

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1001. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1845. Established in 1826.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

The attack of the "allies" on Paysandú took place on the 20th ult. After their discomfiture there they proceeded up to the Salto Oriental, where they made three different attempts without any better success. All their designs in that quarter having thus miscarried, and the Uruguay rapidly falling, they deemed it prudent to retreat. In returning one of their schooners was captured off Paysandú by two armed launches from that port.

It appears that an influential portion of the Riverista party in Montevideo have openly declared against European intervention in the affairs of the Oriental Republic, from a very just appreciation of the incalculable evils which it will inevitably bring upon the country, to the benefit, if of any one, of the foreigner alone. But Vasquez and the Argentine emigrants, unrestrained by any patriotic consideration, are intent upon pursuing the only course that offers even the most remote chance for the realisation of their equally selfish and senseless views; and they have unfortunately, for the present, triumphed, M. Sayago, Minister of Finance, and the advocate in the cabinet for a change of policy, having resigned in disgust with the criminal obstinacy of Vasquez. The resignation also of Flores, as Commander-in-chief, on the same grounds, is spoken of, but we find no allusion to it in the papers.

We copy elsewhere from a Montevidean print the famous declaration of blockade issued by the "peace-makers," as indifferently done into English by Mr. Ouseley from the original French of Baron Deffaudis. This out-pouring of spiteful malice, which more resembles a posthumous laceration of the late editor of the "Tables of Blood" and "Killing no murder," or "It's a holy deed to kill Rosas," than a performance of diplomatists, however violent and misguided, will, we are persuaded, entirely fail in producing abroad the effect calculated upon by its authors. We purpose analysing this ignominious document to expose some of its gross absurdities and glaring falsehoods, but before doing so we expect to be able to lay before our distant readers the solemn contradiction given to a number of its multifarious allegations by the whole diplomatic body residing in this city, including even the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France. And if among these unexceptionable testimonies that of Francis Leeson Ball, Esq., does not appear, it will, we are confident, be solely because it has not been asked for, owing to the equivocal position in which that gentleman was left, perhaps intentionally, by Mr. Ouseley, whose abrupt and informal proceedings prevented his recognition in the character of H. B. M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*.

On Sunday morning last there was a *funcion* at the Church of the *Recoleta* in celebration of the day of *Nuestra Señora del Pilar*. In the afternoon the plaza of the *Recoleta* was crowded with visitors—the *Calle Larga* was at one time in a manner impassable from the number of carriages, equestrians, and pedestrians. Amongst the equestrians was the daughter of H. E. the Governor accompanied by several of her friends.

To-morrow, the day of *San Pedro de Alcántara*, will also be celebrated at the *Recoleta*.

#### Festival of our Lady of the Rosary.

This festival always so interesting in Buenos Ayres, was celebrated this year with the usual splendour, the church of *Santo Domingo* being gorgeously decorated on the occasion. The *Novena* commenced on the 4th inst. Sunday the 15th was the *Funcion Principal*, and on the following Sunday in the afternoon the images of "Our Lady of the Rosary," *Santo Domingo de Guzman*, &c., were borne through the streets in procession, accompanied by the Dominican friars, the *Cofrades* of both sexes, with lighted tapers and two companies of *Serenos* with their band. On the evening of the 11th the sermon was dedicated to the *Angel de Guarda*, and on each evening of the *Novena*, the congregation was numerous, notwithstanding unfavourable weather: the preachers were the Rev. Lorenzo Rocha, and Francisco Majesté. The mayordomos were, Don Exequiel Realdeazua and Don José Reissi. The Mayordomas, Doña Mercedes Lavalle de Realdeazua and Doña Josefa Villanueva.

The Weather has been changeable and boisterous this week. On Monday night there was continued rain, with the wind in heavy squalls from all quarters. About 3 A. M. on Tuesday it shifted to *pampero* (W.) a gale, and continued so until nearly 7, when it moderated, but continued blowing strongly from that quarter the whole of the day.

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

Saturday.....	65
Sunday.....	70
Monday.....	72
Tuesday.....	64
Wednesday.....	66
Thursday.....	65
Friday.....	58

#### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 24th inst.

British.....	10
American.....	8
French.....	1
Spanish.....	2
Sardinian.....	6
Brazilian.....	3
Danish.....	2
Prussian.....	1
.....	33

#### Advertisements.

### Rats' Poison,

OF an excellent quality, without damage for other animals. 3s a pot, is to be sold at Calle de Cangallo, No 36 N. B. This poison is particularly recommended to the possessors of stores, shops, &c. &c.



### Dentistry.

#### MR. TENKER,

#### SURGEON DENTIST,

Member of the Society of Surgeon Dentists in the United States, and received by the Tribunal of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, & Buenos Ayres,

CONTINUES in the practice of his profession at No. 95 Cathedral Street. All the usual operations performed in the most superior manner, such as filling those that are decayed with gold, tin, silver, or lead, and mineral cement, by which method their further decay is at once arrested, and even those most decayed rendered useful.

Mineral Teeth inserted on the most modern principles and without pain.

