

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1067.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

By news from the Uruguay, received in the early part of the week, it was learnt that Rivera and his motley horde had been escorted by the French to Mercedes, and that having left there his infantry, he had with his cavalry (400 men) set out on a forlorn hope into the interior of the country.

Nothing was known of the result of this movement till yesterday, when a vessel arrived from Montevideo bringing intelligence that the report was quite current there that Rivera, after an extraordinary rapid march, pursued by several detachments of the army of General Ignacio Oribe, had been met, between Minas and Maldonado, by the division of Colonel Barrios and completely put to the rout, losing everything. Medina and Flores were reported to be among the prisoners; some accounts say that Rivera was also taken, but others state that he escaped from the field with two men.

In the absence of official communications, it is impossible for us to ascertain the truth of these statements; but it appears that great rejoicings took place in the camp of President Oribe on Wednesday last.

An arrival at Montevideo from Liverpool the 7th of December, brings dates as late as those that may be expected by the next packet, but, as regards the affairs of the River Plate, they add little to what we already knew. The *Mutine* had not yet sailed, and it was understood that her departure had been postponed in consequence of the non-arrival of despatches from Paris. Four days after Mr. Hood's arrival in London, Lord Palmerston replied to a memorial from the Mexican and South American Association requesting to be informed if there was any prospect of an immediate settlement of the difficulties in this river, and if the parties connected with this trade might safely resume their mercantile operations. His lordship stated his belief that an arrangement would be shortly effected; but declined to offer any opinion as to the advisability of the immediate resumption of commercial intercourse.

### MONTEVIDEO.

According to accounts from the above city, it appears that, at the instance of some English and French speculators in concert with the intrusive government, an attempt was made to get up another Paraná expedition, for the purpose of bringing down the vessels of the first convoy which remain under detention at Corrientes. Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis and Admiral Lainé entered at once into the project, and the former undertook to bring over Sir Thomas Herbert. The reply stated to have been given by the gallant Commodore is quite characteristic. "As Messrs. Deffaudis and Lainé had not thought proper to consult with him previously to bombarding Paysandú and sacrificing hundreds of families, he did not feel himself called upon to take part in any operation,

as they were at liberty to do so on their own responsibility." Sir Thomas, it is added, wished it to be understood that the orders he had from his government were not to inflict any new wounds, but to heal those that had been already inflicted—that he could not bear to see acts of piracy—and that H. M.'s seamen under his command would not disgrace themselves by any mean actions.

It is stated that a British Merchant having an engagement with the nominal government in Montevideo for the delivery of a certain quantity of cloth for the use of the garrison and foreign mercenaries, had retracted in consequence of having received letters from England informing him that orders would shortly be sent to the River Plate for the raising of the blockade.

Intelligence had been received that the so-called Colonel Viñas, who had made an incursion into the Oriental State from Brazil, by the Santa Teresa frontier, had been completely routed by Colonel Barrios, commander of the forces of the legal government in that department. Viñas fled to Rio Grande, leaving on the field, killed or prisoners, the greater part of his followers, all his horses and baggage.

A great deal of discontent prevailed among Thiebaut's French legion. They refused for several days to perform duty unless certain demands of theirs were complied with.

Maldonado continued to be closely besieged by the troops of President Oribe. The commander of the rebel garrison, the noted Brígido Silvera, had issued a proclamation declaring the place under martial law, and ordering all the inhabitants without exception, whether natives or foreigners, to take up arms, under the penalty of being sent to the troops of the line the former, and of being obliged to leave the town within three days the latter. On the remonstrance of the foreign agents the intrusive government had sent orders to Silvera to respect the rights of neutrals, but it is not known whether he has obeyed or not.

### GALE AT MONTEVIDEO.

We extract from the Montevideo journal *Comercio*, of the 27th inst, the following summary of the damages occasioned in that port by a gale of wind from the south, which commenced there at 10 o'clock on the night of the 25th inst.

The Oriental brig of war Cagancha\* was run foul by the British barque Sultana, lost both her masts, two guns overboard, and had her upper works and part of her larboard side stove in. The Sultana also suffered greatly.

The Oriental brigantine Enrique went ashore on the extreme left of our lines. The crew were saved, and the cargo of provisions and other articles with which she was to have sailed on the following day for the Uruguay have been discharged without damage. The Sardinian polacre Neptuno, J. B. Chiagalugo, with a full cargo of produce was on the eve of sailing for Genoa: the British barque Eliza ran foul of her, carried away her main mast and caused such damage in her larboard side that she is considered disabled from going on the voyage without previously discharging and making expensive repairs. The Sardinian Consulate sent yesterday surveyors to inspect her. In the evening the polacre was brought into the port, in tow, as she was found to be sinking; she is to be discharged.

