

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1104.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The report which we mentioned in our last of an armed force having been sent to Maldonado under the command of the so-called Minister of War by the intrusive government in Montevideo, for the purpose of deposing Rivera, is fully confirmed. The expedition sailed on the 5th and arrived at its destination on the following day, when the Minister immediately set about executing his commission. Before landing, he says in his report, he had ascertained that the garrison was in a state of great ferment, and he at once took measures to prevent the explosion which it was feared would take place that very day, and which there was reason to apprehend would be fatal to Rivera and several of the officers most attached to him. This insubordination of the troops is ascribed, on the one hand, to their sufferings from hunger, occasioned by the most scandalous and criminal mismanagement that possibly can be conceived, and, on the other, to the irritation with which they witnessed the interchange of suspicious communications between the General and the enemy. On disembarking, the Minister immediately repaired to Rivera's quarters, when he formally communicated to him the decree of the nominal government depriving him of the command, and appointing Col. Baez, provisionally, in his room. Rivera at first appeared to acquiesce, but suddenly changing his resolution, he refused to submit without the concurrence of his principal officers. A scene of violent altercation ensued, in which Battle, with upstart pomposity, pretends to have beard his former master so courageously that he was finally obliged to yield, if not to the cogency of his arguments, at least to the intimation that he had force to back them. Having been thus far successful, the Minister returned on board to prepare for carrying out that part of his instructions which he had as yet reserved. Everything being arranged, he sent the next morning a written order to Rivera to embark forthwith on board the *Maypu*, for the purpose of being conveyed to Brasil, informing him at the same time that the captain of the vessel would deliver him 1500 patacones, being a quarter in advance of the pension assigned him by the Montevidean government. Rivera again demurred, and threw himself upon the protection of the commander of the French steamer *Chimere*, who happened to be on shore at the time, but that officer declined to accede to his request, stating that he could only extend such protection in case he were in his boat. Rivera, however, obstinately refused to proceed in the *Maypu*, and made a written application to the French commander to be conveyed in a French vessel to St. Catherine's. This demand was at length complied with, Battle withdrawing his opposition on the French commander pledging his word that Rivera should actually proceed to his destination. In effect, it appears that the *Aleciene* sailed with him on the following day. Baez, who resigned the command of Maldonado to Tajes, the commander of Battle's escort, and Camilo La Vega are the only officers of Rivera's who accompanied him in his exile.

That Rivera richly deserves a more ignominious fate than that which he has met with will be readily acknowledged by every one at all acquainted with the history of his infamous career; but when it is recollected that every trait of his vile character had been long before developed, and that, nevertheless, as long as he commanded the services of a lawless gang of retainers, he was lauded to the skies by those very men who have decreed that ostracism to which he is now doomed, few will be inclined to give them credit for having been actuated by any noble impulse. Rivera had been before a traitor, a rebel, an anarchist, a bandit, a wholesale

peculator; but then he was successful, and success converted all his vices into virtues in the eyes of the sycophants who have now become his persecutors. It was only when the hollowness of his supposed popularity was laid bare by his repeated defeats, that those consistent adherents began to view their hero in another light. Each successive reverse discovered some hidden failing, until at length the catastrophe near Maldonado disclosed his character in all its native deformity. A short time after that event he was publicly denounced in Montevideo in the following terms:

"This undefinable man, the past, the present, and, if he possibly can be, the future, scourge of his country, which he has always betrayed, delivering it up to its enemies in return for glittering decorations and disgraceful rewards; who afterwards betrayed the very people to whom he sold himself, sacrificing their properties and families; who has burned and plundered towns, laid waste country districts, appropriated to himself the herds of others, and driven from their homes women and children without number to recompense the catiffs of his rapacity—this man, who has been a curse to every inhabitant in the country; who in his public and private career, has left no crime or indignity uncommitted; who has risen in arms against the authority legally constituted, contemned and set at naught the constitutional code, excited to rebellion in order afterwards to tread under foot the dearest institutions, violating everything that is held inviolable in society—this man, who when smiled upon by fortune, has exhibited all the airs of a despicable petty tyrant, and, when in adversity has always betrayed the greatest villainy," &c. &c. [*]

This was published in the presence of the parasites, who on the triumph of Rivera's rebellion, ordered every stigma on his public conduct to be erased from the public records;—and who after the bloody scenes of April, 1846, decreed him the honors of almost an apotheosis. Still not a voice was raised to deny such grave charges. Yet such is the man whom the minions of foreign intervention in Montevideo have all along sustained, *whilst he was fortunate!* Can there be any more conclusive proof that they were panderers to corruption for the sake of its offals?

