

places she visited. Whilst lying in the bay called by British hydrographers *Watchman's Cape*, in about 48° south, Captain Eaton made arrangements to take in cargo further south; on his voyage to the place determined upon, he entered the river Santa Cruz, whose mouth and port are situated in about 50°, for the purpose of taking in water. The captain had been there several times before and had kept up friendly intercourse with the Indians on the right or southern bank of that river. On the 13th of May, one of the sailors of the *Aron* who had gone on shore to try to purchase some horses, made signals to send a boat on shore to take him off: Captain Eaton went on shore in person: and entered into communication with Indians on the left bank of the river; who, although they had previously shown themselves less well disposed than those on the right bank, nevertheless, received the Captain in a friendly manner, and even asked to go on board the brig. Five of them went on board with the Captain.

In the meantime Mr. Randall, mate, James Daniels, steward, James MacMullen and John Stewart, seamen, and James Watson, apprentice, went on shore in the long boat, conveying some unserviceable horses to exchange them for others. As they stayed too long, the Captain called to them from the vessel, and receiving no answer discharged a pistol in order to attract attention; but no one appeared.

Then, one of the Indians on board spoke in his own language to those on shore; and shortly after the sailors were seen plunging into the river flying from the Indians. Mr. Randall, the chief mate, and one sailor were drowned; another seaman was killed by a shot from the Indians, and the other three were carried off prisoners into the interior.

Whilst this was going forward on the coast, the five Indians who were on board the *Aron* fell suddenly upon the people who had remained on board, six men in all, including the captain; killed the latter in the most atrocious manner; wounded the second mate, Mr. George Wright, in the back and threw overboard Mr. William Douglass, who had chartered the vessel, and another person, both of whom the Indians themselves, after killing the Captain, picked up. The second mate and remaining sailors then attempted to defend themselves; but the Indians became quiet, telling them in bad Spanish mixed with still more indifferent English that they would not kill the good seaman. The log has it *Marinero bono no killed*. Shortly after several Indians from the shore went on board in the long boat conveyed by one of the sailors who had been detained on shore; they plundered the vessel, preferring all articles made of brass to every other object including gold and silver; they threw the dead body of the captain, which had been most horribly mutilated, the head being almost severed from the body, overboard, and carried off Mr. Douglass, leaving 10 or 12 of their party on board. On the following day they returned in the boat, which was managed by the sailor prisoners; the current drifted them far below the *Aron*, on which they carried the boat overland, launched her again and got on board the brig; they then made a last search, picked up every thing that had been gathered together by those who had remained on board, obliged the rest of the crew to convey it on shore in the boats, and after they had landed, dismissed that part of the crew which had not been attacked on shore, retaining Mr. Douglass and the three sailors they took prisoners at first, in their possession.

The former having returned on board set sail for this port. The second mate, Mr. Wright, who took charge of the vessel in her voyage hither, is recovered of his wound.

Such are the particulars furnished by the vessel's log. The regularity with which it appears to have been kept, and the details given us by a person in office who examined the men who came in the vessel, induce us to entertain no suspicion of their being incorrect; and still less so since those who have reached here affirm that Mr. Douglass and the three sailors were in the possession of the Indians, alive. (Comercio.)

The 9th of July, anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the Argentine Republic, has been celebrated this year with the greatest splendor. The usual religious solemnity took place at the Cathedral, where the Minister of Finance, representing H. E. the Governor, and all the civil and military employes attended. A division of the garrison, consisting of about 5000 men of the three arms, perfectly appointed, with 7 bands of music under the command of the Inspector General, was drawn up in the Victoria and 25 de Mayo Plazas, and performed the

military honours in a most creditable manner. The concourse of spectators was immense, particularly in the evening, when there was a grand display of fireworks which has seldom or ever been surpassed in this country for its brilliancy. Buenos Ayres may indulge in the boast that few if any other cities of a similar population would be entitled to make on a like public occasion—that not a single disorder occurred to disturb the hilarity of this patriotic festival. We must not omit to mention that the decorations and illuminations in the Victoria Plaza were got up in excellent style.

