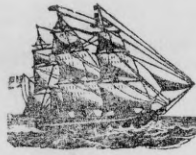


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1102.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The intrusive Government in Montevideo having arranged everything to their satisfaction with the loanmongers, securing the promised cession of \$150,000 per month, revoked, as was anticipated, on the 22nd ult., the decree augmenting the duties on exports. Emboldened by their success, they have ventured upon a fresh scheme of spoliation in the shape of a decree, (submitted *pro forma* to Thieubaut, Brié, and other representatives of the foreign mercenaries and their fellow *Notables*) releasing the military, officers and soldiers, the civil employés, &c., &c., from the obligation of paying house rent during the continuance of the war. The poor landlords are left to console themselves with the declaration that the Nation (!) will discharge the debt, *in the manner and form to be established hereafter as a general rule.* A modest offer this for a "Government" who, after selling all their revenues for years to come, are obliged to circumvent or cajole the farmers of those same revenues in order to obtain wherewithal to subsist!

By H. B. M. packet *Griffon* we have received London papers to the 4th of August. Parliament was prorogued on the 23rd July, and, as announced in the Queen's speech, a dissolution immediately followed. The elections were going on with the usual excitement in all parts of the United Kingdom. 376 returns had been already received, presenting the following results—113 Ministerialists, 75 Peelites and 89 Protectionists. The metropolis, out of its 14 members, only returned one conservative. Baron Rothschild is one of the Representatives for London. He is the first Jew ever chosen to serve in Parliament. Liverpool returned one liberal and one conservative. Mr. Macauley had been defeated in Edinburgh, and Mr. Roebuck, at Bath. At Nottingham, Sir J. Hobhouse and M. Gisborne were beaten by Feargus O'Connor, the Chartist leader, and Mr. Walter, son of the late proprietor of the *Times*. Only 12 members had yet been returned for Scotland, and those all liberals. In Ireland, but two elections had yet been held, viz:—at Armagh and Londonderry [city.] Col. Rawdon, a liberal, was returned for the former, and Sir R. A. Ferguson, a conservative, for the latter.

In France, the trial of the parties implicated in the much-talked-of Cubières affairs had come off. M. Teste, Peer of France, ex-Minister of Public Works and President of the Court of *Cassation*, had been found guilty of corruption, and condemned to civil degradation, three years' imprisonment, restitution of the 94,000 franks with which he had allowed himself to be bribed in 1842 to grant the privilege of working the salt-mine of Gouhenens, and a fine of a like sum of 94,000 franks. General Cubières, Peer of France, and late Minister of War, and M. Parmentier, advocate, were likewise found guilty of having, on the same occasion, resorted to fraudulent pretences to obtain the money from other parties, and condemned to civil degradation, and a fine of 10,000 franks. M. Pellapra, late Receiver General,

against whom an impeachment was also preferred, was similarly sentenced. M. Teste, finding there was no chance of escape for him, attempted to commit suicide, but the pistol which he employed for the purpose being badly loaded the ball only made a contusion over the heart. M. Teste's son is said to have furnished his father with the arm used on this occasion.

There was a rumour of a change in the French Ministry; Marshal Soult and M. Cunin Gridaine had, it was said, tendered their resignations, and were to be succeeded by Marshal Bugeaud and M. Muret, in which case the former would be Minister of War and M. Guizot President of the Council.

The breach between the Queen of Spain and her royal consort was as wide as ever. To add to the misfortunes of that ill-fated country, the finances were in the most afflictive condition, and partisans of the young pretender were scouring Aragon, Burgos and Catalonia in all directions.

Italy, as well as Switzerland, appeared to be on the eve of important events. The following is from the *Daily News* of the 4th of August:—

Letters have been received from Rome as late as the 26th ult., which say that the city was then tranquil. Cardinal Ferretti had visited the principal posts of the National Guard, and had addressed each battalion in terms which were received with the most lively manifestations of approbation. "Let us prove to Europe," said he, "that we know how to govern ourselves without the need of foreign intervention. These words were reported and circulated with electric rapidity; they were printed on handbills and circulated in thousands through the city.

The report that Cardinal Lambruschini had quitted the pontifical states proves to have been unfounded. He was still at the seat of his bishopric, Civita Vecchia.

The *Florence Gazette* of the 22nd ult. gives, in a supplement, a proclamation of the Grand Duke, addressed to the Tuscan people, in which the prince exhorts them to maintain public tranquility, and promises to proceed with measures of reform. This, it is said, was elicited by alarming symptoms of discontent which threatened the public peace, and which were everywhere made apparent.

Letters from Toulon of the 28th, state that the Prince de Joinville, who was in Sicily, was entreated not to visit the ports of Italy, where his presence with his squadron might provoke dangerous manifestations. The most lively fermentation, according to these advices, prevails throughout Italy, where events of the most serious consequences may be expected to occur from hour to hour.

Printed papers are everywhere clandestinely circulated to prepare the public for changes which are declared to be imminent.

We are happy to state that the strong south east wind which has blown for several days during the past week has been unaccompanied with any damage to the shipping in the harbour, with the single exception of the *zumaca Pando*, which, in consequence of the gale parted from her anchors on the night of the 29th ult., and ran ashore not far from the house of General Pacheco. The above vessel was laden with produce and ready to sail. She has been since discharged for the purpose of being repaired, as it is expected she may be got off. Most of the small craft employed in the coasting trade sailed on the evening of the 29th for Las Conchas, where they arrived in safety and were sheltered from the storm.