That the French Chargé d'Affaires was privy to Rivera's disgrace is avowed by the *Courrier de la Plata*. It states that it was mainly owing to his interference that the exile was promised a pension to live on.

It appears that the Brazilian Government has directed its agents in the River Plate to protest against the nominal blockade maintained by the French in these waters, on the same grounds as those assumed by Mr. Harris, the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, in his able protest against the equally ridiculous Anglo-French blockade.

BRAZIL.

The following speech was delivered by the Emperor on the late occasion of the closing of the Legislative Chambers.—

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation—

My paternal heart still distressed from the deep regretted and premature demise of my dearly beloved son, the Prince Imperial Don Alfonso, Divine

[*] See the philippic against Rivera published under the name of Joseph Mundel who shares with Cockney Sam the honor of representing the fighting English in Montevideo.

Providence was pleased, in its infinite goodness, to assuage such just affliction by the birth of my dearly-beloved daughter the Princess Leopoldina, another fruit with which the Imperial marriage bed has been blessed.

In the emotions of grief and joy at such contrary events, I was, as usual, accompanied by all Brazilians, and nothing is more gratifying to me than to have to recall before the national representation the lively demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to my august person and my imperial family, which were on those occasions evinced by my loyal subjects.

Earnestly engaged in cultivating and drawing still closer the relations of good understanding and friendship subsisting between the Empire and other Nations, I congratulate myself in being able to announce to you that nothing has occurred that can in anywise disturb them.

A new representative from the United States has just been accredited to my Court, and his conduct alike noble and conciliatory, in causing me to forget that of his predecessor, has removed the apprehensions of a misunderstanding, and I trust that it will contribute to preserve the relations between the two governments on that footing of perfect harmony on which they have always stood heretofore.

The struggle between the Republics of the River Plate, the effects of which I have long deplored, has not, unfortunately, come to a final termination.

The most perfect tranquilly reigns throughout the Empire, and your patriotism assures me that on retiring from your legislative labours, your will assist in rendering permanent this flattering state of things, by infusing into the minds of the people the pure and sincere desire of seeing it perpetuated.

Thanks to Divine Providence, the scourge which so long afflicted the Provinces of Rio Grande del Norte, Ceará and Parayba, has ceased; the copious rains which have fallen promising an abundant harvest.

I am highly grateful to you for the efficient cooperation you have lent my government, in providing it with the necessary funds for the expenditure in the different branches of public service.

August and most worthy representatives of the Nation—

On terminating the labours of the present Legislature you leave several important laws perfected, among which that of elections is deserving of especial mention; and you leave the ensuing Legislature the ground work laid of other bills of no less importance.

The session is closed.

ENGLAND.

London, July 10.

A scene in the House of Commons.

The House of Commons met at three o'clock.

As we anticipated, there was a goodly attendance of members at an early hour to witness the solution of the Spooner-Hume mystery.

Mr. Hume himself, who was at large on the previous night, was in his place as soon as the Speaker. During the progress of the private business the honourable gentleman excited a good deal of interest, groups occasionally gathering around him to learn by anticipation the cause of Mr. Spooner's threatened attack. The House was still evidently at a loss as to what the honourable member for Montrose had been guilty of. It was true that he had given Mr. Spooner some hard hits, in reference to the Seduction and Prostitution Bill, the pet measure of the honourable member for Birmingham; but as they were given several weeks ago, in the honourable member's own presence, it was not believed

that the bill in question had any connection with the difference between them. He had also, according to Sir John Hobhouse, inflicted no less than twenty different discussions upon the House, in reference to the Rajah of Sattara; but it was as difficult to see any connection between Mr. Spooner and the Rajah, as between the honourable gentleman and Juggernaut. In what, then, could Mr. Hume have possibly offended? Was it in relation to the currency? Had his misconduct anything to do with the value of a pound? The House was left in doubt, until the order of the day for going into committee of supply was read, when—