As considerable interest is attached to the movements of the British and French Envoys now in Montevideo, we think it proper to state, that their Excellencies made a visit to the head-quarters of President Oribe on the 9th inst., accompanied by the naval commanders-in-chief of their respective nations. They returned the same day, highly gratified, it is stated, with the reception they met with. Since then to the 13th inst., the date of our last advices, almost daily communication was kept up. On the above day Counts Brossard and Bentivoglio went to the Cerrito, as also the Secretary of the Spanish Legation.

Official Acts and Documents.

By a decree of 12th inst., it is provided that the military exercise in this city and in the country towns shall in future take place in the months of November, December, January, and February in the morning, and in the eight remaining months in the year in the afternoon. Sunrise is the time appointed for beginning the exercise in the morning, both in town and country; it is to last for two hours, and at the expiration of that time a gun fired from the Battery in the city, and a peal rung for the space of two minutes by the bells of all the Churches in the city and country towns, will announce its termination. The exercise of an afternoon, both in the city and country towns, is to begin two hours before sunset; its commencement to be announced by the same means, respectively, as those just mentioned for making known the termination of the exercise in a morning—the tolling of the bell for evening prayer to indicate its conclusion. When the firing of blank cartridge shall take place the exercise is to last three hours. The holidays intervening during the week in different months in the year; and, when no such holiday occurs during the month, the first Sunday in the same, are the days appointed for exercising. When rain or any other cause prevents the exercise taking place on either of the above mentioned days it must be performed on the following Sunday. In the country districts the exercise is to take place in a morning on the appointed days throughout the year, at the different central stations in each district, and is to last three hours. When a serious drought takes place there will be no exercise at the above mentioned stations. During the hours of exercise all public and private establishments of whatever nature, in town and country, to be closed, and all labour on the *estancias*, farms, saladeros, &c., to be suspended; no men to be left on them except such as may be absolutely necessary for taking care of the same. During the hours of exercise all men, both natives and foreigners, are prohibited to traverse the streets, excepting such as are employed in urgent public service, foreign Ministers, Agents and Consuls; Naval Commanders and Officers who may have need of landing or embarking, with the crews of such boats in which they come on shore; Clergymen, in the discharge of their sacred ministry, such Medical Practitioners who, not being comprised amongst those whose duty it is to attend the exercises, may, in the fulfilment of urgent duties in their profession, be by a previous licence from the Police allowed to do so. Those persons who infringe the decree by keeping houses open during the hours of exercise to be fined for the first offence 100 \$, 200 \$ for the second, 400 \$ for the third, and those who should still be refractory will be placed by the Chief of Police at the disposal of the Criminal Judge who will impose upon them the penalty of keeping their houses closed for thirty days. In the country districts the Justices of the Peace will impose the above fines, and it will be their duty to send refractory individuals into town to the

Chief of Police to be dealt with as above stated. Individuals found in the streets during the hours of exercise both in town and country are liable to be taken up and conveyed in the former to the place appointed by the Justice of Peace, and in the latter to the Police, where they will be detained until the exercise shall have terminated, when they will be set at liberty, provided they are not deserters, vagrants, or persons who have unduly neglected to enrol themselves, in which case they are to be sent to the police prison and placed at the disposal of the Criminal Judge to be dealt with according to law.

[From the Washington Union.]
From our Army at Vera Cruz.

Headquarters of the Army,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, Mar. 23, 1847.
Sir: Yesterday, seven of our ten-inch mortars being in battery, and the labors for planting the remainder of our heavy metal being in progress, I addressed, at two o'clock, P. M. a summons to the Governor of Vera Cruz, and within the two hours limited by the bearer of the flag, received the Governor's answer. Copies of the two papers (marked respectively A and B) are herewith enclosed.

It will be perceived that the Governor, who, it turns out, is the Commander of both places, chose, against the plain terms of the summons, to suppose me to have demanded the surrender of the castle and of the city—when in fact, from the non-arrival of our heavy metal—principally mortars—I was in no condition to threaten the former.

