed to get up again, and quietly returns home with his pockets filled. And you, what did you bring home, John? Ah! you hang your head, and well you may.

Never mind John, you returned them as I advised you, and do you know I have been thinking a great deal about those ships you borrowed from your friends out there, because you know, when we go on a voyage of discovery, we generally sail in our own ships. Supposing now if "Governor" out there should say "I'll not take those ships, they are full of holes." It would be useless for you to say "You knocked the holes in them yourself." Putting a case now, you walk home one blessed night after supper, and meeting a friend you knock him down, and take his hat home with you as a trophy; well, the next morning you find out that you had done wrong, and send back the hat again; but the new beaver is now a "shocking bad hat" at most, and you could not expect he would receive it so transmogrified. Now, John, it follows that if you were wrong, he must be right; that's very plain. Yes, yes, you may well scratch your head, nor is that all the mischief you have done to us, as I will show you hereafter, but I will not press too hard on you at this time; but supposing now, you should send out two or three nice little Steamers instead, to assist them in finding out the truth for themselves, I think they would find it much quicker than you would any how.

What's the row with the Irish? You see the truth there, John, will be found more easily. The fact is, they are hungry, and if you were hungry you would make more noise than they. You would recommend your old method of quieting them, I suppose, by hanging them; but I would advise a different one. Let us build barricades instead of them, and build them of piles of potatoes, barrels of beer, &c.; these and a few bottles of whiskey for the lady discussers of the rights of man and woman, would present a barrier strong enough to repel any mob array among them. Give them plenty to eat and drink, John, and I know nothing of the heart of an Irishman if he will not fight for you; but you cannot expect him to fight when he's hungry; none but a Scotchman, they say, can do that.

Nor can there be perfect equality either, John; no tree can produce fruit of equal size and purity. Place that crowd in a desert—deprive them of everything but what nature has given them—strip them of all resources but their own energies; and

in a short time we shall see masters and servants, tyrants and slaves; some men will rise superior to others. Kings, governors, or masters, call them what you will, the name is nothing. See, John, here's a Statesman; he sits down on his easy chair, by a coal fire and a bottle of wine—he forms his plan—to the General he says "stand there, and keep your eyes open"—to the soldier, "stand there to be shot at and I'll give you a shilling." But if the soldier says, "I'll sit there on that chair by the fire and drink the wine, and you stand there to be shot at for the shilling", what says the Statesman to that proposition? "See you d—d first." Of course he would, John, because he would argue thus: "If you sit here having no mind, or a mind only for the wine, you will get drunk, and spoil my plan, and a ball will lie as softly in your breast as in my own; so stand where I place you, or I'll shoot you and no mistake. You know, John, that every system must be right till it's proved to be wrong, and the surest test of truth is success!"

Now, my dear credulous John, you have been looking only with one eye, and that a prejudiced one. You go to a Fonda, and there hear strange tales of man-killers and cannibals, and at last, make up your mind to see for yourself so that you may have something to talk about when you return; it wont do to come so far and see nothing, you know. So you hire a horse—buy a recado, which you put on badly, girt on a chiripá over your corduroy pantaloons, and a pair of spurs of the largest size on the heels of your half boots, a pair of large pistols like carabines are stuck in your belt, and a small flask of you know what, John, in your pocket. To complete your equipment, you buy a pair of balls, because you have heard that is the way they catch ostriches in that country, (I wonder how many you would ball in a day!) and a lasso, *Dios sabe porque*, unless to hang yourself in a fit of spleen—perhaps if it rains you take an umbrella, and now with a glass of grog and a stout heart, you bid adieu to the city.

