

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 997. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1845. Established in 1826.]

### BUENOS AYRES.



The spiteful malignity betrayed by the sham "peacemakers" ever since the failure of their clumsy efforts to overawe a friendly Government in the assertion of the essential rights of sovereignty and independence, has at last broken out into insane fury, as is evidenced by the following declaration of blockade, as illegal as it is unjust, and as unavailing for the purpose it is ostensibly intended to accomplish as it is ruinous to the interests of general commerce :

"Buenos Ayres, 22d September, 1845.

"Sir,—

"I have the honour to inform you that in consequence of a decision which the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and France at Montevideo have found necessary, a blockade of the ports and coasts of the Province of Buenos Ayres has been declared; and that such blockade will be enforced by the combined squadrons of England and France forty-eight hours after the date of the present notification.

"Fifteen days, however, will be allowed for the departure of vessels from Buenos Ayres.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient,  
"humble servant,

(Signed) "FRANCIS LEESON BALL,

"H. B. M's. Chargé d'Affaires."

After the infamous deeds perpetrated under the authority of those wretched representatives of European diplomacy, no act of theirs, however fligitious, ought, perhaps, to create surprise. But, as unscrupulous as they have uniformly proved themselves to be in the choice of their means, we really were not prepared for such an exhibition of foul and barefaced calumny as that understood to have been presented by them in justification of their proceeding in this instance. Happily, however, their malevolence is so violent as to defeat itself, rendering abortive the vain attempt to trump up a case to bear them out in the eyes of their own Governments and of the world at large; for the Argentine Administration may confidently appeal to the whole diplomatic and consular body, and to the entire foreign population in this country, for a direct and unqualified contradiction of their false and loathsome aspersions.

In the meantime we learn that the foreign Agents in this capital have unanimously protested against the establishment of the proposed blockade, whose wanton cruelty and injustice are such as to excite the indignation of the most apathetic. This spontaneous expression of neutral opinion speaks volumes, and will not be without effect to counteract the pernicious influence of men who, writhing under the pangs of disappointed arrogance, seek the means of soothing their wounded pride in the assumption of the character of common libellers.

In consequence of unfavourable weather, there was no exercise of the military corps of the capital on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last.

The United States brig Bainbridge saluted the town on the 22nd inst. with 21 guns, which was returned from the battery by a like number.

H. B. M's. ship Curaçoa saluted the town on the 18th inst. with 21 guns, which was returned on the 23rd from the battery by a like number,

Anniversary of the birth-day of H. M. the King of Denmark.

This anniversary occurred on the 18th inst., upon which occasion the flag of Denmark was displayed at the Consulate of that nation in this city, and by the Danish vessels in this port.

Captain Sir Thomas S. Pasley, of the Curacoa, landed on Saturday and Sunday last, Lieut. Lord Amelius W. Beauclerk, of the same ship, on Monday, Lieut. Thomas Carmichael, of the same ship, on Tuesday, and Captain James Hope, of the Firebrand steamer, on Friday, all with despatches for the British Legation.

The French corvette Coquette had also communication with the shore with despatches for the French Legation on Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

The blockade of this port having come into operation, the Coquette's boat which came on Thursday and yesterday, had a flag of truce at her bow, as had also the boat of H. B. M's. steamer Firebrand, which came yesterday.

The Weather this week has been changeable, the temperature until the heavy rain of Wednesday and Thursday being that of spring.

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

Saturday.....	58
Sunday.....	63
Monday.....	69
Tuesday.....	78
Wednesday.....	57
Thursday.....	55
Friday.....	40

#### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 26th inst.

British.....	15
American.....	10
French.....	6
Spanish.....	10
Sardinian.....	7
Brazilian.....	7
Danish.....	9
Prussian.....	2
Swedish.....	1
Bremen.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Belgian.....	1
Hamburg.....	2

### AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.—MISSION OF MR. OUSELY AND BARON DEFFAUDIS.—ANGLO-FRENCH INTERVENTION.

(Continued.)

On the 16th July, they pressed for a speedy reply to this note.