\* This is the purloined Argentine brig of war "General Echagüe" which the Anglo-French surrendered to Garri. bald.

ed with all haste and the work was to have continued all night.

The Sardinian brig Fortuna ran against the Sardinian schooner Venus, carried away her bowsprit and jibboom as likewise her jibs and all her foremast tackle and rigging. The Oriental brig Resoluto lost her helm. The Oriental schooner Aguila Veloz, in ballast, capsized on the spot where she was at anchor, towards the foot of the bay; the crew were saved. The Oriental schooner Rosalia lost a mast. An Oriental merchant sloop foundered at the entrance of the harbour, with a full cargo of different articles which she was conveying to Gualeguay.

There are about 20 to 25 small craft, launches, boats &c. on shore at the head of the bay.

Many of the vessels in the harbour which we have not specially mentioned have suffered more or less damage; they all were driven from their moorings.

Several wooden houses on the coast of the Cerro were entirely demolished.

In addition to the above we understand that the French Admiral's ship lost one of her anchors, and was obliged to change her moorings.

The advices from the United States *via* Rio Janeiro, reach to the 25th of November. General Taylor had made no movement in advance beyond Monterey. The American government, it was said, had resolved to make an attack upon Tampico, and General Scott was to have the command of the expedition. According to accounts from Vera Cruz, the Mexican troops were rendezvousing in San Luis de Petosí, and were to march under the command of General Santa Anna, against General Taylor, as soon as their organization was completed. The entire force concentrated in San Luis, including the troops that had evacuated Monterey and the garrison of Tampico, was estimated at 20,000 men. Letters from Vera Cruz, dated the 21st of October state that, by the British steamer *Tay*, which was to sail on that same day, the Mexican government sent 300 letters of marque, accompanied by blank certificates of nationality, for parties desirous of fitting out privateers against the commerce of the United States.

Treaty breaking is becoming quite fashionable in Europe. Russia, it will be remembered, set the example, after the revolution of 1830, by annexing Poland to the Empire. France imitated the proceeding in 1846, by the Montpensier marriage which prepares the way for the removal of the barrier of the Pyrenees. Latterly, whilst England and France were at loggerheads about this violation of the treaty of Utrecht, the northern powers concerted and accomplished another gross infraction of that of Vienna already set at naught by Russia. Austria, with the acquiescence of the latter power and Prussia, has re-annexed Cracow to her territory, in defiance of the solemn recognition of its independence by all the powers who were parties to the general treaty of Vienna. It was thought at first that the consent of France to this proceeding had been purchased by the connivance of the northern powers at the Montpensier match; but M. Guizot has hastened to shew the groundlessness of such a charge, by supporting Lord Palmerston's formal protest against the annihilation of the independence of Cracow. From this circumstance hopes are now entertained that the *etente cordiale* will be re-established, and that it will have the effect of giving force to the protests of the two powers against the destruction of the Polish nationality, which have been allowed so long to remain a dead letter.

MESSAGE TO THE 24th LEGISLATURE.

(Concluded.)

[Under the heads of Home, War and Finance Departments, the Message enters into a variety of details chiefly of local interest, which our limits compel us to compress.]

The Province of Buenos Ayres nobly discharges its duties in the defence of the National honour and independence. The Government receives continual and distinguished proofs of its heroic patriotism. The citizens both in the city and country continue to arm themselves with ardent enthusiasm. This example of virtue and courage is highly commendable.

The public power which you instituted by law and deposited in my hands has achieved much good, and opportunely practised acts of clemency, securing protection to all, natives and foreigners, and maintaining the tranquillity of the country. Torrents of blood would otherwise have flowed in giving loose to passions inflamed by the force of extraordinary circumstances. The exertions of Government have been successful. The country is indebted to your deliberations for the halo of glory which surrounds it.

The Government intends to take into opportune consideration the establishment of another military post, and some blockhouses on the frontier.

The Government is as sincerely anxious as ever for the opportunity to effect an arrangement in regard to the solemn engagement contracted in the English loan. The powerful causes by which it was reluctantly obliged to suspend the monthly payment of five thousand dollars on account still subsist. The Government, ever steadfast in its resolution and good will punctually to fulfil the preliminary engagement, will not fail to continue the monthly instalments on the restoration of peace.

The law passed by you on the 6th of February to prevent the artificial rise of specie, has thrown some difficulty in the way of agio. As soon as circumstances will allow, the Government will direct its attention to the regulation of the manner and form of inspecting the notations which, agreeably to that enactment, it is the duty of the licensed brokers to make in their books.