Perhaps you have not rode many leagues when you are thrown off into a pantano, and on extricating yourself you find your horse has grown tired of your company and cut, scattering saddle gear in every direction, and at the same time you see a Gaucho galloping towards you, and you make up your mind for a stout resistance, when to your horror on pulling out your remaining pistol, for the other has been lost long, long ago, you find that you had forgotten to load it; the figure approaches, but instead of cutting your head off, he gallops away, and catches your horse, picking up your scattered gear on his return. Again you find yourself mounted, and well saddled by a skillful hand. He guides you to his rancho, tired and hungry, not to eat—but to feed you. You sit in abundance, and you sleep in peace, a musical voice in the morning invites you to breakfast and *mate*, and you might remain for a fortnight or a year if you liked, no one would cut you adrift. But as yet you do not feel exactly safe, and your horse now being well saddled, you depart with a blessing.

Oh! John, I could tell you such moving tales of these much injured people—sing you songs of such melting melody as would cause to vibrate every fibre of your rugged soul-frame.

My head is now hoary—the frost of many winters has chilled the warm current that once bounded through my veins, but the heart, and its affections still survive the wreck of my frame; no time can subdue it—no distance change—the green tree will flourish in a wilderness, and the scenes I have witnessed there, are linked to my dearest associations.

My voice is weak, and may no longer be heard, John, or I would wait a sound that should be reverberated from every hill, and find an echo in every honest English heart.

But let them rest in their quiet homes, John, and we will return to our ruins and to our friends, and really, John, I feel my heart grow warmer at the thought. A friend is easily known. You feel him in the touch of his hand, you see him by the glance of his eye; and have you never even felt the presence of one not seen? You see a room crowded, and you catch an eye in a moment, hitherto unconscious of your presence. Crowds separate in groups—from groups to pairs—you sit down with the one most congenial to you, and the time passes unheeded; you sip your wine together till the weakest falls, when the other covers you with his cloak, lays down by your side, and you rise ready to fight or die for each other.

Depend on it, John, the world is not such a bad world after all, and that there are more things in heaven and earth than is dreamt of in our philosophy."

Love among nations, John,—love with our
[See last page.]