The Argentine Government replied to them on the 19th July, that H. E. the Governor sincerely regretted the being obliged to address himself to that note and explain the delay which they had so unmeritedly attributed to him; that the important affairs which so constantly pressed upon the Government left him but little time even for his natural repose; that they could not but be aware that the country was in a state of war, and that the preferent attentions of the Government ought to be devoted to those vital interests, as on them its existence, honour and dignity depended; that they ought also to recollect that the Government had to pay attention to the multifarious correspondence with the other diplomatic agents with whose Governments that of the Confederation maintained friendly relations, and who could not be neglected, they being in this respect entitled to the same attentions as the rest; that the assiduous labours of the Governor in the despatch of public affairs which every instant pressed upon him, as well as those of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, although not in so great a degree, were likewise well known; that under such circumstances it was not possible to despatch them with the promptitude required, nor ought it to be demanded of the Government to withdraw its most serious attention from such vital objects, by urging it to give a prompt answer to so important an affair; that no sooner had the Government replied to the note of the 24th of June, than the British Minister, through the medium of the Secretary of Legation, solicited the prompt despatch of an affair connected with that Legation; that it was occupied therewith when it received the note it now replies to; that in such circumstances there was not even time for their note to be translated, when the Secretary of the British Legation came to solicit, in the name of H. M's. Minister, the preferent despatch of the preceding affair, which was effected; that he could not explain these demands of speedy and preferent despatch; that in the mean time the Government could not but feel pain that it had not yet had the pleasure of receiving an answer relative to the non-acknowledgment of the blockade; that their Governments were not the only ones with whom the Confederation cultivated relations of friendship; that neither the importance of the affair which had caused their coming hither, without being solicited by the Argentine Government, could cause it to neglect the Governments in question, they being no less important; that they pretended to found their demand on the opinion they had formed of the inability of their efforts to stop the effusion of blood, though such cessation was so ardently desired by H. E. the Governor, and the causes which occasioned it to be shed in torrents was unfortunately not removed; that in his opinion this pretended inability could not be sustained; that they ought to have appreciated in an unequivocal manner the great interest with which the Government had considered the affairs of the pacification; that it had omitted nothing to give it an appropriate, worthy and adequate direction; that it was unquestionable, that if it had not answered their note of the 8th July, it was solely because it was impossible to do so in the time elapsed; that the answer it was giving retarded the former; and that it assured them it would acquit itself as soon as the urgent attentions which surrounded it would permit.

Nothing could be more unjust and unfair than the joint pretension relative to a forced promptitude in replies, when at the same time the Government

was besieged with other solitudes, and they themselves dispensed not only with this promptitude, but even with regard to all reply upon points of great gravity and importance.

Besides which, no Government having any respect for its national dignity could ever submit to such constraint, particularly in a negotiation not solicited nor announced in diplomatic form, as one of intervention, but simply as one "of friendship and of peace," and which unexpectedly took the form of offensive intimations, contrary to the most positive and recognised principles of international law and diplomatic rules.

Neither the moderation of the Argentine Government in order to avoid in its communications the most remote pretext for such extraordinary attacks, nor the marked consideration it observed towards such overbearing negotiators could calm the irritation or regulate the extraordinary manner in which they followed up their exorbitant pretensions.

Whilst the Argentine Government was preparing its reply to the joint demands, or *ultimatum* relative to the evacuation of the Oriental territory by the auxiliary Argentine forces, and the withdrawal of the squadron of the Confederation, it found itself assailed by a most unexpected difficulty which forms a new episode in diplomacy.

The British Minister, in acknowledging in his note of the 16th July the receipt of the note of the Argentine Government in answer to the reply of the English and French Ministers relative to the proposition for a suspension of hostilities, declared that with respect to those parts of the note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs which concerned him personally, he regretted to observe that the recollections of the Minister of Foreign Affairs were in direct contradiction with his own: that he was of opinion that the dignity of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his own would be best consulted by abstaining from all discussion on these points, in regard to which he merely referred to his official correspondence.

The British Minister denied then the most positive facts connected with his own proceedings and communications: he denied that his conference with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States on the 28th of May, and the triple conference of the 2nd of June, between both and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which, as we have before stated, the most satisfactory bases for an appropriate solution to the affairs of the pacification were established and agreed upon, had taken place.

The Argentine Government, therefore, found itself under the painful necessity of exposing the bad faith of the public Minister of a great nation.

In a note dated the 21st of July, it stated to the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, that by the note of the British Minister, copy of which was enclosed, he would see that the latter, attempting to throw doubts upon the veracity and dignity of the Argentine Government, denied the facts: that, in order to place the character of the Argentine Government for honesty and uprightness under cover of suspicion, it requested him to state in reply what transactions had taken place between the Chargé d'Affaires and the British Minister in reference to the pacification, and what had occurred in the conference of the 28th May between him and the British Minister, and in that of the 2d of June, between both these gentlemen and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which the Secretary of the Legation of the United States was present, as also the Clerk of the Foreign Office, Don Idefonso Isla, in the capacity of interpreter, with whom the Chargé d'Affaires, on the termination of the conference, had repaired to the private dwelling of H. E. the Governor, and informed him of what had passed,—and that, although in any diplomatic form or order whatever statement the Chargé d'Affaires might think proper to make with respect to these transactions, was sufficient to clear up the facts in the fullest manner, still it was requested if possible, and there was no difficulty, that the Secretary of Legation should separately render a report upon the subject of the conference of the 2d of June, at which he was present.