[As the estimates of expenditure and ways and means for 1847, are formed on the assumption of the continuance of a state of war, and there is every probability of a speedy change which will materially affect them, it will suffice merely to say, without entering into particulars, that the estimate of expenditure amounts to \$58,720,214 1/2, and the ways and means are calculated at \$15,495,109 2/3. The message goes on to say:]

The Government will attend to the expenditure in 1847, with the estimated resources and the \$2,300,000 which you granted it during each month of the continuance of the blockade and for three months after. And the deficit which shall accrue at the end of 1847 will be transferred to 1848. Deliberate Hon. Representatives, under the assurance, that, come what may, in any event or contingency that may occur, the government will march firmly in the path of its duty in order to preserve and maintain unimpaired, agreeably to your august mandate and the wishes of the country, the national dignity and independence. It has unbounded reliance, and it takes delight in repeating it, in the lofty patriotism and virtuous subordination of the employes, the armies, and the citizens at large.

It is the Government in its moral character that makes to you these manifestations of ulterior effect. But General Rosas, Hon. Representatives, has long since felt the overwhelming weight of the administration which rests upon his shoulders. My principles and convictions imperiously demand that it should cease. My greatly impaired health also urgently requires it.

[The message here recapitulates all the different entreaties made by General Rosas since 1839 to the effect that the Legislature would accept his resignation and appoint his successor; and goes on to state:]

Although the circumstances of the Republic require an effective and compact power, there are distinguished citizens worthy of your high confidence and of that of the people.

Reflect upon this delicate and peculiar situation. If the honor and weal of the Republic loudly demand that its heroic defence should be carried to a glorious termination, and that its fortunes should not be abandoned to the passions, it is also indispensable to preserve the republican principles happily rooted in our country. In them is embraced

the mighty future of its dignity, at present so gloriously sustained, and of its high destinies. I have profound veneration for those principles, and I cannot deviate from them. Choose from among the respectable patriots him who shall succeed me in the command; and crown by a resolve so worthy of the country and of our principles, the work of your wisdom and patriotism.

Legislators! I trust and sanguinely hope that your session of 1847 will be marked by this glorious act of justice. I have for the last time rendered you a faithful account of my administration.

JUAN M. DE ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.  
MANUEL INSIARIE.

THE AWFUL HURRICANE AT HAVANA.

On Sunday the 11th of October Havana was visited by one of the most violent hurricanes that the oldest inhabitant can remember. The losses occasioned in that magnificent and secure harbour have been most disastrous. Scarcely an odd vessel has been left; many have foundered, and out of at least one hundred and twenty the only ones which remained safely at anchor were the Spanish brig of war *Habanero*, the British steam packet ship *Thames*, the British brig *William Rushton* and two or three others. The dock cranes were carried away; the wharfs, some broken in pieces, others much injured and strewn with the fragments and rubbish of the property destroyed. The city suffered comparatively little; but the suburbs very severely, the Cerro, Horcon, Colon and San Lazaro in particular. At Regla the destruction was awful: from the ruins of one single house eleven human bodies were taken out. The total number of lives lost is not yet known, but many must have perished by drowning. The *Tacon* Theatre is very much injured; that of the Opera is in ruins. During the heaviest part of the gale the barometer had fallen to 27.70: during the hurricane of 1844, it stood at 28.42.

The following extracts are taken from letters received by a commercial house, and describe the destruction occasioned by the storm.

Havana, 12th October 1836.—When I wrote to you on the 10th inst. I observed to you that I had forebodings that we were on the eve of being visited by a hurricane; and it is really strange that such has just been the case. On Saturday at about 10 at night it began to blow violently from the North-east, with heavy rain, and continued so until near 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Sunday, when the wind turned into a most awful hurricane which lasted until nearly twelve o'clock the same day. The destruction has been most ruinous both to lives and property, as well on land as on water. Its effects at sea have been really astonishing. Out of above seventy merchant vessels lying in the port only five or six have escaped damage or total loss. The *Thames*, which was to have gone to sea yesterday, could not leave the port, and is detained until this evening, which allows me to give a rapid sketch of what has taken place within the last few hours. Almost all the vessels bound to Europe were loaded and ready to leave, merely waiting for their bills of health. The vessels of war and Spanish steamers, of all sizes, lying in the port, in all four or five, were, with the exception of the *Marte*, all destroyed. It was the same case with the steamers belonging to Regla; and of those of Matanzas only the *Almendrades* has escaped, and she cannot go to sea again without incurring an immense expense.