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 Amundson	313	Nelson Hartwig	Boston.
BRITISH.				
June 19	Brig Plata, Richard Pringle	231	Beiscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
" 19	Brig Charles, J. Enouf	206	Dickson & Co.	London.
" 21	Brig Amelia, John Teasdale	237	Bayley Brothers	London.
" 21	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert	241	Roumie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
" 21	Brig Ayrth, George Cotton	192	Charles R. Horne	Liverpool.
" 23	Barque Alexander Robertson, George Potter	229	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
" 23	Brig Vigilant, William Steward	308	Charles R. Horne	England for orders.
" 23	Barque Elizabeth Archer, Cobb	338	John Best & Brothers	London.
" 24	Barque Mogul, Wm. K. Oplinton	334	Stanley, Black & Co.	London.
" 24	Barque Autumnis, William White	362	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
" 24	Barque Sovereign, James Porrit	241	Bates, Stokes & Co.	London.
" 25	Barque Ipswich, Philip Asplet	237	Nuttal & Co.	Plymouth.
" 28	Barque Richmond, Harrison Greyson	259	Stanley, Black & Co.	Liverpool.
" 28	Brig Commodore, Philip Fouzal	349	Edmund Mackinlay & Co.	Liverpool.
" 28	Ship Symmetry, A. Mackwood	381	John Best & Brothers	London.
" 29	Brig Venilia, William Martin	263	John Galt Smith & Co.	England.
" 30	Barque Lancashire Witch, E. L. Brownrigg	192	Stanley, Black & Co.	Liverpool.
July 1	Barque Commodore, Philip Fouzal	349	Nicholson, Green & Co.	England.
" 1	Brig Mercutio, William Sawell	237	Stanley, Black & Co.	Liverpool.
" 1	Brig Creole, George Pringle	281	John Best & Brothers	London.
" 1	Brig Victoria, Adam White	236	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
" 1	Brigantine Grosvenor, Charles Touzel	165	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Antwerp.
" 3	Brigantine Navigator, Lefevre	143	Bates, Stokes & Co.	Liverpool.
" 4	Barque Mary Miller, G. W. Hall	296	John Galt Smith & Co.	England for the 22nd inst.
" 4	Brig Xarifa, Francis Rossignol	208	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
" 4	Brig Pacific, James Marquis	172	Stanley, Black & Co.	Antwerp.
" 21	Schooner Racer, Philip Pinet	147	John Best and Brothers	Constant.
AMERICAN.				
" 22	Ship Benjamin Aymer, Benjamin Carver	435	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
" 22	Ship Shaw, Thomas W. Rao	343	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
" 24	Brig Russian, J. C. Carter	222	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Antwerp.
" 24	Barque Oxford, William Clarke	287	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
" 24	Schooner Rival, Thomas Barlett	143	Daniel Gowland & Co.	England.
July 12	Barque Edward Koppisch, Edwin Upton	249	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Salom.
" 12	Schooner Sarah Ann, Peter Stevenon	60	Mariano Baudrix	Discharging.
" 18	Brig Antares, E. Howe	199	Samuel B. Hale	Philadelphia.
" 19	Brig Chancellor, G. W. Walker	241	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Philadelphia.
" 23	Brig Olanda, Daniel Pepper	178	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Philadelphia.
" 24	Ship Bazar, Thomez C. Simpson	492	To order	Do.
" 24	Barque Chalcedony, George Upton	314	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Philadelphia.
" 25	Brigantine Virgin, Daniel Waggett	111	Vicento Casaros & Sons	Do.
DANISH.				
June 21	Brig Cimbrin, C. J. Grossund	168	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
" 25	Schooner Glaukus, Peter Jorgensen	129	Egg, Knutsh & Co.	Havana.
" 25	Schooner Freya, Peter Giesing	139	Louis Winter	Philadelphia.
" 26	Brigantine Hansine, C. A. Brossen	146	Jacob Parravicini	Boston.
" 26	Barque Achilles, John Lorenzen	210	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp.
July 2	Brig Sophia, Christian Iversen	210	Charles R. Horne	New York.
" 3	Brigantine Randers, Jens Clausen	137	Charles R. Horne	Do.
" 3	Brig Emilie, Morton Ohlsen	136	Decten & Hughes	Do.
