

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1003.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, 1845.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

We have no news this week of any movements of the "peacemakers," beyond the ordinary operations of the blockade. The expedition intended to proceed up the Paraná has not yet set out,—from what cause we are unable to state.

The arrival at Montevideo, of the Spanish Consul-General, M. CÉZUS, with the frigate *Perla* and brig *Hero*, has had the effect of producing some alleviation of the hardships so long undergone by the Spanish residents there, notwithstanding the plighted faith of treaties. A number of Spaniards who were forced to serve in the rebel ranks have sought and obtained the protection of their consular agent, and consequently laid down their arms.

H. M. packet *Crane* arrived at Rio Janeiro, on the 15th ult., bringing London papers to the 3d of September, and Paris to the 1st. There was nothing new at home. The Queen had not yet returned from Germany.

By the papers from the United States received yesterday, we learn that the Naval Court Martial at Washington, before which Captain Philip F. Voorhees was arraigned on a charge of disobedience of orders, with five specifications, was found guilty upon the whole, after a patient investigation. The Court, therefore, sentenced the said Capt. Voorhees to be reprimanded in a general order by the Secretary of the Navy, and to be suspended for the term of three years from the 24th of June, 1845, the date of the sentence. President Polk approved the same in the most prompt manner, and lost no time in forwarding to the Argentine Government the expression of his deep regret at the conduct for which Captain Voorhees has been punished. Thus has the event fully justified the noble confidence with which the Argentine Government appealed to the justice of the United States.

Two anarchical attempts have lately been made in this and the Oriental Republic, under the auspices of Anglo-French intervention, but the result has been such as to prove that the political order established in both countries is not so easily to be disturbed. On the 22nd September a party of Unitarian emigrants in Bolivia made an inroad into the Argentine province of Jujuy, and although they effected a complete surprisal, making prisoners the sub-delegate and the vicar of the frontier town of Yabi, they were unable to make any head against the determined attitude of the inhabitants; and a detachment of troops having marched against them, they were overtaken and completely routed, within a week of their entrance into the territory of the Republic. Among the prisoners taken was the ringleader, who has been subsequently shot. The other movement occurred in the Oriental State about a fortnight since. The Riverista Colonel Freire, who, after the battle of India Muerta, had availed himself of the amnesty granted by President Oribe, and was residing in the department of Maldonado, having assembled a party of 25 ruffians, treacherously attacked in the night one of the guards on the coast and committed a number of depredations on the unsuspecting inhabitants; but the commander of the district having assembled the militia set out in pursuit of the traitor, who, being in communication with the English brig blockading Maldonado, was enabled to escape in the boats sent by her for this purpose. We wish the "peacemakers" joy of the new Arnold.

### House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

At the sittings of the 13th ult., in which the proposition for the suspension, during the unjust blockade, of the monthly payment of 5000 dollars in specie, to the creditors on the English Loan, was unanimously approved. Señor Lorenzo Torres took occasion to inveigh in the strongest terms against the conduct of the English and French agents in capturing the Argentine Squadron in the midst of profound peace, delivering it up to its conquered enemies, and the disgrace brought upon the flags of two powerful nations like England and France, by their association with that of the Genoese outlaw and pirate Garibaldi. The creditors in England must see where the blame rests in being deprived of their remittances. It is not on the Argentine Government, but on the agents of England and France, in imposing on this country an unjust blockade.—"However, (said the Hon. member,) if the blockade diminishes the receipts of the public treasury, it augments the indignation of the Argentine people, and adds to their determination to resist this European aggression to the uttermost. The blockade, it is true, deprives us of our maritime resources, but not of those we shall ever have at hand to defend ourselves, our independence, and all that is sacred to man. There is no alternative—we cannot consent to be humiliated—we must either live as freemen, or perish amid the ruins of our country."

Señores Ximenes, Pereda, Campana, and Carcova, followed on the same side, stigmatising the capture of the Argentine Squadron as a robbery, and the blockade as being most iniquitous, unworthy of the civilisation of the age, imposed as it has been upon the false plea of humanity, and without the least provocation.

The last number of the *Archivo Americano*, published at the Independencia Printing Office, No. 13, Plaza 25 de Mayo, forms a perfect volume, containing, with the index, 166 pages of closely printed matter. It is exclusively devoted to the publication of all the documents relative to the pretended negotiation "of peace and friendship" so awkwardly or rather so disingenuously carried on by Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis. This publication in three languages Spanish, French and English, will give greater celebrity to their extraordinary proceedings, which cannot be too widely circulated. It will be seen in what manner these gentlemen have fulfilled the intention of their governments, and whether the great nations of Europe really merit the opprobrium so often cast upon them of wishing to oppress the smaller ones.