His Andean Balsam, Pampa Water, Tooth Powder, and Drops for the Cure of the Tooth-Ache are too well known to require further notice in this advertisement.

Will generally be found at home, (not having time to attend to other people's business) and always between the hours of 9 and 4.

Teeth extracted at any hour in the day or night.

### THORNDIKE'S RESTAURANT.

THE PUBLIC GARDEN, known by the above name, is now open for summer visitors. Gentlemen wishing to secure Rooms for the season, should apply early, as many are already taken. The omnibus and volanta will leave on fest days every half hour, the Alameda and Calle Crientos. Private parties and families can have the Coaches call at their dwellings on working days, by leaving written orders at the Garden.

Attached to the establishment are good and safe stables, where horses are kept at moderate rates by the month.

### Pegg'd Boots & Shoes.

THE subscribers have established a manufactory of pegged Boots and Men's Shoes, and Women's and Children's, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.

Calle de la Piedad, No. 113

### Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 23, Calle de Cangallo. August 30, 1845.

#### REFORM YOUR MEDICAL BILLS!

### The Electro Galvanic Rings,

STRONGLY recommended to all who suffer from gout, rheumatism, nervous affection, the doloureux, headache, &c. by the use of which you will save thousands. Price 4 dollars each, sold at Calle de Piedad, No. 55.

### LO & T,

ON Saturday last, in Calle Universidad, between Calles Venezuela and Victoria, and thence under the Cabildo through Calle Cathedral as far as Calle Corrientes, an AMETHYST STONE, set in Gold, belonging to a Bracelet. Any person who will present it at the Office will be rewarded.

DECLARATION OF THE BLOCKADE,  
&c. &c.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries were charged by their Governments to effect the pacification of the Republics of the River Plate, and to secure the entire and real independence of the State of the Uruguay. Such are the positive terms of the treaties of 1828 and 1840 signed by the Government of Buenos Ayres, and in the conclusion of which the Governments of the undersigned took part more or less directly. But the war carried on by the Government of Buenos Ayres against the State of Uruguay, is manifestly opposed to the independence of that State, inasmuch as its declared object is to force a change in its Government. On the other hand, this desolating warfare, continued with no national or legitimate object, but for the ruin and annihilation of the State of the Uruguay, is scarcely less disastrous to the other States of the River Plate in its effects on their commercial prosperity; thus causing most serious injury to the commercial nations of Europe and America; and more especially to those which the undersigned have the honor to represent.

The imperative duty, therefore, as well as the legitimate interests of the Governments of the Plenipotentiaries could no longer allow the continuance of this war, which has already lasted much too long.

The undersigned were further instructed to obtain, if possible, by amicable negotiations, the pacification of the River Plate: during the greater part of their stay at Buenos Ayres, they accordingly made every effort, and separately and conjointly employed every means of conciliation that friendly and confidential communications could offer, in the hope of meeting a corresponding spirit on the part of the Government of Buenos Ayres.

Perhaps in their extreme desire to succeed by these means, they even lost sight of the positive tenor of their instructions, and thus incurred all the weight of a heavy responsibility.

But the Government of Buenos Ayres, while reiterating the strongest assurances of its desire for peace, and its respect for the independence of the Uruguay, never failed to reject or evade every proposal tending to the cessation of hostilities, and has never, for a moment, relaxed in its efforts for the subjugation of the Oriental State.

It became, therefore, the imperative duty of the undersigned to intimate officially to the Government of Buenos Ayres the just requisitions of the mediating Powers.

Their first official communication was confined, however, to asking the suspension of hostilities. This proposal, dictated alike by the principles of humanity, and sanctioned by international usage, was, in fact, merely preliminary, rendering less urgent an immediate termination of the negotiations, by stopping the effusion of blood, and allowing an opening for the renewal of friendly and confidential communications. The Government of Buenos Ayres rejected this proposal.

It was not until subsequently to this refusal, that the undersigned, losing all hope of succeeding by persuasion alone, were obliged to summon the Government of Buenos Ayres, in increasingly pressing terms, to recall the land and sea forces with which it attacked the independence of the State of Uruguay. But these requisitions being not only peremptorily refused, but, on the contrary, hostilities against the Oriental Republic having been carried on more vigorously than before, the undersigned were under the necessity of making use of the passports they had demanded, and of leaving Buenos Ayres.

In the meantime, and before their departure for Montevideo, it was reported that the Buenos Ayrean squadron had received secret orders to leave the port of Montevideo, not in compliance with the demand of the undersigned for a withdrawal of the blockade—this demand having been most peremptorily refused—but there was every reason to suppose that the vessels were directed to continue elsewhere in armed resistance to the just demands of the undersigned. They were, however, still willing to accept this tardy act of the Government of Buenos Ayres, as shewing a disposition to accede *de facto* to the requisitions of their Governments; and willing to hope that possibly, in the same indirect manner, the army invading the Republic of Uruguay might also be recalled. They consequently directed the Commanders-in-Chief of the naval forces of their Governments not to oppose the departure of the squadron, making but one condition, (so justifiable by the uncertain position of affairs,) that of giving up such of their countrymen as might be serving on board.