Mr. SPOONER rose, and in an attitude of ineffable grace, which seemed to be studied by Lord George Bentinck, requested that indulgence at the hands of the House which it was its wont to give when an honourable member wished to call its attention to a matter of a purely personal character. He then proceeded to state his charge against Mr. Hume, when it appeared that it was his friend, the deposed Rajah, that had got the honourable member for Montrose into the scrape. Mr. Spooner had voted the other evening against Mr. Hume's motion for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the deposition of that *quondam* Indian functionary. It appeared that, on the following day, Mr. Hume came across to the opposition bench, of which Mr. Spooner now occupies one of the most prominent seats, and said to him in an excited manner, "You voted against me last night." Mr. Spooner had confessed to having done so, whereupon it appeared that Mr. Hume immediately added that he would bring the conduct of Mr. Spooner's son in India before the House, as he would also that of a relative of Mr. Hut's, who had also voted against him. He then asked Mr. Hume to inform him what was the charge which he intended preferring against his son, on which Mr. Hume had simply referred him to the blue book. He had been advised by more experienced members than himself to lay the matter before the House. Mr. Hume's conduct had, in his opinion, assumed the character of intimidation, and was such as it would be wrong in him to keep back from the knowledge of the house, in whose hands, having now stated the facts, he was content to leave the whole matter.

The honourable gentleman having resumed his seat, all eyes were turned upon the culprit who sat in his accustomed place, his countenance beaming with imperturbable good humour. He immediately rose, and observed that Mr. Spooner's speech was the most extraordinary that he had ever heard in the House. On receipt of the vague note which had been transmitted to him on the previous day by the honourable member for Birmingham, he really thought that he had unconsciously been guilty of a violation of the honourable gentleman's Seduction Act. [Here the honourable gentleman was interrupted for some time by the prolonged laughter of the House.] He then observed that he was now enlightened as to the charge against him. It was his intention, on Tuesday next, to bring the conduct of the two gentlemen in India, alluded to, who had acted as magistrates in some of the transactions attending the deposition of the Rajah, before the House, so that, instead of complaining, Mr. Spooner should be obliged to him for giving him timely notice of his intention. Forty-four members had voted against him on the occasion referred to. Out of these, 28 were connected with the late and present Governments; two more—to wit, Messrs. Spooner and Hut—had had relations in India who had been somewhat concerned in the transactions of which he had complained, and he thought it probable that, without intending it, they might have voted under a bias. This left only 14 independent members who had voted against him; and as 23 had voted for him, he thought, putting the 23 against the 14, that he had carried his motion. This novel mode of carrying a motion by losing it gave great amusement to the House. The honourable gentleman concluded by disclaiming all intention of intimidating Mr. Spooner, whom he charged with being guilty of a breach of confidence in dragging any honourable member before the House for what had taken place in a purely private conversation.

Mr. HUTT, after dealing in sundry sharp periphrases against Mr. Hume, explained the conduct of his relative in India on the occasion referred to.

Mr. BANKES had heard the conversation complained of, and could bear testimony to the truth of Mr. Spooner's statement, that Mr. Hume was much excited at the time, and that he appeared to have crossed over for the purpose of saying what he had given utterance to. He regarded the honourable gentleman's language as a threat, and as a direct impeachment of Mr. Spooner's vote. It was an offensive attack, and not made, as Mr. Hume alleged, in a private manner. He suggested to the honourable member for Montrose at the time that what he

had said must surely be a joke, but the honourable gentleman replied that there was no joke about it.

Mr. OSBORNE regarded the whole affair as one which threatened very serious consequences, and called upon the Speaker to bind both honourable gentlemen over to keep the peace, a suggestion which threw the house into convulsions of laughter.

Sir R. INGLIS deprecated levity on so serious a matter, and read Mr. Hume a homily upon his conduct.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL concurred with the honourable baronet in placing Mr. Hume in the wrong. He had been long enough in the House, however, to know that the honourable member for Montrose was, in the matter of speech, a "chartered libertine," frequently losing all command over his grammar, and making use of expressions which, proceeding from any body else, might sometimes assume rather a serious aspect. The honourable member, however, was in the habit of taking such licence with the House, that it would not consider as serious the language imputed to him on this occasion. Of this Mr. Spooner and others might be certain, that neither in nor out of the house would much attention be paid to what fell in this way from the honourable gentleman.