The Editor of the *Archivo* in a concise but pithy article, replete with new ideas and original matter, has thoroughly examined the important affair, and amongst other things has proved in the most incontestable manner that the treaties of 1825 and 1840, have not been violated, and what is more that they do not give to England and France any right to interfere in the present war. In relation to this subject we cite the following passage from the editorial article of the *Archivo* :—

"The treaty of the 27th of August, 1825, says Mr. Ouseley, in which the principle of the independence of the Oriental State was sanctioned, has been guaranteed by England as a mediating power; and it has already been answered, that to mediate is not to guarantee; to which might have been added, that titles are not acquired nor obligations contracted without an explicit declaration, which is neither to be found in the treaty alleged, nor in the posterior correspondence of the Government. The English Minister, Lord Ponsouby, to whom Baynes attributes the treaty which he by antonomasy denominates the *Ponsouby treaty*, took no part in the adjustment of it, nor could he take any, since he did not absent himself from Buenos Ayres during the first negotia-

tion, and arrived at Janeiro when the second was already concluded; and so far was he from exercising the least influence in these transactions, the Brazilian Ministers pressed the Argentine ones to draw their labours to a close before the arrival of Lord Ponsouby.

"Nor was the part of the English Minister residing in Janeiro a more brilliant one, for he never attended nor was he invited to the conferences. We have carefully reviewed the original protocol, and we have not even once met with the name of Mr. Gordon, nor the most simple mention of him. On the other hand, the treaty bears no other signatures than those of the negotiators; none of its articles prescribe sending to England to know whether it would admit or not the obligation of guaranteeing it; and upon what, then, does Mr. Ouseley found the pretension?"

"That of Mr. Deffaudis is still more extravagant, because the construction which he gives to the 4th article of the Convention of the 29th of October, 1840, is in flagrant opposition with that given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on whom Mr. Deffaudis depends. In the long debate of the 30th of May, 1840, in the Chamber of Deputies of France, Mr. Guizot, in reply to Mr. Thiers, who sustained that in virtue of the treaty the war ought to have ceased between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, said these very words: "This is a radical error; war has in no manner ceased between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The 4th article of the treaty is perfectly foreign to this war; it did not promise to make it cease, nor did it promise to guarantee Montevideo from the consequences of this war. It was simply a new declaration of Independence. . . . All that could be deduced from it, although it be not literally nor formally written, is an obligation on the part of France to assert the independence of the state of Uruguay, should Rosas make a conquest of it, and pretend to annex it to the Argentine Confederation."

"It is then evident, that the convention of the 29th of October, 1840, did not deprive the Government of Buenos Ayres of the right which belongs to it as a sovereign and independent State, to continue a war which had been provoked by the intrusive Government of Montevideo, and which only by misconstruing the literal sense of the treaty, could offer a case of intervention by France in the conquest or annexation of the Oriental State to the Argentine Confederation; but a pre-existing case, a consummated fact, an actual conquest or annexation, and not a hypothetical one as presented by Mr. Deffaudis in his argumentation, which has no more support than his conjectures."

Another of the "old standards" has left us, in the person of our esteemed friend Mr. James Black, who came to Buenos Ayres in the year 1822. He sailed from this on the 29th ult. in the barque *Chalco*, for Liverpool. Sincerely we wish him every happiness, and should he fulfil his intention of returning hither, we trust it will be in times of less excitement.

DR. TATE, appointed Consul of the United States to this Republic, landed yesterday from the U. S. brig of war *Bainbridge*. On leaving that vessel she saluted him with 7 guns.

Lunar Eclipse.—On Thursday night next, nearly a total eclipse of the moon will be visible—

Beginning at 7 h.	16 m.	} meantime 7. m.
Middle . . . . .	8 55	
End . . . . .	10 34	

At the time of greatest obscuration  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the moon's diameter on the south side will only remain lucid.

**Advertisements.**

**Spanish Language.**

MR. BRADISH, 20 years resident in this country, teaches the Spanish Language grammatically, either at the residence of his pupils, or at his own, No. 68, Calle de Cha. cabuco.

Accompts adjusted, and documents of Business translated from the Spanish, French, and Portuguese Languages.

**To Let,**

FURNISHED or unfurnished Rooms. Apply at No. 26 Calle de Tucuman.

**Daguerreotype Portraits,**

BY the improved process, are still taken by J. A. BENNET, 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.

**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 Peru, (formerly Florida.)

HUGH WHITE.

**LOST,**

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.