The wall along the Alameda, which, from what has been already built, bids fair not only to enhance the value of property in that quarter by presenting a

strong barrier against the encroachments of the river, but also to adorn and beautify the city, has, also, on the above occasion, given a proof of its stability. It has now reached, although in an unfinished state, half way between Piedad and Cangallo Streets, the vacuum between the bank and the wall being filled up almost on a line with the former. During the gale on the rising of the tide the spray on three days successively washed over the lower end of the wall, which, being that most recently built, was the most likely to have been injured, but it has, notwithstanding, "weathered the storm."

BOLIVIA.

The capital of Bolivia became in June last the scene of the following singular occurrences. Colonel Manuel Isidro Belzú, Ex-Prefect of one of the Departments of the abovementioned Republic and who at different times had filled several important offices, was on the 3rd of that month appointed to relieve General Lara in the command of the frontier bordered by the Desaguadero. On being informed of his appointment Belzú asked President Ballivian for explanations urging at the same time demands which the latter has spoken of in a general order as contrary to good order and discipline, and a violation of certain articles of the Military Code. The President in consequence degraded Belzú to the rank of a common soldier in the 5th Regiment, of which he had been previously in command, and sent him as prisoner to the encampment at Ingavi, one league distant from the city of La Paz, where that battalion and the 10th and 11th Regiments were quartered. The 6th Regiment was at La Paz. The order depriving Belzú of his rank of Colonel was forwarded by the same conveyance by which he was sent a prisoner and arrived at Ingavi on the night of the 4th; but as it was not to be communicated to the troops until the 5th. Belzú, availing himself of their ignorance of the posture of affairs, presented himself to the 5th Regiment at 2 o'clock in the morning in the full uniform of a Colonel, ordering them in the name of the Government to take up arms and march to La Paz. Though surprised at such an order the Regiment nevertheless marched leaving behind some of the officers and its Commander, Colonel Mariano Ballivian. The latter being informed of these proceedings placed himself at the head of the 10th and 11th Regiments and set out in pursuit. Belzú in the meantime arrived at La Paz, and at half-past three in the afternoon proceeded to the barracks of the 6th Regiment, and the Commander, Col. Davalos, being absent ordered them also in the name of the Government to leave their barracks and follow him to the Plaza. President Ballivian seeing what was going forward privately left the government house and was preparing to march against those whom he considered to be rebels when the 10th and 11th Regiments entered the city. On seeing the latter enter without any opposition on the part of the 5th and 6th Regiments Colonel Ballivian became convinced that these two corps had been deceived. He immediately searched for Davalos and found him along with Belzú, as he had repaired to the Plaza on being informed that his regiment had left the barracks. Colonel Ballivian then rode forward alone and called out to Davalos, whereupon Belzú advanced with five men and putting a pistol to his breast ordered him to dismount, which he did, but on hearing the order given not to allow him to speak with any one, he immediately gave a cheer for President Ballivian which was heartily answered by the troops. Belzú then ordered the troops to be silent but they continued cheering, whereupon he went up to Colonel Ballivian and begged him to guarantee his life, but on being told by the latter to save himself the best way he could he threw away his epaulettes and sword and took to his heels, and thus ended the affair. The Government were searching for Belzú in order to punish him.

ENGLAND.

Liverpool, July 11.

The case of the Rajah of Sattara was again brought before the House of Commons, on Monday evening, by Mr. Hume. After a complete review of the circumstances which attended the disposal of this unlucky prince, as recapitulated by Sir John Hobhouse, we are bound to say, that whatever differences of opinion may be entertained respecting the justice of the Indian Government, his highness is not so badly off after all. He never was an independent prince, but was born in a prison, and elevated by the policy or benevolence of the English to a throne. Whether he was afterwards guilty of treason we do not decide upon; but this is clear, that his highness's income has been raised from £2,500 to £12,500 a year. He now keeps 700 retainers near his person; and a great portion of the liberal income allowed him is evidently spent, amongst other improvidences, in getting up "a case of hardship for redress." His claims for a re-opening of the case and inquiry were rejected by a majority of 44 to 23.

NEW COINAGE.—A new Crown Piece has been issued from the Mint. It is an elaborate work of art. The execution is very beautiful, but too fine and minute for a coin. On the obverse is the head of Queen Victoria, and on the reverse the arms of the three kingdoms are represented, not quarterly, but on separate escutcheons, in the form of a cross—an arrangement not observed since the Union, or the time of William III.

F. M. THE D. OF W. AND MISS COUTTS.—A rumour very currently prevails in fashionable circles to the effect that ere long something will probably be heard of a matrimonial alliance between a venerable and distinguished military commander, high in the favour of his sovereign, and a rich heiress, whose munificence is only equalled by the extent of her worldly possessions.—*Morning Post.* We declined inserting the above paragraph last week; but since that time it has been running the round of every London and provincial journal in Great Britain, and we only insert it now for the purpose of illustrating the extent of editorial credulity. The parties referred to have too much good sense to commit folly at their respective ages.