" 3	Brig Colby, Nielsen	532	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Do.
" 4	Brig Margaretha, J. H. Jurgan	153	Thode & Co.	Do.
" 4	Ship Harpe, Boyson	324	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Do.
" 4	Brig Melitta, B. Moeller	192	Freyer, Brothers	Do.
FRENCH.				
June 22	Barque Sultan, Louis Beaugrand	247	Blanchon & Delachaux	Havre.
" 22	Barque Universel, Felix Ducormier	267	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre.
" 23	Brig L'Autonne, Judah Noel	190	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Marseilles.
" 24	Barque Banare, Andre Magnan	173	Thomas Rouses	Cette.
" 24	Barque Frederic Eugonie, Peter Brouzon	167	B. Herand	Mediterranean.
" 25	Barque Duomedic, J. M. Barbédienne	282	Ochoa & Co.	Havre.
" 28	Barque Adele et Julie, Louis Vuignier	210	J. B. Prellig	Havre.
HAMBURG.				
June 21	Barque Tombola, Frederick Wm. Waller	170	J. J. Klick & Co.	Antwerp.
" 22	Brig George & Aloys, Henry Valentin	186	Otte, Rosenthal & Co.	Havana.
" 24	Barque Antoinette, C. F. Nomens	180	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havana.
" 28	Schooner-brig Carl Jacob Bruns	182	Barber & Co.	Havana.
" 28	Brig Wilhelmina, A. F. Brossen	168	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havana.
July 5	Galliot Carl Heinrich, J. Hauschild	146	Adolfo Mancilla & Co.	Havana.
SPANISH.				
June 20	Brig Gallo de Oro, Augustin Boix	267	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Cadiz & Barcelona.
" 20	Brig Unico, Pablo Roig	168	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Havana.
" 25	Polacero Fronta, Gerardo Maristiani	175	E. Ochoa & Co.	Cadiz.
" 25	Brig Florentino, Jacinto Maristiani	205	Freyer Brothers	Cadiz & Malaga.
" 26	Brig Tomas, Pedro Roig	202	E. Ochoa & Co.	Spain.
" 27	Brig 3 de Mayo, José Puche	250	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
" 28	Polacero Juno, Juan B. Domenech	129	Felipe Senillosa	Havana.
" 28	Polacero Mercedes, Francisco Domenech	129	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Havana.
" 29	Brig 7 de Mayo, Juan Antonio Munstegui	176	Chapeaurouge	Discharging.
July 1	Brig Esperanz, Pedro Guardiola	180	Llavallo and Sons	Discharging.
" 1	Brig Alfonso, José Maristiani	206	Freyer Brothers	Discharging.
" 6	Brigantine Cazador, Juan Roses	120	Henrique Ochoa & Co.	Discharging.
" 25	Brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, M. J. Veiga	185	E. Ochoa & Co.	Discharging.
BRAZILIAN.				
May 19	Zunaca Brillante, José de Lemus	128	Juan Geromino Martinez	Rio Janeiro.
June 9	Brig Belisario, Manuel da Silva Santos	232	Antonio Marques Mendoza	Pernambuco.
" 11	Schooner São Manuel de Souza Mendoza	122	Thomaz Lezica & Co.	Havana.
" 25	Three masted schooner Josefa, F. Rocha	270	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Havana.
July 11	Schooner Amelia, Francisco Lema	55	To order	Havana.
" 23	Brig Virginia, Manuel Nunez Barboza	244	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Havana.
" 23	Brig Atala, Jacobo Vicente	182	Manuel Albino Soriano	Havana.
" 26	Sch'r Br. São Americano, J. A. Mattozinhos	182	Manuel Acededo Ramos	Havana.
SARDINIAN.				
" 21	Brig Camila, Antonio Ferraro	242	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
" 21	Schooner Luisa, José Moratori	121	Carlos Galeano	Genoa.
July 11	Schooner Nimfa, José Barboro	122	To order	Genoa.
" 23	Pio IX, Antonio Gazzio	44	To order	Genoa.
HANOVERIAN.				
June 20	Schooner Heinrich, John Haesloop	126	Louis Winter	New York.
" 24	Brig Michael, H. C. Christoffers	172	Louis Chapeaurouge & Co.	Havana.
KNIPHAUSEN.				
July 4	Barque Elizabeth, Diedrich J. Hugy	311	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Havana.
LUBECK.				
July 19	Brig Bertha, F. J. Wachter	212	Louis Winter	Havana.
PRUSSIAN.				
June 24	Barque Caesar, C. Richter	316	Lois Chapeaurouge & Co.	New York or Boston.
BELGIAN.				
June 24	Schooner-brig Minerva, Deswels	153	Saturaino Soriano	Antwerp.