[In giving a faithful account of what passed, we cannot here refrain from stating that to many members present, particularly to the immediate party of Mr. Hume, the language of the noble lord appeared to be a wanton and unprovoked attack upon an old and faithful supporter. Up to this moment Mr. Hume had borne his part in the scene very good-humouredly, but he was evidently hurt at so unexpected an attack from such a quarter. The feelings of the many members present who sympathized with him were warmly expressed by]

Mr. AGLIONBY, who defended with energy Mr. Hume's parliamentary conduct and general bearing in the house, and reproached the noble lord for his unbecoming attack upon one who had not only long and consistently supported him, but who had rendered services to the country which put it under a debt to him which could never be paid.

Mr. HUME then rose, and labouring evidently under some excitement, observed that when on a late occasion a member of the Cabinet (Sir J. Hobhouse) had called him a thief, and had made use, in reference to him, of other inflexions of the same expression, he had paid no attention to them, because he considered them as used in the heat of debate. But when the Prime Minister chose to amuse the House by telling it that he (Mr. Hume) had not learnt his own language; he was at a loss as to the noble lord's authority for making use of such an expression towards him, or to divine the noble lord's object in making an attack upon him, which was unworthy of, and unbecoming to the noble lord.

The matter then dropped, and the House rapidly thinned, many honourable members evidently going away dissatisfied, the scene not having been "quite so rich" as they had anticipated. They were stopped at the bar by another loud laugh in the house, in which Mr. Ferrand's lungs pre-eminently figured, on turning round to discover the cause of which, Mr. Hume was seen once more side by side with Mr. Spooner, and in earnest conversation with him. By this time the honourable gentleman had recovered his usual good humour, and returned to his own seat amid the cheers of the House.

And so ended this mysterious affair.

[Morning Chronicle.]

RIVER PLATE.

For the sake of record we reproduce the following from the London *Morning Chronicle* of the 9th of July.

The following are extracts of letters from Buenos Ayres, received per Ipswich, arrived at Plymouth:—

"BUENOS AYRES, APRIL 17.—There has been some stir at Monte Video with the Custom House speculators and Sir T. Herbert. It was pretended that the commodore contemplated the removal of some of his sailors, now on shore there, to his ships; and at a conference between Sir T. Herbert, the French admiral, and Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, the French admiral is stated to have declared that, for every man Sir T. Herbert embarked he would place two under arms on the walls. Be this as it may, the Custom House gentry, who no doubt were perfectly aware, from high authority, of what had taken place, wished to memorialize Mr. Ouseley to retain the forces on shore, and at the same time expressed their disapprobation of the commodore's conduct, for the sole reason that Sir Thomas, unlike

his predecessors, will not adopt their dictation as the rule of his conduct, and act in direct opposition to his instructions, and the views and wishes of his government, to please them and strengthen their illegal administration of the resources of the Custom House at that port. It is really strange and amusing to see how these speculators manage to carry on their juggle. Commodore Purvis, a good but weak man, blindly believed all their statements, and right or wrong endeavoured to carry them through in all their nefarious jobbing to the extent of violating the neutrality he was bound to preserve, whilst at the same time he brought ruin by such proceedings on all the first houses in this river, and on their constituents in England. Thus, Commodore Purvis was a man after their own hearts, and if it had not been for the restraint put upon him by her Majesty's minister at Buenos Ayres, J. H. Mandeville, Esq., he would have embroiled these countries in a war with England, to see the termination of which would have been very difficult. Next came Admiral Inglefield. He was placed by his government under the orders of Mr. Ouseley, and the latter, as a matter of course, becomes responsible, before public opinion, for the admiral's conduct. The manner in which Mr. Ouseley has conducted the intervention, and the influence which Baron Deffaudis has exercised over all his acts, are facts which every one conversant with River Plate affairs cannot have failed to notice during the unjust proceedings which have been adopted against these countries. The hostility of the Baron Deffaudis against everything English which does not serve the purposes of France, has been on all occasions, when he has been employed on a public mission, fully manifested. He supports the Custom house speculators at Monte Video, and with Mr. Ouseley at his command, and the semblance of a government such as exists at Monte Video, he ceases not to use his utmost exertions to favour the interests of his country, and is, in our opinion, at this moment paving the way for a French protectorate in the Banda Oriental, and the present and future ruin of English interests on both sides the river. No wonder then, if coming in contact with an able and patriotic officer, who, like Sir Thomas Herbert, is thoroughly aware of French intrigue and duplicity, and knows how to counteract the influence thereof, the baron should desire to neutralise, if not destroy the influences which prevent the accomplishment of the cherished views of France with respect to Monte Video; and thus the French minister, who is prime mover of all things in the besieged city, stretches to the utmost extent of his power, to frustrate the views which the commodore entertains of conciliation and peace, which, there cannot be a doubt, are alike manifested by the English government to these countries. But Sir Thomas Herbert must be annoyed in the discharge of the duties of his command, nay, he must be removed if possible; and what are the reasons for desiring these ends? Why, he desires peace and conciliation with these countries, and his government does the same, and Sir Thomas, therefore, will not allow arms and ammunition to be landed from the squadron for the defence of the coast; he will not allow her Majesty's ships, officers, and crews, to be employed in the degrading service of conveying Rivera and his followers from one part to the other of the coast, where Rivera cannot maintain himself, for the purpose of sacking and destroying the defenceless inhabitants of the towns; neither would he take part in the nefarious bombardment of Paysandu from the river, whilst attacked by Rivera with his band of French mercenaries on the land; nor would he authorize in any way the proposed second expedition to the Paraná, aware as he was that the only result attendant on such would be an increased complication in our relations with these countries, and the serving of the views of the Monte Videan clique, to the detriment of all English interests, both here and at home.