MR. COBDEN AT VENICE.—Mr. Cobden, who arrived at Venice on the 12th June, was invited to a grand banquet for the 21st in honour of his visit, given by the most distinguished inhabitants of the city on the island of La Giudecca. Among the guests, who amounted in number to eighty, were Mr. Sparks, Consul of the United States, and the Marquis de Serpese, Consul for the Sublime Porte. After dinner, M. Locatelli, chief editor of the *Venice Gazette*, upon the call of Count Priuli, the president of the day, read an address to Mr. Cobden, thanking him for honouring Venice with a visit, and expressing the favour with which his ideas and opinions were received in that city and throughout Italy. Mr. Cobden replied in French. He briefly exposed the great principles of his theory, and the difficulties they had to contend with before they could be comprehended and adopted. After these two speeches, which were frequently interrupted by long and enthusiastic cheers, the company broke up, and returned to the city in gondolas, headed by a band of music. Mr. Cobden was to leave Venice on the 23rd for Trieste.

FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC STEAM-SHIP.—The official authorities of France, being now agreed upon all points of the new law, have submitted to the Chamber of Deputies the contracts entered into with the Herout and Handel Company for two lines, from Bordeaux to New Orleans, touching at the Havannah, and from Marseilles to Guadeloupe, touching at Martinique. Upon these contracts the two lines will be definitively established. The annual subvention for each line is reduced to 1,100,000*fr.* The line from St. Nazaire to Rio Janeiro is to be adjudged by public competition, and the subvention is fixed at 1,000,000*fr.* In default of any acceptable tenders, this line will be conceded to Messrs. Herout, Handel & Co., and established at Havre in conformity with the contract annexed to the bill. The Government and the committee are agreed in applying to the chamber to take the bill into consideration during the present session.

COUNTING A BILLION.—What is a billion! The reply is very simple: a million times a million. This is quickly written, and quicker still pronounced. But no man is able to count it. You count 100 or 170 a minute; but let us even suppose that you go as far as 200, then an hour will produce 12,000; a day 288,000; and a year, or 365 days [for every four years you may rest from counting, during leap year], 105,120,000. Let us suppose now that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to do so, and was

counting still—he would not even now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For to count a billion, he would require 9,513 years, 34 days, 5 hours, and 20 minutes, according to the above rule. Now, supposing we were to allow the poor counter twelve hours daily for rest, eating and sleeping,—he would need 19,024 years, 68 days, 10 hours, and 40 minutes?

THE LAST NEW DODGE TO RAISE THE WIND.—At Penrith, a short time ago, G. Taylor, son of a respectable innkeeper in that town, and a few chums who had not a plack of "tin" amongst them, and all of whom were as dry as brass, did not know how to raise a drop o' the cratur. It is an old proverb that necessity is the mother of invention; so at least, Taylor, who is a real eccentric chuck, set his wits to work by what means to devise a scheme how to raise the wind. After a few minutes' rumination in his mind he had it. Taylor provided himself with a two-gallon greybeard stone bottle, into which he ordered one of his comrades to put exactly a gallon of water, they all wondering what he was going to do with the large bottle and water. Presently he corked the bottle and set off down the town with it to the vaults of a respectable spirit merchant, whom he told that his mother had sent him to Mr. R.'s, another spirit merchant, for two gallons of Nicholson's best London gin, but as he Mr. —, was as equally deserving of an order, he had only got one gallon of Mr. R., and that he would get the other gallon of him, Mr. —. No sooner said than done, Mr. — measured a gallon of gin and put it into the bottle, which Taylor corked, and being about to leave the vaults, he told Mr. — that he might call the first time he came up the street and his mother would pay him for it. The spirit merchant, however, knowing his customer, replied "that his mother would never have sent him for the gin without paying for it." The dodger, apparently quite angry, and ruffled, said "Then take your gallon of gin out of the bottle again, I will get the other gallon of somebody else." The gallon was taken out, when the arch one marched his body off in high glee with the gallon of half gin and half water, leaving the spirit merchant a gallon of the like quality. Having returned to his comrades and told the *lark*, they all repaired to a field, where they drank the gin grog, the burden of their toast being, "here's to the gallon of half and half; and success to the raiser of the wind."

STEAM-BOAT RACING IN AMERICA.—The Oregon and Vanderbilt, two fast steamers, lately had a trial of speed on the Hudson river, from the Battery to Sing-sing and back, a distance of seventy-eight miles, for a purse of 1,000 dollars a side. The race is thus described in the *New York Herald*:—"The race was contested with so much spirit on both sides that the boats kept side and side for thirty-three miles, neither one gaining a foot on the other. At first the Vanderbilt gained on the Oregon, the former making twenty-one and the latter nineteen and a half revolutions. The Oregon increased her revolutions to twenty-one and twenty-two, when she gained on the Vanderbilt, and arrived at the stake boat opposite Sing-sing, half a length ahead, in one hour and thirty-five minutes from the Battery,—thirty-nine miles. When passing the Vanderbilt she was run into by that boat, and her wheelhouse, much damaged. Upon turning the stake boat at Sing-Sing, the engineer of the Verderbilt made a mistake in answering the bell from the wheelhouse, and, instead of reducing the speed so as to allow the boat to turn quicker, stopped the engine entirely, which retarded her progress very materially. The Oregon had the start on the return, and maintained it throughout the race, coming in about four hundred yards ahead. When off Harlem, her supply of coal gave out, and they were obliged to burn up berths, settees, chairs, doors, and everything else of a combustible nature they could get their hands on. Several inches of steam were lost by this, but she was so far in advance of the Vanderbilt that the latter could not recover. On the return both boats were pushed to the utmost. Each made twenty-two revolutions, and everything the boilers could bear was put on. The distance from the Battery to the stake-boat opposite Sing-sing and back to the starting point was seventy-eight miles, and the Oregon run it in three hours and fifteen minutes, against the tide one way and with it the other, which is equal to slack water, being an average speed of twenty-four miles per hour, or an average of a mile in two minutes and a half." After reading the above, will any one be at all surprised that so many steam boat explosions take place on the American rivers?

