

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1080.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 1st, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

By the British barque *Commodore* which arrived at Montevideo on the 24th ultimo from Liverpool, accounts have been received from England to the 27th and Paris to the 24th February. Lord Howden was still in Paris and it was expected would on his return from that capital leave Plymouth in the *Rattler* about the 15th of March—Count Walesky—a scion, we believe, of the Great Napoleon—had been appointed by the French government for the final settlement of the River Plate question in conjunction with the noble Lord. The *Journal des Debats*, the ministerial organ, thus notices the appointment: “The affairs of the River Plate are decidedly drawing to a speedy close. It is already known that the British Government has appointed Lord Howden, Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, to proceed to sign the treaty which will put an end to the deplorable divisions which have for so long a time agitated the Banda Oriental. The King has just encharged Count Walesky with a similar mission, will leave Toulon on the 10th of March in the steamer *Cassini*. Lord Howden, who it is known has been for some days in Paris, is also preparing to proceed to his destination.” A serious disagreement between Lord Normanby, British Ambassador in Paris, and M. Guizot had been made public. It seems to have originated in some explanations given by the latter in the Chambers in relation to the Spanish marriages, in which he made allusions to Lord Normanby which his lordship considered as calling in question the veracity of statements forwarded by him to H. M.’s government in regard to an interview between himself and M. Guizot. Lord Normanby had in consequence addressed Lord Palmerston officially on the subject on the 6th of February, complaining of M. Guizot’s words and insisting that the statement of the conference transmitted by him was correct. Lord Palmerston answered his lordship on the 11th to the effect that “Her Majesty’s Government places the fullest confidence in the exactness of his lordship’s statements; that nothing of what had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies on the 5th inst. could in the least alter the conviction which H. M.’s government entertained that the statements contained in the despatch of 25th September last, of what had taken place in the conference between the Marquis and M. Guizot was entirely and strictly correct.” These notes were published in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 12th February, that is, the day after the latter was written, an unusual circumstance which had called forth remarks from a member in the House of Commons to which Lord Palmerston had replied that having informed Parliament of that correspondence there was nothing singular in its publication. These circumstances had by no means contributed to lessen the display of hostile feeling which had been indulged in by the press in both countries. The scarcity of bread stuffs continued to be severely felt throughout the United Kingdom, France and

other parts on the continent. The most lively apprehensions had been entertained in London in the middle of February in consequence of the exportation of large sums of gold and the high prices of flour. The French government had, amongst other measures adopted for expediting the importation of corn, appointed six steamers to take in tow such vessels as should be employed in the conveyance of that article in those places where they would be most exposed to calms and contrary winds. The British ministry had been threatened with a crisis in consequence of a bill introduced by Lord George Bentinck interfering with the remedial measures for Ireland brought in by Government. The noble lord’s panacea consisted in a loan of sixteen millions, in four yearly instalments, to the Irish landlords, for the construction of railways. This scheme, though supported by a large party, was defeated by a considerable majority; Sir Robert Peel and his friends voting with the Ministry. Don Miguel had fled from Rome and was believed to have arrived in London, with the design of making an attempt to restore his fortunes in Portugal, where the insurgent Junta of Oporto had made common cause with his partisans. The Spanish Government, though itself threatened with a Carlist outbreak, had ordered a *cordon sanitaire* to be formed on the Portuguese frontier, and offered its assistance to Donna Maria da Gloria. The Infanta Don Henrique of Spain having clandestinely espoused, against the Queen’s will, a sister of the Marquis of Castellane, had been banished the kingdom, and his betrothed confined in a convent. The new Cabinet of Madrid had so far separated from the policy of their predecessors in regard to the South American republics as to issue orders to prevent General Flores from re-entering the Spanish territory. The following is from the *Liverpool Chronicle* of the 17th February:—

Our position with France becomes more and more alarming every day. It must be conceded that M. Guizot has acted unlike a man of honour, however much devoted to the interests of his royal master; but it may also be inferred that a less hostile tone on the part of Lord Palmerston, in his most recent despatches, might have been adopted without any sacrifice of dignity. The bolt, however, is shot, and we await the result. Besides the Montpensier quarrel, there is another subject of apprehension between the two countries, arising from the ill-advised compliment of sovereignty paid to the Bey of Tunis, when in France. This is resented by the Sublime Porte, and followed up by such a demand of explanation from their Bey, as causes his Tunisian Highness to appeal to France for advice—perhaps for protection. Hence it is said the utmost activity prevails at Toulon, where a fleet was undoubtedly fitting out. If for Tunis, in opposition to Turkey, then will England be called upon to perform her devoirs; and then “Go it, Ned,” will have to be played over again, but not upon the Ottoman fleet. Will Louis Philippe avert this? If so, will he condemn M. Guizot for advising royal honours to the Bey, dismiss him on that account, and thus heal two breaches with England at once? It would be worthy of him, and the writer thinks (whatever the reader may conclude) that such a stroke of policy is extremely probable.