"It is for such conduct as this that he has to encounter the mortal enmity of a few interested individuals, who designate him with the epithet of anti-English, because he is thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs in this river, and endeavours to carry out the views of his government, in opposition to French duplicity and an interested clique, with whose manoeuvres the government and people of England are already acquainted.

"So much for the commodore's proceedings at Monte Video; but let us look at the result on this side, which must not be forgotten. When foreign intervention commenced, the Baron de Mareuil, French Chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres, differing apparently in views from the Baron Deffaudis, obtained from this government a positive guarantee for French persons and interests here, the opposite course which Mr. Ouseley adopted, may be summed up by reminding you that this gentleman recommended us

to abandon all our property and fly, whilst at the same time he hoped, through the ill-judged notice of Captain Hotham to British subjects, publicly posted in July, 1845, to excite these people against the government, which was to have ended in a revolution. Thus far French influence predominated; but the arrival of Mr. Hood brought with it a change. The appointment of Sir Thomas, after that gentleman left England, with different instructions, no doubt to what his predecessors possessed, and the expressed wishes of the government and minister communicated to Mr. Ouseley, ought in reason to have produced a change in the latter's measures, conducive at least to heal the wounds which we had so unjustly and severely opened by our previous acts of violence; but Mr. Ouseley did not see things in this light, and it was reserved for Sir Thomas Herbert to sooth, by every dignified means in his power, the wounded feelings of a people with whom we had been on terms of peace, previous to the intervention, since their emancipation from the Spanish yoke. The commodore to the utmost of his power has accomplished this end, and it is, perhaps, fortunate for our interests at this moment that he has the command in this river, as he will be able individually fully to explain to Lord Howden, and smooth by his influence, any difficulty which may arise, should further negotiation be necessary.

These particulars may not be unnecessary respecting Sir Thomas, because we are aware that efforts will be made on your side to put a different construction on the views and conduct of the commander-in-chief of the naval forces on this station from what we have here expressed, and on the truth of which you may rely.

BUENOS AYRES APRIL 23.—Every thing is quiet here throughout the republic. There are rumours that coercive measures are to be used towards the province of Corrientes for the purpose of compelling that government to indemnify the citizens of this state and foreigners for the seizure of the ships and cargoes in 1844, by Corrientes, that were proceeding up to Paraguay. General Rosas has caused full indemnification to be made to the owners of all the vessels that formed the barrier across the Parana at Obligado, and were destroyed by the combined fleets of England and France in their attack on the batteries there in November, 1845.

The French have made three prizes off this port to-day, small craft, which, at mid-day, were coming in and going out of the port.