MATRIMONY AND MEAL.—"Love rules the camp, the court, the grove," so sings the Scottish bard; but among his own canny people it appears that love itself is sometimes ruled by the quotations of

the corn market. A local paper relates that a buxom country girl in Ayrshire left her place last Whitsun term, with the merciful determination of putting a matrimonial period to the doubts and sighs of her stalwart swain; but, having the bump of caution large, she read of high markets, and sagely pondered thereon; and, ultimately, she last week arrived at the dwelling of a civic functionary, in whom she placed implicit reliance, and requested, as a most particular favour, that he would give her his advice. The question she put was, whether markets were likely to rise or fall? "For," added she, in a whisper, "Alick and me intend to gang together at this time, but I canna mak up my mind to w' the meal at 2s. 3d. a peck. Alick, I see, wad risk it at twa shillings; but faith I'll no try't aboon aughteen pence."

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

New York, July 8.

FROM THE ARMY.—The evening papers of yesterday have the following telegraphic communication from New-York:—

Further advices from the army in Mexico under General Scott, have been received at New Orleans. Mr. Kendall, the correspondent of the *New Orleans Picayune*, writes that matters begin to look grave.

Santa Ana has been created Dictator, until the Presidential election to take place in November.

Active exertions have been made by the Mexicans to cut off Generals Pillow and Cadwallader, and permanently destroy all communication between Vera Cruz and Puebla.

It was currently reported that a large force had been organized in the city of Mexico, with a view to prevent the capture of the capital by General Scott, who was still waiting at Puebla for reinforcements.

It is expected that General Scott will be opposed at three different points on the road to Mexico. Great preparations had been made to defend the capital.

General Cadwallader had 1,400 men under his command, and General Pillow 1,800. It was reported that the Mexican General Alvarez, with 5,000 men, would attack General Cadwallader.

By last evening's mail we have accounts of the arrival at New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 25th ult. We take the following from a slip of the *Commercial Times*:—"Vera Cruz, June 24.—You will gather a fair notion of the daring and audacity of the guerrillas, from their repeated atrocities under the walls of this city.

Within the past thirty-six hours, another man has been hanged by them almost within gunshot of our batteries. The victim was one of the most active police officers, a Dane, named Miller. He and a Frenchman were our riding, when they were "lassooed" and carried into the woods. The Frenchman was released, but Miller is said to have been put to death as stated.

June 25th.—We received letters from Mexico last night, as late as the 15th, but they do not satisfy me on the subject of greatest importance—the election. One of them declares that Santa Anna had been chosen, with extraordinary powers to use in the prosecution of the war, but is expressly forbidden to enter into negotiations for peace. It is also forbidden to enter into negotiations for peace. It is also said that there are twenty thousand troops in the city of Mexico, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. Alvarez's force is now augmented [by report] to eight thousand men, well armed and equipped. Taking everything into consideration, I have no doubt that a bloody battle will precede General Scott's entry into the capital.

General Scott had not left Puebla on the 16th instant, that is certain. He is waiting for reinforcements from the Eastward. General Cadwallader left Jalapa on the 18th to join him, with some two thousand troops under his command. I think the army will move forward as soon as it receives this reinforcement, and the money and supplies which accompany it—the same which found so difficult a road to Jalapa.

Alvarez is said to have taken his station, with six thousand of his Senora troops, between Puebla and Jalapa, for the purpose of cutting of Cadwallader's train, and would probably be reinforced.

The editor of *El Arco Iris* says he has information that the election did not come off at the time appointed, but is postponed until the 21st September. He says the general impression is that Herrera will be elected, and that negotiations for peace will immediately follow his installation.

Our dragoons have had quite a brush with the guerillas, near Perote. Three hundred of them encountered four hundred guerilla in a ravine, and routed them, the Mexicans losing some thirty killed. Our fellows were guided by the Alcalde of Perote.

On the 1st of June all the natives of the United States were ordered to leave the city of Mexico, for the States of Jalisco or Morelia, or they would be dealt with according to the laws of nations. Generals Gutierrez, Goana, Martinez and Palomino are entrusted with the command of the lines of defence of the city. Bodies of the National Guard are said to be on their way and constantly arriving from the adjoining States, and it is believed that from seventeen to twenty thousand troops will be concentrated for the protection of the city.

New York, Friday, July 9th,
8½ o'clock, P. M.

Later from Mexico.—Dates from the city of Mexico to the 12th of June have been received. Not a word is said about Santa Ana's Dictatorship, and nothing mentioned about 30,000 troops being gathered at the Capital. General Valencia commands at San Luis.

All is confusion at the Capital.