The Chargé d'Affaires enclosed, in reply, copies of documents of the most positive and unquestionable nature, the originals of which exist in his possession, which proved that the facts denied by the British Minister in such an unexpected and singular manner were evidently correct.

These documents were—

"Buenos Ayres, May 23d, 1845.

"To His Excellency Wm. G. OUSELEY, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty at Buenos Ayres.

"Sir,—

"Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, has informed me that you intend to see me in relation to my offer of pacification of the affairs of the Rio de la Plata.

"It will give me pleasure to see you as early as possible on this subject.

"I am, Sir,

"Your friend and obedient servant,  
(Signed) "WM. BRENT, JR."

(Private.)

"Buenos Ayres, 24th May, 1845.

"My dear Sir,

"Last evening I received your official letter of yesterday's date. Señor Arana has expressed on more than one occasion a particular desire that I should have an opportunity of conversing with you on the subject you mention. I need not say that I assured him of my readiness to see you at all times, that I had hoped for that opportunity when I requested the pleasure of your company at dinner to meet M. Arana, and Mr. Mandeville the other day. H. E. and myself much regretted that we were disappointed on account of your bad health; but Señor Arana understood that you would probably do me the favor of calling soon, and, happy as I naturally am, at all times to cultivate relations, public and private, with your countrymen, at the present moment your great experience and information, as well as the particular confidence you enjoy in your personal as well as official character in this country, make your communications doubly valuable.

"I am now, as you are perhaps aware, preparing for the immediate departure of the packet, and at the same time removing to our house, formerly Mr. Mandeville's; half my servants and family being already established there. For a day or two, therefore, it will hardly be possible for me to leave my desk. I beg, however, to assure you, that unless sent for by M. Arana, or obliged to go to the Quinta to consult the archives, I shall be most happy to receive you at any hour that may suit you, or to hear from you in any form you please.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Very truly and cordially

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "W. G. OUSELEY."

"Buenos Ayres, 26th May, 1845.

"To his Excellency, Wm. Gore Ouseley, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, &c. &c. &c.

"Sir,

"I have received your letter of the 24th inst., in reply to mine of the 23d inst.

"You inform me that Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has expressed to you more than once a particular desire for you to converse with me in relation to the subject of my letter to you.

"I regret that the nature of your engagements has been such as to deprive me of the pleasure of seeing you at my house before this. If such, however, be still the case, should you indicate to me a precise hour when I may see you, I will call on you at that hour.

"Truly, your friend and obedient servant,

(Signed) "WM. BRENT, JR."

(COPY.)

"Mr. Ouseley presents his compliments to Mr. Brent, Junr., and with reference to his letter received late on Monday night, begs to say that he will be happy to see him here at his temporary residence, at any time that may suit his convenience from 12 until 1 past 1 to day; or should Mr. Brent prefer calling in the evening from 7 o'clock to any hour he pleases, Mr. Ouseley will be at his orders.

"Mr. Brent appears not to be aware that Mr. Ouseley sought the pleasure of meeting him several times, previously to the receipt of his official letter, but was not fortunate enough to find him at home.

"Calle Cangallo, May 28, 1845."

"Conference in the House of Mr. Ouseley, between him and William Brent, Junr., 28th May, 1845.

"May 29th, 1845.—On last night I had a conversation of two hours (as my son G. L. Brent tells me) with Mr. Ouseley, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, at his house in town.

"This interview was in reference to a pacification of the affairs, that is to say, to a termination of the war of the Banda Oriental, waging more particularly at Montevideo. I will not enter into a detail of all that passed, but merely state the important points.

"This took place in Mr. Ouseley's house. Mr. O. hoped that I was in possession of some of the bases, upon which the Government of Buenos Ayres were willing to conclude the war.—That he was aware of the great confidence placed in me by the Governor, General Rosas: and as he was instructed

to attempt a pacification, he would be glad to know, if he could, what were the views of this Government. I told him that as to the views which I entertained on that subject, I had at different times conversed on the subject of the pacification with Mr. Arana, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that I had expressed to him the views upon which I thought such an arrangement might be made. My views are:—

"1st.—That the strict blockade should be acknowledged; that I was persuaded from the best evidence that I had, that if the strict blockade had been recognised, and Buenos Ayres permitted to enforce it, I had information, on which I relied, that Lafone would have refused his supplies, and that the place would have fallen.

"2nd.—The complete independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Uruguay as constituted by their written Constitution of 1830, all which was mediated by Great Britain, and guaranteed by Buenos Ayres and Brazil. That I was thoroughly persuaded that General Oribe, the Constitutional President, had been forced to resign by a French intrigue and force, and that, consequently, he should enter Montevideo as that President, supreme, and that early and immediate steps should be taken by him to have the elections, and set the Government under that Constitution in operation.