[Continued from the third page.]
 friends—love at our altars—love in our homes—
 love with our children—restrain not their mirth—
 check not their hearts' gushings—cherrily, merrily,
 let them gambol and play.

Now John, get up, and take off your pinafore,
 and when you are farther advanced, you shall have
 a nice "buttoned up." Three rows of brass but-
 tons, John, and wont you be proud to show off
 again among the "Bella Portenas!"
 London, May 4th, 1848.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

July 22—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings

July 17—Wind S. E., fresh.

Arrived, Sardinian three masted schooner of
 war Fama, Lieut. Alexander Wright, from Monte-
 video 20th inst. Passengers 162.

National schooner Filomena, 45 tons, Marcos Ba-
 daró from Montevideo 20th inst., in ballast, to Gan-
 dolfo. Passengers 85.

Sardinian schooner Pio IX, 44 tons, Antonio Gaz-
 zo, from Montevideo 20th inst., in ballast, to order.
 Passengers 46.

Brazilian brig Virginia, 244 tons, Manuel Nuñez
 Barboza, from Ensenada, in ballast, to Daniel Gow-
 land & Co.

American brig Olioda, 178 tons, Daniel Pepper,
 from Rio Janeiro 2nd July, in ballast, to Zimmer-
 mann, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian brig Atala, 182 tons, Jacob Vicente,
 from St. Catherine's 8th inst., to Juan Balbino So-
 riano, with 531 rolls tobacco, 82 bags rice, 316
 bags farina, 200 alqueires do, 156 drums cod fish,
 105 kegs nails, 100 bags and 80 alqueires mandioca,
 10 pipes caña, 6 dozen planks, 20 tercios yerba,
 2,000 sticks of wood, 53 boxes, 111 bales and 3
 casks merchandize.

Danish brig Colibri, 202 tons, Nielsen, from Cadiz
 25th May, with 2,000 fanegas salt, to Nichol-
 son Green & Co.

July 24.—Wind S. E., fresh

Danish brig Margaretha, 153 tons, J. H. Jorjan,
 from Rio Grande 17th July, in ballast, to Thode &
 Co.

Danish ship Herpe, 224 tons, Boysen, from New
 York 28th May, to order—
 with 6 bundles and 378 planks cedar, 267 planks
 mahogany, 11 boxes mahogany veneers, 2 boxes
 and 70 pieces of pine, 217 flags, 30 bags sumac, 5
 boxes sparables, 1 box merchandize, 2 boxes cod
 fish, 2 dozen brooms, 1 barrel whiskey, 4 barrels
 rice, 6 boxes starch, Passenger Mr. John Hayes
 and Son.

American ship Bazaar, 452 tons, Thomas C.
 Simpson, from Boston 17th May, to Zimmermann,
 Frazier & Co., with 243,179 feet of pine lumber,
 1,700 barrels flour, 50 barrels rice, 1 box cigars.

American barque Chalcedony, 214 tons, George
 Upton, from Salem 21st April, to Daniel Gowland &
 Co., with 115 bales and 35 boxes domestics, 8 casks
 hams, 89 bundles candlewick, 1,000 barrels flour,
 5,000 feet pine lumber, 460 bundles shingles, 50
 dozen wooden buckets, 20 kegs lard, 3 boxes mat-
 ches, 25 kegs white lead.

Danish brig Melitta, 192 tons, B. Moller, from
 New York 14 May, to Freyer Brothers, with 401
 quarter casks caña, 200 bags sugar, 338 bags rice,
 90 half boxes starch, 304 bundles candle-wick, 50
 bags pepper, 7 boxes merchandize.

July 25—Wind S. in the afternoon changed to S.
 W.

Arrived, Spanish brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres,
 185 tons, Manuel G. Veiga, from Cadiz 9th May,
 to G. Ochoa, with 136 pipes and 17 half pipes car-
 ron wine, 49 barrels white do, 10 half pipes and
 113 quarter casks sweet wine, 7 barrels vinegar,
 10 pipes, 10 half pipes' 12 quarter casks and 3
 barrels Spanish brandy, 4 pipes, 6 half pipes, 12
 quarter casks aniseed brandy, 231 boxes vermicelli,
 7 boxes playing cards, 100 do. soap, 125 do raisins,
 59 barrels olives, 36 barrels and 400 jars olive oil,
 70 qq. potatoes, 6 boxes leeches, 3 do. guitars, 3 do.
 merchandize, 14 barrels peas, 34 barrel red pep-
 per, 16 pieces matting, 6 dozen Alicant mats, 20
 bundles paper, 60 do. wrapping paper, 40 kegs sau-
 sauges, 1 package doubloons, 400 ditto.

American brigantine Virgin, 111 tons, Daniel
 Wasgatt, from Rio Grande 18th inst., to Vicente
 Casares & Sons, with 30 pigs lead, 140 bales 278
 boxes and 7 barrels merchandize, 134 kegs iron
 ware and powder, 92 hogsheads iron ware, 2 quar-
 ter casks turpentine, 16 bundles iron, 18 anvils.