On the return of the flag, with that reply, I at once ordered the seven mortars, in battery, to open upon the city. In a short time the smaller vessels of Commodore Perry's squadron—two steamers and five schooners—according to previous arrangement with him, approached the city within about a mile and an eighth, whence being partially covered from the castle—an essential condition to their safety—they also opened a brisk fire upon the city. This has been continued unintermittently by the mortars, and only with a few intermissions, by the vessels, up to 9 o'clock this morning, when the Commodore, very properly, called them off from a position too daringly assumed.

Our three remaining mortars are now (12 o'clock, M.) in battery, and the whole ten in activity. Tomorrow early, if the city should continue obstinate, batteries Nos. 4 and 5 will be ready to add their fire. No. 4, consisting of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch Paixhan guns, and No. 5 (naval battery) of three 32-pounders and three 8-inch Paixhans—the guns, officers, and sailors landed from the squadron—our friends of the navy being unremitting in their zealous co-operation, in every mode and form.

So far, we know that our fire upon the city has been highly effective, particularly from the batteries of 10-inch mortars, planted at about 800 yards from the city. Including the preparation and defence of the batteries, from the beginning—now many days—and notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy, from city and castle, we have only had four or five men wounded and one officer and one man killed, in or near the trenches. That officer was Captain John R. Vinton, of the United States third artillery, one of the most talented, accomplished and effective members of the army, and who was highly distinguished in the brilliant operations at Monterey. He fell last evening in the trenches, where he was on duty as field and commanding officer, universally regretted. I have just attended his honored remains to a soldier's grave—in full view of the enemy and within reach of his guns.

Thirteen of the long needed mortars—leaving twenty-seven, beside heavy guns, behind—have arrived, and two of them landed. A heavy mortar then set in [at meridian] that stopped that operation and also the landing of shells. Hence the fire of our mortar batteries has been slackened, since two o'clock to-day, and cannot be reinvigorated until we shall again have a smooth sea. In the meantime, I shall leave this report open for journalizing events, that may occur up to the departure of the steam ship of war, the *Princeton*, with Commodore Conner, who, I learn, expects to leave the anchorage off Sacrificios, for the United States, the 25th inst.

March 24—The storm having subsided in the night, we commenced this forenoon, as soon as the sea became a little smooth, to land shot, shells and mortars.

The naval battery, No. 5, was opened with great activity, under Capt. Atlick, the second in rank of the squadron, at about 10 A. M. His fire was continued to 2 o'clock, P. M. a little before he was relieved by Capt. Mayo, who landed with a fresh supply of ammunition—Capt. A. having exhausted the supply he had brought with him. He lost four sailors killed, and had one officer, Lieut. Baldwin, slightly hurt.

The mortar batteries, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, have fired but languidly during the day for want of shells, which are now going out from the beach.

The two reports of Col. Bankhead, chief of artillery, both of this date, copies of which I inclose, give the incidents of those three batteries.

Battery No. 4, which will mount four 24-pounders and two 5-inch Paichan guns, has been much delayed in the hands of the indefatigable engineers by the mortar that filled up the work with sand nearly as fast as it could be opened by the hand-blinded laborers. It will, however, doubtless be in full activity early to-morrow morning.

March 25.—The Princeton being about to start for Philadelphia, I have but a moment to continue this report.

All the batteries, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, are in awful activity this morning. The effect is, no doubt, very great and I think the city cannot hold out beyond to-day. To-morrow morning many of the new mortars will be in a position to add their fire, when, or after the delay of some twelve hours, if no proposition to surrender should be received, I shall organize parties for carrying the city by assault. So far the defence has been spirited and obstinate.

I enclose a copy of a memorial received last night, signed by the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia, within Vera Cruz, asking me to grant a truce to enable the neutrals, together with Mexican women and children, to withdraw from the scene of havoc about them. I shall reply, the moment that an opportunity may be taken to say—1. That a truce can only be granted on the application of Gov. Morales, with a view to surrender. 2. That in sending safeguards to the different Consuls, beginning as far back as the 13th inst. I distinctly admonished them—particularly the French and Spanish Consuls—and of course, through the two, the other Consuls, of the dangers that have followed. 3. That although at that date, I had already refused to allow any person whatsoever to pass the line of investment either way, yet the blockade had been left open to the Consuls and other neutrals to pass out to their respective ships of war up to the 22d instant; and 4. I shall inclose to the memorialists a copy of my summons to the Governor, to show that I had fully considered the impending hardships and distresses of the place, including those of women and children, before one gun had been fired in that direction. The intercourse between the neutral ships of war and the city was stopped at the last mentioned date by Commodore Perry, with my concurrence, which I placed on the ground that that intercourse could not fail to give to the enemy moral aid and comfort.