**REFORM YOUR MEDICAL BILLS!**

**The Electro Galvanic Rings,**

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

**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. 131.

**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 first days every half hour, the Alameda and Calle Corrientes. 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.

**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. 33, Calle de Cangallo. August 30, 1845.

**Notice.**

TO Let, a most convenient and extensive barraca, both as it regards the patios and almaceas. It is situated in the Calle de la Alameda. For further particulars apply at No. 64, Calle de la Cathedral.

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.



**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. 96, 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.

**PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**

The Parliament of the United Kingdom was prorogued to-day (9th inst.) by her Majesty in person, with a speech from the Throne.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, considerable crowds began to assemble in St. James's Park, Parliament Street, and along the whole line of road from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords at an early hour.

The state carriage was at Buckingham Palace before one o'clock, and in a few minutes afterwards her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Earl Jersey, Master of the Horse, entered, and the Royal procession having been formed, it slowly passed through St. James's Park and Parliament Street amidst the cheers of her Majesty's loyal subjects.

On the arrival of the Sovereign at the House of Lords, the bands of the different regiments of guards (who were stationed opposite the entrance) played the National Anthem, and the guns from the Surrey side of the water were fired, announcing the arrival of her Majesty.

Her Majesty having taken her seat on the throne with the usual ceremonies,

Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, was desired to summon the Commons to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Speech on the prorogation of Parliament.

In a few minutes, the Speaker, attended by a number of members appeared at the bar, when the right hon. gentlemen having made a short address, recounting the business of the session, and the Royal Assent having been given to a few bills, her Majesty read the following Most Gracious Speech.

**THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.**

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rejoice that the state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"In closing this laborious session I must express to you my warm acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects deeply affecting the public welfare.

"I have given my cordial assent to the bills which you presented to me for remitting the duties on many articles of import, and for removing restrictions on the free application of capital and skill to certain branches of our manufactures.

"The reduction of taxation will necessarily cause an immediate loss of revenue; but I trust that its effect in stimulating commercial enterprise, and enlarging the means of consumption, will ultimately provide an ample compensation for any temporary sacrifice.

"I have witnessed with peculiar satisfaction the unremitting attention which you have bestowed on

the measures recommended by me to your consideration at the commencement of the session, for improving and extending the means of academical education in Ireland.

"You may reply upon my determination to carry those measures into execution in the manner best calculated to inspire confidence in the institutions which have received your sanction, and to give effect to your earnest desire to promote the welfare of that part of my dominions.

"From all Foreign Powers I continue to receive assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"The convention which I have recently concluded with the King of the French for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, will, I trust, by establishing a cordial and active co-operation between the two Powers, afford a better prospect than has hitherto existed of complete success in the attainment of an object for which the country has made so many sacrifices.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the current year.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"On your return to your several counties, duties will devolve upon you scarcely less important than those from the performance of which I now release you.

"I feel assured that you will promote and confirm by your influence and example, that spirit of loyalty and contentment, which you will find generally prevalent throughout the country.

"In the discharge of all the functions intrusted to you for the public welfare, you may rely on my cordial support; and I implore the blessing of Divine Providence on our united efforts to encourage the industry and increase the comforts of my people, and to inculcate those religious and moral principles which are the surest foundation of our security and happiness."

(From the "Sunday Times," of August 10.)

**SPAIN.**

The correspondent of the "Times" says that the Queen Regent of Spain (Christina) is engaged in bringing about the marriage of her daughter, Queen Isabella, with the son of Don Carlos, and that of her daughter the Infanta Ferdinanda, with the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of the French.

"I will not trouble you with a repetition of the probable results from either or both these projects. Nearly the entire Spanish nation is against the marriage of the Queen to the son of Don Carlos—at all events, so preponderating a proportion of Spain as would render his remaining on the throne six months doubtful—in fact so large a majority as renders the plan all but impossible. The second match is so especially a matter for the British and other Governments, that it would be something worse than superfluous for me to do more than announce it as not improvable. I hear and you have read speculations on the object of the Duke de Rianzares' (Munoz) visit to Paris. No doubt now exists on the subject. It was not to preside over and control large dealings in the funds, as the most likely of those surmises had it. His visit was to confer with King Louis Philippe and his Ministers upon the two propositions above mentioned. He has, however, encountered more difficulty than he anticipated. King Louis Philippe, nothing loath, accedes to the desire of his illustrious niece Queen Christina that Her Majesty's second daughter marry his youngest son; but he hesitates to consent if Queen Christina make it a condition that Queen Isabella marry the son of Don Carlos.