We have seen a copy of the representation made at Monte Video to Mr. Ouseley, to retain the British sailors on shore, whom it was never intended to embark, and it is presumed there is some sinister intention in this movement. It is signed by thirty eight individuals and firms, most of whom have shares in the Custom-house contract. This document clearly proves that there are not the means at Monte Video for a moment's resistance after the foreign forces are withdrawn; and the only pretext they now give for retaining the forces on shore is the fear that the French (who they themselves armed) would either betray the town into the hands of Oribe, or direct their violence against British property and British residents. In contemplation of such a step they therefore pray that the inner lines and batteries be defended by British forces, and that the British sailors and marines, now on duty within the town, be retained so long as the Buenos Ayrean army is seeking to enter it, as they cannot have confidence against the effect of money or intrigue with any other forces.

It is pretty well ascertained that this document was got up at the suggestion of M. Ouseley for the purpose of hood-winking Lord Howden, others go so far as to say that it is the production of Baron Deffaudis, since these worthy gentlemen solicit efficient protection virtually promised by the British government in their published instructions, and they hope Mr. Ouseley will continue the same in conjunction with the Baron Deffaudis. Now, as we have before told you, the Custom-house contractors at Monte Video will strain every nerve to prolong the war in this river, because if they retain the contract the shares will produce about twenty per cent. interest per month, and this to the end of the year 1849 is not a despicable profit. It would be on a par with most Montevidean transactions, and produce, besides what has already been received, about 12,000 hard dollars each share, that cost 1,000 dollars; but we on the Buenos Ayres side of the river see no reason why we are to be deprived of our trade, and our country put to an unnecessary expense for the support of a large force at Monte Video, for the sole purpose of enriching the speculators there, who form a very small portion of the foreign residents in these countries. In the event of Gen. Oribe entering Monte Video, no foreigner has anything to fear from him or his troops, with the exception perhaps of those

who endeavoured to seduce Admiral Brown from his allegiance to this government, and bound themselves to pay him if he committed treason; but as they were foiled in this attempt, they may fear the consequences of their conduct; thus furnishing another proof of the grounds of their resistance to an arrangement; and to such a pitch have matters come, that they are virtually the government of Monte Video, for the shadow which exists with such a name could not exist twenty four hours without assistance, although backed by the deluded individuals who in 1843 were induced to take up arms to defend a cause and a question they did not in the least understand. Fortunately it is expected Lord Howden's mission will terminate such a state of things; otherwise it is not unlikely at no distant date that the French and Italian legionnaires will teach their protectors and advisers that they are aware of all their interested manoeuvres, and refuse longer to be their tools.

Advertisements.

GALLERY

OF

COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPES

Re-Opened

T. C. HELSBY,

DAGUERREOTYPIST

Formerly of 121 Calle de la Piedad,

AND

Successor to J. A. BENNETT.

Desires to inform his friends and the Public of this City, that, having now

Returned to Buenos-Ayres

He has commenced taking likenesses in the altoz

N. 37 Calle de la Victoria,

where from an extended practice and increased experience in the art he hopes to improve the reputation he has hitherto much enjoyed for producing good Daguerreotype impressions of those who honour him with their CONFIDENCE and PATRONAGE.

Hours of operating—from 9 till 3 daily (except Sundays) as well in cloudy as clear weather.

Sale by auction.

OF BRAASH'S HOTEL,

Calle 25 de Mayo No. 43.

BY THOMAS GOWLAND.

On Tuesday 19th inst. at 10 o'clock will be sold by auction, all the furniture, Billiard table, counter, shelving, Wines, Liquors, Gin, Brandy, Glass earthenware &c. &c. &c.

The furniture as well as the beds and bed and table linen is all new and superior; the catalogue is too long to publish; any person wishing to see the furniture can call any day previous to the sale.

For Sale,

IN the town of San Fernando, an elegant house situated in the principal street, 2 squares from the Plaza, with a fine view on the River, with 25 varas front and one square deep.

It contains 7 rooms with azotea roofs, a well, 7 sweet orange trees in the yard & other necessaries.

For particulars apply at No. 64, calle Universidad at any hour of the day.

Notice.

The Commercial House and leather seller's store hither to carried on in this city by the undersigned under the firm of Bookey & Co., will be henceforward carried on by the same under the firm of Bookey & Bletscher, the management of the business in future devolving solely upon Bletscher.

Buenos Aires 1st October 1847.

Patrick Bookey.

James Bletscher.

BATES,

Calle de la Piedad No. 134.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment has the honor to inform the Public in general that the said premises were opened on the 15th inst.