Sailed, American barque Maid of Orleans, 258
 tons, Charles Upton, for Salem, despatched by Da-
 niel Gowland & Co., with 4012 dry ox and cow
 hides, 225 bales and 40 seroons wool.

Brazilian Corvette Uniao, 18 guns, Captain Fran-
 cisco Manuel Barroso, for Montevideo.

During the night, American ship Corvo, 348 tons,
 Frederick Goreham, for Boston, despatched by Zim-
 mermann, Frazier & Co., with 36,200 horns, 500
 bales hide cuttings, 346 do wool. Passengers, Mr.
 Francis W. Dominick, lady and family.

French barque Louise Marie, 190, Jean Marie
 Simon Fatome, for Havre, despatched by B. Herand,
 with 1197 salted ox and cow hides, 10,791 dry do.,
 820 dry horse hides, 773 caif skins, 20 bales wool,
 12,000 shin bones.

Brazilian brigantine Douro, 166 tons, José Ca-
 etano Viera da Silva, for the Salado to take in a
 cargo of jerked beef, despatched by Faustino Jovita
 Jorge.

July 26. Wind S. W.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine San José America-
 no, 152 tons, José Antonio Mattozinhas, from Rio
 Janeiro 14th May, put in to St. Catherine's 1st
 June and sailed thence 8th inst., to Manuel Aceve-
 do Ramos, with 606 barrels sugar, 16 do hams, 3 do
 hams, 3 do pepper, 5 do sweetmeats, 270 bags rice,
 132 do coffee, 342 rolls tobacco, 100 tins of crackers,
 4 boxes snuff, 14 boxes merchandize, 1 do sewing
 thread, 1 do combs, 1 do stockings, 1 do hats, 5 do
 paletos.

United States war steamer Algehany, 4 guns,
 Lieut. Charles Hunter, from Montevideo 25th
 inst.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner S6, 122 tons, Manuel
 Antonio Silva, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast, des-
 patched by Trifon Lezica & Co.

Sardinian brig Ferruccio, 121 tons, Andras
 Priario, in ballast, for Montevideo.

July 28.—Wind N. W.

Sardinian three masted schooner of war Fama,
 Lieut. Alexander Wright, for Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 20.

H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tom-
 linson, hence 19th.

Brazilian brigantine Nova Luz, 130 tons, Fran-
 cisco de Paula Fonseca, from St. Catherine's 12th
 inst.

July 21.

Sardinian brig Josefina, 122 tons, José Capurro,
 from Santos 1st inst., to Becher, Preus & Co.

Swedish brig Cecilia, 250 tons, J. M. Liengberg,
 from Malaga 10th May, to Ruperto M. Luengas.

July 22.

Sardinian brigantine Lusitano, 121 tons, Bartolo-
 me Dassori, from St. Catherine's 8th inst., to Jaime
 Llavallo & Sons.

Spanish barque Urania, 260 tons, Francisco Ma-
 ristani, from Havana 22nd May, to Enrique Ochoa,
 & Co.

American Brigantine Benjamin Bigelow, 153
 tons, Thomas Mayo, from Rio Grande 10th inst.,
 to Southgate & Co.

July 23.

Brazilian sloop of war Donna Francisca, from Rio
 Janeiro 2nd inst.

British brigantine Light of the Harem, 167 tons,
 J. Stevenson, from London 18th May, to Louis Cha-
 peaurouge & Co.

Sardinian barque Paz, 252 tons, Juan Bautista
 Facio, from Genoa 19th February, to Jaime Llava-
 llo & Sons.

Oriental schooner Victorina, 30 tons, Federico
 Campos, from St. Catherine's 8th inst., to Murgui-
 ondo, & Nin.

July 24.

Brazilian brig Naiade, 104 tons, Manuel Vilela,
 from Pernambuco 1st June, St. Catherine's 8th inst.,
 to Manuel Vilela.