"In furtherance of this project Queen Christina very imprudently, it is deemed, urges the Queen, her daughter, to proceed to the Basque Provinces. A rumour (for the truth of which I do not, however, mean to vouch) is abroad, that the confidential physician of Queen Christina has declared certain waters in those provinces as most salutary for invalids suffering as Her Majesty Queen Isabella is said to suffer, 'in order,' says this report, 'to give a colour to Queen Christina's solicitude for her daughter's visiting her subjects—the Basques.' Another rumour states, that the two Queens are to receive a visit from the Duke and Duchess of Nemours during their stay in those provinces. The first of these reports suggests to those who give credit to them a desire to render Queen Isabella popular with the notorious adherents of Don Carlos; the second, that

the Duke de Nemours is charged to promote the suit of his brother Montpensier. How far these rumours are entitled to credit, I cannot, I repeat, pretend to say; but I am advised to assure you of the truth of my own statement, that to negotiate the double marriages in question is the object of the Duke de Rianzare's visit to Paris.

"One of the most remarkable facts in this state of affairs is, that on the subject of the Queen's visit to the Basque Provinces, Narvaez is opposed to Queen Christina. Can you, however, reconcile this fact—for such it is—with another—the attack he has made upon the liberty of the press—a violation of the new charter in one of its most important provisions! By an ordinary understanding, these facts, taken together, are incomprehensible. The Madrid papers condemn both, as well the journey of the Queen to the north, as the extinction of the liberty of the press—that is, the project of Queen Christina and the act of Narvaez. Many persons here profess to see new disorders imminent in Spain. They may be right, but the power to suppress revolts which Narvaez has lately displayed in Catalonia, seems undiminished. Those were not, however, national movements."

#### Arrival of Isabella, Queen of Spain, at St. Sebastian.

August 1. Three, A. M.

At two o'clock the gloom and silence of night was lit up and broken by the blaze of continued salvos of artillery, their thunder of welcome announcing the arrival of the Queen of Spain at the gates of St. Sebastian. For some hours previous the troops had been echeloned along the high road to the entrance of the Parador Real, whilst the Alcalde and Ayuntamiento, in black Court dresses, steel-hilted rapiers, and cocked hats, had been on duty (how frequent and awful were the yawns I heard from those worthy citizens during our watch) at the triumphal arch, which about two hundred yards from this place spans the road to Tolosa. On the royal *cottage* pausing here, the Alcalde presented the keys of St. Sebastian to her Majesty upon a magnificently chased silver salver, who, as your reporters observe in England upon similar occasions, "was pleased to restore them, with the observation that they could not be in better hands." After this ceremony was concluded, the Queen's carriage, containing her Majesty the Queen-Mother, the Infanta, and a Lady in Waiting, proceeded onwards, followed by several vehicles, containing General Narvaez and Senor Martinez de la Rosa, who, by-the-by, alighted when the Ayuntamiento addressed the Queen, through a line of unarmed soldiers, each bearing a lighted taper in his right hand. The Queen was dressed in the French fashion, and appeared somewhat fatigued and drowsy. Her young sister only awoke up, I am told, when the guns from the bastions began their rough concert, and the Queen Mother seemed to look upon everything with the eye of indifference. A number of young peasants, dressed in the ancient costume of Guipuzcoa, and bearing wax tapers, performed a national dance beneath the balcony of the Parador Real, from before which the crowd retired soon after her Majesty's arrival. I may here observe that her Majesty's reception was more respectful than enthusiastic. During the whole night I did not hear one *Viva* for the Queen Mother, and the same silence in regard to her was observed in every town through which she passed *en route* to Barcelona and San Sebastian with her daughters.

In the course of a few hours seventy Albarberos of the Palace will arrive here from Bilbao to do duty during the Queen's abode amongst us.

It is said that Queen Christina has at last been induced by the representatives of Great Britain and France to give her consent to the marriage of Queen Isabel with the Duke of Seville, whose vessel is now on its way to this coast, provided some fresh intrigue or any other untoward event does not nip his hopes in the bud. This young man was educated in the Polytechnic School at Paris, with the Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Montpensier, and is a complete Frenchman in every thing, so that if Louis Philippe succeeds in marrying his son to the Infanta, he may exclaim, with more reason than Louis XIV., that there are no more Pyrenees.

It is understood here that the Duke de Nemours will pay his respects to the Queen at San Sebastian, on the 19th. According to the most authentic account he will proceed to Passages in a steamer, and from thence to the former place by land. I hope a British steamer or man-of-war will be stationed in these waters during her Majesty's sojourn here. The execrable road from Passages to this place is being put in order with all possible dispatch; why, I cannot say.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

November 1.—Wind E. S. E.—a gale—rain at night.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian hired schooner of war Angelita, Commander Juan da Silva, for Montevideo.

