

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 968.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 8th, 1845.

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BUENOS AYRES.

We regret that the length of Bulletin No. 101, containing the details of the reverse lately suffered by Rivera in front of the town of Cerro Largo, precludes the possibility of our inserting it at full. The attack was made in the night, preceded by the burning of 41 houses outside the entrenchments. By the light of the flames which consumed the substance of so many families, the gallant defenders of the town directed a brisk and deadly fire of musketry against the incendiaries, who returned it with discharges of grape and round shot from two pieces of artillery. Nothing could surpass the determination and enthusiasm evinced by the troops and citizens composing the garrison, (847 men); and the assailing horde (4,000 persons in number, including China viragos, Guayaquises and non-combatants) after 2 hours' unavailing efforts to carry the town, finally relinquished the enterprise. Rivera had in his train, says the despatch, as a living testimony of his horrible and atrocious tyranny, a convoy of 200 carts, in which he violently dragged along with him a number of families amounting to more than 6,000 souls. Col. Dionicio Coronel, writing to General Urquiza, adds: "The loss of the ruthless horde, according to the information I have been able to collect up to this moment, is very great. During the siege we all calculated that it did not fall short of a hundred men; but by the accounts received from the neighbouring inhabitants it amounts to 30 killed (including Col. Cabral and another field officer) and 121 wounded. Our casualties consist of 4 soldiers and 2 children killed, and 5 wounded, including Lieut. Acosta. The Pardejon Rivera discharged at this town more than 160 cannon shot; we returned but 40. When this wretch of an outlaw ran off from Y.E. six months ago, in the greatest misery, with his horde covered with rags and sheepskins instead of ponchos, and went to station himself on the Brazilian lines, no one ever thought that he would come back from thence with such an immense supply of ammunition, as the fire he kept up upon me shews, nor with hundreds of brand-new carbines, of which I have taken 7, besides 2 muskets; nor with such a large store of round and grape shot, perfectly well cast, as you will perceive by the specimen forwarded to Y.E."

This last period involves a charge of culpable connivance on the part of Brazil, which, notwithstanding the impunity with which similar flagrant breaches of neutrality have been allowed to pass, we might, as heretofore, be disposed to regard as only attributable to subaltern authorities in Rio Grande fatally placed, from the circumstances, beyond the control of the central government. But recent disclosures permit us no longer to view the conduct of the men who at present wield the destinies of the Empire in the favourable light we have ever been inclined, hitherto, to consider it. Facts have transpired which fully warrant us in regarding this new scandal, in like manner as the flight of Paz, and so many other disgraceful violations of the law of nations, as the natural consequence of a system of underhanded and double policy long since adopted by the Imperial Cabinet, but more particularly acted upon since Sir Robert Peel, in an evil hour, mentioned Brazil in the same breath with England and France, when alluding to the extreme and hypothetical case of its being deemed advisable "for the interest of the world" to re-nact the "untoward" scene of Navarino in the Rio de la Plata. The compliment then so adroitly paid Brazil, at a moment when a commercial treaty

was on the tapis, appears to have completely turned the heads of her statesmen, who prepossessioned with the idea of figuring as arbiters of the affairs of South America, have not ceased to exert every endeavour in order to realize it. Hence those hollow professions of neutrality, and those sham injunctions to the subaltern authorities, with which the Imperial Cabinet has all along replied to the remonstrances of the Argentine Minister. It suited its machiavelian policy thus to protract the war by showing undue favour to one of the belligerents, in order to afford a pretence for the formation of a triple alliance in which Brazil should act the part of the Russia of the new hemisphere. For the promotion of this dazzling project no less a personage than Viscount ABRANTES was sent to Europe, though ostensibly his mission was to the German Zollverein. The noble negotiator, agreeably to his instructions, made his first essay in London, but appears to have not met with any more flattering reception from Lord Aberdeen than that given to the Vasco-Purvist envoy, Dr. Varela, on a previous occasion. The Viscount then set out for Paris; and although the *Constitutionnel*, M. Thiers's organ, was zealously advocating the proposed joint intervention, it was generally believed that M. Guizot would not bely in this instance the high and honourable principles which he has ever proclaimed as the basis of his policy. It is amusing to hear how the Opposition journalist raves, when speaking on this subject. "We have already said," he remarks, "that the intervention would demand little or no expense on the part of France; for it will be sufficient to order Admiral Laine to oblige Rosas to withdraw his troops, and respect the territory of the Oriental Republic; and the affair will immediately be brought to a close. The port of the Buceo blockaded, the soldiers of Oribe would starve, the communications of the army with the city of Buenos Ayres would be cut off, and the war would be put an end to. The name and the will of France would do the rest. . . . The foreigners in Montevideo are Frenchmen who have carried there commerce, industry, civilization and respect for the laws of nations; and it is in reality almost exclusively a French population that M. Guizot has abandoned for the last two years to the attacks of Rosas, in defiance of treaties and of justice." On hearing such sheer nonsense fall from M. Thier's mouthpiece, one is at a loss which to admire most—the effrontery with which it is uttered, in the presence of enlightened France, or the gullibility of those in whom it can produce any other effect than that of exciting contempt for the man, who, by such paltry mystifications, seeks to make his way back again to power.

We feel satisfied that the exposure now being made by our contemporary, the *Gaceta*, of the perfidious part played by the Imperial Cabinet in this new agitation of the intervention question, will create a deep sensation in Brazil. 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 pravity, 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 without 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.