Prussia has check-mated France in the midst of these dilemmas. The King has bestowed a representative right upon the people, whose states will assemble at Berlin in April and has also taken the English view of the Spanish marriages.

The Spanish Cabinet works on for a while, filling up the subordinate posts in the Ministry, and waiting upon Providence. Meantime the Carlist expedition forming in Sardinia excites expectation, and we who reside in London look out for the announcement of the Count de Montemolin’s departure. To add to these preparations for stirring times on the Peninsula, Don Miguel has escaped from Italy and is said to be on his way for Oporto.

With all this before us, what short of a miracle can prevent something more than a little war in Europe during 1847?

Private letters from London to the 25th of February, referring to advices from Paris to the 23rd confirm the information given in the newspapers relative to the satisfactory issue of the negotiations with respect to the River Plate question, and the consequent appointment of Count Walesky as Minister Plenipotentiary to sign the Hood convention on the part of France. Both Baron Deffaudis and Mr. Ouseley are exonerated from all interference in the transaction.

Accounts from Paris direct warrant the expectation that the blockade will be raised immediately on the arrival of the Ministers in this river.

The London letters mention that a deputation headed by Pfeil, ex-editor of the defunct *Britannia*, and the Riverista emissary, O’Brien, had waited upon Lord Palmerston in the middle of February, for the purpose of urging his lordship to throw the shield of his protection over the Montevideo loan-jobbers, and to take measures to keep open the Paraná to foreign flags by war steamers. These absurd pretensions met with a decided rebuff; in consequence of which Pfeil set out immediately for Paris, where we have reason to know he was not more successful in promoting the nefarious designs of his employers.

The Republic has just sustained the loss of one of its most distinguished citizens—distinguished alike for his talents and his social position—in the person of Dr. D. TOMAS MANUEL DE ANCHORENA. The deceased, though for many years an entire stranger to political transactions as far as personal interference is concerned, was one of the leading actors in the most memorable events of the revolution. He was a member of the municipal body which, in 1810, gave effect to the declaration of the popular voice for an equality of rights with the other provinces of the Spanish monarchy; and subsequently a deputy to the immortal Congress of Tucuman, which, at a period of appalling emergency, hurled defiance at the victorious armies of the vindictive mother country, and proclaimed the absolute independence of the Republic. The last of the many public posts he occupied was that of Minister in the first administration of General Rosas. As a public character he has not, of course, been always exempt from the obloquy of political animosity; but as a private individual he has left a fair and spotless reputation beyond the reach of the shafts of malevolence.

Dr. Anchorena was a bosom friend and relative of H. E. the governor, by whom his loss is understood to be as poignantly felt as by the generality of his countrymen.

The forces besieging Maldonado have lately received an accession of 1,500 men under the command of General Ignacio Oribe. A report has been current that Rivera had capitulated; but the only thing positively known is that there were great and increasing desertions from the garrison.