On the arrival of the Plenipotentiaries at Montevideo, the Buenos Ayrean flotilla was still at anchor there, not having complied with the intimation of

the Admirals respecting subjects of their nations serving on board; and the delay fixed for the recall of the Buenos Ayrean squadron had expired without any announcement by the Government of Buenos Ayres of their acquiescence in the just demands of the undersigned.

Even under these circumstances the Plenipotentiaries were still disposed to allow the departure of the flotilla, on compliance with the condition above mentioned, when the Argentine vessels suddenly attempted to leave the harbour without further notice or explanation. This unjustifiable, but fortunately unsuccessful attempt, occasioned the seizure and detention of the flotilla. The undersigned, however, by causing such of the native part of the crews as desired it to be conveyed to Buenos Ayres, afforded a further proof of their moderation and equity, even while under the necessity of adopting measures of precaution against further resistance or aggression by the Buenos Ayrean flotilla.

More than a month has passed since these events, during which the undersigned, still persisting to hope, notwithstanding its previous acts, that the Government of Buenos Ayres would, at length, be induced to adopt a line of conduct more conformable to reason and justice, abstained from all direct coercive measures against it, confining themselves to preventing and interdicting communication between the Buenos Ayrean Government and its army of occupation. On the other hand, how has this perseverance in an unmerited system of moderation been met by that Government?

Long possessed of unlimited and extraordinary powers, which have entirely destroyed throughout the province of Buenos Ayres, and on the right bank of the River Plate, all the safeguards of personal and Constitutional liberty, and occupying on the other bank nearly all the Oriental Republic by an army, exercising arbitrary and military authority, by means of superior force alone, the Government of Buenos Ayres cannot reject the responsibility of all the acts committed wherever its authority or possession extends, in as much as it is notorious that it engrosses and also every power of the State, whether those of legislation, war, administration, civil or criminal law, the press, and even ecclesiastical jurisdiction; in a word, nothing is done, written or said, wherever the Government of Buenos Ayres extends, but by its order or with its permission.

Thus in the Oriental State, not to recapitulate the spoliations and cruelties of the Buenos Ayrean army, which ever since the commencement of the war have excited the indignation of the civilized world,—without dwelling on the attempt to transfer to the victims of pillage and murder the epithet of "savages," merited by their guilty oppressors, nor on the efforts to introduce the designation of *Unitarians* and *Federalists* into a country where the parties they belong to are unknown and cannot exist, and where it is evident that they only serve as a watchword and pretext for assassination; finally, without particularising the recent and little known act of atrocity, unfortunately proved beyond a doubt, of the massacre in cold blood of about a thousand prisoners of war after the battle of *India Muerta*,—what has passed in the Oriental Republic since the withdrawal to Montevideo of the Plenipotentiaries?

On the mere blockade of the ports of the State of Uruguay, in possession of the Argentines, they compelled by violence the peaceable subjects of the two mediating Powers, residing on the coast, to go into the interior, and thus abandon to the soldiery all their property and establishments;

Refusing to them, as well as to their countrymen in the interior, passports to leave the country, while threatened with instant death if they attempt to escape;

A great number of these unfortunate people have even been forced by menaces, but too often followed by acts of violence, to sign protests, and to petition to be armed against their own country and government!

The French Consul has been sent away from Maldonado, contrary to the modern usage, even in time of war, of nations claiming to be civilized.

The Buenos-Ayrean soldiery have likewise extinguished and broken the lighthouse on the island of Flores, (now again replaced since the Montevidean Government have regained possession of it, for the purpose of causing an increased number of wrecks on this already dangerous coast;

They had given previously proofs of the little sympathy unfortunate mariners had to expect from them. The shipwrecked crews of merchant vessels had been robbed, stripped, and detained as prisoners.

Ultimately, when the combined squadrons arrived off Colonia, to assist in restoring that town to the Oriental Government, the garrison holding posses-

sion of it for the Buenos Ayrean Government, drove out the unfortunate population without mercy, maltreating especially the foreign inhabitants, and after subjecting them to the most inhuman and violent outrages, proceeded to pillage their houses, and after setting fire to them, took to flight!

Such acts as these, scarcely known at the present day, excepting among certain tribes of savages, and of which the last mentioned appear to form part of the systematic plan of the Government of Buenos Ayres, prescribed and but too well followed, for the ruin and devastation of the Oriental Republic, need no comment.

If, on the other bank of the River Plate, the Argentine Confederation has not latterly been the scene of such revolting outrages as the Oriental Republic, it is not less certain that the Government of Buenos Ayres, on its own territory, far from showing a disposition finally to adopt measures of conciliation and justice, has, on the contrary, manifested of late the most bitter hostility, on many occasions, by conduct the most unconciliatory and irritating.