It will be seen from the memorial, that our batteries have already had a terrible effect on the city, (also known through other sources,) and hence the inference that a surrender must soon be proposed. In haste,

I have the honor to remain, sir, with respect,
your most obedient servant.

Winfield Scott.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War,

(To be continued.)

Geological Observations on South America.

Being the third part of the Geology of the voyage of the *Bengle*, under the command of Captain Fitzroy, R.N., during the years 1832 to 1836. By Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S., Naturalist to the Expedition. Published with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 65, Cornhill. 1846.

Although rather dry for the general reader, the contents of this volume are of the highest value and interest for the geologist and the paleontologist. The subjects treated of are the elevation of the eastern and western coasts of South America; the plains and valleys of Chile; the formations of the Pampas; the older tertiary formations of Patagonia and Chile; plutonic and metamorphic rocks; central and northern Chile; with the structure of the Cordillera. From the concluding chapter, we make a few extracts on the recent elevatory movements and volcanic action in South America; where, in the words of the author, "everything has taken place on a grand scale, and all geological phenomena are still in active operation."

"The nature and grouping of the shells embedded in the old tertiary formations of Patagonia and Chile show us, that the continent, at that period, must have stood only a few fathoms below its present level, and that afterwards it subsided over a wide area, 700 or 800 feet. The manner in which it has since been re-brought up to its actual level, was described, in detail, in the first and second chapters. It was there shown that recent shells are found on the shores of the Atlantic, from Tierra del Fuego, northward, for a space of at least 1,150

nautical miles, and, at the height of about 100 feet in La Plata, and of 400 feet in Patagonia. The elevatory movements on this side of the continent have been slow; and the coast of Patagonia, up to the height, in one part, of 950 feet, and in another, of 1,200 feet, is modelled into eight great, step-like, gravel-capped plains, extending for hundreds of miles with the same heights. This fact shows that the periods of denudation (which judging from the amount of matter removed, must have been long continued), and of elevation, were synchronous over surprisingly great lengths of coasts. On the shores of the Pacific, upraised shells of recent species, generally, though not always, in the same proportional numbers as in the adjoining sea, have actually been found over a north and south space of 2,075 miles, and there is reason to believe that they occur over a space of 2,480 miles. The elevation on this western side of the continent has not been equable; at Valparaiso, within the period during which upraised shells have remained undecayed on the surface, it has been within the same period only 252 feet. At Lima, the land has been uplifted at least eighty feet since Indian man inhabited that district; but the level within historical times apparently has subsided. At Coquimbo, in a height of 364 feet, the elevation has been interrupted by five periods of comparative rest. At several places the land has been lately, or still is, rising, both insensibly, and by sudden starts of a few feet during earthquake shocks; this shows that these two kinds of upward movement are intimately connected together. For a space of 775 miles upraised recent shell are found on the two opposite sides of the continent; and in the southern half of this space, it may be safely inferred, from the slope of the land up to the Cordillera, and from the shells found in the central part of Tierra del Fuego, and high up the river Santa Cruz, that the entire breadth of the continent has been uplifted. From the general occurrence, on both coasts, of successive lines of escarpments, of sand-junes and marks of erosion, we must conclude that the elevatory movement has been normally interrupted by periods, when the land either was stationary, or when it rose at so slow a rate as not to resist the average denuding power of the waves, or when it subsided. In the case of the present high sea-cliffs of Patagonia, and in other analogous instances, we have seen that the difficulty in understanding how strata can be removed at those depths under the sea, at which the currents and oscillations of the water are depositing a smooth surface of mud, sand, and sifted pebbles, leads to the suspicion that the formation or denudation of such cliffs has been accompanied by a sinking movement.

