

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1105.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

With this number concludes the Quarter of the *British Packet*.

### BUENOS AYRES.

It will be seen by reference to documents published in another part of our paper of this day, that the project of convening a general Congress of Plenipotentiaries of the States of America which was so strongly agitated in the lifetime of Bolivar, and renewed with more or less warmth at several subsequent periods without leading to any decisive result, is now entertained with a seriousness that augurs a most successful issue. Panama was originally intended as the place of meeting, but Lima appears now to be designated by common consent for that honor. Chili, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador nominated, we believe, some time since, their representatives, and New Grenada, according to official information just communicated by the Ecuadorian government to that of the Argentine Republic, has latterly appointed its deputy. The objects for which it is proposed to institute this assembly are nearly similar to those for which the deputies of the cities and people of Greece were wont to meet in bygone days at Delphi or Thermopylae, and are explained at length by the Grenadine government in its interesting note which we insert elsewhere. To unite together the various American nationalities in a common band of amity, for the purpose of securing their internal tranquillity and concerting measures to resist foreign encroachments, and at the same time, of erecting a tribunal to adjudicate all differences arising between themselves so as effectually to supersede the necessity of an appeal to arms; is a project which needs but to be mentioned to enlist the warmest sympathies of every friend of justice and humanity. With our best wishes, however, for its success, we cannot conceal our misgivings that the present conjuncture is not the most favourable for its realization. It is true that many of the objections which, with or without foundation, were formerly urged against it have now disappeared; but it is equally true that circumstances will reluctantly compel a number of influential States to abstain from taking any part in the earlier deliberations of the proposed assembly. The United States and Mexico are engaged in deadly and unnatural warfare—Central America is, unhappily, again a prey to civil discord; the Argentine and Oriental Republics are constrained to employ all their energies in resisting a perfidious European intervention in their domestic concerns. None of these States are, therefore, in a situation at present to assist at the calm discussion, of the Congress of Lima. Brazil, too, would have scarcely any interest in attending them in the absence of her neighbours. The proposed assembly must necessarily, therefore, be very dimutive at its installation; and the importance of its labours can not fail to be equally limited while those causes subsist which now unavoidably prevent it from representing the interests and wishes of the whole Continent. Nevertheless, we trust that it is destined to produce much good, in forming the nucleus of a grand council of nations whose resolves shall form hereafter the code of a whole world. Prudence and patriotism are only required to ensure this result; and doubtless those qualities will particularly distinguish the enlightened statesmen who have been selected to represent their respective countries at the approaching conferences in Lima.

The bitter language which the organ of the French intervention in Montevideo begins to indulge in with respect to the Brazilian Government, is rather confirmatory of that commendable change in the Imperial councils which we have before taken pleasure in adverting to.

In our number of Thursday last we expressed

the regret we felt at seeing the Brazilian government adopt, contrary to its interests and future tranquility, a tortuous policy in the unhappy struggle indefinitely prolonged between the government of Montevideo and the general in chief of Rosas' troops; a policy which, from the absolute neutrality so highly proclaimed, has degenerated into actual hostility. Besides the acts of hostility which we have mentioned in reference to the sale of cattle, and to General Paz, we learn that the President of Rio Grande has denied Colonel Flores and Commander Larraya, who had successively left Montevideo to establish themselves there and await the issue of the struggle which now ravages the Oriental Republic, permission to remain in that province. This vexatious and inhospitable conduct can be ascribed to no other source than to the demands of the Argentine Minister at the court of Brazil.

[*Courier de la Plata.*]

There are accounts from London via Rio Janeiro to the 12th of August, and from Paris to the 8th. Of 520 members returned to Parliament up to that date, 273 were Ministerialists, 96 Peelites, and 151 Protectionists. The French Chambers were to close on the 9th. The bill authorising the Government to contract a loan of 350 millions of francs had passed the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th almost unanimously. The state of things in Italy and Switzerland was far from satisfactory. In Spain expectations were entertained, chiefly owing to the exertions of two of the most influential members of the Cabinet, of bringing about an accommodation between the Queen and her Consort. An entire company of a regiment of *Cazadores*, the Officers included, had gone over to the Carlists, and is spoken of as the first symptom of defection in the Queens troops since the rebellion broke out. The Emperor of Russia was labouring under a severe attack of ill-health. The Russian army in the Caucasus had suffered a severe defeat; the official account published at Saint Petersburg acknowledging the loss sustained in the retreat from Gergebil to amount to 1700 killed and wounded, 83 officers included. The Cholera Morbus was rapidly thinning the ranks of the Russian army and obliged it to remain passive.