Thus the journals of the Buenos-Ayrean Government have promulgated the most injurious accusations against the intentions of the mediating powers and the conduct of their Plenipotentiaries, entirely at variance with truth, and contrary even to the evidence of facts; representing a pacific and disinterested mediation as ambitious and hostile intervention; attempted conciliation as perfidy; arguments founded on rights as arbitrary exactions; the demand for the execution of treaties, as being their violation; and in fine, stigmatising the coercive measures, necessitated by unjustifiable resistance, as uncalculated for acts of violence.

Calumnies of this nature can have no other object than that of misleading public opinion, and perverting the naturally kindly disposition of the natives of the shores of the Plate towards Europeans, founded on reciprocal benefits, in order to substitute a senseless hatred against foreigners, by whose means a one are introduced, (in return for their cordial reception and the natural produce of the country,) the advantages of capital and labour, of manufactures and of arts.

In the assembly styled "Hall of Representatives" and in conformity with the spirit of communications from the Government, language is held, more violent even than that of the journals, against the mediating Powers, their Ministers, and their subjects; and this language has been publicly applauded in the streets, and accompanied by the vociferous menaces of the police.

This police, supported by a society but too notorious for its deeds of cruelty, tears up the certificates of protection granted by Consular Agents to their countrymen, and then arrests them by force, (as it does the native population from childhood to old age,) to incorporate them among the Buenos Ayrean troops, because they are unprotected with the usual protections, exempting them, as foreigners, from forced service.

If foreigners apply to this police for passports to escape from its oppression, the demands are either rejected or evaded, according as it suits its purposes to conceal or declare its intentions respecting them. These passports have even been refused to wives wishing to rejoin their husbands, and to children anxious to rejoin their parents.

Availing itself of the terror inspired by its arbitrary acts, and still more by recent and atrocious assassinations, of which that authority, usually so vigilant and successful, has not been enabled to discover the perpetrators, it forces foreigners to sign petitions in favour and in praise of itself, and in opposition to their own Governments.

Finally, the Government of Buenos Ayres by a late decree has prohibited, on pain of such punishment as it may think proper to inflict, all communication between the territory of the Argentine Confederation and the combined squadrons of the mediating Powers. This very unjustifiable and hostile decree, issued while the combined squadrons had as yet not resorted to any coercive measures on the coast of Buenos Ayres, acquires much importance when coupled with two similar measures, previously adopted, respecting ordinary merchant vessels.—1st. About a year ago, commercial operations and expeditions into the interior rivers of the country, undertaken at Buenos Ayres itself, with the consent of the Government, were suddenly interrupted before their completion, by the prohibition of all egress from those rivers. 2nd. At the beginning of the present year, entry at Buenos Ayres was forbidden to all vessels having touched at Montevideo, and this was effected with the same suddenness, and without any distinction founded on the greater or less distance of the ports from whence the vessels sailed, or the impossibility, generally speaking, of their



being informed of the obstacle that had been created to their operations. Now, without discussing at this moment the question of how far the Government of Buenos Ayres was justifiable in taking these steps, contrary not only to the interests of more distant foreign nations of Europe and America, but to those of several neighbouring States, having, like the province of Buenos Ayres, special privileges and interests in the navigation of the River Plate and its tributaries, thus much is certain, that these two decrees are retro-active in their effects, quite opposed to principles of equity, and the undersigned consider it their duty now formally to declare, under reference to their respective Governments, that they solemnly protest against these arbitrary acts, enforced without the previous and usual delay, reserving all the rights of their countrymen, and holding the Buenos Ayrean Government responsible for their complete indemnity and compensation.

In the meantime, the practical result of these measures, together with that which forbids all communication between the combined squadrons and the Argentine coasts, is in fact a general, and nearly absolute blockade of the Rio de la Plata, of its tributaries, and of the various States situated on the banks of these different rivers, as far as the man-of-war and merchant vessels of the two mediating Powers are concerned. Thus an illegal blockade is established with the sole view of injuring, and in defiance of every notion of justice and equity, such as ought to regulate international relations between different States.

Under these circumstances, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries can no longer, consistently with their duty, persist in the line of forbearance that they have hitherto followed, nor can they now defer the execution of the positive instructions that were intended to have been enforced upon far less serious provocation.

The blockade of the ports and coasts of the Province of Buenos Ayres is declared, and will be enforced by the vessels of the combined squadrons. The blockade will commence forty-eight hours after the delivery of this declaration by, or through the agency of, the Chargés d'Affaires of the mediating Powers to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have the honor to offer to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations the assurance of their high consideration.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of England,  
(Signed) W. G. OUSELEY.

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France,  
BARON DEFFAUDIS.

To His Excellency Señor D. Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Relations,  
&c. &c. &c.