"In South America, everything has taken place on a grand scale, and all geological phenomena are still in active operation. We know how violent at the present day, the earthquakes are; we have seen how great an area is now rising, and the plains of tertiary origin are of vast dimensions; an almost straight line can be drawn down from Tierra del Fuego for 1,600 miles northward, and probably for a much greater distance, which shall intersect no formation older than the Patagonian deposits; so equable has been the upheaval of the beds, that, throughout this long line, not a fault in the stratification or abrupt dislocation was anywhere observable. Looking to the basal, metamorphic, and plutonic rocks of the continent, the areas formed of them are likewise vast; and their plains of cleavage and foliation strike over surprisingly great spaces, in uniform directions. The Cordillera, with its pinnacles here and there rising upwards of 20,000 feet above the level of the sea, ranges in an unbroken line apparently to the Arctic circle. This grand range has suffered both the most violent dislocations, and slow, though grand, upward and downward movements in mass. I know not whether the spectacle of its immense valleys, with mountain masses of one liquefied and intrusive rock, now bared and intersected, or whether the view of those plains, composed of shingle and sediment hence derived, which stretch to the borders of the Atlantic Ocean, is best adapted to excite our astonishment at the amount of wear and tear which these mountains have undergone.

"The Cordillera, from Tierra del Fuego to Mexico, is penetrated by volcanic orifices, and those now in action are connected in great trains. The intimate relation between their recent eruptions and the slow elevation of the continent in mass, appears to me highly important, for no explanation of the one phenomena can be considered as satisfactory which is not applicable to the other. The permanence of the volcanic action on this chain of mountains is, also, a striking fact. First we have the deluges of submarine lavas alternating with the porphyritic conglomerate strata, then occasionally feldspathic streams, and abundant mineral exhalations,

during the gypseous or cretaceous period, then the eruptions of the Uspallatan range, and, at an ancient but unknown period, when the sea came up to the eastern foot of the Cordillera, streams of basaltic lava at the foot of the Portillo range; then the old tertiary eruptions; and lastly, there are, here and there amongst the mountains, much worn and apparently very ancient volcanic formations, without any craters; there are, also, craters quite extinct, and others in the condition of solfataras, and others occasionally or habitually in fierce action. Hence it would appear, that the Cordillera has been, probably with some quiescent periods, a source of volcanic matter from an epoch anterior to our cretaceous formation to the present day; and now the earthquakes, daily recurrent on some part of the western coast, give little hopes that the subterranean energy is expended.

"Recurring to the evidence by which it was shown that some at least of the parallel ridges, which together compose the Cordillera, were successively and slowly upthrown at widely different periods; and that the whole range certainly once, and almost certainly twice, subsided some thousand feet, and being then brought up by a slow movement in mass, again, during the old tertiary formations, subsided several hundred feet, and again was brought up to its present level by a slow and often interrupted movement; we see how opposed is this complicated history of changes slowly effected, to the views of those geologists who believe that this great mountain-chain was formed in late times by a single blow. I have endeavoured elsewhere to show, that the excessively disturbed condition of the strata in the Cordillera, so far from indicating single periods of extreme violence, presents insuperable difficulties, except on the admission that the masses of once liquefied rocks of the axes were repeatedly injected, with intervals sufficiently long for their successive cooling and consolidation. Finally, if we look to the analogies drawn from the changes now in progress in the earth's crust, whether to the manner in which volcanic matter is erupted, or to the manner in which the land is historically known to have risen and sunk; or again, if we look to the vast amount of denudation which every part of the Cordillera has obviously suffered, the changes through which it has been brought into its present condition, will appear neither to have been too slowly effected, nor to have been too complicated."

—p. 245.

The appendix to this volume contains the characters and descriptions of sixty-one species of tertiary, and of eleven secondary fossil shells, from South America; the former by Mr. G. B. Sowerby, the latter by Professor Edward Forbes. The numerous figures of these fossils are very beautifully engraved by Mr. G. B. Sowerby, jun., and do great credit to his abilities as an artist.

[Westminster and Quarterly Review.]

Advertisements.

Cheap Books,

Calle de Cangallo No. 89.