We had three French vessels of war and a steamer in port under the command of Vice-Admiral La Place, with a fine frigate, bound, I believe, to Vera Cruz. They are all on shore at the extremity of the bay, dismasted, and without the least appearance of possibility of getting them off, with the exception of the frigate. The steamer is a wreck with her bows stove in, and it is said that the sloop has lost one half of her crew by drowning or killed by the falling of her masts. The *Nudara* of New York, which entered the port pretty late on Saturday, drove from her moorings and went ashore between Punta and Cortal. The vessel is totally lost. Every thing in the vicinity of the mole is in a ruinous state: there is not a single vessel without damage, and some have sunk. I am sorry to say that the *William Murray* is dismasted; the *Patriot Minin* has only her foremast left, her bows stove in, and it was very doubtful whether she could be got off or not. It is melancholy to look at the harbour and see here and there masts standing out of the vessels which have been sunk. The Government launches and shore craft have been all destroyed: many houses have been entirely carried

away; the porter of one was killed, and the number of killed and wounded on land and on board must be awful. The gas works have suffered immensely, so much so that the city will be in darkness for a long time. The greater part of the lamps are broken, the trees of our beautiful Promenade and Plaza de Armas levelled with the ground. The Italian Opera Theatre is in ruins.

Yesterday morning the whole population was very early on foot busied in securing the doors and windows to prevent the water from entering, which fell in torrents, literally as if the floodgates of Heaven had opened for the purpose of drowning us. We have not had time to receive advices from the country, but there is no doubt but the crops will have suffered terribly. The hurricane of 1844, was nothing in comparison to this.

THE RIVER PLATE.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir—Your ready insertion and notice of my former communication upon the continuance of the blockade of Buenos Ayres, in defiance of the intentions of the British and French cabinets, embolden me to make a few remarks upon the same subject.

The most crying of all the evils that now exist in the Plate is the blockade. It interrupts not only our own trade, but that of the whole world with those countries. A government, therefore, that pretended to any character for justice, or possessed any sense of responsibility, must be anxious not to continue it for one single day longer than absolutely necessary. If Mr. Ouseley's own sense did not tell him this, no doubt Lord Aberdeen's communications did. He could not be ignorant that it was the earnest wish of both cabinets to remove this interdiction upon trade with Buenos Ayres, and to reopen that port to the world.

Now, let us suppose for the sake of argument, that knowing this, he was at the same time anxious to obtain better terms for his Monte Video friends, or sincerely doubtful as to the meaning of certain stipulations in the convention concluded by Mr. Hood with Generals Rosas and Oribe; that he wished, for instance, to obtain from his own government some aid towards the triumph of the Rivera party at the election, or a recognition of the loans and purchases of the public property, or the exclusion of the precautionary clause against the future intrigues of the Argentine emigrants. Supposing he was desirous of any or all of these things, there was no necessity on that account for continuing the blockade whilst he was writing home about them. In the convention concluded by Mr. Hood the next step to the raising of the blockade was to be the disarming of the foreigners in the city of Monte Video. Here was the stage for Mr. Ouseley's scruples or longings to take effect. Had he said, "Don't lay down your muskets, my brave men, till I write home to Lord Aberdeen to know what he means by this, or whether he won't grant us that," he would still have incurred a grave responsibility, but nothing at all equal to that of prolonging the blockade for another six months. At best, a blockade is a weapon of a very bungling construction, inasmuch as for one wound that it inflicts upon the party aimed at, it wastes a hundred on the bystanders; or, in less figurative language, for one pound of damage which our blockade does to the Buenos Ayres government, it does a hundred to the merchants and traders, and other parties injured; but a blockade continued by an agent in opposition to the will of his superiors is a scandal and a nuisance which the whole world ought to cry out against.

If, therefore, it turns out that this scandal and nuisance are no chimera, but have a real existence; and if it be clear that the maintenance of the blockade was not at all necessary for the solution of any honestly entertained doubts and difficulties, but that the trade might have been thrown open while these were being referred to the two governments at home, the only conclusion we can come to is, that the blockade has been kept on solely out of spite against Buenos Ayres, and to favour the loan party in Monte Video. It is to be observed—and this point deserves particular attention—that whilst Buenos Ayres is being blockaded at the instance of Monte Video, Monte Video herself carries on a considerable blockade-breaking trade in boats and small craft with Buenos Ayres, levying a duty of 4 to 8 per cent. on the goods thus smuggled from her own port through the blockade which she herself investigates. These duties, or part of them, go to the Loan Company, and the six months' fresh lease of the blockade which has just been granted will be worth to them some tens of thousands of pounds. In addition to the gain of the duty, Monte Video pockets, of course, the ordinary

profits of business, and the advantage of the employment of her working people, &c. There are also persons who will insure for a certain premium against the risk of capture, which is another source of gain. *Favouritism*, under such circumstances, will naturally suggest itself, though perhaps without tangible grounds.