"3rd.—That as a necessary consequence to the second basis at any time past, or present or future, the inside party of the town, and brick and mortar of Montevideo, would not be acknowledged as a lawful Government, or a Government *de facto* under this constitution; that from the best evidence which I had been able to get, not an article but what had been violated in that constitution, where a violation had been possible, and consequently that no act, past or present, of this inside party, could be viewed as the act of a Government.

"4th.—That there should be a complete amnesty for the Argentines to return or to go where they pleased, and that there should be no bloodshed whatever.

"5th.—That the moment General Oribe should desire it General Rosas should withdraw his land and naval forces.

"I mentioned to Mr. Ouseley that such were my views; that, as he knew, I had offered the services of the United States for a pacification or termination of the war of Montevideo, and that this offer had been accepted; that I could say to him that it always gave me pleasure to receive a truth, that I was equally pleased to have an error corrected, because in effect an error corrected is a truth. That if he saw in these bases anything wrong, he would indicate it. He expressed to me the opinion that he thought them in the main good: but that his position was an intricate one, more especially as Mons. Bourbonlon had just been up, and the Baron Defaudis, a special Plenipotentiary from France, solely for the termination of the war of Montevideo and the pacification of the affairs of the Rio de la Plata, was at Montevideo. That he should be glad to know the opinions of the Government of Buenos Ayres on these points, and that the bases of a pacification should be matured and arranged, as far as possible, before the arrival of the Frenchman. That when he came he might be shewn what had been done, and when he was shewn the bases, and that I had been using my endeavours to pacify, and that the bases had assumed some definite shape, the Baron would find it not easy to change them, even if he should desire to do so. Mr. Ouseley thought it a most fortunate circumstance that I occupied the position that I did and possessed the confidence of this Government, as he thought I did.

"I promised him to communicate the result of this conference to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arana, and communicate with him in relation to it.

"I asked who was the Oriental Republic of Uruguay? It could not be foreigners who knew nothing of constitutional rights: and who had been the instruments of destroying the Government founded under the constitution, as mediated by Great Britain, and guaranteed by Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

"That not men who would throw up their caps, and as they went up, would cry "*Vive l'Empereur*," and as the cap came down "*à bas l'Empereur*,"—who, as the caps went up, would say "*Vivent les sans-culottes*," and as they came down would cry "*à bas les sans-culottes*."

"That the number of the Oriental citizens of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay in Montevideo was very small; and that most, if not all, these had remained, because they knew not where to go, or were induced to remain to save their property from destruction and pillage the moment they left Montevideo.

"True copy.

"GRO. L. BRENT."



"Triple Conference on 2d June, 1845, between Mr. Ouseley, Mr. Arana, and William Brent, Jr., at the Foreign Office.

"On the 2d June, Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ouseley, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, and myself, Wm. Brent, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, met at the Foreign Office, as agreed on. Mr. Arana opened the conference, saying it was held at my request. Mr. Arana mentioned that this conference would be reduced to writing, or not, as I and Mr. Ouseley should deem proper. Mr. Ouseley immediately observed, that as the Baron Deffaudis was just arrived, and it was important for him to proceed with caution, so as not to produce disagreeable feelings on the part of the Baron, therefore, for this occasion, he preferred that the conference should not be reduced to writing, but that it should be confidential; that although the Baron Deffaudis had no right to complain that we had proceeded in this negotiation, yet, as he was specially instructed on the subject of the pacification of the affairs of the La Plata, he might feel sensitive at our proceeding without him. That he could explain to the Baron the points or bases that might be agreed on, so that the Baron would find it difficult to take any other position.

"I stated that my views were—  
"1st. That the strict blockade should be recognised in its fullest extent, which it never had been by the British and French, more particularly, and thus an opportunity would be given to the Argentine Government in the exercise of a sovereign right to see how soon they would put an end to the resistance at Montevideo.

"2d. That the Republic of Uruguay should be acknowledged in full sovereignty, the Constitution with General Oribe as the constitutional President to enter Montevideo.

"3d. General pardon to all; no bloodshed.  
"4th. That when General Oribe should say that he no longer wanted the land and naval forces of the Argentine Government, then General Rosas would remove them.

"I then went on to observe, that in the various conferences which I had with Dr. D. Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, I thought that these views were in full accordance with those of the Argentine Government. Mr. Arana said that they were. I replied that such were the views which I had communicated to Mr. Ouseley, in the conference which I had had with him at his house in town on the 28th May, and I said that it was pleasing to see that Mr. Ouseley was in conformity on these points, and Mr. Ouseley said he would present these points to the Baron Deffaudis, as agreed on, and that thus the Baron would find it difficult to take any other position.

"A true copy.

"GEO. L. BRENT."

"Legation of the United States.

"Buenos Ayres, July 26th, 1845.