We have accounts from New York to the 15th of July. Nothing new from Mexico. General Scott remains at Puebla and had been under the necessity of abandoning Jalapa, which was immediately occupied by the guerillas. But the American papers state that some reinforcements from Vera Cruz were on the march, which would increase General Scott's division to 8,000 fighting men, and with this force he might again commence operations.

(Journal do Commercio.)

FRANCE.

The citation of M. Girardin, who had been surrendered by the Chamber of Deputies, to appear before the Chamber of Peers, to answer a charge of having slandered that body, was one of the chief events of the week. It will be remembered that M. Girardin, in his journal, *La Presse*, had asserted that Ministerial favours and privileges, and, amongst other things, a promise of peerage, had been given in exchange for money contributed to support a journal in the interest of the Ministry. The Chamber of Peers regarded the last assertion as an affront, and cited M. Girardin. M. Guizot exerted his influence with the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Girardin was handed over to the peers to be dealt with according to their pleasure. On Tuesday M. Girardin appeared at the bar of the House of Peers, and was acquitted, upon his assuring the House that the promise of a peerage had never been performed; that he did not mean to impugn the mode by which any member of the Chamber had obtained the dignity of the peerage; and that by what he had published he had no desire to reflect upon the House of Peers, for which body he had the deepest respect. He maintained the truth of his allegation, which affected the Ministers and not the peers; and declared that he was bound in honour not to surrender his authority. The Chamber, having heard this protest, resolved itself into a secret committee to give judgement, when M. de Girardin was acquitted by 134 votes against 60—majority, 74. The Paris journals, who, with the exception of the *Débats*, were all opposed to the Ministers on this question, look on this decision as a decided triumph over the Ministry.

The charge against General Cubières, and his co-accused, is the other great feature of the week. The report of the commission charged with the preliminary inquiry was presented to the Court of Peers on Monday, and declared, in fine, that there was ground for suspicion against General Cubières, M. Treste, M. Parmentier, and M. Pellaprat, and that it remained for the court to decide whether the presumption was sufficient to warrant their being placed on their trial. When the report was read the Procureur-General was introduced, and spoke for the prosecution. The court decided that, according to custom, the copies of the report and of the documents should be immediately distributed to such members only as should take part in the deliberation, and also to the parties incriminated, to enable them to prepare their defence. The court adjourned till Friday. No report of the proceedings will be published until the court shall have come to a decision. *Le Courier Français* says that news was circulated in the Chamber on Tuesday which spread conster-

nation through the Ministerial benches. It was said M. Treste has threatened that, if the Ministers who were his former colleagues, MM. Guizot and Duchatel, now desert him, he will himself make further disclosures, and declare before the Court of Peers all that he has known and seen while in office. "I will resume my pen and speak out," M. Treste is reported to have said, "and confound them." The disclosures in the newspapers would, if true, establish the existence of very general corruption in the various departments of the French Administration.

ROME.

The funeral service for the repose of the soul of O'Connell was celebrated at Rome with great pomp on the 28th June, as had been announced. So early as 8 o'clock a. m. the church of St. Andrew della Valle was invaded by an immense crowd. The son of O'Connell, the Rev. Dr. Miley, and all the Irish then at Rome were present, together with a number of cardinals, bishops, Roman princes, and the élite of the French clergy and travellers, who are always numerous in Rome. Father Ventura pronounced the funeral oration of the deceased, in which he compared the situation of Ireland to that of his own country, and O'Connell to Pius IX., and captivated the attention of his auditory during nearly two hours. He nevertheless only delivered one-half of his oration, that part in which he considered O'Connell as a political man and a citizen. On the 30th he was to conclude it, and speak of him as a religious man.

ALGERIA.

The *Moniteur Algérien* has published an important piece of intelligence. An engagement appears to have taken place between the Emir Abd-el-Kader and the Emperor of Morocco. It is stated that Abd-el-Kader has obtained a great advantage. The following details, exaggerated perhaps, have been sent to us through Spain:—Whilst Abd-el-Kader, who had taken refuge in Morocco, was endeavouring to obtain peace from France, and had even implored the mediation of the Spanish Government, Abderrhaman received information that the Emir intended turning his forces against him, and to endeavour to hurl him from the throne. The Emperor then resolved to rid himself of so formidable a guest. He took advantage of the circumstance of the collection of the contributions of the Rif, by a small body of troops sent there for that purpose, to order the Kaid El Amar, the chief of that expedition to carry off Abd-el-Kader. This latter chief was then at the head of 500 horsemen and 200 foot soldiers. On June 14, the Moorish troops attempted to execute the order of the Emperor, but they were vigorously forced back by the Emir's troops, after having experienced a loss of seventy horses. The next day El Amar returned to the charge, but the Morocco-men were worsted, and on the following night their camp was attacked, taken and pillaged by Abd-el-Kader, who cut off the head of the Kaid, taken prisoner in the combat. It is notorious how much the intelligence of the Arabs is to be distrusted, and the present news requires confirmation. If it is exact, Abd-el-Kader is now in possession of the Rif, that is, the vast province of Morocco which bounds our frontiers; he can receive freely by sea the succours of various kinds which will certainly be sent him, and his reputation has increased in the empire of Morocco.

Advertisements.