November 2.—Wind E. S. E.—a gale—rain all last night and this morning.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship Comus, 13 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson, from Montevideo.

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

Sailed to Las Conchas, for shelter, in consequence of the gale, the following vessels, which had cleared out for Rio Grande, all having a number of passengers on board:—

Brazilian schooner Constante, Manuel Viana, with 1040 dry ox and cow hides.

Sardinian do. Rosalia, Manuel Retranera, with 181 dry ox and cow hides, 45 bales with 1200 doz. sheep skins, 3 chiguas with 30 arrobas hair.

Do. do. Bella Rita, Lenguineté, despatched by José Marcelo Rughí, with 1465 salted ox and cow hides, 6 bales with 4500 lbs. nutria skins, 4 do. with 2800 lbs. ostrich feathers, 4 chiguas with 40 arrobas hair.

Do. do. Changadora, (iron schooner) Dodero, despatched by Francisco Casares, with 1400 dry ox and cow hides, 1 bale with 100 horse hides, do. with 55 arrobas hair.

Do. do. Suerte, Calmanero, despatched by José Marcelo Rughí, with 3265 dry ox and cow hides, 28 bales with 280 quintals hide cuttings, 1 do. with 60 dozen slunk calf skins, 1 do. with 30 arrobas wool, 9 packages of merchandise.

Do. do. Dos Amigos, Selina, despatched by José Marcelo Rughí, with 4160 dry ox and cow hides, 11 bales with 300 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 100 horse hides, 1 do. with hardware.

Do. do. Sapiensa, despatched by José Marcelo Rughí, with 1026 dry ox and cow hides, 230 horse hides, 4 bales and 5 cases with 150 dozen sheep skins.

Do. do. Fama Argentina, Agustín Solari, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 2991 dry ox and cow hides, 55 bales with 1500 arrobas wool, 3 do. with 320 calf skins, 3 do. with 1320 slunk calf skins, 4 do. with 68 dozen washed sheep skins.

Do. do. Carlota, Agustín Antonio Cayetano, despatched by Antonio Ageo, with 1022 dry ox and cow hides.

Do. do. Victorioso, E. Chuparra, despatched by Pietranero, Piaggio & Co., with 3267 dry ox and cow hides, 724 salted horse hides, 430 dry do.

Do. do. Carmen, Cavasta, despatched by Bartolomé Herand, with 1591 salted ox and cow hides.

Do. do. Providencia, Vicentina, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2993 dry ox and cow hides, 5 bales with 125 dozen sheep skins, 30 arrobas wool, 92 boxes tallow candles, 1 bale ponchos.

Do. do. Virginia, Solari, despatched by B. Herand, with 2400 dry ox and cow hides.

Brazilian schooner Amazona, Gonsalves, despatched by Sa Pereira and Meyrelles, with 1926 dry ox and cow hides, 2 bales with 55 arrobas hair, 2 do. with 50 dozen sheep skins, 196 dry horse hides.

#### IN BALLAST.

Sardinian schooner Carmelita, José Marassi.

Do. Do. Juanita, Aparenta.

Do. zumaca Carmen, Francisco.

Do. polacre Trinidad, Vicente.

Portuguese schooner Luisa, Francisco Alsina.

November 3.—Wind S.—strong.

Arrived, British barque Mary Lloyd, John Harrison, from Lisbon 13th August, with salt, to R. & J. Carlisle & Co. She anchored in the outer roads at 3. a. m. unnoticed by the blockaders.

Hamburg brig Eden, Boy Jurgen Bohn, from Hamburg. She was warned off by the Curacoa.

Sailed, French corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu, for Montevideo.

Passenger.—M. Mareuil, Chargé d'Affaires of France to this Republic.

H. B. M.'s ship Comus, and brig Philomel, to the northward.

Hamburg brig Eden, (warned off) for Montevideo.

American brig Olinda, Samuel Hutchison, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with merchandise and passengers.

American barque Louisa, Reuben Blanchard, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 11,116 dry ox and cow hides, 211 bales, with 5,200 doz. sheep skins, 25 do. with 700 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 58 doz. goat skins, 16 do. with 605 arrobas horse hair, 17 do. with 4566 calf skins, 7 horse hides, 4100 ox horns.

British brig United, Amice Breteau, for Antwerp, despatched by Bertram Le Breton & De Lisle, with 10,580 dry ox and cow hides, 1999 salted do, 23 bales with 600 arrobas wool.