## THE FLORES EXPEDITION.

THAMES.—The Flores Expedition.—This being the day appointed for the re-hearing of the charge brought against Col. Wright, the utmost interest was created, and the court was crowded. About 20 minutes to two o'clock Col. Richard Wright surrendered to his bail, and took his seat beside his solicitors, Messrs. Ballantine and Shaw; Mr. Lawes, with Mr. Potbury, attended for the prosecution.—Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett was then called and examined as follows:—Mr. Lawes: You stated in your former examination that you had conversed with Col. Wright with respect to the Flores Expedition?—I did.—Did Col. Wright on any of those occasions speak of any other vessel than the *Glengelg*?—Yes; he spoke of the *Monarch* and the *Neptune*.—Were you on board the *Glengelg*?—Yes.—Were you on board the *Monarch*?—I went subsequently on board the *Monarch*.—What did you observe?—I looked at the arrangements of the fittings up, and also at the men. I did not think much of them, but Capt. Charity observed that they were a 100 as good soldiers as ever stepped. I also remarked to Col. Wright that the vessels were fitted up as war steamers, more especially the *Neptune*.—Lieut. Wm. Neath Butts was then called for the prosecution. He said he was a military man, and had served in the Portuguese and Spanish service. Hearing of the expedition which was being fitted out for the Ecuador, he expressed a desire to join it. He understood application was to be made to Col. Wright, at 68, Haymarket. I called on the 26th October with a letter from my father, which I handed to Col. Wright. That gentleman regretted that he could not give the rank of major, which I held in the Spanish service, but said if I choose to go I should be senior captain of the regiment, the pay being 60 dollars a month, and added that on arriving at the place I should have my majority. I asked if there was to be any advance, to which he replied there would be an advance of two months' pay. I then inquired about the uniform, which he said was to be the same as that of the Guards, with the exception of the facings and the embroidery, which were to be of a bright yellow.—Mr. Yardley: Did you understand from Col. Wright in what service you were to go out?—I understood I was to go out in the service of General Flores.—Did you know the purpose of the expedition?—I understood it was to place General Flores in a position which had been usurped by a person named Rocca. On the 3rd November Colonel Wright gave me a cheque for 20*l*. He subsequently introduced me to Captain Tuckett as the person under whom I was to serve, and on the 20th of November I went on board the *Glengelg*, at Gravesend, where I saw about 220 men, who I understood were to form part of the expedition.—Cross examined by Mr. Ballantine: I remained on board till the vessel was seized by the Customs authorities, which put an end to the expedition.—Mr. Ballantine: I believe you were one of those who claimed a sum of 65*l*.—I was.—And if that sum had been granted you would not have been here to give evidence?—I should not.—Are you sure Col. Wright told you the nature of the expedition, or spoke to you about General Flores?—Yes.—Gabriel James Michael Maturin was then called. He said that he had held a commission both in the Spanish and French services. In the beginning of November he saw Col. Wright respecting the expedition to the Ecuador, who offered him a commission as captain of the cavalry, he having been before a cavalry officer. He told me that on our arrival in Spain he would introduce me to General Flores, who had been ejected from the Ecuador in favor of a person named Rocca. He added that all the respectable parties in the country were in favour of the general, and would join the expedition on the moment of its arrival. After this, I got a cheque from Colonel Wright on Glyn, Halifax, and Co., and was ordered to report myself to Captain Tuckett on board the *Glengelg*.—Mr. Lawes submitted to the bench that he had produced sufficient evidence to warrant him in demanding that Colonel Wright should be committed on the charge preferred against him.—Mr. Yardley coincided in the conclusion.—Mr. Ballantine contended that there was nothing censurable in the conduct of Colonel Wright, who was brought to that court under the provisions of an Act of Parliament almost virtually obsolete, and which had never before been acted upon. The magistrate might perhaps feel it his duty to send the case for trial before another tribunal, and his (Mr. Ballantine's) client was perfectly ready to meet the charge.—Mr. Potbury here informed the court that as he was instructed it would be desirable if the colonel were required to enter into sureties, himself in 1,000*l*., and two others of 500*l*. each.—In aggravation of bail, Sir Wm. Ogilvie, bart., was then called.—

He said he was of no profession, and had been acquainted with Col. Wright from the beginning of September. I understood there was an expedition intended for South America, the object of which was to enable Gen. Flores to resume the presidency of the Ecuador. I proposed to join it. I have been in the service of William IV. I understood I was to go out as aide-de-camp.—Mr. Yardley: Had you any conversation with Col. Wright respecting the equipments?—Yes; I asked about the facings, and was told they were to be yellow, with scarlet uniform.—Mr. Yardley: Have you been from England?—Yes, to Limerick—By whose direction?—Colonel Wright's.—For what purpose?—To procure men as artisans, mechanics, and agricultural labourers. There were blacksmiths, carpenters, &c.—Was anything said as to how they were to be employed?—Yes; as colonists, and each was to have had twenty-five acres of land. What became of these men?—I left Limerick shortly after they were engaged, and cannot tell. What were the terms held out to them?—The terms were such as those held out in the placard to which I refer you. Here a placard was produced, which the witness identified as a fac-simile. Besides the land and other inducements held out, it promised 2*l*. per man bounty.—Mr. Yardley: Were these engagements made with men, women, and children.—Witness: I cannot well remember. A certain number of women were allowed in the first instance, and the remainder of the married people were to come out the following year. Cross examined by Mr. Ballantine: I was on board after the vessel was seized, and was asked to give evidence by Inspector Evans and Mr. Lucas. I was not told that I was to be paid. Was any remuneration hinted at?—Yes. Re-examined: You say you were on board the *Glengelg*?—I was. As what did you consider yourself?—As a passenger. Mr. Ballantine: Were you one of those that demanded the 65*l*.—Witness (indignantly): Certainly not.—Had you any conversation about raising recruits?—No; not a word.—Nor how the army was to be constituted?—No.—Mr. Ballantine (addressing the bench) said: I do not think this carries the case much further, so as to constitute it one requiring an increase of bail.—Mr. Yardley seemed to be of the same opinion, and after some conversation it was agreed that the former amount of bail should be accepted. The choice of the lengthened depositions were then read over, and the several witnesses were bound over to prosecute.—Just then Mr. Currie started forward, and said: Before this case closes I beg leave to offer a few observations to the court. My name has been involved in this inquiry, and aspersions have been cast upon me which I cannot submit to. I cannot have my name brought before the public. I want to set myself right with the public.—Mr. Yardley: No charge has been presented before me here as against you. The charge under consideration is against Col. Wright, who is well represented by legal gentlemen; but if you have any distinct complaint to prefer against any person, I am ready to hear it.—Mr. Currie: But I shall be in the interim labouring under the disadvantage produced through the scandal of that fellow Tuckett, and I am anxious to get rid of the odium which, through the medium of the public prints he has contrived to throw upon my name.—Mr. Yardley I have nothing to do with the public prints. If you feel yourself aggrieved by any statements contained in them you had better write to the editors for redress, for you cannot get it here.—Mr. Currie: The papers are so numerous that it would be an immense task to write to them all, for the purpose of refuting the aspersions cast upon me by that fellow Tuckett. It was stated in several journals that I received 15*s*. per man, to be paid to all on board; but that the money so received was not handed over to the men. I was to have paid them the day after leaving Gravesend, but the ship was seized in the interim. As to the allegation that the men were in want of food I have only to state that they had 1*lb*. of meat per day, with bread *ad libitum*, with tea, sugar, and small stores in proportion. One of the officers (whose name we did not catch) here observed that the best proof which could be given as to the men being satisfied with their condition was, that they had forcibly to be ejected from the ship by the officers of the customs.—Col. Wright then having entered into the required securities, left the court.—A very extraordinary scene took place in the streets the moment the examination concluded. Just as Capt. Harvey Tuckett set his foot across the threshold he was pounced upon by a number of sheriffs' officers, and was instantly taken into custody. Nothing could exceed the delight which the sudden capture of the gallant informer created amongst the crowd. He was followed by the large multitude, who were waiting without, who yelled out and shouted their satisfaction at the demerit with the utmost gratification.—[Daily News.]