We regret that want of space has prevented, until now, the insertion of the following important document:—

The Judge of the First Instance in Criminal Cases—

To the Under Secretary of the Home Department:—

On the 30th of July last, the Cashier, Mr. Addison Dorr, informed Mr. Charles Rodewald and Mr. Francis Halbach, managing partners of the commercial house established in this city, under the firm of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., that he found a deficiency in the chest of 2,609 doubloons, according to the balance which he had made up on the Monday previous, in compliance with his obligations and the special orders of the said partners. Surprised at an event of such great importance, they hesitated for some moments what should be done, and proceeded to take a careful account of the contents of the chest; and this account having been signed by the Cashier, it resulted in that effectually there was wanting the amount of doubloons as said by the Cashier. They then blamed him severely, and thus in the examination of books, orders and drafts, the afternoon and evening passed, and on the following day they solicited the aid of the Police; consequently Dorr was arrested and sent to the Police,—the Chief of Police informing me that he was at my disposal, for the reason which I have given. At 10 o'clock of the same day Messrs. Rodewald and Halbach came to me with the aforesaid information, begging me to give special preference to the affair, because its importance required it; to which I agreed, in spite of the multitude of business of the Court, convinced also that it was for the honour of the Administration, and fulfilment of the special orders which we have from the supreme authority, to use all our zeal for the prompt discovery of crime, and exemplary chastisement of the authors, perpetrators and accomplices, reserving to myself the giving of this notice to the Government, which I now do, limiting myself to the most substantial part of the affair.

On the 31st of July I began my labours, and formed the plan of process.—I went, accompanied by the *Notary Public* of this Court, D. M. L. Agrelo, and of the Cashier, who I caused to appear before me, to the house of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., collecting all the information and items I thought convenient, and by a fatality for the Cashier, Dorr, I found him only responsible, for the chest never had but two keys, and these always in possession of the Cashier. There was not the least sign, neither did he indicate anything to show how this could have been done without his co-operation, so that this person appeared to be either author or accomplice. Convinced and confirmed in this idea legally, I determined not to proceed against any other, and with the greatest privacy I received the testimony of those whom I thought necessary; and at the same time that I took these steps, my legal conscience was strengthened; but, determined to push every thing in order to save Dorr, if he was innocent, I began my investigation in another manner. I agreed with the partners that a reward should be offered to any person who should give the least intimation, or should create a suspicion by which I could further and should serve to find the stolen property. The House offered \$10,000, and obtained from H. E. the Governor leave for its publication, and I entrusted the Notary Agrelo with other steps.

In a few days I was informed by him and by the partners, that they had a clue by which a full discovery might be made,—it being here worthy of notice, that J. W. Eastman, clerk of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., was never lost sight of, and who, in his testimony, had been very positive in favor of Dorr, and had caused toward himself unfavourable suspicions. Col. D. R. Quevedo went to the partners, saying, that as it might interest them, that he gave them the information that next to his house lived a North American, a carpenter by trade, who suddenly, he had observed, had had a change of fortune, because he neglected his shop, his house was plentifully supplied, and had bought, or was about to buy a house, to which, he had heard said, he was about to remove, and had already taken out his carpenter's bench and a very heavy chest, which he had conveyed in a cart, and that a young foreigner, whose description he gave vaguely, frequently visited him. Informed by the partners and Notary of this incident, I ordered the last named, with one of the partners, to further the investigation, so as to base the indication in the process, on which I might establish the proceeding. This trust was conducted with so much

dexterity, that in 3 days I was obliged to change the course of the investigation. I asked of the Chief of Police the necessary assistance, and must confess that this gentleman crowned satisfactorily my hopes, as also did the Notary Agrelo, whose secrecy, fidelity, intelligence, and activity, opened to me the road by which, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon up to 1 o'clock of the night of the 14th and the 15th day after the information of the robbery had been given to me, after incessant labor, I had the great satisfaction of discovering the robbers, finding 2,430 gold doubloons, which I personally delivered to Mr. Rodewald, in his house at 10 o'clock at night, having secured the criminal perpetrators of the robbery, who are John W. Eastman, clerk of the house robbed, and Michael Smith, carpenter, both North Americans.

The doubloons had been hidden by them in the following manner:—1,200 in three balance weights, 400 in each, 320 in two smaller weights, with 160 in each, and 150 in another still smaller, all made of lead, shaped and made to appear on the outside like iron, in the inside of which they had placed tin boxes, like those in which anviches are imported, secured by an embrasure of iron, which formed the necessary ring handle—these weights, with a bag made of duck, which contained 400 doubloons, were taken from under the ground of the floor of the parlour of the house bought, or to be bought, by one of the perpetrators, and the rest say 360 doubloons were placed in and formed the bottom of a letter copying press of iron which they had made of lead, which was taken out of the house of Mr. N. Wright, painter, where it had been carried to be painted. Michael Smith made the keys with which the chest was opened for the robbery of the money.—Eastman carried him the form of the same key of the chest, and of the key of the private desk of Dorr, where he kept the large key of the chest—Smith made the weights and the bottom of the press, which, as useles, had been bought by Eastman for \$150 of the robbed house, and of which he was a clerk. Every thing was done by mutual agreement, and in the presence of both, with the occurrence that the second time that Eastman went to open the chest to take out doubloons, the key broke, and the wards of it remained in the lock. After they were extracted, Smith made a second key, by mutual agreement, having thrown into the outhouse the first broken one, and afterwards the two rendered useless with a hammer.