A PICIAN Morales 1 vol., Buck's Theological Dictionary 1 vol., Blair's MSS. selections from the papers of a man of the world 2 vol., Blair's Universal preceptor 1 vol., Clarissa Harlowe 8 vols., Carpenter's Geography of the New Testament 1 vol., Duchess de la Valliere a play by Buwler 1 vol., Disciplines a novel 4 vols., Diary of an Invalid 1 vol., Dymock's Latin Dictionary 1 vol., The Fudgees in England 1 vol., Flora Iberica 1 vol., French Explanatory pronouncing Dictionary 1 vol., Guide to Domestic Happiness 1 vol., Greek Grammar and Testament, History of the Netherlands 1 vol., History of the Battle of Agincourt 1 vol., Introduction to Algebra 1 vol., Inheritance a novel 3 vols., Infantry regulations of the U. S. 1 vol., Infant's progress by Mrs. Sherwood 1 vol., Juvenile Plutarch 1 vol., Johnson's Dictionary 1 vol., Key to Hutton's Arithmetic 1 vol., Letters on the Scriptures 1 vol., Morse's School Geography 1 vol., McHenry's Spanish Exercises 1 vol., Memorial of Mrs. Hemans 1 vol., Norman Leslie a novel 2 vols., Natural History of Birds 2 vols., Origins Sacrae by Stillinger 1 vol., Park on Insurance 1 vol., Park on an experienced Farmer 1 vol., Red Rover 3 vols., Sanford anderton 3 vols., Scientific Dialogues 5 vols., St. Clair of the Isles 1 vol., Spanish Grammar 1 vol., Tales of the Colonies 2 vols., Thomson's Seasons 1 vol., Two Years before the Mast 1 vol., Travels of Cyrus 2 vols., Welsh Bible 1 vol., Zimmerman on solitude 1 vol. &c. &c.

Education.

MRS. Andrew Miller begs to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to No. 89 Calle del Perú, where she intends receiving a limited number of pupils as Boarders on moderate terms, day boarders, and day scholars. Having competent assistants she hopes her exertions will continue to merit the patronage of an enlightened public; trusting that nine years experience will attest her claim. Music, dancing and drawing, by approved masters.

Early applications are respectfully solicited.

For Sale,

THREE year old PEACOCKS. Apply at No. 151 Calle de la Paz.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

July 10.—Wind N.W.
 Arrived in the night, and sailed during the same, a French schooner of war from Montevideo, supposed to be the *Venus*.

July 11.—Wind N.W.
 No arrivals or sailings.

July 12.—Wind S.E. fresh.
 No arrivals or sailings.

July 13.—Wind N.E.
 Arrived, H. B. M. packet brigantine *Kestrel*, Lieut. Baker, from Falmouth 5th May, with the mail for the River Plate, Rio Janeiro 29th June, and Montevideo 12th inst., at 8 p. m.
 Passengers from Montevideo.—Rev. José María Delgado, Messieurs George C. Deetjen, George Brownell, Adolph Leplay, George Fitzpatrick and John Straw.
 H. B. M. schooner *Ranira*, William Mason, Commander, from Montevideo, having on board Captain Manuel Leal, Argentine service.
 Sailed, H. B. M. schooner *Ranira*, down the river.

July 14.—Wind N.N.E., opposite coast visible, slight rain during the night.
 No arrivals or sailings.

July 15.—Wind S.
 No arrivals or sailings.

July 16.—Wind E.
 Sailed, H. B. M. packet *Kestrel*, Lieut. Baker, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.
 Passengers, Mrs. J. Booth and Mrs. Henry A. Green. Messieurs Charles Rodewald and 2 servants, Louis Winter, George Brownell, John Mohr, Daniel Campbell, Daniel Pérez and Julian Perrin.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 6.
 French war steamer *Cassini*, hence 5th inst.
 Spanish barque *La Primera*, Pedro Fabreas, from Barcelona 6th, and Malaga 26th March, Rio Janeiro 31st May.
 Brazilian schooner *Neptuno*, Jorge Antonio, from Rio Grande 23rd ult.