If any of our readers would like a picture of the blockade of Buenos Ayres, here it is:—A French and a British man-of-war lie in the roadstead. These two are sufficient to keep out square-rigged or sea-going vessels of any size, as there is no place of shelter for such. Consequently to attempt to break the blockade with a cargo from Liverpool, or Hamburg, or New York, would be downright insanity. But not the one French and one English man-of-war, nor twenty of each, would be enough to blockade the coast effectually against the whale boats and small craft from Monte Video, which easily elude notice and pursuit. So that the term *blockade*, reduced to its elementary meaning, implies three things: 1st, interdict of trade to the merchant; 2d, encouragement and premiums to the Monte Video long-shore man and smuggler; and 3d, a heavy toll to the Monte Video Loan Company. This is the beautiful system, which, if report be true, is to be prolonged for an additional six months.

Considering all these things, and looking at the losses, delays, and disappointments we have suffered, I hope it will not be thought unreasonable if we entreat the government to take immediate measures, in concert with that of Franco, for sending out orders to the commanders of their squadrons to raise the blockade at once, and to publish to the world that they have done so. This may be an unusual course; but the circumstances also are unusual. Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis grant a convoy up the Paraná to the traders of Monte Video; let their governments, *en revanche*, now grant us a convoy to Buenos Ayres, from which those gentlemen would shut us out. They are the two Ogres which obstruct the highway, and they ought to be put on one side or rendered harmless. Meanwhile Mr. Hood must be fast approaching our shores; and when he has given in his report there can be no doubt the two governments will persevere in their determination to carry out the convention concluded by him with General Rosas and Oribe, in the spirit which it was conceived and proposed, and in spite of any further opposition that may be offered by those who are interested in counteracting it, and in staying off a settlement.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

A River Plate Merchant.

(Morning Chronicle Nov. 6th, 1846.)

## UNITED STATES.

[From the "Washington Union."]

General Rosas and his Enemies.  
No. 5.

As all the infamous accusations against General Rosas have first appeared in the *Tablas de Sangre*, published at Montevideo, it becomes necessary to examine what those tables are and what faith can be put in them. The following extracts from Mr. Mallalieu's second series of letters to Lord Aberdeen will throw great light upon the origin of those tables and the fabrication of their contents.

"The *Tablas de Sangre* [says Mr. Mallalieu] were first concocted and published about two and a half years ago, in the '*Nacional*' newspaper, of Montevideo, under the title, then, of '*Emphemerides*.' Reams of the paper containing the series of these impostures were despatched by every packet and trading vessel to Europe and the United States. Not a newspaper of any pretension which was not inundated with packages of them. On that head I speak with personal experience. They produced no effect—were scarcely noticed. The evident intent, the flagrant mendacity, the ferocious vindictiveness of spirit were too transparent on the surface. The confederate conspirators, therefore, improved upon their plan; the conceit was doubtless ingenious. A commission was organized in Montevideo itself, composed, of course, of the most desperate and degraded of the faction, to receive depositions from any and everybody, about the atrocities of Rosas, Oribe, and any one connected with them. The deponents were few in number after all, even with all the appliances of official compulsory influences and 'English company's' hard dollars. I have read those depositions, and let alone the character of the despicable tribunal, what is the worth of such depositions and deponents! Take three as a sample—a fair sample of the sack. One, Sergeant José Ramos, deposes that he, with eight more, was

in the act of deserting from the camp of Oribe when pursued by a force of 170 horse and foot. All his companions were killed, but he was saved by the opportune succor of one soldier of the advanced guard of the Montevideo garrison, who courageously fired, and the two, after an obstinate combat, put the 170 to the rout, with the loss of five horsemen and six infantry killed dead. Here we have a hero clearly, 'bang up to any mark.' Witness next, a woman—Tomasá Santaná—who, on her own showing, was considerably sent into Montevideo, because her husband's brother was a soldier in the place; and she, hanging about the quarters of the besieging army, was suspected of being a spy. Interrogated about the barbarities of Rosas and Oribe, she replied that, being a woman she has not been witness of any herself, save that of one Felix Artigas, whose throat was cut in her own dwelling—by whom, she does not say—probably an affray springing out of some private intrigue of her own, if any truth in the murder. Another witness, is one Pedro Allen, aged 23, Montevideo his country, who disposes vaguely to the murder of four individuals; he had heard there were cut-throats in Oribe's army, and he signs his attestation with a cross. These are a favorable specimen of the witnesses called by Messrs. Indarte and company; the remainder, few in the whole, are scarcely, on an average, so ingenious and conclusive.

"Armed with this formidable accession of authority, the *Tablas de Sangre* were new modelled, and republished with additions and appropriate embellishments, in the volume form. Again were whole cargoes despatched to Europe—scarcely a journal unserved with a copy; yet it remains unnoticed still. If an impression is to be made, however, the charge must be returned to again and again, through every channel, by every means of intrigue, influence, and corruption. If all other combinations fail, ignorance may be surprised and imposed upon by interested parties as it has been.