He has likewise the honor to inform the Ladies of this City that Apartments are prepared for their reception with female attendants and trusts by the care and assiduity shewn them by his Establishment, he may receive their patronage.

Warm and Cold Baths from 6 in the morning until 11 at night.

Hide Rope.

OF every size [at manufacturer's prices] may be had at Greenwood & Co., No. 33, Alameda.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

October 9.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 10.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 11.—Wind N.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers, Messieurs Alexander Rodger, Patrick Bookey, Antonio Lopez, Felix Bernier, Juan Vidal, John H. Eddington, Francisco J. Fon, Vicente Artola, Francisco Arrigos, Juan Vidal, Manuel Sifuentes, Juan B. Sabala, and Paulino Gonzalez. Mesdames Catalina Salaverri, Florentina Gonzalez, Maria Laeser, Carmen Arnó, Luisa Llavala, Adriana Lupo, Catalina Amertoy, Maria Salvadores, Trinidad Salvadores, Justina Salvadores, and Juana Causiballe.

October 12.—Wind N., about 10 a. m. changed to S. S. E., opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 13.—Wind N., opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 14.—Wind N. N. W., in the afternoon changed to S. S. W., rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 15.—Wind S. E., fresh heavy, rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

October. 6

French barque Jeune France, Panier, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult.

British barque Persian, William Hopkins, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult.

Oriental schooner Irene, José Reyes, from Rio Grande 1st inst.

Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, Hamschild, from Rio Grande 1st inst.

Brazilian brigantine Nova Luz, F. P. Fonseca, from St. Catherine's 26th ult.

Brazilian brigantine Baron de Caxias, Antonio G. Viana, from Parnaguá 20th ult.

Danish brigantine Helena, J. Manhe, from Cape de Verdes 28th August.

October 7.

Brazilian schooner Jorge, V. Antonio, from Rio Grande 4th inst.

October 8.

Brazilian schooner Neptano, Jorge Antonio, from Rio Grande 4th inst.

Brazilian schooner Estrella del Alba, C. Raffo, from Rio Grande.

October 9.

H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. J. P. Thurburn, hence 8th inst.

Hamburg brig Friederich Ernest, E. Amondson, from Memel 29th July.

Danish brig Ceres, N. Wied, from Memel 1st August.

Spanish brig Eduardo, José Costa, from Havana 26th July.

British brig Nautilus, Daniel, from the Falkland islands 18th September.

Brazilian sloop of war Donna Januaria, hence 7th inst.

October 10.

Spanish brig Pepito, Juan Domenech, from Barcelona 30th July, Cadiz 18th August.

British barque Kate, Scott, from Cadiz 16th August.

Spanish polacre Casimira, Mataró, from Barcelona 30th July, Malaga 18th August.

October 11.

British barque Rosendale, Edward Goulding, from the Island of Sai 30th August.

Spanish brig Felipe, Gelpi, from Pernambuco 12th ult.

October 12.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, hence 11th inst.

Sardinian brig José, Tomas Pietranera, from Genoa 14th August.

British barque Britannia, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult.

British schooner Racer, P. Pironet, from St. Ubes' 16th August.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

October 6.

British barque Henrietta, J. Blusdale, for Liverpool.

Sardinian brig Juanita, J. Dodero, for Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian schooner Union, A. Crose, for Rio Grande.

American schooner Henry Barling, A. Wiley, for New York.

October 8.

British barque Choriater, Richard, for Plymouth.

American barque Carib, Nickerson, for Boston.

French barque Guarani, F. Lareher, for Havre.

Spanish polacre Josefa, F. Roses, for Havana.

Brazilian schooner Jorge, for Rio Grande.

October 9.

American barque Muskingum, R. Crockett, for Boston.

French barque Bonne Jenny, Aubert, for Havre.

French barque Adele et Julie, Vingner, for Havre.

Spanish barque Lidia, Antonio Vila, for Havana.

Brazilian brig Pensamiento, A. C. Rivero, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian brig Felix, L. Figuerido, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian schooner Pleiades, H. C. Dingued, for Baazil.

Sardinian polacre Telegrafo, P. Mauricio, for Genoa.

October 10.

British brig James Ray, Hamford, for London.

French brig Caroline, Gott, for Cette.

October 11.