An Act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States, and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies.—

§ 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,—That from and after the passing of this act, the entrance of the harbours and waters of the United States, and of the territories thereof, be, and the same is hereby interdicted to all public ships and vessels belonging to Great Britain and France, except vessels only which may be forced in by distress, or which are charged with dispatches, or business from the Government to which they belong, and also packets having no cargo nor merchandise on board.

And if any public ship or vessel, as aforesaid, not being included in the exception above mentioned, shall enter any harbour or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of the territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces, or of the militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as he shall deem necessary to compel such ship or vessel to depart.

§ 2.—Persons having intercourse with vessels except to pilot them beyond the limits of the U. S. to be fined not less than one hundred dollars, or more than ten thousand, and shall also be imprisoned not less than one month, or more than one year.

§ 3.—Vessels sailing under the British and French flag arriving within the limits of the United States to be forfeited with their cargoes on board.

§ 4.—It shall not be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, any goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever, from any port or place situated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain. Nor from any port or place situated in France, or in any of her colonies or dependencies. Nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great Britain or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, wares, or merchandise, whatever, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, or of any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, or being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great Britain.

It is reported that an attempt was lately made in Montevideo to reinstate Henrique Martinez and Lamas in the war and police departments; but that it was frustrated by a military demonstration of the Italians and Negroes headed by Garibaldi and Echenagusta. It is added that Lavandera has succeeded Bauza as Minister of War, and that Cesar Diaz has been appointed Chief of the Staff in the place of Correa.

Advertisements.

DENTISTRY.

CHARLES KRAUSE,

DENTIST, having been examined and approved by the Medical Tribunal of this City, has the honour to offer his professional services to the Public.

He sets and fills teeth in various ways, cleans and extracts them, without much pain, having excellent modern instruments for the purpose.

During his long residence in Montevideo, he has practised his profession punctually and faithfully, and promises to do the same in this City. He begs to request his friends and the public generally either to call or send their orders to No. 41, CALLE de la CATEDRAL, in the Altos, where they will be punctually attended to at moderate prices.

OMNIBUS.

AN Omnibus and Volante will run daily between the corner of Calle de Corrientes and Alameda, to the Thornlike Restaurant, leaving each point at the following hours:—

Leaves the Restaurant	Leaves the Alameda
At 6 o'Clock, A. M.	At 6 1/2 o'Clock, A. M.
" 8 " " A. M.	" 9 " " A. M.
" 5 1/2 " " P. M.	" 6 " " P. M.
" 7 " " P. M.	" 8 " " P. M.

On Feast days the Omnibus will leave the above point on the Alameda at every hour after sunrise, until 10 o'Clock A. M. In the Afternoon every hour from 4 to 5 o'Clock, P. M. The price of Tickets to admit a Passenger is \$2.4 reales, to be had at Naulty, Wire & Co., 113, Calle de Piedad.

At the Bar at the Garden private Parties can secure the entire Omnibus or Volante to convey them to or from the Quinta, by giving written orders at the Quinta one day previous to requiring them, the price of taking a family to the Quinta in the Omnibus is \$25, and Volante, \$12.4 reales for working days, all are double for Feast days, each seat requiring 2 Tickets. Private Parties or Families will be taken in and put down at the corner of the Plaza, 25 de Mayo, or Calle de la Paz, other Passengers will be received and brought to the Alameda.

UNION HOTEL

FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,

Calle de la Piedad, No. 6.

MRS. HANDY begs to inform her friends and the public that she has fitted up the above commodious premises as a Hotel and Boarding House, with an especial regard to personal comfort and accommodation, and by unremitted attention and moderate charges, she trusts to secure a share of that patronage and support, which it will be her constant duty at all times to deserve.

Buenos Ayres, February 1st, 1842.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. H. T. Bradish

IS giving Lessons in this useful and elegant language. May be seen at Mr. Hargreaves, No. 32, Calle de la Piedad, between the hours of 5 and 6 in the evening, and any message left with Mr. Hargreaves will be immediately attended to.

Notice to Ladies.

THE MILLINER, Calle de la Victoria, No. 33, a square and a half from the Plaza, has received an assortment of Ladies Bonnets of all kinds, and also boys' Velvet Caps. She has also an assortment of Flowers and Ribbons.

English Potatoes.

JUST received in the best condition, for Sale per barrels, and retail at five dollars and a half per arroba, at C. ZIEGLER'S Store, No. 49, Calle Piedad.

English Potatoes.

FOR SALE, at No. 41, Alameda, (near the Captain of the Port's) a quantity of English Potatoes, of good quality, lately received.

For Family use.

▲ VERY low first-rate English Cheese, a small quantity of superior Oatmeal and Scotch Barley, all packed in tin, and for Sale, at Calle del Perù, No. 13.

SPANISH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

WITH the permission of the Government, Miss Henrietta and Miss Clara Bradish have opened their School, Calle de Lima, No. 45.

SEGARS!!!

NAVANA SEGARS of superior quality as well as Paraguay segars and Paraguay tobacco are sold at very moderate prices, at No. 30 Calle de Cangallo, in front of the Merced Church.

To Let,

A FIRST-RATE Establishment on the beach, fronting the river, (No. 18, Calle Alameda) consisting of rooms and yard below, suitable for a Tavern or Coffee House, and a splendid large room upstairs, besides bed-rooms, cook-house, &c., &c., with fixtures, furniture, and stock on hand. There is a bar below and another above, and affords an excellent opportunity for any one desirous of embracing it, because it is already stored and provided with every requisite to take possession and commence business immediately.