I should here mention that the indications made by Col. Quevedo, were corroborated by D. B. Rodriguez, tailor, who hired a room in the house of Smith; also, that this individual executed faithfully all that which the Notary Agrelo and Mr. Rodewald had entrusted to him; also, that yesterday, on retiring from the Court at half-past 12 at night, I delivered to the partners 15 doubloons, six silver dollars, and \$15,740 in currency, which I had recovered during the day, so that there remained yet to be recovered of the lost money 92 doubloons, for which I am using every effort to recover, and that the cashier Mr. Addison Dorr yesterday was placed at liberty.

EUSTAQUIO JOSE TORRES.

**MERCHANT VESSELS**

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.  
For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British</b>				
Aug. 11	Brig James Urmean, Daniel England.....	241	Nicholson, Green & Co., London	
Aug. 19	Brig United, Amice Brieant.....	208	Bertram, LeBelon & Delisle	Falmouth.
29	Barque Cho. John Le Grand.....	246	Nicholson, Green & Co., London	Great Britain
30	Barque Hermos, Nicholas Donnough.....	241	Charles Tayleur & Co., London	Liverpool.
31	Brig Aiyth, William Walker.....	199	Mc'Can, Gerding & Co., London	Havana.
Sept. 2	Barque Chelley, James Heilyer.....	256	Charles Tayleur & Co., London	Liverpool.
10	Brig Philomela, Robert Bell.....	220	John Best & Brothers, London	
13	Brigantine Emma, A. H. Kemp.....	153	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., London	Liverpool.
14	Barque John P. Adsett, John Norman.....	262	Biscoe, Twyford & Co., London	Liverpool.
<b>American.</b>				
Aug. 5	Barq. Margaret Hogg, William Litton.....	327	Jacob Paravicini.....	Baltimore.
13	Brig Tweed, W. G. Hands.....	306	Daniel Gowland & Co., London	Boston.
23	Brig Olinda, Samuel Hatchison.....	173	Daniel Gowland & Co., London	Rio Grande.
Sept. 7	Barque Zenobia, Henry Barber.....	273	Daniel Gowland & Co., London	Boston.
11	Barque America, B. F. Berry.....	313	Moss and Purdon.....	Boston.
14	Ship Shaw, Thomas W. Rae.....	343	Daniel Gowland & Co., London	Boston.
16	Barque Louisa, Reuben Blanchard.....	373	Zimmermann Frazier & Co., London	Boston.
<b>French.</b>				
Sept. 14	Brig Louisa, Joseph B. Canard.....	179	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Havre de Grace
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
Aug. 23	Barque Maria Eugenia, C. Lassolo.....	321	Zumaran & Treserra.....	Genoa.
17	Polacre Narciso, Juan Vassilo.....	186	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., Genoa	Genoa.
30	Brig. Iride, Santiago Gaggino.....	91	Lavallol and Sons.....	Brazil.
31	Polacre Concepcion, Magnone.....	14	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., Genoa	Genoa.
Sept. 22	Polacre Margarita, Ambrosio Vacaro.....	151	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., Genoa	Genoa.
	Schooner Alfred.....	120		
<b>Spanish.</b>				
Sept. 16	Polacre Pezinka, Agustin Autrich.....		Pedro, Antonio Sanchez.....	Barcelona.
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
July 21	Brig B-lsario, Manuel de Silva Santos.....	232	Mannel Acevedo Ramos.....	Brazil.
Sept. 15	Brigantine Espectador, A. J. Donz.....	147	Mannel Acevedo Ramos.....	do.
16	Brig Jacuba, Clemente J. Salvador.....	295	Juan Guaberto Garcia.....	do.
Oct. 9	Polacre Condor, José Antonio Nicolich.....	176	Zumaran & Treserra.....	do.
<b>Danish.</b>				
Sept. 16	Brig Osmond, Claus C. Clausen.....	194	Charles R. Horne.....	Antwerp.
17	Brig Ana Cecilia, C. C. Fischer.....	176	Thode & Co.....	Antwerp.
<b>Prussian.</b>				
Sept. 14	Barque Wilhelm, C. D. Schultz.....	263	Bange, Hutz & Co.....	Antwerp.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

- BRITISH—Ship Curacoa, 24 guns, Captain Sir Thomas Sabine Pas'ey, Bat
- FRENCH—Brig Pandour, 16 guns, Captain Duparé.
- Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larriou.
- BRAZILIAN—Corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

Arrived, On the 17th inst., H. B. M's brig Philomel, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, from Colonia.

October 18.—Wind N.N.E.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas, for Montevideo.

H. B. M's steamer Firebrand, Captain James Hope, for Montevideo.

Dutch galliot Plata, John Henry Henning, for Antwerp, despatched by Thode & Co., with 10,928 dry ox and cow hides, 2 bales with 40 arrobas hair.

Denish brig Emilie, E. F. Haberier, for the Havana, despatched by Frers, Malcolm & Co., with 4,315 quintals jerked beef, 70 dry ox hides, (lining.)