### UNITED STATES & MEXICO.

The Rio papers in reference to accounts received at Vera Cruz by private letters from Puebla mention the appointment of commissioners by the Mexican Government to treat for peace with Mr. Trist, the United States' agent. Doubts were, nevertheless, entertained of the correctness of the information. The Americans, it is stated, were seriously annoyed by the guerrilla parties.

It appears from the Montevideo papers that it blew a gale there from the South and South West on Saturday and Sunday last. The British barque Charles Clark, which is loading in that port for London and has already 1500 hides on board dragged from her anchorage; and in so doing her cables got under the Spanish brig Lindo and tore away her helm, injuring at the same time, it is said, the copper on her keel. The barque having parted from her cables drove up into the bay off the mouth of the Miguetele, where she fortunately held on by a fresh anchor she had been enabled to heave out before reaching the coast. After the wind abated and before the tide fell, she was got out to a safer anchorage with out having suffered any damage whatever. The Brazilian sloop of war Donna Januaria also drove from her anchorage, and got sufficiently near the coast at San José to inspire serious fears for her safety. By timely aid she was, however, extricated from her perilous situation and returned to a safe anchorage before evening. The Oriental schooner Aurora lost her bowsprit, another vessel

having run foul of her during the night. The British barque Richardson, which we have spoken of in another part of our paper, is said to have been drove higher up the coast. Almost all the vessels both in and outside of the harbour dragged their anchors during the storm.

### AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Foreign Office, }  
Bogotá, 15th March, 1847. }

The undersigned, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of New Grenada, has the honour to address H. E. the Minister in the same department of the Government of Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of calling his attention to the projected meeting of an American Congress, and of offering upon this subject some observations, which, in the opinion of the Grenadine Government, may contribute to place the matter in a proper light, and hasten the wished-for accomplishment of so important a design.

This august Assembly, proposed from the earliest days of our independence, to serve as a council in important discussions, as a rallying point in common perils, as an arbiter in doubtful cases, and as a conciliator in the differences that might arise, awakened at the beginning serious apprehensions as a vain and even dangerous imitation of the Council of the Amphictyons of ancient Greece, and as a germ of actual dictatorship in the Hispano-American hemisphere; but Colombia being dissolved, the fears inspired by its preponderating influence ceased, and time and reflection have subsequently modified the original project to such a degree that it has now met with the general approbation of the parties interested.

The undersigned would offer an insult to the intelligence of the Minister for Foreign Relations, if he were to step to prove the advantages which would be produced on our continent by a moral alliance founded on the community of certain principles among the States adopting them. Brazil, Mexico, and all the Republics of South America acknowledge the utility of such a compact and of the Assembly that should promote it; several have already requested its speedy meeting, and it even appears that it is the intention of some to install it in the course of the present year, as they consider, very reasonably, that this would be the most effectual means of providing for the common security, and of settling on solid bases the liberty and independence of each State, and the harmony of their mutual relations.

The points to be decided by the Grand Congress are, however, so difficult to be defined with precision, and the conditions of the compacts to be concluded for the purpose have been so vaguely considered—it being, besides, no easy task to anticipate the views that other Governments may have—that the Government of New Grenada is apprehensive, that although a quorum of Plenipotentiaries should fortunately meet at Lima, little progress would be made, if, as is presumable, they should be unprovided with uniform instructions in regard, at least, to the most important objects of the Assembly, in the absence of such instructions with respect to all the points to be arranged therein.