For particulars of rent, and the mode of disposal of stock, furniture, &c., apply at Mr. KIDD'S Hotel, No. 72, Calle de la Paz, who will show the Premises, and give every necessary information.

Buenos Ayres, February 28, 1845.

For Sale,

THE Fixtures and good will of a Pulperia. It has an excellent business, and is situated in a public part of the town. For particulars apply at No. 21, Calle de Cuyo.

Two Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Breakfast and genteel furnished Bed Rooms by applying at No. 17, Calle Cuyo.

To Let,

A SMALL HOUSE, enquire at the Quinta of Admiral Brown.

For London,

For Passengers only, having all her freight engaged, The A. brig.

"RELIANCE,"

CHARLES JAMES FOX, Commander.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers. Will positively sail on or before the 26th of March. Apply to H. & G. BOWSE, 25, Calle de Piedad, the Captain, at No. 133, Calle del 25 de Mayo, or CHARLES R. HORNE, Ship Broker, Calle de la Paz.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the "Liverpool Mercury" of Dec. 29, 1841.)

It is to be lamented that the triumph of the democratic party in America should be mixed up with the annexation of Texas; it would otherwise be beneficial to the trade of this country; for it is now apparent that it will bring in its train the repeal of the present American tariff. This party has an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, while the small majority of six which opposes them in the Senate, has been reduced during the recess to four. It is not at all likely that these four members will continue to oppose themselves to the wishes of the Lower House, the President, and the people of America. In all probability the tariff of 1842 will be repealed; for those partizans of Mr. Polk, who voted for him in the Northern States on the supposition that he would support the tariff, even if persuaded that he will turn traitor to their interests, have no power to help themselves for a long time to come.

Sir Robert Peel and the Tories will, no doubt, take infinite credit to themselves for predicting this result, and for holding out against any relaxation of our own corn laws. They will tell us, next session, that they were confident America could not long sustain the effort to dispense with English goods, and that we had only to wait until the Americans got sick of protecting their native manufactures, when they would surrender at discretion, and open their ports to us the same as formerly. But unless we make corresponding relaxations in our own commercial code, what good is the repeal of the American tariff likely to do to us?

We received by the barque Creole, United States papers to the 8th January. They contain an account of a revolution in Mexico, relative to which the following is an abstract from the notes of the Hon. Caleb Cushing:—

Santa Anna had assumed the functions of military chief of the revolution.

The four departments of Zacatecas, Aquecalientes, Sinaloa and Sonora concurred at once in the pronouncement of Jalisco, and thus the five North-western departments were in arms at once against Santa Anna. Between these and Mexico there intervene the two departments of Guanajuato and Queretaro.

Paredes advanced to Lagos, on the frontier of Jalisco, and there established his head quarters, with an army of 1400 men, to await the progress of events. In the contiguous department of Guanajuato was General Cortazar with 2000 men, on whom Paredes depend for support; but the rapid movements of Santa Anna himself prevented Cortazar from joining Paredes (if he had the intention) and compelled him (for the present at least) to declare for Santa Anna.

For, instantly on hearing what had taken place in Guadalajara, Santa Anna, who was then at Manga da Claro, in the Department of Vera Cruz, and in whose neighborhood was a large body of troops, professedly collected for an expedition against Texas—set out for Mexico, being invested by the President *interim* with the conduct of the war against Paredes. He set out for Juan Jalapa on the 7th of November at the head of 8500 men, crossed rapidly the department of Puebla, where he received some additional troops, and on the 18th arrived at Guadalupe, a town near Mexico, where he fixed his head quarters.

He might have left the Departments of Vera Cruz and Puebla full of professions of loyalty to his government, and he found the same professions in that of Mexico; and similar professions come to him there from Queretaro and Guanajuato; and he prepared to march from Guadalupe and to assemble at Queretaro a force of 13,000 with which to overwhelm the little army of Paredes.

But even at this moment, all powerful as he conceived, at the head of a great army, and with all the Departments behind him loyal, symptoms began to appear of the uncertainty of his cause. For though the Congress did not support Paredes, yet it insisted that Santa Anna should proceed constitutionally, which the latter was unable or indisposed to do.

The Mexican Constitution declares expressly that the President cannot command in person the military force either by land or sea without the previous permission of Congress. Santa Anna would have taken command without even pretending to ask the consent of Congress; and in so doing had himself performed a revolutionary act quite as positive and serious as that of Paredes.

On arriving at Queretaro, Santa Anna found that although the military authorities were professedly in power, yet the *junta* department had pronounced for Jalisco. Therefore, he made known to the members that if they did not pronounce in his favor, he would send them prisoners to Perote.

They refused; and three of them were immediately arrested by his order, and sent off under a strong guard in the direction of Mexico and Perote. When the report of these proceedings reached Mexico, the Congress immediately summoned before it the Minister of War and of Government, to know whether they had authorized General Santa Anna to imprison the members of the *junta* department of Secretary.

The position is now an extremely critical one, therefore, every thing depends on whether his troops adhere to him against the Congress and the constitutional government. If they do, he becomes the military Dictator of the country.

This subject occupied the Chambers on the 29th and 30th of November; and their attitude had now become so menacing, that the *Presidente interim* Canallizo (after consultation with Santa Anna,) took the high handed step of deciding to close the session of Congress by force, and declaring Santa Anna Dictator of the Republic.