British brig Alyth, William Walker, for the Havana, despatched by McCann, Gerding & Co., with 5380 quintals jerked beef, 4000 horns.

British barque Clío, John Le Grand, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 3504 dry ox and cow hides, 6466 salted do., 100 dry horse hides, 19,500 thigh bones, 64½ pipes with 2400 arrobas tallow, 79 bales with 2200 arrobas wool, 4 do. with 100 arrobas hair.

Danish brig Ana Cecilia, C. C. Fischer, for Antwerp, despatched by Thode & Co., with 13,059 dry ox and cow hides.

Prussian barque Wilhelm, C. D. Schultz, for Antwerp, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 16,636 dry ox and cow hides.

French brig Louise, Joseph B. Canard, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 11,558 dry ox and cow hides, 5000 horns, 4 pipes, 9 half do., 26 barrels and 60 marquetas with 800 arrobas tallow, 11 bales with 280 dozen sheep skins, 21 do. with 600 arrobas wool, 9 do. with 250 arrobas hair, 2 do. with 1400 lbs. ostrich feathers.

November 4.—Wind E. S. E.—strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo, for Montevideo.

H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, Lieut. Richard Elsworthy Pym, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with a number of passengers.

British barque John Patchett, John Norman, for Liverpool, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co., with 4,877 dry ox and cow hides, 4,847 salted do., 113½ pipes, and 99 marquetas, with 4,500 arrobas tallow, 21 bales, with 600 arrobas hair, 30 do. with 850 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 50 horse hides, and 10 arrobas hair, 1 do. with 150 doz. calf skins, 33 bales, with 550 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 100 doz. slunk calf skins, 4 tons hoofs, 6 do. bones, 14,000 horns, 7 bales hay.

Passengers.—Mrs. Joseph Bettely and child, Mrs. William A. Rhodes, daughter, child and servant, and Mr. Maas.

British brig Philomela, Robert Bell, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 4124 dry ox and cow hides, 2955 salted do., 845 salted horse hides, 2450 dry horse hides, in 23 bales, 180 slunk calf skins, (salted,) 15,587 ox horns, 2 pipes, with 360 slunk calf skins, (salted,) 82½ pipes, with 3100 arrobas tallow, 79 bales and 12 chiguas, with 2200 arrobas hair, 9 do. with 250 arrobas wool, 1 do. with

## MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

BRITISH—Brigantine Emma.  
AMERICAN—Ship Shaw.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Curacoa, 24 guns, Captain  
UNITED STATES—Corvette Boston, 24 guns, Captain Garret J. Pondergraft.  
FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.  
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.  
SARDINIAN—Brig Colombo, 18 guns, Captain the Baron Tholosano.



85 doz. slunk calf skins, 1 do. with 9 doz. calf skins, 1 do. with 25 doz. sheep skins, 2 do. with 900 lbs. nutria skins.

Passenger—Mr. John Grierson.  
British brig James Duncan, Daniel England, for London, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 2000 dry ox and cow hides, 2,092 salted do., 1361 dry horse hides, 2078 salted do., 250 salted hog skins, 19,100 shin bones, 3900 horns, 188½ pipes, 52 half do., 12 barrels and 1 keg, with 8,000 arribas tallow, 7 bales, with 5,000 lbs. nutria skins, 42 do. with 1200 arribas hair, 10 do., with 1000 horse hides, 13 do., with 300 arribas wool.

Passengers—Mrs. Elizabeth Schultz, and son and daughter, (William and Elizabeth.) Steerage—James and Ann Shangness.

American brig Tweed, Washington G. Hands, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 4532 dry ox and cow hides, 6 bales, with 360 doz. goat skins, 151 bales and 161 chiguas, with 5800 arribas wool, 23 do. with 600 arribas hair, 132 do. with 3500 doz. sheep skins, 5 do. with 500 horse hides, 3 do. with 2300 lbs. nutria skins, 5400 horns.

American barque Margaret Hugg, William Litton, for Baltimore, despatched by Jacob Paravicini, with 17,649 dry ox and cow hides, 89 bales, with 2500 doz. sheep skins, 103 do. with 2500 arribas wool, 2 do. with 58 arribas hair, 2 do. with 300 calf skins.

American barque Zenobia, Henry Barber, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 14,420 dry ox and cow hides, 1042 salted do., 12,000 horns, 3 bales, with 2200 lbs. nutria skins, 1 do. with 10 doz. seal skins.