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.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Premises No. 53, Calle de Balcarce (lately occupied by Messrs. Mohr and Ludovici) having undergone the necessary repairs, are now to be let. There are three large stores fronting the street, and eight splendid apartments, besides stabling, offices, &c., which may be had together or portions thereof will be let by applying to Mr. Henry Hoker, on the premises.
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 5, 1847.

List of Second-Hand Books on Sale at No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

APPEAL from the judgment of Great Britain respecting the U. S. of America, by Robert Walsh, jun., 1 vol.; Amber's Arithmetic, 1 vol.; Arithmetic Questions, 1 vol.; Blair's Philosophy, 1 vol.; Boyle's Court Guide, 1 vol.; Brown's Catechism, 1 vol.; Bennet's Book-keeping, 1 vol.; British Flora, comprising the Phoenagomus, or flowering plants, by W. J. Hooker, L. L. D. &c. &c., 1 vol.; Blunt's American coast pilot, 1 vol.; Bailey's etymological dictionary, 1735, 1 vol.; Carpenter's geography of New Testament; Common-place book of romantic tales, 1 vol.; Consolation in travel, or last days of a philosopher, by Sir Humphrey Davy, 1 vol.; Chaptal's chemistry, 1 vol.; the District School, by J. O. Taylor, 1 vol.; Dictionary, French and English, 1 vol.; ditto, Latin and English, 1 vol.; do. Portuguese and French, 2 vols.; Encyclopaedia of geography, 2 vols.; Epitome of navigation, 1 vol.; Enfield's speaker, 1 vol.; Flora Iberica, comprising the flowering plants, &c. of Ireland, by J. T. Mackay, M. K. I. A.; Ferguson's introduction to astronomy, 1 vol.; Florist's Directory, 1 vol.; Gray's Fables, 1 vol.; German Bible; Greek Grammar, 1 vol.; Gooden's arithmetic, 1 vol.; Goldsmith's grammar of geography, 1 vol.; Goslington Shadow, &c.; Greenough's geology 1 vol.; History of the battle of Agincourt, and of the expedition of Henry V. into France, to which is added the roll of the men at arms in the English army; Hall's vegetable statics, 1 vol.; Hutton's mathematics; Introduction to Murray's English reader; Infantry regulations of the United States; Ivanhoe, by Sir Walter Scott, 2 vols.; Lionel Lincoln, 1 vol.; Lights and shadows of English life, 2 vols.; Life of David Brainerd, 1 vol.; Letters on Agriculture, 1 vol.; Medical cases and speculations, 2 vols.; McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation, with maps and plans, London, 1 vol.; National Reader, 1 vol.; Nicholson's Chemistry, 1 vol.; O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief, 1 vol.; Philosophy of Plants, containing the principles of scientific botany, with engravings, 1 vol.; Political Essays, by John Adams, 1774-5; Privateer, a tale, 2 vols.; Racine's French Grammar, 1 vol.; Red Rover, 3 vols.; Series of Mercantile Letters, 1 vol.; Sporting Magazine, 1798 to 1801; Spanish Grammar, 1 vol.; Two Years before the Mast, 1 vol.; Travels of Cyrus, by the Chevalier Ramsay, 2 vols.; Traveller's Directory throughout the United States with statistical view, maps, &c., 1 vol.; Telemachus, in Spanish and English interleave, 2 vols.; Tales of my Landlord, 4 vols.; Trader and Manufacturer's Compendium, 2 vols.; Venezuela, official documents relating to, Waverley, 2 vols.; with a variety of works in Spanish, French, Italian and Latin. Also, a few late numbers of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Blackwood's and New Monthly Magazine, World of Fashion, Beau Monde, Punch, Army and Navy Lists, &c.

Constantly on hand superior letter paper, quills, steel pens, ink, copy books, albums, portfolios, note paper, pencils, &c. Books in any language purchased, or taken in exchange.

For Sale,

AT the following Low Prices, at No. 12 Recoaba, opposite the Cabildo.

Hats, best quality and latest fashion	.....	90	each
Superfine French black cloth	.....	20	per vara
Fine do. blue do.	.....	55	do.
Do. do. drab do.	.....	50	do.
Do. do. black merino	.....	12	do.
Do. do. kerseymere, double width, the cut of a pair of trousers	.....	70	do.
Do. German do. do.	.....	50	do.
Spanish cloth	.....	28	do.
Do. do. light and dark brown	.....	35	do.
Fancy colour silk, the cut of a waistcoat	.....	45	do.
Do. do. velvet, do. do.	.....	25	do.
Fine kerseymere, do. do.	.....	45	do.
Do. black silk velvet	.....	50	do.
Figured do.	.....	10	do.
Cotton do.	.....	44	do.
Dark purple do.	.....	7	do.
Kerseymere and pilot cloth trousers	.....	50	per pair
Spanish do. do.	.....	45	do.
Canton	.....	20	do.
Chaquetones of different qualities 50, 60, 90 and	.....	100	each
Children's do.	.....	20	and 23
Cloth jackets	.....	60	do.
Canton and drill do.	.....	15, 20	and 25
Summer waistcoats	.....	5, 15	and 20
French white and coloured cotton shirts	.....	20	do.
Flannel	.....	10	do.
Fine knit cotton	.....	15	do.
Do. do. woollen	.....	25	do.
Do. do. cotton drawers	.....	12	per pair
Worsted stockings, grey and black	.....	6	do.
Do. do. ribbed	.....	6	and 8
Do. do. socks	.....	4	do.
Cotton do.	.....	3	do.
Children's worsted stockings, white and grey	.....	34	do.
Do. cotton do.	.....	34	do.
Men's raw do.	.....	5	do.
Do. do. socks	.....	3	do.
India quilts, fancy colours	.....	12	each
Fine linen towels	.....	10	do.
Do. do.	.....	5	do.
Cotton napkins	.....	3	do.
Flannel	.....	3	and 5
Canton	.....	5	per vara
Drill	.....	34	do.
Do. finer quality	.....	34	do.
Stout summer waistcoating	.....	10	do.
Do. do.	.....	5	do.
Red baize, superior quality	.....	13	do.
Do. glazed cotton for lining	.....	3	do.