Accordingly, on repairing to the Palace on the 1st of December, the members found the doors shut against them and guarded by soldiers; and on the 2d appeared the proclamation of Canallizo, *Presidente interim*, declaring the Chamber dissolved indefinitely, and conferring all the powers of government, legislative as well as executive, on Santa Anna, as *Presidente propietario*, the same to be exercised by Canallizo as *Presidente interim* until otherwise ordered by Santa Anna.

For some days this forcible demolition of the constitutional government by the creatures of Santa Anna, remained without producing any apparent effect in Mexico. But on the very day when the news reached Puebla, General Inclan, comandante-general of that department, in concert with the civil authority, pronounced against Santa Anna, and in a few days (on the 6th) the garrison and people of Mexico rose against the government, imprisoned Canallizo and his ministers—Congress re-assembled the President of the Council of Government, General Herrera, assumed the exercise of the functions of President according to the constitution, and new ministers were appointed the next day, whose authority was immediately acknowledged in Vera Cruz.

Meanwhile Santa Anna is constitutional President of the Republic, but unconstitutionally in command of the troops employed against Paredes. The new Minister of War has ordered him to give up this command.

If he refuses, he becomes undoubtedly a rebel and a traitor; because the new provisional government in Mexico is constitutionally continued. If he consents, he ceases to have any troops for his support; he is placed at the mercy of his enemies.

Reports were current at Vera Cruz that a part of his troops had already proclaimed him Dictator; and that another part had declared against him; but upon this point, no information in authentic form had reached the public ear.

If any sufficient portion of troops adheres to him to enable him to continue the war, still he is surrounded with difficulties, being in the very heart of the Republic, with Jalisco and its concurrent department to the Pacific against him on the one hand, and Mexico, with its concurrent departments to the Gulf, against him on the other hand.

He may recover himself by some new turn in the wheel of fortune, and resume his place as the constitutional President *propietario* of the Republic; but this is hardly probable, as the public sentiment is almost unanimous against him in nearly all the Departments.

It seems more likely that he will have to yield to the storm; and if not deprived of his life, he may escape to the United States by a sudden march on Tampico, or to South America by way of the Pacific.

The following is from the New York "Weekly Sun," of 4th January:—
 The *berque Eugenia*, Capt. Bischo, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday, bringing important intelligence from Mexico to the 12th of December. By the *Rapid* we have intelligence that Congress had demanded the repeal of the order appointing Santa Anna Commander in Chief of the Army. After that order had been issued, Canallizo, Provisional President, together with Rejon, Barondo, and other Ministers, issued a proclamation proroguing Congress and appointing Santa Anna *Supreme Dictator*, with all the necessary absolute powers. This was no doubt done according to previous arrangements with those Ministers for the final overthrow of the Government and the establishment of the Dictatorship, and in all probability a monarchy, with Santa Anna at its head. Nothing was said of this proclamation, the people were perfectly tranquil. Each Minister issued a separate manifesto, and Santa Anna accepted the appointment without saying anything on his part. Simultaneous with this movement, whether accidental or preconcerted does not appear, the Chiefs of Departments, among them General Ulloa, had assembled *juntas* and declared against the revolutionary movement of Paredes. This occurred at Vera Cruz, Jalisco and other cities between the sea-board and the City of Mexico, all of which country was in possession of Santa Anna. Oajaca had declared also in favour of the General. In the City of Mexico however, affairs took a different turn. About mid-day the troops in the barracks declared against Santa Anna, and at the head of the movement was General Don José J. Herrera, President of the Council, and a very able man. The whole Congress forthwith declared in favor of Herrera. Canallizo was arrested and the Ministers fled. Congress was in permanent session devising means to remedy existing evils. It is known that near 10,000 troops are quartered at Jalapa. If Santa Anna can place himself in communication with those troops, and they are disposed to espouse his cause, he will be too strong for Congress. The intelligence however of the revolution spreading to the infected districts under Paredes, will greatly strengthen his position and force, and leaving the City of Mexico and its Congress with him, Santa Anna unless assured of the fidelity of his troops, may be worsted. The journals say that he has but little chance to overcome the movement, and it was a matter of conjecture whether he would attempt to escape or deliver himself up. He will very probably endeavour to gain over the opposite General by bribery or similar means, but in this it is thought he will not succeed. In case that he is taken prisoner, the people will probably demand his execution, as they deem his liberty dangerous to the public safety. We are inclined to the belief that Santa Anna will not be disposed to surrender easily. He may fall back on Vera Cruz, which is with him and possessing the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, no force can dislodge him, and he may capitulate on his own terms or have the power backed by the army, to put down his enemies. We wait patiently for further news. The revolution has begun in earnest, but it is difficult to say who will come off best.



CUANO.

The discovery of this fertilizing article has aroused competition to procure it, particularly from Ichaboo. A writer in the Nautical Magazine, says of this place: "Conceive a barren, desolate, sandy coast, but so barren, so desolate, so sandy, without a soul, or a bush, or a stream near, where it never rains, where the dew wets you through, where it is so cold one gets the horrors, where the air is so clear, that one cannot see the land till one is a mile off. An enormous surf beating over the shore, rocks, reefs, shoals, in all directions; conceive a barren rock of an island off this coast, to be covered to the depth of thirty feet, with a beastly smelling-bottle sort of mass, looking like bad snuff mixed with rotten kidneys; conceive 132 ships lying packed between this island and the aforesaid sand and surf; fancy 132 masters of merchantmen, with 132 crews, and 132 sets of laborers, all fighting; conceive a gale of wind on the top of all this, and you will then only have half an idea of the ruin place I have at last got into."

A ROTHSCHILD WITHOUT MONEY.