Spanish polacre Esmeralda, José Millet, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallo & Sons, with 46 dry ox hides, 320 arrobas tallow, 3,300 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian bombard Sirena, Domingo Pogliano, for Santa Catalina, despatched by José Marcelo Rugh, in ballast and with passengers.

October 19.—Wind N.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, United States brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, for Montevideo.

H. B. M's brig Philomel, 6 guns, Captain Bartholomew James Sullivan, for Colonia.

Spanish barque Industria, Salvador Millet, for Barcelona, despatched by Enrique Ochoa & Co., with 17,837 dry ox and cow hides, 570 salted do., 31 bales, with 4650 calf skins, 1 do. with 750 lbs. ostrich feathers.

Passengers—Señor Enrique Ochoa, &c.

October 20.—Wind N.—shifted to S.E. in the afternoon—Rain at night and squally.

Arrived, French corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu, from Montevideo, 18th inst.

Sardinian hired schooner of war Carmen, Commander Rebollo, from Montevideo, 19th inst.

October 21.—Wind W.—strong—Rain all last night, with heavy squalls from the N.E., E. and S.W.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo, from Montevideo, 19th inst.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Brazilian brig Leon, Juan Federico, for Brazil, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with 50 dry ox hides, 400 arrobas tallow, 2,455 quintals jerk d beef.

Brazilian brigantine Especulador, Alejandro José Diaz, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 141 salted ox hides, 3,000 horns, 250 arrobas tallow, 190 do. grease, 1,56 quintals jerked beef, 400 boxes tallow candles.

British barque Samuel Baker, Francis Langlois, for London, despatched by Henry and George Dowse, with 5579 salted ox and cow hides, 227 pipes and 24 half do. with 880 arrobas tallow, 12 tons hoofs, 1 bale with 30 arrobas hair, 16 do. with 400 dozen sheep skins, 6 do. with 4500 lbs. ostrich feathers.

American brig Falconer, Charles W. Dennison, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 439 bales with 4390 quintals hide cuttings, 60 do. and 52 chiguns with 2000 arrobas wool, 24,970 horns.

Sardinian schooner Catalina, José Rizzo, for Rio Grande, despatched by José Marcelo Rugh, in ballast and with passengers.

French ship Parana, Adolphe Lecomte, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Enrique Ochoa & Co., with 14,602 dry ox and cow hides, 41 bales with 1200 arrobas wool, 26 do. with 700 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 750 lbs. nutria skins, 65 pipes and 64 marquetas with 2800 arrobas tallow, 12,000 horns.

Passengers—M. Jules Louton, lady and family, M. Boulard, &c.

French barque Turenne, Felix Larché, for Marseilles, despatched by Vignal & Sons, with 4699 dry ox and cow hides, 1095 salted do., 3816 horns, 8 tons bones, 263 bales with 6600 dozen sheep skins, 35 do. with 950 arrobas hair, 8 do. with 250 arrobas wool, 3 do. with 300 old ox and cow hides, 163 boxes with 1300 arrobas tallow, 5 pipes with 500 slunk calf skins.

October 23.—Wind N.—Shifted to S.S.W. in the afternoon.

No arrivals.  
Sailed, Sardinian brigantine Mariquita, Christophe Carnelia, for Rio Grande, despatched by José

Marcelo Rugh, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. B. Despouy, and José Bazain, their ladies and families.  
October 24.—Wind S. W.—strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

The British barque New Pink, Spanish polacre Rosario, and American barque Mason Barney are ready to sail.

Sailed from Ersenada, October 16, Spanish brig Centinela, Miguel Guisende, for Guayaquil, despatched by Llavallo & Sons, in ballast.

The pampero wind of Tuesday morning last was one of the most violent which has been known for many years, and did considerable mischief both in town and country. A pampero seldom causes damage to shipping here, therefore, we have none to record with the exception that the French barque Turenne lost an anchor and chain, but obtained others from the shore and proceeded to sea.

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

18th inst.—Captain Hope, of H. B. M's. steamer Firebrand, in a flag of truce boat from that vessel, landed with despatches. In the afternoon a port-office boat (flag of truce) went to the Firebrand.

19th.—H. B. M's. brig Philomel (which arrived on the 17th) sailed this night.

20th.—The French corvette Coquette arrived from Montevideo, and sent a flag of truce boat on shore with despatches.

21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th.—No news.  
This day (24th inst.) completes the 31st day of the blockade.

### SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

#### ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

- July 6, American brig Francis Lord, Gidding, hence 4th May.
- " 9, Russian brig St. Petersburg, Wittmann, hence 29th April.
- " 16, Swedish brigantine Lafayette, Olson, hence 11th May.

#### AT PHILADELPHIA.

- July 8, Prussian brig Franz, Pottlich, hence 29th April.

#### AT BOSTON.

- July American barque Chief, Brown, hence 18th April.
- " " Do. ship Hamilton, Read, hence 23th April.

### Advertisements.

#### To be Sold,

A BEAUTIFUL black Horse, well shod in the four feet, and trained as a plea-ure Horse, is quiet and has no defect whatever. Please apply at No. 100; Calle de la Victoria.