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Notice.

THE Trustees of the British Episcopal Church give notice that in future no Cenotaph or Tablet will be allowed to be erected on the walls of the Church without the authority of a general meeting of the subscribers.
Buenos Ayres, September 1, 1847.

MARINE LIST

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

September 25.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.

September 26.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.

September 27.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.

September 28.—Wind S.E., fresh.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 27th inst. Passengers—Messieurs Alexander Rodger, lady, 3 children, and servant, Louis Monset, Guillermo Alda, Rev. Froilan M. Bolaños, Pedro Laland, Gabriel Caldepon, Santiago Caldepon, Simon Desemerique, Pedro Chaver, Emilio Baron, Juan G. Posse, José Carriera and son, Pedro Carrá, Juan Jorge and Manuel Castellanos and 2 sons. Mesdames—Andrea Robledo de Fuzier and sister, Maria Larché, Sofie Larroche, Petrona Muñoz de Massini and daughter, Dolores Ugarteche, child, and servant, Maria Antonia Chilavert and 2 children, Rafaela Elias de Chapeaurouge, Josefa Suzo, 2 daughters and 2 servants, Catalina Salaverri and child, Graciana Anscarria and 2 daughters, Julia Lloret, and Antonio Ugarte and servant.

September 29.—Wind S. E., very fresh, rain during the night.

No arrivals or sailings.
September 30.—Wind S.E., very fresh, at noon changed to E.S.E., rain.

Arrived, H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurnburn, from Rio Janeiro 19th, Montevideo 29th September, with the mail brought from Falmouth 5th August by H. B. M. packet Swift which arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 16th September.

Passengers.—Messieurs Edward Davison and James White and lady.

October 1.—Wind S., slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

September 22.

Sardinian brig Juanito, Giovanni Dadero, from Bahia 2nd inst.

Norwegian barque Napoleon, Barker, from the Falkland Islands 10th inst.

French brig Courier de la Seine Inferieur, Millet, from Corrientes 28th June.

September 23.

French brig Frédéric Eugénie, Bronzon, from Cete 20th July.

American brigantine Gustavus, J. Dorris, from Rio Grande 18th inst.

September 24.

Sardinian schooner Union, Angelo Crosse, from Rio Grande 18th inst.

Brazilian brig Pensamiento, Antonio Coelho Ribeiro, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst.

Spanish barque Rosa, Roig, from Barcelona 18th July.

Brazilian brig Feliz Destino, Luis Gomez Figueroa, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst.

British brig Panope, James Candler, from Valparaiso 10th August.

September 25.

French barque Saint Jacques, David, from Cete 22nd July.

Brazilian brig Marques de Pombal, F. A. Lima, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst.

Brazilian schooner Pleiades, H. Dingued, from St. Catherine's 8th inst.

British brig Energy, Henry S. Crawford, from Liverpool 15th July.

September 27.

British polacre Queen Victoria, M. Ferrari, from Rio Grande 21st inst.

September 28.

H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurnburn, from Rio Janeiro 19th inst.

Oriental schooner Santa Catalina de Sena, Daniel Warren, from Rio Grande 24th inst.

Brazilian schooner Manuela, Suarez, from Rio Grande 24th inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

September 21.

Hamburg brigantine Express, J. Cohrs, for Bremen.

British brig United, Gallagher, for Falmouth.

Brazilian brig Luisa, J. Gandulfo, for the Falkland Islands.

American schooner May Flower, Bennet, for Rio Grande.

September 22.

Sardinian brigantine Roas, N. Crosse, for Rio Grande.

Do. brig Josefina, F. Vieri, for Pernambuco.

September 23.

Sardinian schooner Venus, Benetti, for Brazil.

Spanish barque Primera, P. Jabreras, for Havana.

Brazilian brigantine Maria Luisa, for Rio Grande.

September 24.

Brazilian polacre Condor, J. A. Diaz, for Paraguaná.

September 27.

British brig Merchant, J. Luke, for England.

American brig Gambia, G. E. Bailey, for Salem.

Spanish brig Cervantes, B. B. Garcia, for Havana.

French barque Charles, Brunel, for Havre.

H. B. M. packet Express from Rio Janeiro with the mail conveyed by the packet Griffon hence 15th and Montevideo 18th May, arrived at Falmouth on the 29th July.