The Punch of Paris tells story of Baron Rothschild, while in the French metropolis, being embarrassed for the want of six sous. In a sudden shower he took refuge in an omnibus, but, on getting out, discovered that he had no change. "And my six sous?" said the conductor. "Your six sous," replied the gentleman with a German accent. "I forgot." The gentleman thrust his hand into his pocket, tried what was there, and found nothing. "Come, come," said the conductor, getting impatient, "look sharp." "Parbleu," said the gentleman, "I have got no change." "You are a farcent," said the conductor. "Insolent fellow," rejoined the gentleman, "I am Monsieur de Rothschild." "Never heard of you," said the man; "give me my six sous." At the name of the illustrious banker the passengers all turned round, whispered, and laughed. "Go to the d—!" said the banker; "I have important business at the Exchange, and must go. There is my card." "Give me my six sous," groaned the conductor. M. de Rothschild became exasperated. The conductor persisted, and there seemed every chance of M. de Rothschild being taken into custody for six sous. "Fury!" said the banker; "I shall miss a splendid coup. I have only an order for a million. Give me my change." Saying this, half laughing, half furious, the banker drew from his pocketbook a coupon of 50,000*fr.* of rentes of 5 per cent, and presented it to the conductor. The conductor stared, at this moment an aid de agent de change came by. "Oh, my friend," said Rothschild, "how lucky! I am prisoner for debt. Lend me six sous." The agent turned round, and threw a 5*fr.* piece to the conductor. "The d—!" said the man, "This must be some one!" and then, as if struck with remorse, he turned to M. Rothschild and said, "If you want ten francs, sir I don't mind lending them to you."