"To His Excellency Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

"Sir,—

"In answer to your request contained in your letter of the 21st inst. to the Hon. Wm. Brent, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires of the United States near this Government, asking that I should give my statement as to what passed in the conference held in your office on the 2d of last June, between Y. E. and H. E. Wm. Gore Ouseley, H. B. M.'s. Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mr. Brent, I have the honour to state, that the minutes of that conference, as sent by Mr. Brent, coincide in every particular with my views as to what took place, I having assisted in making out the aforesaid minutes immediately after the conference.

"I have the honour to be

"Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

"GEO. L. BRENT."

With these decisive documents, and the details given by Don Idefonso Iselas, Clerk in the Foreign Office, who was present at the conference of the 2d of June, as interpreter, which coincides with the facts corroborated by so many unanswerable proofs, the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed the British Minister, saying, that H. E. the Governor had directed him to state, in answer, that desirous that the dignity, integrity and frankness which ever guided the Argentine Government in its diplomatic relations, should remain unimpaired, he inclosed him copies of those documents; that he would comply with the wishes of the British Minister, by not entering into discussion on the points mentioned; but that he would not therefore fail to perform his duty, paying due regard to every consideration of propriety, and manifest how gratifying it was for him to notice that all these documents and correspondence demonstrated, in the fullest manner, the correctness of the assertions of the Argentine Government in its note of 15th July, and that the integrity and decorum of the Government being thus vindicated, he trusted that the British Minister, on perusing the documents which he inclosed, would be persuaded of the correctness with which he had recalled the divers conferences which had taken place.

Whilst the Argentine Government was engaged with this disagreeable incident, which presents a peculiar feature in this Anglo-French negotiation, and was preparing its answer to the summons to withdraw the Argentine forces and squadron, which answer was exacted in a most unusual and extraordinary manner, the British Minister simultaneously therewith did not omit to offer a fresh insult and an insuperable obstacle to a good understanding and satisfactory result.

In a note of the 19th July, he pretended, with the most designing incorrectness, that the Argentine Government had refused to accede to a suspension of hostilities, when it had not been able even to take it into consideration, for the conclusive reasons before adduced, and stated as a fact that the Government had declined answering the proposition respecting the withdrawal of the Argentine troops and squadron, when it had promised to answer him, but had not yet done so, because, in the midst of its most serious and important occupations, H. M.'s. Minister daily overwhelmed it with others, and of an unusual and alarming nature. He urged, without right or reason, that however serious might be the other occupations of Government, any delay in the important affairs which he, in conjunction with the French Minister, had submitted to it, would probably lead to results which he could not help deploring, and which could hardly be exceeded in importance by any other affair which might engage the attention of the Government,—adding, to crown the difficulties of a negotiation assuming suddenly the character of an armed intervention,—that in regard to the non-recognition of the blockade by the Commander of the English naval forces before Montevideo, he had to announce to the Argentine Government, that the conduct of Sir Thomas Pasley in refusing, under peculiar circumstances, to recognise the last blockade, having been approved by the Government of Her Majesty, he could not discuss the question any farther.

(To be continued.)