On reference to another part of our *Gazette*, our readers will perceive that the concocters of the *soi-disant* Equador Expedition are likely to be rewarded for their labours in a manner very different from what they originally anticipated. That disreputable compound of fraud, inhumanity, and folly is gradually being sifted and exposed in its proper light, and all its cruel and absurd iniquities are in a fair way of being punished; the most responsible agent in this nefarious transaction, a Colonel RICHARD WRIGHT, having been bound over in sureties to appear and explain his misdoings before a judicial tribunal of his country, where they will, no doubt, be searchingly and impartially investigated.

We are glad that matters have taken this turn, and that the sensible and pertinent suggestion in our last number, made by our excellent ally "Justitia," has been adopted.

It would not have been either fair or just, if only the minor parties concerned had been called to account, and the principals, of whom this said Colonel is one, been allowed to escape. He may be *Wright* in name, but the chances are that he will prove to have been wrong in his position, as chieftain and fosterer of this intended scheme of roguesy and deception. But although we are gratified at the last disclosures which have taken place, we should have been still more rejoiced if they had been effected in a different manner, and through an agency more disinterested. The examination and evidence of Mr. Harvey Tuckett (whom some people erroneously dignify with the rank of Captain) do not exhibit him to much advantage. His reputation will not be increased by the confessions which were elicited from him, or by the part which he volunteered to act. His performance was almost as little to be applauded as his personation of *Falstaff* some years ago at the Lyceum, where we were doomed to witness its perpetration. His demeanour at the police-office, and the admissions which he there made, do not say much in his favour; they must have caused him considerable embarrassment and vexation, and are far from being a creditable addition to the laurel-wreath which encircles his martial brow. We have given a copious report of the proceedings, in which he has shone with such unenviable lustre, acknowledged his transgressions, and rendered an account of his *quondam* connection with the British Army, his career as an East India agent or merchant, his theatrical gambols at that classical, aristocratical, and elegant place of amusement—the Pavilion, and "other theatres;" and of his doings on board the ship *Glengelg*, amongst her motley crew of victimised Floresites.

Mr. Tuckett's quarters on board that vessel must have been tolerably snug and comfortable. With a fair Hebe at his elbow, who passed as his wife, and a "black bottle" before him, similar to the one to which he was so fondly partial when he belonged to the 11th Hussars, we can easily imagine his ambrosial hours to have glided away right merrily and pleasantly; and the manly, gentlemanly, and Officer-like manner in which he is stated in evidence to have assented to the framing and circulation of the two documents, of the falsity of which he was previously aware, cannot fail to raise him in the estimation of every honest and well-principled member of the community.—*United Service Gazette*.

## UNITED STATES.

Correspondence between G. J. Pendergrast and others and the Secretary of the Navy, presented to Congress in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of May last.

(Concluded.)

United States Ship—Boston, Monte Video, October, 15, 1845.

The undersigned, commander of the United States ship Boston, has the honor to inform Admirals Ingfield and Laine that it has been represented to him by citizens of the United States who have property in Buenos Ayres, that they find it impossible, notwithstanding all the exertions in their power, to remove it within the thirty days allowed for that purpose. It is well known that the despatch and shipment of property at Buenos Ayres is very dilatory even in fine weather, and, otherwise, entirely out of the question; and it has so happened that during a great portion of the time since the establishment of the blockade the weather has been very rough and unsettled.