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	Tonnage	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
Dec. 17	Brig Planter, John Reel.	320	Biscoe, Twyford & Co.	Great Britain.
Jan. 1	Brig Young Queen, Wm. Chalmers.	244	John Best and Brothers.	Great Britain.
	Barque Diamond, Thomas Irvine.	200	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
	Brig British Brig Plata, Richard B. Pringle.	231	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig Chilmark, George Penney.	179	Brownell, Sturmann & Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig Catherine, Charles Gill.	242	Charles R. Home.	Cork.
	Brig Lightning, William Mellish.	181	Bertram Le Breton & Delisle.	London.
	Brig Reliance, Charles James Fox.	191	Henry & George Dawse.	London.
	Brig Aristocrat, William Thompson.	200	Dickson & Co.	Liverpool.
	Brigantine Clitus, Samuel C. Paddon.	171	Nathan, Black & Co.	London.
	Barque Alpha, Henry Harrison.	217	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	London.
Feb. 1	Bar. Francis Barn, Stewart Edington.	248	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
	Brigantine William John Joseph Smyth.	273	John Best & Brothers.	Liverpool.
	Barq. Canilla, Robert Holmes Wright.	283	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig Content, James Hamilton.	146	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig David Grant, George Laurence.	197	Henry & George Dawse.	London.
	Brig Fame, David Broadfoot.	153	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
	Brig Andes, John Gavay.	212	Bertram Le Breton & Delisle.	London.
	Barque Rosa, Henry Le Fatourel.	197	Henry and George Dawse.	London.
	Barque Amy, John D. Dixon.	232	Bertram Le Breton & Delisle.	Great Britain.
	Brig Ann Henzell, T. S. Henzell.	277	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
	Schooner Agenoria, Thomas Renouf.	164	Hughes & Brothers.	Great Britain.
	Brig Urgent, Alexander D. Wilson.	250	John Greenway.	London.
	Brig Glencree, Robert Henry Barnes.	248	Bertram Le Breton & Delisle.	Liverpool.
	Brig Coscaes, Frederick Lenfesty.	126	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
	Brigque Waterville, James Mills.	198	Charles Taylor & Co.	Ichaboo.
	Brigque Chandlers, David Wigton.	278	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
Mar. 2	Barque William Carson, Joseph Park.	210	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
	Brig Malvina, John Wilson.	148	John Best & Brothers.	London.
	Brig Active, Alexander Hutchinson.	200	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
American.				
Jan. 20	Barque Niagara, John W. Pearson.	238	Samuel B. Hale.	Boston.
Feb. 2	Barque Chancellor, Andrew Beauvais.	277	Francis Dominick.	New York.
	Brig Hamilton, William Read.	296	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
	Schooner Nile, Thomas Dean.	108	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
	Barque John A. Robb, R. Carlton.	270	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
	Brig Delight, Joseph O. Barelay.	253	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
	Barque Chief, Parker Brown.	195	Samuel B. Hale.	Boston.
Mar. 6	Barque Croote, Isaac H. Norris.	228	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
French.				
Dec. 26	Barque Bonne Adele, Arias.	282	John Baptist Pregel.	Havre de Grace.
Jan. 20	Ship Cornello, J. Kraou.	187	Moses, Dunoyer & Vanini.	Havre de Grace.
	Barque Adelle & Julie, E. Harnard.	210	Thomas Rousse.	Havre de Grace.
Feb. 1	Brig Bonos, Robert Henry Barnes.	246	Bonmas Rousse.	Havre de Grace.
	Brig Veloce, N. G. Pignonianno.	135	Llavallol & Sons.	Havre de Grace.
	Brig Frederick & Eugene, P. Bronzon.	167	Bartolome Honard.	Cette.
	Ship Caroline, Jacques V. Legman.	266	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	Island Bourbon.
Sardinian.				
Aug. 5	Brigantine Francisca, Luis Corvalan.	125	Llavallol & Sons.	Brazil.
Nov. 15	B. Triunfo del Brasil, Nicolas Manara.	149	Llavallol & Sons.	Brazil.
Dec. 23	Brig Maria Teresa, Pedro Badaraco.	189	Llavallol & Sons.	Brazil.
Feb. 3	Brig Cesar, Pedro Viale.	141	Mmanuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
	Brig Tampere, José Buzzo.	110	Antonio Roza.	Brazil.
	Schooner Salton, Juan Gambello.	134	Jacinto Caprile.	Brazil.
	Polacre Tesco, Domingo Camoglio.	136	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Brazil.
	Brig Capricioso, Jacomo Capello.	155	Jacinto Caprile.	Brazil.
	Polacre Narciso, Juan Vasallo.	186	Pietranera, Paggio & Co.	Brazil.
	Barque Esperanza, Juan B. Gastaldi.	202	Jacinto Caprile.	Brazil.
Spanish.				
Jan. 5	Brig Cuacaro, Antonio Abrana.	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.	Havana.
	Brig Vigilante, Francisco Maristany.	115	Felipe Senlle.	Havana.
	Barque Primero, Pedro Fabragas.	160	Zumaran & Treserra.	Malaga.
Feb. 9	Brig Eudiviges, Rafael Sellers.	122	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
	Brigantine Napoleon, Pedro Senante.	118	Zumaran & Treserra.	Havana.
	Polacre Liza, Juan Maharo y sara.	133	Llavallol & Sons.	Havana.
	Brig Margarita, Simon Ansategui.	181	Zumaran & Treserra.	Malaga.
	Polacre Casimira, Antonio Maharo.	170	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Havana.
	Barque Eliza, José Roldos.	167	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.	Havana.
Mar. 5	Barque San Narciso, José Domenech.	218	Zumaran & Treserra.	Havana.
Brazilian.				
Feb. 17	Brig Pereira, José A. Pereira Alves.	166	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
	Brig Jacuba, Antonio de los Santos.	208	do	do
	Brigantine Espectador, A. José Dias.	150	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	do
	Brigantine B de J. A. de Almeida.	140	Juan Gualberto Garcia.	do
	Brig Atlas, Santiago Vicente.	182	Juan Galbino Soriano.	do
	Schooner Venus, Francisco Camello.	121	Zumaran & Treserra.	do
	Brig Penador, Antonio Pessoa.	139	Juan Gerónimo Martinez.	do
	Brigantine Caboculo, J. M. Vargas.	104	Zumaran & Treserra.	do
Mar. 1	Barque Diana, Faustino M. Bastos.	256	Miguel Rayo Nobrega.	do
	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez.	155	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	do
Danish.				
Dec. 20	Bar. Sara & Johanna, J. W. Wittusen.	186	Thode & Co.	Altona.
Jan. 4	Brig Anna Cecilia, C. C. Fischer.	200	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen.	198	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
Feb. 3	Brig Fides, H. F. Cluser.	130	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
	Brig Margaritha, J. J. Moss.	190	Runge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth.
	Schooner Pompa, C. L. Wardinger.	24	Moht, Indryk & Co.	do
	Brig Eolus, C. Christensen.	140	Juan Galbino Soriano.	Havana.
Hamburg.				
Dec. 24	Galliot Carl Heinrich, George H. Voss.	146	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Hamburg.
Jan. 13	Brigantine Neptunus, F. W. Waller.	121	Moht, Ludovic & Co.	do
Feb. 14	Brig Eden, Boy Jorgen Fohn.	140	John Jacob Klick & Co.	do
Belgian.				
Jan. 13	Barque Progress, Harro H. Smidt.	238	Zumaran & Treserra.	Celso.
	Brig Adele, A. Cornelice.	237	Bunga, Hutz & Co.	Brazil.
Portuguese.				
Mar. 4	Schr. Joven de Lima, A. G. de Avellar.	134	Juan Geronimo Martinez.	Brazil.
Prussian.				
Jan. 2	Schooner Uruguay, Otto Schroeder.	134	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
Mar. 4	Brig Franz, William Potlich.	212	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	London.
Swedish.				
Feb. 17	Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson.	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramos.	Brazil.
	Brigantine Lafayette, L. Olson.	120	Zumaran & Treserra.	Brazil.
Russian.				
Feb. 7	Brig Tsarskikh, Carl Leborg.	302	Zumaran & Treserra.	Brazil.
	Brig St. Petersburg, E. M. Wittmann.	218	John Galt Smith & Co.	Bahia.
Austrian.				
Jan. 12	Polacre Mina, José Gandalo.	121	R'oso & Rosa.	Busso.
Kniphsau.				
Feb. 14	Barq. Elizabeth, Dietrich Jacob Jogg.	285	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Antwerp.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
 NONE.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

Arrivals on the 25th ult. at night.

Brazilian brig Tentador, 196 tons, Antonio Pessoa, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., Buseo 27th, with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Juan Geronimo Martinez.

Brazilian brigantine Cabouclo, 104 tons, José Mariano de Bargas, from Parnagua 21st ult., with yerba and timber, to Zumaran & Treserra.

Sardinian barque Esperanza, 202 tons, Juan Bautista Gastaldi, from Genoa 28th December, Gibraltar 6th January, Montevideo 27th ult., to Jacinto Caprie, with general cargo, and 40 passengers from Genoa.

March 1.—Wind S.

Arrived, Brazilian barque Diana, 256 tons, Faustino Maria Bastos, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Miguel Rayo Nobrega.