British schooner Rachel, 188 tons, James Ham-
 mond, from Cadiz 24th May, to order.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

July 19.

French sloop of war Expeditivo, for Bahia.

July 20.

French brig of war Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Du-
 parc, for Rio Janeiro.

July 22.

H. B. M.'s steam sloop Alecto, for Rio Janeiro.

British brig Helen, for Brazil.

British brig Arno, for ditto.

Oriental brig Runitilly, for Pernambuco.

July 24.

Brazilian brigantine Theresa, for Rio Grande.

The British barque Mary Miller which was wait-
 ing for a fair wind, ready for sea, having
 cleared hence on the 22nd with a full cargo for

England, was run foul of by the Commodore on the
 night of Sunday the 23d inst., in consequence
 of a fresh breeze which sprang up from the south-
 east, and has sustained such damage as will cause
 her a delay of at least 10 days whilst undergoing
 repairs. The Commodore lost a boat and sustained
 other damage but of trifling importance.

The barques Mogul and Richmond were in con-
 tact on the 23d by the drifting of the former, and
 tho' the Richmond lost a boat, the damage sus-
 tained by either has been, we are happy to state, of
 no material consequence.

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK

May 28. American barque Mason Barney, Scott,
 hence 27th March.

Advertisements.

PATENT SCALES FOR BARRACAS.

Received a few to weigh from 1,000 to 2500lbs,
 with their corresponding weights for sale at moderate
 prices at the house of

Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 Reconquista No 69.

To Let.

A Cellar, in Calle del 25 de Mayo No. 11.
 Apply on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN CHAIRS,

Just received, an assortment of excellent North
 American wood seat chairs. For sale, at very low
 prices, in the Upholstery store of W. & P. Inglis
 Calle de Potosí No. 49.

Gauging of Casks and APPRAISING OF MERCHANDIZE.

DON MANUEL SAUBIER—Sworn gauger and
 appraiser, offers his services to Merchants and the
 trade in general.

Orders left at his store No. 143 Calle de Potosí
 will be punctually attended to.

FOR SALE.

At 140 Calle Piedad, a few casks of Byass' be at
 India pale Ale and London Porter, also, a few ca-
 ses superfine Holland Gin.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	326	á	337	each
Do. Patriot.....	335	á	336	do.
Plata, macquina.....	30			do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patcones	20	á	21	each.
Do. Patriot.....	20	á	21	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....				at par.
Exchange on England.....	62½s			per doubloon.
Do. France.....	78	á	79½	do.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	3	á	3½	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	5	á	2	do.
Do. United States.....	20	á	2½	per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	52	á	58	per pesada.
descarado 27 á 28 lbs. ea.				
Do. matadero, country	45	á	52	do.
25 á 29 lbs.....				
Do. Spain.....	47	á	50	do.
Do. North America	42	á	44	do.
Do. of all stake.....	40	á	45	do.
Do. salted ox.....	45	á	43	do.
Do. do. cow.....	38	á	29	do.
Horse hides salted.....	39	á	31	do. each
Do. do. dry.....	21	á	23	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.....	44	á	45	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine } and ordinary.....	32	á	34	per dozen
Goat skins.....				without price
Nutria skins.....				do.
Horse hair, mixed.....	65	á	75	per arroba.
Do. short.....	58	á	60	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	110	á	140	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	24	á	28	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	9	á	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	30	á	40	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	15	á	20	do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	á	60	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	22	á	30	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	34	á	26	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class.....	37	á	38	do.
Do. pure, second class.....	32	á	33	do.
Grease and tallow.....	32	á	34	do.
Jerked beef.....	40			per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	700	á	800	per thousand
Do. cow.....	250	á	350	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	14	á	16	per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10			per dozen.
Hide cuttings.....	10	á	11	per quintal
Shin bones.....	15	á	20	do.
Salt, on board.....	10	ra.	silver	per fanega
Discount.....	1	á	1½	per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 337
 dollars.

The lowest price 334 dollars.

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

The lowest do.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.