The undersigned begs leave to place this subject before Admirals Ingfield and Laine, with a request that the time may be extended fifteen or twenty days further.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Ad-

mirals Inglefield and Lainé the assurances of his high consideration.

G. J. Pendergrast.

To Rear Admirals Inglefield and Lainé, Commanders-in-chief of the British and French naval forces, Rio de La Plata.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ship "Vernon,"  
Of Monte Video, October 20, 1845.

Sir: I have the honor to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 15th instant, that an extension of the period allowed to neutrals for leaving the port of Buenos Ayres had already been granted to the 31st instant, inclusive, in accordance with the wishes of the mediating ministers.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
S. H. Inglefield.

Rear Admiral and Commander-in-chief.  
Commander Pendergrast, United States ship Boston.

[Translation.]

Africaine, Roads of Monte Video,  
October 18, 1845.

The rear admiral commanding the French station in La Plata has the honor to inform Mr. the commandant of the United States corvette Boston, that the delay granted to merchant vessels to leave Buenos Ayres has been extended to the 31st October, inclusive.

The undersigned presents to Commander Pendergrast the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Lainé.

Mr. Commander Pendergrast, &c., &c.

Navy Department, February 15, 1846.

Commander; The department has had under consideration your explanation of your course in relation to the blockade of the port of Monte Video by the Argentine squadron.

Your explanation makes very clear what the department did not doubt for a moment—that you acted throughout that affair with intentions and purposes entirely patriotic.

The department takes great pleasure in conveying to you its high appreciation of the diligence, zeal, and sound judgment with which you watched over the rights and the interests of American citizens in the region of the La Plata, when threatened or assailed by the action of the naval forces of France and England. The whole series of interpositions made by you to this end, as set forth in your correspondence transmitted by Commodore Turner, is distinguished for the clearness and force with which you vindicated the neutral rights of our citizens in the presence of the blockading powers.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the successful termination of your cruise, and wish you all happiness in returning to your country and your friends.

Very Respectfully,

George Bancroft.

Commander G. J. Pendergrast, U. S. Navy.

Washington, April 4, 1846.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th February, in reply to mine of the 12th September last, and I beg leave respectfully to say that, whilst I feel no ordinary pleasure at the gratifying terms in which the department has been pleased to notice my correspondence with the British and French admirals in the Rio de La Plata, I regret to find that I am still in my former position with regard to my conduct in not having permitted the strict blockade declared by Buenos Ayres against Monte Video to be enforced against American vessels alone.

I must have failed in my endeavor to explain clearly the circumstances under which I acted in this matter, for it is evident from your letter of 27th May last that the department has misunderstood my statement of the case, and has not decided the point upon which I depend for its approval.

That point is, whether I ought to have suffered the blockade to be enforced against our vessels alone, at the time when the vessels of other nations were coming freely into port, and departing, without question. If I ought to have suffered such a wrong from any power on earth, I deserve the disapprobation of my conduct; but if I was right in resisting such an outrage on our commerce, I claim the approval of my judgment as well as of my motives.

I therefore respectfully request a reconsideration of the subject, and, relying with perfect confidence on the judgment of my government, I anticipate a favorable decision of a point of great interest to myself, and of equal interest to the service at large, a guide to commanders under similar circumstances.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. Pendergrast

Late Commander U. S. ship Boston.  
Hon. George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, April 14, 1846.

Sir: The department reluctantly reverts to past transactions requiring no further action. Your conduct in the Rio de La Plata meets its approbation for the patriotism you displayed. Grave considerations forbid the reversal of its judgment on the affairs to which you allude.

A commander of a European squadron in American seas, by force of arms, interfered with a belligerent right of an independent American state, holding friendly relations with the United States. The act of the French admiral was an illegal act, and of no validity. The wrong done by the French, as a neutral, could not be a fit example for you. A reclamation of free or unqualified commerce from the Argentine republic, as a friendly power, was for you a more fit proceeding than to claim the freedom by force of arms. By the latter course, the force under your command virtually co-operated with the French as effectually as though it had acted in concert with the French. Mr. Brent's proposal to have in the first instance peacefully claimed our rights of the Argentine republic, still appears to have been a judicious one. The American force cannot too carefully avoid even the remotest appearance of co-operating with a European power in its improper interference with American affairs. This cannot be too distinctly asserted for the guidance of American officers.

Apart from the view of the subject connected with a violation of the law of nations by a superior European force in conflict with an independent American state, it is further to be remarked that the United States are justly scrupulous of countenancing infringements on the rights of the weaker maritime powers. The doctrine that the besieging power must be strong enough not only to resist its enemy, but to overpower neutrals, cannot be admitted, inasmuch as it would confine the right of blockade to those nations only which have a decided preponderance on the ocean.