July 7.
 Spanish brig *Invenible*, Mateo Maristani, from Havana 21st April.
 Brazilian schooner *Maria*, Francisco Guelche, from Rio Grande 20th ult.
 Sardinian schooner *Union*, Angel Croce, from Rio Grande 27th ult.
 Sardinian brigantine *Iride*, Santiago Gaggino, St. Catherine's 24th ult.
 Spanish brig *Cervantes*, Bruno Garcia, from Havana 14th April.

July 8.
 British brig *Jessy Miller*, William Crowder, from the Island of Sal 1st May.

July 10.
 Brazilian sloop of war *Donna Januaria*, hence 7th inst.
 Spanish brig *San Miguel* (alias *Active*) Mariano Ventosa, from Tarragona 29th March, arrived at Malaga 17th April and sailed thence 17th May.

July 11.
 H. B. M. packet *Kestrel*, Lieut. Baker, from Falmouth 5th May, Rio Janeiro 29th ult., with the mail from England.

July 12.
 Brazilian brigantine *Feninto*, Juan Gonzalez Melchor, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult.
 American barque *Rosalva*, Silas Burrows, from Rio Grande 8th inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

July 6.
 Spanish polacre *Joven Dolores*, Ramon Coll, for Havans.

July 7.
 Sardinian brig *Camilla*, Antonio Ferro, for Genoa.
 British brig *Jersey Lass*, J. Dean, for Liverpool.

July 8.
 American brig *Joseph*, Thomas Mayo, for Rio Grande.

July 10.
 British schooner *Sapho*, J. Easton, for Liverpool.

July 11.
 Brazilian schooner *Neptuno*, José Antonio, for Rio Grande.

July 11.
 H. B. M. frigate *Melampus*, 42 guns, Captain John N. Campbell, for the Cape of Good Hope and East Indies.

H. B. M. sloop of war *Curagoa*, with Mr. Ouseley on board, sailed from Rio Janeiro for England on the 26th ult.

H. B. M. packet *Petrel*, from Falmouth 6th May, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 25th ult.

The French sloop of war *Coquette*, Captain Lariou, with dispatches relative to the negotiations recently carried on here, sailed from Montevideo for France on the 2nd inst.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.—
 BRITISH—Brig *Grecian*, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Thudal.
 FRENCH—Brig *Pandour*, 10 guns, Capt. Dupare.
 BRAZILIAN—Brigantine *Argos*, 5 guns, Lieut. C. A. da Rocha Freire.
 SARDINIAN—Schooner *Ninfa del Plata*, Lieut. Riboty.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.
 No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.
 This day (17th inst.) completes the 658th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	58
Sunday	64
Monday	60
Tuesday	57
Wednesday	60
Thursday	58
Friday	56

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January, 1822, up to the end of June 1847, together with Cash Account from 1st April to the 30th June of the present year.

	Public Stocks.	
	4 per 100.	6 per 100.
	Ds.	Ds.
To Amount created by laws 30th October 1821, up to 28th March, 1840	2,000,000	52,360,000
	2,000,000	52,360,000
	Cr.	
	4 per 100	6 per 100.
	Ds.	Ds.
By Amount of Stock, not in circulation, belonging to corporations and Pious Establishments	146,923 2½	842,845 5
By Amount of Stock unclaimed	10,397 6½	7,438 ½
By Amount of Stock redeemed to 31st March 1846 by the sinking fund	777,484 ½	35,478,916 3¼
By Amount of Stock redeemed between the 1st April and 30th June last 6½ at the price of 98½ and 4½ 65-3½	3,470 1	193,656 3¼
By Balance, being amount in circulation at this date	1,062,724 5¼	15,587,143 3¼
	2,000,000	52,360,000

	Cash Account.			
	Ds.		Rs.	
To balance at the end of March last	"	"	"	676,426 7½
To Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking fund for April, May and June	"	"	"	938,799 7½
				1,615,226 7
By Amount of inter-est in April last	17,012 1	285,436 2½		
By Amount remitted to Customs for contribution direct this year	34,584 6½	34,584 6½		
By Amount invested in redeeming Stock in the present quarter	191,471 3	191,471 3		
By Balance to For interest next month	384,808 4½	1,663,734 3		
By For sinking fund	778,295 0½			1,615,226 7

Buenos Aires, June 30, 1847.
 John Alsina, President—Miguel de Ríglas, Vice-President—John Baptista Peña—Bonifacio Huergo—Simon R. Mier—A. Ibañez de Luca, Secretary and Accountant.