H. B. M's sloop of war Comus struck on the night of the 11th ult. on the Farallon rock near Colonia, broke her rudder and sprung a leak, by which the water entered so copiously that it became necessary next day to throw her guns overboard. By the aid of the French steamer Fulon and boats from other vessels of war she was enabled to enter the harbour of Colonia at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Since then 4 pumps had been actively employed until the 17th, the water entering at the rate of three and a half feet per hour; when it was resolved to convey her to the Hornos Islands for the purpose of heaving her down to undergo thorough repairs. Having arrived there and on the attempt being made on the 25th to throw her down she unfortunately sunk. Hopes were entertained, nevertheless, at the date of the last accounts that she would yet be saved.

The French schooner of war Venus which sailed from the port of Colonia at 8 o'clock in the evening of the 19th ult., ran ashore on the Oriental coast at half-past ten the same night. The boats belonging to the French war steamer Fulton were, notwithstanding the freshness of the breeze, sent to her assistance, but it was not known at the date of the last advices if it would be possible to save her.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Brigantine Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Thurnburn.

FRENCH—Corvette Expeditiva, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac Manuel Barroso.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Uniao, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso.

SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (2nd inst.) completes the 739th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday.....67

Sunday.....67

Monday.....66

Tuesday.....60

Wednesday.....55

Thursday.....56

Friday.....56

Advertisements.

Dolphin Eyre, Saddler and Harness Maker,

No. 100 Calle de la Reconquista,
(Next door to a yellow painted house.)

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres that he has always on sale an assortment of Cart Harness (new and second hand) ladies' side saddles, gentlemen's saddles, saddles for baker's mules, &c.
Harness repaired in all its branches.
Wanted, a steady man to work at the trade, who can have constant employment.

N.B.—A Saddler's Press for sale.

Notice.

MR. JOHN WELSH, Bricklayer, lately arrived from Montevideo, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he intends to follow the above business in its several branches, as successor to his deceased father, Mr. Michael Welsh, who practised the same in this country for upwards of 26 years.

Steam boilers, pans for purifying grease or soap, kitchen fire places, and stoves set, or any which may have been badly set up J. W. will alter to the satisfaction of the owners.

Any orders left at No. 298 Calle de los Representantes, or at his deceased father's house No. 227 Calle del Cerrito, will be punctually attended to.

Palmer's Restaurant.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now opened the above establishment, situated in the Plaza de la Recoleta, opposite to the entrance to the burial ground, where persons can be accommodated with breakfast, dinner and tea, wines, liquors, fruit, &c., &c. He has also a few rooms to let suitable for families or single men.

Buenos Ayres, September 20th, 1847.

Joseph Palmer.

TWO single gentlemen can be furnished with breakfast, tea, and lodgings, by inquiring at No. 17 Calle Cuyo.

Notice.

(For Passengers only.)

HAVING superior accommodations, The first-class British barque CHARLES CLARK, Wm. Tush, Master, now loading in Montevideo, for London. Application to be made to Messrs. Nicholson, Green, & Co., in Buenos Ayres, or Montevideo.

AT No. 13 25th May Street, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, neatly papered, with boarded floors, and fire places. The house is airy, and from the azotea commands an extensive view of the town and river. Terms moderate.

Notice to Passengers.

ALL Passengers indebted to Joseph Spratt are requested to pay the amounts still due to Messrs. John Best and Brothers without delay.

Those parties who will not come forward are informed that their names will be published as defaulters, and other measures taken for their disadvantage.

July 27, 1847.

PRICES CURRENT.

	₧	₨	
Doubloons, Spanish.....	393	á	394 each
Do. Patriot.....	392	á	393 do.
Plata, macuquina.....	21	á	22 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	24	á	24½ each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	24	á	24½ do.
Six per cent. Stock.....			at par.
Exchange on England.....	2d.		nominal.
Do. France.....	32		centimes.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	8	á	2½ per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	1½	á	2 premium.
Do. United States.....	21	á	21½
Hides, matadero or saladero } descarnado 27 á 28 lbs. ea. }	58	á	60 per pesada)
Do. matadero, country }	50	á	52 do.
25 á 29 lbs.....			
Do. Spain.....	43	á	47 do.
Do. North America.....	40	á	42 do.
Do. of all staks.....	40	á	45 do.
Do. salted ox.....	52	á	55 do.
Do. do. cow.....	45	á	50 do.
Horse hides salted.....	54	á	56 do. each
Do. do. dry.....	22	á	24 do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.....	43	á	46 per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine } and ordinary..... }	29	á	30 per dozen
Goat skins.....			without price
Nutra skins.....			do.
Horse hair, mixed.....	65	á	75 nominal}
Do. short.....	55	á	60 do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	120	á	130 dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	18	á	20 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	8	á	10 do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	25	á	35 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	12	á	20 do.
Do. fine washed.....	45	á	55 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	25	á	35 do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	27	á	28 do.
Do. do. melted, 1st class.....	25	á	40 do.
Do. pure, second class.....	32	á	33 do.
Grease, pure.....	45	á	50 do.
Jerked beef.....	45	á	46 per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	450	á	550 per thousand
Do. cow.....	150	á	200 do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	10	á	11 per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10	á	12 per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	á	11 per quintal
Shin bones.....			without price
Salt, on board.....			none. per fanega
Discount.....	1	á	1½ per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 397 dollars. The lowest price 382 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 2½:6d. The lowest do. 2d.

No transactions of any moment worthy of notice have taken place this week. Horse hair has a tendency to decline, purchasers have come slowly forward.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.