"But now to the *Tablas de Sangre*, and samples of their veracity. The *Tablas*, it has been observed, are still continued in the *Nacional*; not with new matter, but merely a rehash of the old when the list has been gone through. As the limits of a book, much less of a pamphlet, could not contain all the facts and the evidence, positive or collateral, in proof of the falsehood of these *Tablas*, [and your lordship will readily appreciate the difficulty of proving a negative in any case, and in all without much circumlocutory preamble and explanation,] I must, perforce, confine myself to a few illustrations only most readily convenient. But, with the materials in my possession, I can readily furnish a hundred more like those I now proceed to exhibit.

"*Tablas de Sangre*, 1844. Don Raphael Bosch, serving in the army of Buenos Ayres, cut the throats of eighteen persons, among them a French apothecary.

Answer. Don R. Bosch has resided in Buenos Ayres since 1839, and does still. He gives the lie to these impossible acts.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Of the two brothers Barragan, one has been shot, and the other had his throat cut, by order of Rosas.

Answer. One of the two brothers (Barragan) is alive and well in this city, (Buenos Ayres.) The other is accounted for hereafter.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Benites assassinated by order of Rosas.

Answer. Died a natural death in Cordova, as may readily be verified.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Dr. James Lepper, a respectable English physician in Buenos Ayres, charged with having poisoned General Stanislaus Lopez, for lucre.

Answer. The doctor, a British subject, connected with the best families, foreign and native, of Buenos Ayres, does not condescend to notice the filthy fabrication. Dr. Lepper is a gentleman, held in the highest esteem and consideration. Having rendered important services to the country, for which he would make no charge, nor deliver any account, although long importuned, the government, in acknowledgment, presented him with a house, and obliged him to accept it. Hence the rancor and fiend like slander of Indarte. Dr. Lepper has been physician to the British embassy at Buenos Ayres since the time of Lord Ponsonby's mission, and is still there in that capacity.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Espinada assassinated.

Answer. Is alive and hearty in the province of Entre Rios, as may readily be verified.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Gastan, capitán in the provincial army, shot in 1842.

Answer. Captain Gastan, alive and well, and actually on service at the Santos Lugares.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Cobian assassinated.

Answer. Alive and well at Tucuman, ac-

ording to letters received by his friends in Buenos Ayres.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Gomez, his throat cut.

Answer. Living in the midst of his family in Buenos Ayres, and following his business.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Jourdan, a Frenchman, from the Basque provinces, throat cut.

Answer. The Frenchman was assassinated in Montevideo by the Unitarian faction of the place themselves, because, conformably to the instructions of the French consul and admiral, he refused to serve in the foreign legion. Several other foreigners and Frenchmen were assassinated for the same cause, and at the same time.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Lay, put down in the *Tablas* as assassinated in 1842; not said by whom, but, of course, charged upon Rosas.

Answer. On the report of trustworthy persons who had seen him, still alive in the middle of 1843, when this answer was published.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Salvadores, Rojas, and Bejarano, Mendoza; their throats cut by order of Gen. Pacheco, first of all on the 20th of September, 1841. On a subsequent recasting up of the atrocious accusation the date was changed to the 20th of October.

Answer. Killed in the battle of Rodeo del Medio.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Pond, a Basque Frenchman, murdered.

Answer. Another Frenchman assassinated in Montevideo because he would remain neutral.

"*Tablas de Sangre*. Genero Beron de Estrada, governor of Corrientes, assassinated.

Answer. Perished, as was notorious, in the battle of Pago Largo. Having allied himself with Rivera, he advanced with his army to invade the federal province of Entre Rios; was met and routed at Pago Largo by the Argentine forces under General Echagüe. His body was found among the dead after the action.

"After proceeding thus far, my Lord, in this disgusting exposure of horrible lying by the juxtaposition of accusation and answer, I find, what I should have foreseen, that perseverance in such a plan would lead to a large waste of space, from the explanatory details which it would be necessary to append for a fair elucidation of facts. I shall therefore, best spare both paper and labour, by extracting one only of the series of articles, which I find in the journals of Buenos Ayres, passing in rapid and condensed review the atrocities charged, and not sparing, as will be seen, of severe reprimands. I select this article, because I have myself gone through the evidence adduced *seriatim* in disproof of most of the charges enumerated, as that evidence in detail, with names, dates, and circumstances in corroboration, is to be found set forth in other papers specially prepared and published to that end."