## 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.
<b>British</b>				
May 2	Brig Richard Watson, Seeds	219	Santamaría, Lambi & Co.	
July 18	Barque New Pink, John Poyntz	219	Charles Taylor & Co.	London.
Aug. 4	Barque Samuel Baker, F. Langlois	209	Henry & George Dowse	London.
12	Brig Ann, Lunley Kennedy	208	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
14	Brig James Duncan, Daniel England	211	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
Aug. 19	Brig United, Amice Berteaut	208	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Falmouth.
20	Barque Cho, John Le Grand	216	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Great Britain.
30	Barque Hermes, Nicholas Donnough	241	Charles Taylor & Co.	Liverpool.
31	Brig Alyth, William Walker	199	McCann, Gerding & Co.	Havana.
Sept. 2	Barque Chalco, James Hellyer	236	Charles Taylor & Co.	Liverpool.
10	Brig Philomela, Robert Bell	220	John Best & Brothers	London.
13	Brigantine Emma, A. H. Kemp	153	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
14	Barque John Patchett, John Norman	262	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
15	Brig Narcissus, Paul Batty	207	Charles R. Horne	West Coast.
<b>American</b>				
Aug. 3	Barque Winipac, John Mitchell	340	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
4	Brig Falconer, Charles W. Dennison	252	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
5	Brig Margaret, Hugh William Litton	327	Jacob Paravieini	Baltimore.
13	Brig Tweed, W. G. Hands	306	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
29	Brig Olinda, Samuel Hutchison	178	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Rio Grande.
Sept. 1	Barque Mason Barney, F. Scott	240	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	New York.
7	Barque Zenobia, Henry Barber	279	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
14	Barque America, B. F. Berry	313	Moss and Purdon	
14	Ship Shaw, Thomas W. Rao	343	Daniel Gowland and Co.	
16	Brig Louisa, Reuben Blanchard	273	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
<b>French</b>				
July 23	Ship Paquebot des Mers du Sud, F. Coiteau	313	Chapeaurouge & Co.	Havre de Grace
24	Barque Napoleon, Nicolé Rabardy	227	Tomas Rousse	Havre de Grace
Aug. 3	Barque Henri & Louise, J. P. Gautier	192	Bartholomew Herand	Cette.
12	Barque Turonne, Felix Larché	214	Vignal & Sons	Marseilles.
20	Ship Parana, Lecomte	256	Ochoa & Co.	Havre de Grace
Sept. 14	Brig Louisa, Joseph B. Canard	179	Zumaran & Treserra	Havre de Grace.
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
July 5	Polacre Pescadore, Gerónimo Cuno	177	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
17	Brig Caprichoso, Jacome Capello	153	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
Aug. 23	Barque Maria Eugenia, C. Lassolo	224	Zumaran & Treserra	Genoa.
17	Polacre Narciso, Juan Vasallo	182	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
30	Brgn. Iride, Santiago Gaggino	91	Llavallol and Sons	Brazil.
31	Polacre Concepcion, Magnone	146	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	
Sept. 22	Polacre Margarita, Ambrosio Vacaro	159	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	
<b>Spanish.</b>				
July 7	Polacre Juanita, Narciso Marcia	179	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
24	Brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, F. G. Vega	183	Geronimo S. de la Maza	Cádiz.
Aug. 4	Brig Fortuna, Silvestre Sensat	232	Llavallol & Sons	Malaga.
7	Brig Esperanza, Pedro Guardiola	190	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
25	Brig Vencedor, Juan Roses	132	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
Sept. 2	Polacre Esmeralda, José Millet	164	Llavallol and Sons	Havana.
3	Brig Centinela, Miguel Goussende	300	Llavallol and Sons	
16	Barque Indiatra, Salvador Millet	230	Carrique Ochoa and Co.	
16	Polacre Pezúka, Agustín Aurich	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	
16	Polacre Rosario, José Durall	171	Santamaría, Lambi & Co.	
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
July 5	Polac. Virginia, Alvaro Jacques Nicos	152	Juan Balbino Soriano	Brazil.
2	Brig Belisario, Manuel da Silva Santos	232	Manuel Acededo Ramos	do.
Aug. 29	Brgn. Alerta, J. M. Olivera	168	Manuel Acededo Ramos	do.
29	Brigantine Guillermina, José Rino	125	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
Sept. 10	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez	163	Manuel Acededo Ramos	do.
15	Brigantine Espectador, A. J. Diaz	147	Manuel Acededo Ramos	do.
16	Brig Jacuba, Clemente J. Salvador	208	Juan Guaberte Garcia	do.
<b>Danish.</b>				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen	198	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
July 11	Brig Ernest, Peter Knudsen	209	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
14	Schooner Blinna, A. F. Amundsen	127	Froyer, Brothers	Havana.
17	Brig Courier, C. F. Thomsen	220	Charles R. Horne	Havana.
Aug. 4	Barq. Sara & Johanna, J. W. Wittusen	186	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
6	Brig Melita, B. Moller	120	Egg, Krutsh & Co.	Falmouth.
17	Brig Emilie, E. F. Haberster	136	Fers. Malcom & Co.	Havana.
Sept. 16	Brig Osmond, Claus C. Clausen	194	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
17	Brig Ana Cecilia, C. C. Fischer	176	Thode & Co.	
<b>Hamburg.</b>				
Aug. 4	Barque Antoinette, Henry Bahr	178	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
6	Brigantine Express, J. D. Cohrs	110	Lewis Winter	Falmouth.
<b>Dutch.</b>				
Sept. 14	Galliot Plata, John Henry Henning	174	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
<b>Prussian.</b>				
Aug. 3	Barque Herzog Bogislaw, J. F. Jaeger	250	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havana.
Sept. 14	Barque Wilhelm, C. D. Schultz	169	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp.
<b>Swedish.</b>				
Aug. 3	Brigantine Orion, Nicolas Larsson	110	Manuel Acededo Ramos	Cette.
<b>Bremen.</b>				
July 17	Brigantine Orient, D. Stege	150	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Hamburg.
<b>Belgian.</b>				
Jul 18	Brig Windhond, E. Langhete	204	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Curacoa, 24 guns, Captain Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart  
Firebrand, steam frigate, Captain James Hope.  
UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.  
FRENCH—Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.  
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo  
Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

September 20.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, French brig of war Pandour, 16 guns, Captain Dupare, from Montevideo, 18th inst., and sailed again immediately.

Sailed, Sardinian brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Captain the Baron Tholosano, for Colonia and Montevideo.