American barque America, Benjamin F. Berry, for Boston, despatched by Moss & Purdon, with 8,115 dry ox and cow hides, 509 salted do., 130 horse hides, 12,400 horns, 5½ pipes, with 190 arribas tallow, 244 bales, with 6300 doz. sheep skins, 130 do., with 3600 arribas wool, 10 do. with 250 arribas hair, 2 do. with 1500 lbs. nutria skins, 1 do. with 60 doz. goat skins, 2 do. with 300 calf skins, 3 do. with 180 doz. slunk calf skins, 3½ pipes, with 300 calf skins.

Sardinian barque Maria Eugenia, Carlos Lassolo, for Genoa, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 8115 dry ox and cow hides, 4401 horns, 43 dry horse hides, 15 pipes, with 570 arribas tallow, 81 bales, with 2350 arribas wool, 15 do. with 500 arribas hair, 2 do. with 300 calf skins.

Sardinian (late Danish) schooner Alfred, Pablo Moratorio, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, with 1938 dry ox and cow hides, 5,900 horns, 132 bales, with 3500 doz. sheep skins, 13 bales, with 350 arribas wool.

Sardinian Polacre Concepcion, Magnone, for Genoa, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with 5,051 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do., 409 slunk calf skins, 1000 horns, 1 dry horse hides, 82 marquetas, and 66 barrels, with 800 arribas tallow, 8 bales, with 220 arribas wool, 5 do. with 220 arribas hair, 56 arribas hair, (loose.)

Sardinian polacre Margarita, Ambrosio Vacaro, for Genoa, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with 5677 dry ox and cow hides, 1843 salted do., 2000 slunk calf skins, (salted,) 250 slunk calf skins, (dry,) 1500 horns, 7 bales, with 360 doz. deer skins, 9 do. with 250 arribas hair, 1 do. with 60 doz. slunk calf skins, 27 do. with 780 arribas wool, 4 boxes merchandise.

Brazilian brig Jacuba, Clemente José Salvador, for Paragua, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 1260 dry ox and cow hides, 105 boxes, with 840 arribas tallow, 2197 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian polacre Condor, José Antonio Nicolich, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 2651 dry ox and cow hides, 118 salted do., 3 bales, with 450 calf skins, 1635 quintals jerked beef, 30 hogsheds of earthenware, 2 boxes merchandise, 5 do. rockets.

The Condor arrived at this port, on the 9th ult., unnoticed by the blockaders.

November 5.—Wind E. S. E.—strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque Mary Lloyd, John Harrison, for Montevideo, despatched by R. & J. Carlisle & Co., with the same cargo (salt) she brought to this port. Several of the vessels which had been driven to the Conchas, in the gale of the 2d inst., were off the port to-day, standing down the river—amongst them was the iron schooner Changadora.

November 6.—Wind E. S. E.—strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brigantine Emma, Arthur H. Kemp, for Liverpool, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 3015 dry ox and cow hides, 2147 salted do., 10 tons hoofs, 310 dry horse hides, 507 salted do., 46 pipes with 1748 arribas tallow, 30 bales and 24 bags with 990 arribas wool, 25 do. with 625 dozen sheep skins, 1 do. with 25 arribas hair.

November 7.—Wind E. S. E.—strong.

Arrived, United States brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, from Montevideo 6th inst.

Sailed, on the 5th September, Brazilian brig Belisario, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Paragua, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, in ballast.

The only merchant vessel now in port is the American ship Shaw. She has not completed her repairs. The British brigantine Emma sailed on Thursday. She was detained from loss of anchors, &c.

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

1st inst.—No news.

2nd.—H. B. M.'s ship Conus and brig Philomel arrived and anchored near the Curaçoa.

3rd.—The Hamburg brig Eden came up, and was warned off by the Curaçoa—She sailed to day for Montevideo, as did also the French corvette Coquette, having on board M. Mareuil, Chargé d'Affaires of France to this Republic. The Conus and Philomel also sailed.

4th.—No news.

5th.—A large ketch whale boat called the *Rayo Argentino*, belonging to a private individual of this city, which had been driven by the gale to *Las Conchas*, and was returning, was waylaid by a French boat from the stolen schooner of war 9th July, and conducted to her. They intend doubtless to keep the boat.

6th and 7th.—No news.

The blockade of the port and coasts of Buenos Ayres, (1,500 miles of coast) is at present carried on by H. B. M.'s ship Curaçoa, and the stolen one gun schooner 9th July, under the French flag.

Sir Thomas S. Pasley is no longer in command of the Curaçoa—he is on his return to England from ill health. We have heard Sir Thomas spoken of in the highest terms, and, therefore, rejoice that he is relieved from the miserable employment which this most rascally blockade imposed upon him.

This day (7th inst) completes the 45th day of the blockade.