Sailed, Spanish polacre Vicente, Francisco Oliver, for the Havana, despatched by Pedro Antonio Sanchez, with 15 dry ox hides, 500 horns, 1200 arrobas tallow, 2 bales with 50 doz. sheep skins, 3 chiguas with 45 arrobas wool, 1984 quintals jerked beef.

March 2.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, British barque William Carson, 210 tons, Joseph Park, from Cadiz 11th January, with salt, to Nash, Wilson & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian brigantine Juramento, Pablo Vallano, for the Buseo and Genoa, despatched by José Pereira Carneiro, with 15,000 pieces wool, and 100 fanegas salt.

Sardinian schooner Thalia, Antonio Pitto, for Bahia, despatched by Luis Arata, in ballast.

Brazilian brig Tentacion, Francisco da Costa, for Rio Grande, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with 250 fanegas salt, 3 bales and 3 boxes merchandise.

French barque Alfred, Duberland, from Bordeaux, despatched by Bartolomé Herand, with 5770 dry ox and cow hides, 1314 salted do., 2000 horns, 52 pipes with 1976 arrobas tallow, 58 bales with 1740 arrobas hair, 51 do. with 1500 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 80 doz. deer skins, 30 casks and 12 boxes old copper, 11 bags starch, and return cargo 42 boxes merchandise. Passengers 15.

National brig Cefiro, Laurens C. Nielsen, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Nicolai Peter Hansen, with 218 bales hay, 48 rolls tobacco.

American ship Shaw, Thomas W. Rae, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 3655 dry ox and cow hides, 24,000 horns, 546 bales with 16,000 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 60 arrobas hair, 15 do. with 400 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 750 lbs. nutria skins, 2 do. with 50 arrobas ostrich feathers, 1 do. with 25 doz. guanaco skins.

March 3.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Morier, Commander, from Montevideo 1st inst.

British brig Malvina, 148 tons, John Wilson, from Cadiz 10th January, with salt, to John Best & Brothers.

Portuguese schooner Joven de Lima, 134 tons, Antonio Gomez de Avellar, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., Buseo 2nd inst., with sugar, &c., to Juan Geronimo Martinez.

Sailed, Oriental schooner of war Saneala, for off Montevideo.

March 4.—Wind N. strong, shifted to E. in the afternoon.

Arrived, Prussian brig Franz, 212 tons, William Pottlich, from Stettin 10th December, with brandy, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

The Alwina & Clara was under weigh, but anchored again from head wind.

March 5.—Wind N. E.—strong, shifted to E. in the afternoon, half a gale.

Arrived, Spanish barque San Narciso, 218 tons, José Domepech, from Barcelona 5th January, with wine, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.

British brig Active, 200 tons, Alexander Hutchison, from Cadiz 21st December, with salt, to John Galt Smith & Co.

Sailed, Danish barque Alwina & Clara, Hans Schmidt, for Antwerp, despatched by Thode & Co., with 12,876 dry ox and cow hides, 32 bales with 900 arrobas wool, 18 do. with 500 arrobas hair.

American barque Nautilus, John W. Reed, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 9466 dry ox and cow hides, 1040 salted do., 15,000 horns, 100 bales with 3214 arrobas wool, 6 do. with 220 arrobas horse hair, 5 do. with 338 doz. goat skins, 2 do. with 60 doz. sheep skins, and return cargo 3 boxes merchandise.

Passengers, Captain Juan Bautista Schiaffino, and Master Monteiro.

March 6.—Wind E.—strong.

Arrived, American barque Creole, 228 tons, Isaac H. Norris, from New York 8th January, Colonia 6th inst., with general cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co. Brazilian brig Ventis, 155 tons, Luis Antonio Rodriguez, from Santos 23rd ult., with sugar, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeris, for Montevideo.

French brig Jeune Estelle, Felix Lamaud, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Tomas Rouse, with 4080 dry ox and cow hides, 300 salted do., 6000 horns, 81 bales with 2460 arrobas hair, 53 do. with 1500 arrobas wool, 5 do. with 125 arrobas ostrich feathers.

Passengers—Mr. and Madame Lehman, and their two children, Messieurs Faure, Periault, &c.

March 7.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Nicolas Martinez, from the Buseo 6th inst., to Antonio Lopez, with produce and passengers.

Sardinian packet schooner Orestes, Pablo Carvallo, from the Buseo 6th inst., to Zumaran & Treserra, with produce and passengers.

French polacre barque Banares, 171 tons, Augustin Tavares, from Marseilles 2nd December, with wine, &c., to Marion Laplane.

American brig Emily Farinham, from Eastport, and Montevideo, with lumber, but from having touched at the latter port she was not allowed entry here.

British ship Euphrates, 557 tons, James Monro, from Cadiz 9th January, with salt, to order.

Brazilian brig

Sailed, British brig Chamois, George Jury, for Falmouth, for orders, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 4797 salted ox and cow hides, 1608 salted horse hides, 1000 dry horse hides, 5188 horns, 100 pipes with 3800 arrobas tallow, 3 tons bones, 11 bales with 1200 arrobas hair, 4 do. with 100 dozen sheep skins, 24 do. with 2400 horse hides, 6 do. with 330 doz. deer skins, 2 do. with 50 arrobas ostrich feathers.

British brig Ringdove, John Walker, for Cork or Falmouth for orders, despatched by James C. Thompson, with 5000 salted ox and cow hides, 10½ tons bones, 148 pipes and 104 half do. with 7600 arrobas tallow, 11 bales with 330 arrobas hair, 18 do. and 15 bags with 700 arrobas wool.