The department is fully sensible of the judgment, inquiry, and reflection you brought to the subject; and although it retains the opinion that the position of the United States, in contradistinction to the unauthorized intervention of European powers, might have been more accurately defined by your conduct, it entirely does justice to the motives by which you were swayed.

Respectfully, yours,

George Bancroft.

Commander G. J. Pendergrast, Washington.

*Particulars of the mutiny on board the Oriental brig Maria Luisa, as given by the mate Vicente Nicolini.*

On the 4th of March in 23° 15' latitude S., and 33° 13' longitude West from Cadiz, at about 6 in the evening the captain went forward to where the crew were taking supper and addressed some words to them which the mate could not hear as he was distant. After supper the crew rose, saying they would not go to France but to Brazil; that they were five men in all and that such was their will. They then shaped the vessel's course and a shot being at the time heard in the cabin they all rushed aft where the captain was reading, who rising immediately asked "what disorder is this? Go forward;" but one of the crew who was at the helm raised his arm and stabbed the captain, who ran forward begging of the assassin not to kill him, but his pursuer continued to deal out deadly blows until the captain fell senseless, and was thrown overboard. In regard to the shot fired in the cabin the cook states that the captain having ordered his pistols to be got ready, he, thinking they were not loaded, cocked one and pulled the trigger. This scene being ended, they ordered the mate with pignards in their hands to steer the vessel for Brazil, and he immediately complied, shifting her course accordingly. They then went down into the cabin, took out all the arms and threw them overboard, and plundered every thing belonging to the captain; after this they prepared a supper of the best that was on board, and regaled

themselves until midnight; the crew becoming all intoxicated the mate was obliged to be at the helm until 7 in the morning, when they went down again and examined it, telling the mate they had found in the sextant's case 5 doubloons, and in the trunk two and a half patacones and a silver frank; they took out the captain's watch and gold chain, silver cups and forks, and appropriated for their own use even the clothes, and a bed quilt belonging to the captain. Not content with this they would also examine the mate's trunk and found in it ten patacones which they did not take, but on the following day they asked him for them, and he gave them rather than have violence used. They thus remained sole owners of all on board, and in a few days consumed the best of the vessel's provisions: they took one and a half pieces of canvass of which they made trowsers and shirts, and that not being sufficient they took another piece. They thus continued for nine days, during which they tormented the mate to fetch land near Abrojos, but the wind was always contrary with a great deal of rain. The vessel laboured hard and was leaky, the sails had also been much injured, and notwithstanding the mate's exertions he was always in danger of his life. On the 12th of March they came in sight of Cape Frio, for which they ordered the mate to steer which he immediately did. At 3 p. m. on that day they ordered the mate to shift the vessel's course for Rio Janeiro, in which direction they steered all that night with a light wind. At 7 a. m. they came in sight of Punta Negra in the same direction, the wind being still calm. The mutineers having put all belonging to them into the boat, they lowered it into the water and then hoisted it again astern. On the 13th at 7 p. m. they arrived off the island of May; they then embarked all the stolen clothing and left the vessel; but they made the mate swear he would not go into Rio and told him that if he denounced them they would come into the very port, or on board and cut his throat. The mate then held a council with the rest of the crew on board as he had still fears in regard to the course he should pursue, and agreeably to their wishes steered for the Island of Saint Catherine's.

## Advertisements.

### To Let,

THE House No. 4 Alameda, near the Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. Wynn, on the premises, at any hour during the day.  
Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1847.

### For Sale,

A T. L. de Chapenrouge & Co., No. 11, Calle de la Paz, Gunpowder Tea, in boxes of 12 lbs., best quality. Dutch Gin, in baskets and frasqueras, do. do.

### Cheap Books.

No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

### For Sale,

A Variety of second hand books in English, Spanish and other languages.

### Black Ink.

BY the dozen, or single bottles of a superior quality and very cheap—also red, yellow and blue ink supplied in any quantity.  
Calle de Cangallo No 89½.

### Stationery.

WRITING paper, copy-books, quills, steel pens, wafers, sand, &c. No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo. M 4 p 1

### Just Opened,

Calle de la Reconquista Nos. 25 and 25.

WITH a complete assortment of gentlemen's ready made clothes &c., consisting of gentlemen's Samarra coats, sackets, pantaloons, vests and vestings, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, braces, gloves, white and coloured shirts, drawers, woolen and cotton hose and half hose, tuc-rino shirts and drawers, cloth and hair brushes, walking sticks. Also a complete assortment of hats and caps, boots half boots, cloth and prunella Botines, 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

### L'Observateur Francais,

A FRENCH Journal of Politics, Literature, and Commerce, published weekly in London.  
L'Observateur Francais contains in addition to the intelligence of the week, the best works of Eugene Sue, Alexandre Dumas, &c.  
The Subscription to L'Observateur Francais is L. 1 6s. per annum; 13s. for 6 months; and 6s. 6d. for 3 months, payable in advance.  
London, Office 67 Strand  
Buenos Ayres, 59 Calle 25 de Mayo.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