#### THE GALE.

A gale from the E.S.E. commenced on the afternoon of the 31st ult., and continued until that of the 2d inst., and although not violent enough to cause the loss of any vessel, it has, notwithstanding, occasioned considerable damage. The American ship Shaw carried away her bowsprit, having got foul of the Sardinian brig of war Colombo. The British brig Philomela, and brigantine Emma, lost anchors and cables, and other vessels received more or less injury. The numerous small craft in the inner roads were obliged to run to *Las Conchas*, for safety. These craft were crowded with passengers, amongst whom were the female branches of many respectable foreign families of this Capital, who have been forced from their once happy home by this accursed Anglo-French intervention, and inhuman, senseless blockade.

The time fixed by the blockaders for all vessels to leave the port expired at sunrise on the 1st inst., but the elements set at nought this edict,—the vessels could not depart, and the same causes detained H. B. M.'s Packet Spider from the 1st until the 4th inst.

The Weather has been stormy this week, and at times unseasonably cold.

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

Saturday.....	62
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"All Saints Day," (1st inst.) was kept a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

#### VICTORIA THEATRE.

An amateur performance took place at this theatre on Wednesday evening, in celebration of the triumphs of the Argentine and Oriental arms, and as an expression of public feeling that these countries will never submit to European influence and domination. The performances selected for the occasion

were *El Guante de Coradino ó sea Odio al yugo Estrangero*, the dance of the *Boleras*, and the farce of *Tu amor ó la muerte*.

Previous to the performance the National Anthem, and a *cancion* entitled *Gloria Eterna al magnanimo Rosas* were sung, and a patriotic ode, composed for the occasion by Don Vicente Lopez, President of the Chamber of Justice, was recited, and all took place amidst loud cheering.

It would be unfair to criticise an amateur representation, but certainly the gentleman who performed the principal part in the play (*Coradino*) possesses histrionic talent of the very first order.

The house was crowded in the extreme—the three tiers of boxes were occupied by ladies in ball room attire. Amongst this brilliant assemblage was the daughter of H. E. the Governor. The decorations of the theatre and on the stage were superb. Flags, &c., of red and white, were entwined around the boxes, and the saloon on the stage, representing that of the French Governor of Sicily, was gorgeous. The Theatre throughout was extra lit, and presented a most splendid appearance. The greatest order prevailed. A guard of honour of the *Serenos*, with their band, were drawn up at the entrance to the theatre.

The performances did not conclude until half past 3 on Thursday morning. The receipts of the evening are to be appropriated in aid of the war.

#### Advertisements.

#### To Let,

A NUMBER of furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 6, Calle de la Piedad.

#### To Let,

TO single Gentlemen, 2 bed rooms and a parlour, at No. 17, Calle Cuyo. Buenos Ayres, Nov. 7, 1845.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER OFFICE,  
No. 18, Cornhill, London.

#### Simmonds and Clowes,

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#### DIED.

At Cadiz, on the 2d September last, Don BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish.....	293	á	294 each
Do Patriot.....	290	á	292 do.
Plata, maequina.....	132	á	151 do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	17½	á	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacom.....	17½	á	17½ do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	76	á	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	2½d.		
Do. France.....	32	á	33 cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	174	á	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	174	á	do. do.
Do. United States.....	16½	á	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny.....	35	á	35 per pesada.
Do. France.....	30	á	33 do.
Do. North America.....	30	á	31 do.
Do. Spain.....	27	á	28 do.
Do. salted.....	without price		do.
Do. Horse.....	15	á	16 do. each
Calf skins.....	30	á	81 per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	20	á	21 per dozen
Do. fine.....	23	á	24 do.
Deer skins.....	without price		do.
Goat skins.....	do.		do.
Nutria skins.....	do.		do. per lb
Chinchilli skins.....	do.		do. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	25	á	27 do. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	29	á	30 do.
Do. long.....	60	á	70 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	without price		do.
Do. picked.....	do.		do.
Do. short from skins.....	do.		do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	10	á	20 do.
Tallow, pure.....	without price		do.
Do. raw.....	do.		do.
Do. with grease.....	do.		do.
Jerked beef.....	do.		do. per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	do.		do. per thousand.
Do. Ox.....	do.		do.
Shin bones.....	do.		do.
Hide cuttings.....	do.		do. per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	do.		do. per lb.
Do. black.....	do.		do.
Salted tongues.....	7	á	8 per dozen
Salt, on board.....	none.		per fanega.
Discount.....	14	á	2½ per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 296 dollars  
The lowest price 288 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2½ pence. The lowest ditto 2½ pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.