#### Removal.

THE subscriber begs to inform his customers that he has Removed his Boot & Shoe Manufactory from Calle de la Piedad to No. 47, Calle del Peró, (formerly Florida).

HUGH WHITE.

#### Notice.

TO Let, a most convenient and extensive barrack, both as it regards the points and advantages. It is situated in the Calle de la Abadía. For further particulars apply at No. 64, Calle de la Catedral.

### A CARD.

#### Doctor Clarke,

Visiting and Consulting Physician and Surgeon,  
No. 11, Calle Potosí.  
Advice Gratis to the poor from 9 to 11 A. M.

#### John Maria Farina,

The oldest distiller of the genuine Eau de Cologne, No. 23 Rhine Street, Cologne.  
BEGS to inform the Public, that in order to prevent the frequent impositions which occur from the large quantity of imitation of his Eau de Cologne which is shipped to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions, which imitation is of a most inferior quality, and not to be compared to his celebrated manufacture, he has appointed Messrs. STAMMONS & CLOWES, 18, Cornhill, London, as his special Wholesale Agents for shipping to the British Colonies, who will always have a stock on hand, at the following net prices; and J. M. F. requests that his friends will give their orders to the above Agents, which will meet with prompt attention.  
1. Quality Eau de Cologne, double, 9s. 6d. | per dozen in short  
2. Ditto, ditto, single, 4s. 6d. | or long bottles.  
3. Ditto, ditto, 3s. 3d. in long green bottles  
in cases, from 25 to 50 dozen, packages included.

### A Card.

IN consequence of the frequent applications Miss DUNYER has had for the reception of Boarders, she begs to inform her friends that her establishment will be removed by the 1st of next month to the spacious and commodious house No. 79, Calle Potosí.

#### TERMS.

DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Board and Instruction, including English, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plans and ornamental Needlework.....	200
Day Boarders.....	100
Day Scholars.....	30
French.....	20
Drawing.....	20
Music.....	30

### 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.

### Daguerreotype Portraits,

BY the improved process, are still taken by J. A. BENNETT, at 121, Calle de la Piedad. And persons wishing life-like Portraits of themselves or friends are invited to call at the above rooms and examine his specimens.  
Hours of operating from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

#### To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,—The notice in your last number respecting the marriage of Sophia Hartwig appeared without my consent, and, therefore, I regret that you should have found it necessary to insert it. The marriage took place at the house of Mr. Charles R. Horne, entirely without my concurrence, which was withheld from motives which I am sure if the public were acquainted with they would applaud.

NELSON HARTWIG.

### DIED.

On the 21st inst., in Calle de Corrientes, aged 6 months, JOSEPH, son of Mr. Robert Cowell, carpenter.

At Kingston, Jamaica, on the 9th of July, 1844, aged 39 years, SAMUEL LYONS, Esq. He was a resident in this city for 15 years, and has left a widow and 4 children to mourn their irreparable loss.

### PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	each
Doublons, Spanish.....	75	¢ 280	do.
Do Patriot.....	75	¢ 276	do.
Plata, macapina.....	11	¢ 11	d. for one each.
Dollars, Spanish.....	16	¢ 174	do.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	16	¢ 164	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	76	¢ 4	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	34	¢ 4	cent. per dollar
Do. France.....	32	¢ 35	per cent. premium
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	17	¢ 4	do.
Do. Montevideo.....	164	¢ 174	per U. S. dol.
Do. United States.....	164	¢ 50	per pesada.
Hides, Ox, for England & Germany.....	42	¢ 46	do.
Do. France.....	42	¢ 43	do.
Do. North America.....	58	¢ 60	do.
Do. Spain.....	45	¢ 44	do.
Do. salted.....	21	¢ 23	do. each
Do. Horse.....	41	¢ 48	per pesada
Calf skins.....	28	¢ 30	per dozen
Do. fine.....	36	¢ 34	do.
Deer skins.....	8	¢ 9	do.
Goat skins.....	35	¢ 35	do.
Nutria skins.....	5	¢ 6	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins.....	80	¢ 80	dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	28	¢ 40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	45	¢ 45	do.
Do. long.....	109	¢ 110	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	¢ 36	do.
Do. picked.....	35	¢ 40	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	35	¢ 40	do.
Do. mesta, dirty.....	25	¢ 25	do.
Tallow, pure.....	16	¢ 20	do.
Do. raw.....	11	¢ 12	do.
Do. with grease.....	15	¢ 17	do.
Jerked beef.....	26	¢ 28	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	100	¢ 150	per thousand.
Do. Ox.....	509	¢ 600	do.
Shin bones.....	70	¢ 80	do.
Hide cuttings.....	22	¢ 24	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	12	¢ 13	per lb.
Do. black.....	8	¢ 9	do.
Salted tongues.....	6	¢ 7	per dozen
Salt, on board.....	none.		per finaga.
Discount.....	14	¢ 22	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 285 dollars  
The lowest price 265 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 34 pence. The lowest ditto 34 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.