American barque Mason Barney, Francis Scott, for New York, despatched by Oliver J. Hayes & Co., with 1000 dry ox and cow hides, 393 bales with 11,700 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 1725 lbs. nutria skins, 15 packages yellow wax, 1 box gum copal.

Passengers—Messrs. Oliver, J. Hayes, Alexander Dupignac, and Daniel Crosthwaite, Mrs. Margaret Fox, Miss Lemia Cairns, Miss Julia Shultz, and in the steerage—José Fabjan, and José Mussi (Italians).

The Portuguese brigantine Flor de Amorin is ready to sail for Rio Janeiro.

The British barque Countess of Durham remains, having parted her cable.

The American brig Poutney for New York, and American ship Globe for Boston, are ready to sail.

The American barque Rosalba, from Montevideo for New York, put into St. Thomas's on 28th November, leaky.

The Weather has been extremely boisterous this week with strong breezes from the eastward every afternoon.

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

Saturday	70
Sunday	72
Monday	74
Tuesday	72
Wednesday	75
Thursday	72
Friday	79

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 7th inst.

British	32
American	11
French	8
Spanish	10
Sardinian	10
Brazilian	11
Hamburg	3
Danish	7
Portuguese	2
Belgian	2
Prussian	2
Swedish	2
Austrian	1

Russian	2
Kniphausen	1

DIED.

On the 4th inst., of consumption, aged 26 years, Mr. WILLIAM SCHMUSEA, native of Walbeck, Germany. His remains were conveyed on the 5th to the German Protestant Cemetery. The funeral was accompanied by many of his countrymen.

The advertisement in our paper of last week, commencing "James Anderson, late of the firm of Anderson and Shaw," was inclosed to us in a letter signed "James Anderson," requesting its insertion, and inclosing 10 dollars in payment. Mr. James Anderson, of the firm in question, has since called upon us, disclaiming all knowledge of the affair, and denouncing it as a forgery.

Advertisements.

ESTATE OF THE LATE GEORGE M. PORTIS.

ALL Claims against the above Estate are requested to be presented at the House of Messrs. DICKSON & Co., No. 20, Calle de la Reconquista, on or before Wednesday, the 12th inst., to enable them to form a Dividend.

E. Steinfeldt & Co.

BUTCHERS & PROVISION DEALERS.

Respectfully inform Captains of vessels that they will find every day a good supply of fresh Beef and Vegetables at their Store on the Beach, No. 19. Orders for Poultry, Sheep, Pigs, &c. will be punctually attended to. Prime Salted Beef \$7.00 per barrel. Salted Tongues in barrels of 3 dozen each, \$10.00. Westphalia Hams, best quality, 20 cents per lb.

Estancia for Sale.

THIS Property is an eligible purchase, being situated at the distance of only twelve leagues from the City to wards the north, the land being good, and the water permanent, consequently suitable and commodious for a Dairy Farm. There is an excellent and commodious Brick House upon the estate, with an open area for good repair, a large and productive Monte of Peach Wood, besides other Plantations of various kinds of trees, protected by a superior fence. Particulars may be known and a plan of the property seen by application at No. 45, Calle de Mayo.

For Sale.

A TAVERN, including the Billiard Room, all in the most complete state, situated at No. 12, Calle de Cangallo, carrying on a most extensive business, and having many advantages from its proximity to the river. The owner wishes to dispose of it, as the state of his health will not permit him to attend to it. Apply on the premises.

Se vende

EN la caballeria de Malcom No. 9, Plaza 23 de Mayo, un Caballo sayno, lindo y gordo, y muy propio para un Caballero qe buen gaeto.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	208	\$	210	each
Do Patriot	199	4	200	do.
Plata, macquina	112	4	114	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	124	4	124	each
Do Patriot & Patagonas	124	4	121	do
Six per cent Stock	89	4	91	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	4	4	4 1/2	per doz.
Do France	44	4	45	cent per dollar
Do Rio Janeiro	124	4	124	per cent premium
Do Montevideo	12	4	124	do. do.
Carneiro United States	12	4	12	per U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engd & Gerny	44	4	43	per U.S. dol.
Do France	40	4	42	do.
Do North America	38	4	39	do.
Do Spain	42	4	43	do.
Do salted	28	4	44	do.
Do Horse	15	4	18	do. each
Calf skins	35	4	41	per pound
Sheep skins, common	35	4	35	per dozen
Do fine	30	4	31	do.
Deer skins	9	4	10	do.
Goat skins	26	4	27	do.
Nutria skins	6	4	6 1/2	dol. per lb
Chinchilla skins	70	4	80	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	32	4	34	dol. per arroba
Do mixed	36	4	38	do.
Do long	85	4	95	do.
Wool, common, washed	22	4	28	do
Do picked	35	4	41	do
Do shorn from skins	35	4	40	do
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	4	20	do
Tallow, pure	14	4	18	do.
Do raw	8	4	12	do.
Do with grease	13	4	14	do.
Jerked beef	25	4	26	per quintal
Horns, mixed	300	4	350	per thousand
Do Ox	350	4	400	do.
Shin bones	50	4	60	do.
Hide cuttings	20	4	22	per 100 lbs
Ostrich feathers, white	8	4	9	per lb.
Do black	6	4	6	do.
Salted tongues	5	4	6	per dozen
SALT on board	11	4	12	per cargo
Discount	14	4	14	per ct. pr month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 210 dollars. The lowest price 197 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 44 pence. The lowest ditto 4 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.