Mr. Mallalieu quotes, in full, the article he speaks of from the Buenos Ayren journals. Its length, however, prevents me from quoting it in this communication. Suffice it to say, that I have examined with the greatest attention, not only that, but a great many more published in those journals, which refute, in the most victorious manner, the numerous and various accusations against General Rosas, invented by his enemies at Montevideo, and published by the *Tablas de Sangre*, and which are now brought forward in the *American Review* and *Evening Mirror*, in the hope of injuring that distinguished statesman and patriot in the opinion of the American public.

An American Citizen.

April 27, 1846.

## Advertisements.

### Just Opened,

Calle de la Reconquista Nos. 23 and 25.  
WITH a complete assortment of gentlemen's ready made clothes &c., consisting of gentlemen's Summer coats, jackets, pantaloons, vests and vestings, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, braces, gloves, white and coloured shirts, drawers, woollen and cotton hose and half hose, men's shirts and drawers, cloth and hair brushes, walking sticks. Also a complete assortment of hats and caps, boots half boots, cloth and prunella Botinos, boys and children's shoes, pegged boots and shoes of all descriptions, slippers &c., and various other articles all selling at the lowest possible prices.  
J 23 il

## Wanted,

TO hire for a short time an English plough and good harrow, with horses to work the same and gear complete; for which liberal pay will be given, and which shall be returned in perfect condition, to the owner.  
Enquire at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo. Jan 30

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 23.—Wind N.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
January 24.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.N.E., fresh.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
January 25.—Wind N., in the afternoon S., heavy rain.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
January 26.—Wind S.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
January 27.—Wind N.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
January 28.—Wind S.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
January 29.—Wind S.E., fresh.  
Arrived, United States schooner (tender) of war Dorinda, Lieut. Johnson, from Montevideo 27th instant.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

January 18.  
American brig Silas Marian, William P. Long, from Baltimore 27th November, Rio Janeiro 10th inst.  
Spanish polacre Mensagero, J. Millet, from Barcelona 2nd November, Tarragona 21st November, Malaga 9th December, and Rio Janeiro 9th inst.  
January 22.  
French barque Napoleon, Rabardy, from Havre 4th December.  
Sardinian schooner brig Lusitano, Bartolomé Dasory, from St. Catherine's 17th inst.  
January 23.  
American brig John Hender, Mason, from St. Catherine's 1th inst.  
January 24.  
Danish brig Ernst Lorenz, J. Rohrs, from Altona 8th November, Cape de Verdes 18th December.  
H. B. M. steamer Alecto, from Yaguari and Las Vacas 23rd inst.  
January 25.  
Brazilian schooner of war Legalidade, hence 20th inst.  
British brig Ulysses, Charles Pirouet, from Liverpool 7th December.  
British barque Minstrel, William Simpson, from Cadiz 7th December.  
Hamburg brig Robert et Louise, J. Voss, from Hamburg 17th November.  
American barque T. O. Brown, S. Horton, from Portland 18th November.  
January 26.  
Spanish brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, Manuel Gonzalves, from Cadiz 13th December.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

January 20.  
Spanish ship Convenio de Vergara, E. Luengas, for Antwerp.  
British steamer Flecha, for Rio Grande.  
British brig Amity, G. Forrets, for Liverpool.  
January 21.  
French schooner Paraná, Lemer, for St. Malo.  
January 22.  
Sardinian brig Nerino, B. Gianello for Marseilles.  
January 28.  
Danish brig Betty, Fugslang, for Falmouth.  
Sardinian brig Cocodrilo, Pellas, for Valparaiso.  
January 25.  
Lubeck brig Herman, Hutter, for Antwerp.  
Brazilian schooner Pleiades, Denja, for St. Catherine's.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES  
ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.  
FRENCH.—Corvette Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Mianac.  
UNITED STATES.—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rousseau.  
Schooner (tender) Dorinda, Lieut. Johnson.  
SARDINIAN.—Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut Ribsey.

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

Jan. 25.—A launch apparently from Colonia came this day to the Firebrand, proceeded thence to the Expeditivo, and subsequently to the northward.  
Jan. 28.—A launch apparently from Colonia came this day to the Expeditivo.  
This day (30th inst.) completes the 490th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	84
Sunday	83
Monday	84
Tuesday	79
Wednesday	79
Thursday	80
Friday	76

According to official notes addressed to Government by the Captain of the Port under date 31st December last, it appears that the number of national coasting craft and foreign vessels which have arrived at and sailed from this and other ports of the province during the past year of blockade is as follows:—

Coasting craft arrived in the port and on the coasts of the province of Buenos Ayres from the month of March to the end of December, 1846:—

VESELS	TONNAGE
691.	13,643.

Coasting craft which have sailed from this port during the past year:—

VESELS	TONNAGE
1,151.	16,651.