**April 24.**—Wind E.S.E., opposite coast visible, rain in the afternoon.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
**April 25.**—Wind S.W.  
Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha Freire, for Montevideo.  
**April 26.**—Wind S.E.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
**April 27.**—Wind S.E.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
**April 28.**—Wind S.E., fresh.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
**April 29.**—Wind S.E., fresh.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
**April 30.**—Wind E.S.E.  
Arrived, Danish sloop of war Galathea, 26 guns, Captain Steen Bille, from Montevideo.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

**April 22.**  
French sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu, from Maldonado 21st inst.  
**April 23.**  
Spanish brig of war Volador, 12 guns, Captain Felipe de Santiago, from Maldonado 22nd inst.  
Sardinian brig Camila, Antonio Ferro, from Talcahuano 17th March.  
Brazilian brig Atala, J. Vicente, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst.  
**April 24.**  
British barque Commodore, F. S. Croix, from Liverpool 28th February, to Thomas Duguid & Co.  
British brigantine Choice, John Denman, from Liverpool 23rd February.  
Sardinian brig Cesar, Simon Fidanza, from Parnaguá 28th ultimo.  
**April 25.**  
French schooner Eduardo, M. de la Monsonnais, from Maldonado 23rd inst.  
**April 26.**  
French barque Fauvette, Crussart, from St. Malo 22nd February.  
French barque Paquebot du Plata, Cugreau, from Bourdeaux 21st February.  
**April 27.**  
Spanish brig Enrique, Juan Barcelo, from Malaga 14th February.  
Sardinian brigantine Alfredo, Fileveti, from Patagonia 15th inst.  
French barque Parana, A. Lecomte, from Havre 21st February.  
Spanish brig Copernico, Pedro Costa, from Barcelona 1st February, Malaga 26th.  
**April 28.**  
Spanish brig Merced, J. Cabruja, from Havana 25th February.  
French barque Soliel, C. H. Lemaresquier, from Cotte 3rd February.  
Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, hence 25th inst.  
H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurnburn, from Rio Janeiro 18th inst., with the March mail from England.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

**April 18.**  
Prussian barque Herzog, Bogislaw, A. Jaeger, for Antwerp.  
**April 21.**  
Norwegian barque Napoleon, L. Becker, for the Falkland Islands.  
**April 22.**  
Sardinian brigantine Rosa, Croce, for Rio Grande.  
Oriental schooner Victoria, G. Michembety, for Rio Janeiro.  
Spanish brig Alfonso, J. Maristani, for Havana.  
do. do. Teresina, F. Maristani, for Havana.  
Brazilian barque Alsira, S. Anese, for Parnaguá.  
Spanish polacre Anita, F. Alsina, for Havana.  
Sardinian brig Triunfo del Brazil, N. Manara, for Marseilles.  
**April 23.**  
Oriental barque Margarita, Brown, for Marseilles.  
do. do. Panchita, B. Horton, for London.  
Brazilian schooner Josefa Feliz, M. dos Santos, for Rio Grande.  
do. brigantine Duque da Terceira, J. G. Braga, for Brazil.

April 24.

Sardinian brigantine Benedetta Maria, N. Trugone, for Rio Grande.  
do. do. El Sol, M. Melo, for St. Catherine's.  
British polacre Queen Victoria, M. Terrary, for Rio Janeiro.  
Danish schooner Freya, P. Giessing, for Cowes.  
**April 25.**  
Hamburg barque Meiners, C. Linau, for Antwerp.  
American barque Olinda, J. Paxton, for Boston.  
**April 27.**  
Sardinian schooner Suerte, for Rio Grande.

The Sardinian brig Amor de Patria, Pozzo, master, from Genoa 17th January, with a general cargo, bound to Montevideo, struck at midnight on the 23rd ult. on the English Bank and unshipped her rudder. The passengers, 31 in all, men, women, and children were placed by the captain in the long boat, and himself and crew jumped into two smaller boats and were steering for the Island of Flores when they fortunately fell in on the morning of the 25th with the Oriental zamacá Magdalena, bound from Maldonado to Montevideo, by which they were all, 45 in number, picked up and safely conveyed to the latter port. Vessels were immediately despatched from Montevideo to endeavour to get her off, but according to the latest accounts that was deemed impossible and the crews of the former were busily employed in saving the cargo.

H. B. M. brigantine Dolphin which sailed from Montevideo 29th December, arrived at Rio Janeiro 7th, and sailed thence 8th January; arrived at Portsmouth on the 21st February.