Sardinian schooner Cleopatra, José Posolo, for Rio Grande, despatched by Rugh, in ballast, and with passengers.

September 21.—Wind N.

Arrived, United States brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, from Montevideo, 19th inst.

Sailed, British brig James Orr, William Martin, for London, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 4,133 salted ox and cow hides, 1,600 dry horse hides, 23,000 bones, 116 pipes and 40 boxes, with 4,400 arrobas tallow, 28 bales, with 750 arrobas hair, 10 do., with 300 arrobas wool, 10 do., with 7,500 lbs. nutria skins, 1 do., with 100 horse hides, 1 do., with 20 doz. chinchilla skins, 10 kegs mustard.

Danish brig Margaretha, Johann H. Jorjan, for Hamburg, despatched by Thode & Co., with 9,227 dry ox and cow hides, 1,366 salted do.

September 22.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian Polacre Margarita, 159 tons, Ambrosio Vacaro, from Genoa, 1st July, Gibraltar, 8th ult., with general cargo, to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.

Sardinian brigantine of war Procida, (Tender) from Colonia 21st inst.

Sailed, Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Pereyra de Melo, bearing the broad pennant of Comodoro Pedro Ferreyra de Olivera, for Montevideo.

September 23.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American barque Chancellor, Andrew Beauvais, for New-York, despatched by Francis W. Dominick, with 6,667 dry ox and cow hides, 193 bales, with 5,700 arrobas wool, 87 do., with 2,200 doz. sheep skins, 21 do., with 600 arrobas hair, 2 do. with 1,500 lbs. nutria skins, 1 do., with 150 doz. calf skins, 1 do., with 10 quintals hide cuttings.

September 24.—Wind E.—strong, nearly a gale—Rain all day.

Arrived, H. B. M's. steam-frigate Firebrand, from Montevideo, 23d inst.

September 25.—Wind S.—strong—heavy rain all last night and this morning.

Arrived, Danish brig Fides, H. P. Closter, from Cadiz. She was warned off by H. B. M's. ship Curacao, in consequence of the blockade, and anchored near that ship.

French hired schooner of war, from the northward.

September 26.—Wind S.

Arrived, a brig. She was warned off by the Curacao, and anchored near her.

Sailed, Spanish brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, Francisco Gonzales Veiga, for Cadiz, despatched by Geronimo Saenz de la Maza, with 13,334 dry ox and cow hides, 4 bales, with 200 doz. siunk calf skins.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadrons.

1st day, 24th inst.—Nothing occurred, the weather being stormy.

2nd., 25th.—The Danish brig Fides came up, and was thus the first victim to this most infamous, cowardly, and unprovoked blockade. She was stopped by H. B. M's. ship Curacao, and anchored near her. We sincerely regret that a vessel of war of the nation to which we belong should have had to open the ball on the disgraceful occasion.

3rd. 26th.—A brig came up, but we could not distinguish her flag. She was warned off by the Curacao, and, we believe, sailed again.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

May 17, H. B. M's. packet Penguin, from Rio Janeiro 2nd April, with the mail hence 20th February, per Spider.

June 17, Do. do. Swift, from Rio Janeiro 22nd April, with the mail hence 29th March, per Dolpain.

" 21, British schooner Agenoria, Renouf, hence 11th April.

AT LONDON.

May 12, (Cork 7th) British schooner Mastery, Amy, hence 20th February.

AT CORK.

June 18, British brig Chamois, Jury, hence 7th March.

AT DEAL.

June 18, British brig Lightning, Mellish, hence 23rd March.

" 23, British brigantine Clitus, Padden, hence 8th April.

AT PLYMOUTH.

May 31, British barque Diamond, Irvine, hence 23rd March.

AT ANTWERP.

June 4, Belgian brig Minerve, Knudsen, hence 7th December, Rio Janeiro April.

" 19, (Falmouth 14th) Danish brig Margaretha. Moss, hence 9th April.

" 20, Do. do. Fides, Closter, hence 11th April.

AT HAMBURG.

June 6, Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, Voss, hence 25th March.

" " (Falmouth 30th May) Danish brig Anna Cecilia, Fischer, hence 24th March.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

May 7, French barque Louise Maria, Maugendre, hence 21st February.

" 10, Do. brig Automne, Noel, hence 21st February.

" 19, Do. do. Claire, Lannelue, hence 20th February.

" 30, Do. do. Jeanne Estelle, Lamaud, hence 6th March.

June 3, Do. barque Bonne Adele, Arias, hence 21st March.

" 4, Do. do. José, Nazereau, hence 30th March.

AT GENOA.

May 21, Sardinian brig Idra, Antola, hence 19th February.

AT HAVANA.

April 19, Spanish brig Segunda Monica, Couill, hence 22nd February.