French barque Paraná, Gaustiveguerri, for Bourdeaux.

October 12.

H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurn, for Rio Janeiro with the mails from the River Plate.

Spanish brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, Francisco Veiga, for Cadiz.

Brazilian zumaca Maria Magdalena, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian schooner Neptuno, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian schooner Pleiades, H. C. Dingued, for Brazil.

The sailing hence on the 7th inst. of the Brazilian corvette Donna Januaria for Montevideo and Rio Jamiro, was inadvertently omitted in our last.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Corvette Expeditiva, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Expeditiva fired a gun on the 14th inst at a schooner which was coming for the port, but without any effect the schooner being beyond gun shot.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This other day (16th inst.) completes the 753th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	68
Sunday	72
Monday	70
Tuesday	74
Wednesday	74
Thursday	70
Friday	68

Notice.

Mrs. Speed begs to inform the Ladies of Buenos Ayres that she has recommenced to clean and turn Tuscan, Dunstable and all kind of fancy straw Bonnets to the latest fashion.

Also millinery done by her daughter. Calle de San Lorenzo N.º 15.

Notice to Builders.

A fresh supply of the well known American hydraulic Cement just received from New York, which for cisterns roofs or floorings, is superior to any material ever offered to the attention of Masons or Architects making the work impervious to water or damp—Also a few barrels fine powdered plaster of Paris. In lots to suit purchasers at 231 calle del Restaurador.

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.

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 attention, 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.

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.

(For Passengers only.)

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

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.

For Sale.

AN Estancia situated about 16 leagues from town between the Villa and the Guardia de Luján with about 6000 head of homed cattle, 10,000 sheep & the greater part mestizo, 1,500 mares, horses, houses, a peach plantation and about three leagues of rich land with permanent water. Apply at num. 183 calle del Perú, until 10 in the morning or after 4 in the afternoon.

SALE OF BRAASCH'S HOTEL.

Calle 25 de Mayo No. 43.

THE owner of this fine establishment wishes on account of his bad health to retire from business, and therefore will be glad to effect the above mentioned sale.—The house contains 17 elegantly papered and well furnished rooms a good billiard table, large kitchen, cellar and algaibe, in fact all accommodations that can be wished for. For particulars apply to the owner.

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.



For Sale,

A choice selection of plants and small flower shrubs, which will be sold at low prices, on account of the owner not being able to attend to them.

Calle de Tacuari No. 95.

DIED.

ON the 11 inst. Mr. JOHN ALAIS, engraver, native of London, aged 74 years. The deceased had resided in this country for a period of 22 years and his loss will be much regretted by a large circle of friends, by whom he was most justly esteemed.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., at the German Evangelist Church, by the Rev. A. L. Siegel, Mr. George Sievert Macome, of Hamburg, to Miss Anita Gertrudes Klein, of Brudel, in Prussia, only daughter of Mr. Peter Klein of this city.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	380	á	391	each
Do. Patriot	389	á	390	do.
Plata, macuquina	21	á	21 1/2	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	24	á	24 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	24	á	24 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock				at par.
Exchange on England	2d.			nominal.
Do. France	22	á	24	do.
Do. Rio Janeiro	1 1/2	á	3	do. for one
Do. Montevideo	21	á	22	do.
Do. United States	21	á	22	do.
Hides, matadero or saladero	58	á	60	per pesada
descarnado 27 á 28 lbs. ea.				
Do. matadero, country	52	á	55	do.
25 á 29 lbs.				
Do. Spain	44	á	48	do.
Do. North America	40	á	43	do.
Do. of all stake	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.	40	á	44	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	29	á	30	per dozen
and ordinary				
Gout skins				without price
Wetria skins	70	á	76	nominal
Horse hair, mixed	55	á	60	per arroba
Do. short	130	á	130	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	18	á	20	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	35	á	40	do.
Do. pure, second class	32	á	33	do.
Grease, pure	45	á	50	do.
Jerked beef	45	á	45	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.
Discount	1	á	1 1/2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 396 dollars.

The lowest price 389 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2d.

The lowest do 2d.

The transactions during the present week have been lively and principally in hides for N. America, Spain and Genoa. Hair continues much looked after; there also have come forward purchasers for Wool and Sheep skins dirty are in much request; the skins, from the consumption in town have been paid as high as 40\$ per dozen.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.