We learn by the Danish corvette Galathea that the English packet arrived at Montevideo on the evening of the 28th ult. There was no news of any interest from Europe, except that a reconciliation had been effected between M. Guizot and Lord Normanby through the mediation of the Austrian Ambassador. The new British and French Plenipotentiaries had not arrived at Rio Janeiro, but it was expected they would touch there, and proceed in company to this river. The Firebrand steamer, after undergoing a repair of her machinery, was going to try it, and, if found in good condition, she was to sail for Montevideo a few days after the packet.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.  
BRITISH—Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tidal.  
FRENCH—Corvette Expeditive, 16 guns, Captain de Minac.  
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffero.  
Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.  
DANISH—Corvette Galathea, 26 guns, Captain Steen Bille

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

The boat taken on the 23rd ult. by a launch from the Expeditive was set at liberty, and arrived in the port during the night. The two schooners taken same day, bound for the opposite coast, were conveyed to Montevideo and there released.  
This day (1st inst) completes the 581st day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—  
Saturday.....64  
Sunday.....66  
Monday.....60  
Tuesday.....60  
Wednesday.....61  
Thursday.....61  
Friday.....63

### Advertisements.

### Notice.

AT No. 56 Calle de la Paz there is on sale a handsome assortment of ladies and gentlemen's dressing cases and writing desks, at very moderate prices

## James Bell

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public that he has opened the store situated as above, for the sale of Spirits, Wines and Groceries, and hopes by keeping articles of the best quality to ensure himself a share of the public favor.  
Buenos Ayres April 15th 1847.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-morrow 2nd May.  
UN MAL PADRE,  
in 3 acts with a afterpiece.  
Thursday 6th May,  
LOS ZELOS,  
in 3 acts with an afterpiece.  
Doors to be opened at 7 o'clock. Performance to begin at half past 7 o'clock.

## American Pegged Boot

### AND Shoe Manufactory,

Calle de la Catedral, No. 82, one door from Calle de Cangallo towards the Plaza.  
THE Proprietors of the above Establishment respectfully advise the public that they have now on hand all kinds of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of  
Pegged boots, fine and coarse.  
Do. half-boots do. do.  
Men's do. bugues do. do.  
Boys' do. do. do. do.  
Children's do. botines do. do.  
Women's do. do. and shoes.

Together with a general and complete assortment of every description of ready made work in this line, too numerous to enumerate, such as are usually imported from North America and Europe. Every article in the store has been made in the same manufactory by Journeymen who have had great experience in their profession in North America.  
The work is made from the best materials and fresh, as all the leather worked in this establishment is dressed and finished in the same manufactory, thus affording an additional advantage over work imported from other countries. All orders will be promptly attended to when accompanied with Cash. Produce of this country will be taken in exchange for boots and shoes when large quantities are wanted. A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

### Notice.

STOVES, GRATES, &c.

JUST received via a splendid assortment of stoves, grates, fire irons, iron mantle pieces, coal boxes, &c., to be sold at No. 56 Calle la Paz at prices to suit purchasers, also some black varnish, black lead for polishing grates, and a variety of kitchen utensils.

### For sale,

A QUANTITY of very select merino and fine mestizo Rams; in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. For further particulars apply at No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### To Let,

THE House, No. 222 Calle del Uruguay, (north east corner of Mr. Wilde's quinta) consisting of 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., well of potable water and some fruit trees. Rent \$300.

### PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish.....	310	4	312
Do. Patriot.....	308	4	310
Plata, maceduina.....	17	4	18
Dollars, Spanish.....	19	4	191
Do. Patriot & Patrones.....	18	4	19
Six per cent. Stock.....	98	4	100
Exchange on England.....	2 1/4	4	2 1/4
Do. France.....	29	4	29 1/2
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	2		
Do. Montevideo.....	2		
Do. United States.....	20	4	20
Do. mostiza, for Eng. & Germ.....	35	4	57
Do. North America.....	45	4	30
Do. Spain.....	42	4	46
Do. salted.....	40	4	43
Do. Horse.....	22	4	24
Calf skins.....	44	4	46
Sheep skins, common.....	25	4	26
Do. fine.....	35	4	36
Deer skins.....	without price		
Goat skins.....	do.		
Nutria skins.....	4	4	50
Chinchilla skins.....	without price		
Horse hair, short.....	46	4	48
Do. mixed.....	35	4	40
Do. long.....	110	4	130
Wool, common, washed.....	17	4	20
Do. picked.....	without price		
Do. shorn from skins.....	do.		
Do. mostiza, dirty.....	15	4	30
Tallow, pure.....	28	4	30
Do. raw.....	20	4	22
Do. with grease.....	25	4	26
Jerked beef.....	28	4	30
Horns, mixed.....	200	4	250
Do. Ox.....	400	4	500
Shin bones.....	7	4	8
Hide cuttings.....	without price		
Ostrich feathers, white.....	8	4	10
Do. black.....	9	4	10
Salted tongues.....	9	4	10
Salt, on board.....	none.		
Discount.....	1	4	1 1/2

The highest price of Doublons during the week 315 dollars.  
The lowest price 307 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 24.  
The lowest 2 1/4-1/2.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.