Vessels from foreign ports which have arrived in this port and on the coasts of the province during the same period:—

VESELS	TONNAGE
34	2,332

### Advertisements.

## Chemist & Druggist's Shop for Sale.

THE stock of drugs and fixtures of the shop lately in possession of Henry Godfrey, deceased, Calle de la Cathedral, No. 30. The Curators of the estate are now prepared to receive proposals. An inventory of the property may be seen at Calle de la Reconquista, No. 33.

## Wanted,

A clean and tidy girl to take care of a child 18 months old and assist in doing house work for a small family. Also a good cook apply immediately at Mr. Tenker's No. 55 Cathedral Street. J 16 11

## Notice.

AT Gregorio Ibarra's store, No. 61 Potosi Street, all kinds of goods, furniture, &c., are received for Sale on Commission at moderate charges, and the amount of the goods paid to their respective owners immediately after realizing the sale without the least delay.  
G. I. offers his services to effect sales by auction in private houses or where ever he may be called, on the same terms. Buenos Ayres, 8th January, 1847.

## A Card.

Miss Dunoyer begs to inform her friends and the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, that she has removed to No. 81 Calle de la Piedad, where the duties of her establishment will be carried on as usual. School will re-open on the 11th of January 1847.  
Jan 9m 47. Buenos Ayres.

## 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 Gallo.  
Jan 16 1847.

## Notice.

THE undersigned will re-open her school on Monday the 4th, at No. 51 Calle de la Federacion, next door to the Café de la Plata.  
Dec 13 18

E. L. HEATHFIELD

## Notice.

THE partnership hitherto subsisting in this city under the firm of Ibarra & Macome as Auctioneers, is the day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Don Gregorio Ibarra, who is authorized to liquidate all the pending accounts of the concern.  
Buenos Ayres, 31st Dec. 1846.

D 2 31 GREGORIO IBARRA.  
GEO. S. MACOME.

## TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

## GENUINE CURRIE POWDER.

JUST received at the store No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista, together with the following articles of very superior quality viz,  
Raspberry vinegar.  
Cayenne pepper.  
Mushroom catsup.  
India soy.  
Harvey's sauce.  
Essence Anchovies  
Also a variety of pickles and preserved fruits. A few dozen of very superior Madeira and old Port wine.  
Dec 12 o

## BAASCH'S CLOTHING STORE,

Calle de Cangallo, No. 45.

JULIUS BAASCH in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, takes this opportunity of announcing that he has laid in an extensive and carefully selected stock of hosiery and haberdashery which has been purchased under particularly favorable circumstances, and which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, so low that he feels confident they cannot be undersold by any other house.

Julius Baasch would especially call attention to the following list of goods: gentlemen's French silk hats, of excellent quality, French and English summer coats, jackets, &c., &c., a choice selection of gloves and hosiery, gentlemen's boots, half boots, North American pegged and French ditto, linen and cotton shirts, printed ditto, cloth and straw caps of all sizes, gentlemen's cloth, prunella, &c., shoes, a splendid assortment of cravats of all descriptions, and various other articles, which he invites his customers to inspect.

### BIRTH.

On the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. Malcolm Gilmore, of a son.

### DIED.

On the 13th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. James Barclay, aged 40, native of Gilmerton, Mid-Lothian, Scotland.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	312	4	315	each,
Do. Patriot	310	4	312	do.
Plata, macquina	17	4	18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	18	4	19	each.
Do. Patriot & Patagones	18	4	19	do.
Six per cent. Stock	95			
Exchange on England	22	4	22d.	nominal.
Do. France	94	4	95	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	do.			per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	do.			per cent. prem
Do. United States	16	4	17	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gormy	36	4	37	per pesada.
Do. France	45	4	50	do.
Do. North America	37	4	38	do.
Do. Spain	45	4	49	do.
Do. salted	42	4	45	do.
Do. Horse	22	4	24	do. each
Calf skins	45	4	50	per pesada
Sheepskins, common	24	4	35	per dozen
Do. fine	32	4	33	do.
Deer skins	do.			without price
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutra skins	4	4	5	nominal
Chinchilliskins	do.			do.
Horse hair, short	43	4	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	50	4	56	do.
Do. long	110	4	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	4	20	do.
Do. picked	do.			without price
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	14	4	23	do.
Tallow, pure	do.			without price
Do. raw	15	4	16	do.
Do. with grease	22	4	23	do.
Jerked beef	200	4	250	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	do.			none.
Do. (I.)	300	4	400	do.
Shin bones	do.			without price
Hide cuttings	8	4	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	do.			without price
Do. black	11	4	12	do.
Salted tongues	8	4	9	per dozen
Salt, on board	do.			none.
Discount	do.			per cent. mod.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 315 dollars  
The lowest price 308 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 24d. The lowest 24d.  
The price of Doublons is 7s. 6d. to 7s shillings.  
On France 94 a 95 franks.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.