" 21, Do. do. Corones, Regui, hence 2nd February.

" 28, Do. polacre Vicente, Oliver, hence 1st March.

May 8, Do. brig Leon, Domenech, hence 23rd February.

AT MATANZAS.

April 28, Spanish brig Cuacaro, Alsina, hence 9th March.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

July 21, H. B. M's. packet Seagull, from Falmouth 6th June, with the mails for the River Plate.

" 23, Do. do. Spider, hence 30th June, Montevideo 10th July.

TRIESTE.

May 28, National brig schooner Corsario, hence 17th February.

## BIRTH.

On the 16th inst., at Montevideo, the lady of Henry Sparks, Esq., of a son.

## DIED.

On the 22nd inst., Don Pablo Aleman, late Chief of Police.

## Advertisements.

### Sale by Auction, BY IBARRA & MACOME,

ON Wednesday, 1st of October, at 11 o'clock precisely, will be Sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, all the Household Furniture and Billiard Table belonging to the well-known Fonda and Billiard Room, situated in Cangallo Street, No. 12, and 25th May Street, No. 33.

## For Sale,

SHIN BONES and Caracues, Apply at Calle de Cangallo, No. 103.

## Wanted,

A WOMAN or Girl to accompany a small family to New York. Apply to No. 79, Calle de Potosi.

## Daguerreotype Miniatures.

ONLY A FEW DAYS LONGER!

PERSONS wishing their own or their friends likenesses, taken by this beautiful process, with all the late improvements, had better call immediately and have them done, by J. A. BENNETT, at 121, Calle de la Piedad, as he will remain in Buenos Ayres only a few days longer.

## Notice to Ladies of taste.

AT the Milliner's Shop, No. 33, Calle de la Victoria, the first door under the altos de Belausigni, there are on Sale, just received from Europe, Tuscan and transparent straw bonnets, also an assortment of ribbands and muslin bonnets, all at very moderate prices.

## Alexander Fraser, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

IN returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the kind and liberal support he has received since he commenced business, takes this opportunity to inform them that he has removed to No. 65, Calle de Venezuela, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and study to please, to merit a continuance of their favors.

N. B. On hand an excellent assortment of Wellington Boots of first-rate quality, at extremely low prices.

## Prime English Cheese and Hams

CAN be obtained at a much lower rate than the prime cost in England, at Patrick Fleming's store, No. 28, Calle de la Alameda.

## Vegetable Seeds,

ASSORTED in small boxes of above 50 specimens each, & suitable to sow in the present season, have just arrived from Hamburg, and will be sold at very reasonable prices. Apply to Messrs. ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.

## Mrs. Mc Gaw,

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo. August 13, 4345.

## To Let.

TWO furnished rooms, with board and attendance. Apply at No. 50 Calle de la Catedral.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	₮	₮	
Doublons, Spanish.....	270	₮ 275	each
Do. Patriot.....	263	₮ 265	do.
Plata, masequina.....	134	₮ 135	do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	17	₮ 17 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	164	₮ 164	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	75	₮ 75	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	34	₮ 34 1/2	
Do. France.....	35	₮ 37	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	17	₮ 17	do. do.
Do. Montevideo.....	17	₮ 17	do. do.
Do. United States.....	164	₮ 164	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny.....	43	₮ 45	per pesada.
Do. France.....	42	₮ 45	do.
Do. North America.....	39	₮ 42	do.
Do. Spain.....	48	₮ 50	do.
Do. salted.....	42	₮ 45	do.
Do. Horse.....	22	₮ 23	do. each
Calf skins.....	45	₮ 50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	23	₮ 30	per dozen
Do. fine.....	35	₮ 38	do.
Deer skins.....	8	₮ 9	do.
Goat skins.....	33	₮ 36	do.
Nutria skins.....	5	₮ 5 1/2	dot. per lb
Chinchilla skins.....	80	₮ 90	dot. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	33	₮ 40	dot. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	45	₮ 45	do.
Do. long.....	100	₮ 110	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	₮ 30	do.
Do. picked.....	35	₮ 40	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	35	₮ 40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	20	₮ 30	do.
Tallow, pure.....	16	₮ 20	do.
Do. raw.....	11	₮ 12	do.
Do. with grease.....	15	₮ 17	do.
Jerked beef.....	25	₮ 28	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	100	₮ 150	per thousand.
Do. (x).....	500	₮ 600	do.
Shin bones.....	70	₮ 80	do.
Hide cuttings.....	24	₮ 28	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	9	₮ 10	per lb.
Do. black.....	8	₮ 8 1/2	do.
Salted tongues.....	7	₮ 8	per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	13	₮ 20	per fanega.
Discount.....	14	₮ 21	pr. ct. pr. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 280 dollars  
The lowest price 260 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 31 pence. The lowest ditto 32 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.