Advertisements.

TO MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Rowland's Unique Preparations, UNDER the especial patronage of her Majesty "The Queen," the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe.
 Rowlands' Macassar Oil, for the growth, and for preserving, improving and beautifying the human hair.
 Rowlands' Kalydor, for improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sun-burns, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair.
 Rowlands' Ointment, or Pearl Dentifrice, for rendering the teeth beautifully white, strengthening the gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath.
 Rowlands' Alana Extract, for relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gum boils, and swelled face.
 Mr. C. T. Getting, Buenos Ayres, has always an extensive stock of the above celebrated articles, together with Rowlands' choice and fashionable perfumery, soaps, brushes, &c.; they are packed in small cases assorted suitable for Druggists and Perfumers. Their Perfumery is prepared expressly to suit every climate, and the high repute which it enjoys in every market of the world, commands for it a preference, and secures to dealers an advantage worthy of their attention.

Notice.

THE partnership that has existed in this city under the firm of MacCann, Gerding & Co., has been dissolved by mutual agreement on the 3th inst.
 Those who have claims against the firm or are owing accounts to it, are requested to make an early application at No. 12 Calle de la Universidad, for the adjustment of the same.
 Buenos Ayres, July 7th 1847.
 WILLIAM McCANN.
 EDWARD GERDING.

Malcolm Gilmore, TAILOR.

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has opened the Shop No. 83 Calle Cangallo, where he hopes by moderate charges and strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
 Buenos Ayres, July 10, 1847.

MARRIED.

On the 9th ult., Mr. John B. Manuel, native of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, to Helen, daughter of Mr. Robert Barclay, resident here.

DIED.

On the 15th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Jane Hardy, aged 44, native of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, England, much and deservedly respected.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	\$5	\$5	each
Do. Patriot	362	4 25/16	do.
Plata macuquina	20	20 1/2	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	23 1/2	23 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	22	22 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock	98	100	
Exchange on England	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Do. France	25	25 1/2	
Do. Rio Janeiro	14	2	premium.
Do. Montevideo	1	2	nothing doing.
Do. United States	19	20	
Hides, matadero or saladero descarnado 26 & 27 lbs. ea.	56	60	per pesada
Do. matadero, country	45	50	do.
2½ & 28 lbs.	42	44	do.
Do. Spain	40	42	do.
Do. North America	42	45	do.
Do. of all states	48	50	do.
Do. salted ox	42	43	do.
Do. do. cow	35	36	do. each
Horse hides salted	23	25	do. do.
Do. do. dry	44	48	per pesada
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	27	28	per dozen
Sheep skins washed, fine and ordinary	without price		
Goat skins	4	5	nominal
Nutria skins	58	70	per arroba
Horse hair, mixed	48	50	do.
Do. short	110	130	dol. per arroba
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	18	21	do.
Wool, ordinary, washed	9	10	do.
Do. do. dirty	24	30	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	12	15	do.
Do. do. dirty	40	55	do.
Do. fine washed	25	35	do.
Do. do. dirty	24	25	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	35	36	do.
Do. do. melted in cases	28	30	do.
Do. pure melted	100	120	do.
Do. with grease melted	31	32	per quintal.
Jerked beef	100	500	per thousand
Horns, Ox	100	150	do.
Do. cow	9	10	per lb.
Ostrich feathers, long black	9	12	per dozen.
Salted tongues	10	12	arroba
Hide cuttings	without price		
Shin bones	none.		per fanega
Salt, on board	1 1/2	2	per cent. month
Discount			

The highest price of Doublons during the week 366 dollars
 The lowest price 261 dollars
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/4
 The lowest 2 1/4
 The business of this week has been very limited. The narrow hives of weight are much enquired after, and are very scarce. Hair much enquired after, the other articles are abundant and neglected. The introduction of produce this week has been limited, and little business done in general.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.