The Grenadine Government fully persuaded that nothing would be more fatal to this project than another abortive attempt, is of opinion that the best means of preventing it, and keeping alive the spirit of confederacy with which the respective Governments are animated, would be found in the frank and reciprocal communication of their ideas upon so interesting a matter, so that, the Plenipotentiaries of the States of America once assembled, they may proceed without delay or any serious impediment to negotiate and conclude treaties and conventions which shall consolidate peace, strengthen the independence of these nations, settle the bases of their intimate and cordial intercourse, and promote the great interests which are common to them.

The most important object to which the instructions of the States becoming parties to this species of confederacy can be directed, is, without doubt, the consolidation of peace between all of them, as a guarantee of order and an earnest of a closer alliance, which shall secure their independence and allow them mutually to sustain each other against the aggressions and insults of powerful nations; for, although, from well-known causes, the nations of Spanish America are now almost wholly at the mercy of the policy of foreign governments, unless order is consolidated by the security of peace, any premature alliance that might be sought to be contracted in order to cast off such a deplorable tutelage, would be illusory and, probably productive, of greater dangers and difficulties than those it was wished to avoid. On the other hand, (and let this be said in passing) what the American Republics have most to fear is not the intervention of European powers, but the encouraging and inciting it by their quarrels and their own example; and hence in admitting the principle that the interference of Europe is not to be tolerated in our affairs, it is necessary to extend it to every other influence which shall be attempted to be exercised under any name or under any pretence whatsoever.

But, if a formal alliance for external defence is not at present prudent, practicable or strictly indispensable, at least there is another one more feasible which might place us under shelter of the positive evils and dangers which experience has pointed out. To league together and mutually lend each other assistance against the undertakings of individuals proscribed for political offences, who, under favor of the connivance of foreign courts, or by abusing the hospitality extended to them, promote conspiracies against these States and even send armed expeditions to subvert the order of things established therein—to support, by means of reciprocal guarantees of the territorial sovereignty of our uninhabited coasts, the wise principle repeatedly laid down by the government of the United States, that no European colonization of any portion of the American continent belonging to the nations which have arisen thereon, will be hereafter allowed—to resent as an injury done to all any insult offered to any of their representatives, and define in common concert the functions to be exercised and the rights and prerogatives to be enjoyed by foreign Consuls, without acknowledging in them in any case the immunities exclusively appertaining to the diplomatic character;—such would be the principal stipulations of a treaty of alliance really practicable and advantageous for these countries.

Turning now attention to their internal relations and the compacts that might be concluded in the American Congress, so that our Republics may some day consolidate liberty and order; there can be no doubt that pacification under the influence of the law is our most urgent necessity and the end to which all our efforts should be directed. It would be expedient, therefore, that the confederate nations should enter into an engagement that in no case should any two States wage or declare war against each other without having previously submitted their differences to the decision of one or more States, also American, and bound themselves to respect and abide by the decision whatever it may be; for which end, and to render more effectual these means, the other States to engage to compel by force, if necessary, the nation which should pretend to set at naught the sentence of the arbiters; sufficiently detailed forms of proceeding in cases of mediation, decision of arbiters, and employment of force to execute the award being, besides, established, so that the proceedings may always take place with regularity, giving time to reflection and a mature examination of the facts.

As means of avoiding war between the confederate States, it would be proper to stipulate—1st, the mode of fixing disputed boundaries between two or more States; and the principles which should serve as a guide to fix those boundaries, so as to maintain, in as far as practicable, the *uti possidetis* of 1910; 2dly, the cases in which the surrender of criminals, their expulsion from the territory, or their confinement to points distant from the frontier should be obligatory, and the steps to be adopted in order to establish on the frontier a vigilant police and prevent the territory of one State from becoming the rallying point for waging hostilities against the government or governments of one or more of the States of the league; 3dly, the neutrality which all are to preserve respecting the domestic questions of each State, and the obligation of respecting the established governments, whatever be their form; 4thly, the obligation of not countenancing by their recognition the acts of any portion of the confederate States which may pretend forcibly to erect itself into an independent nation or annex itself to another, whatever be the

pretence under which such acts may be performed; and 5thly, the obligation of not allowing the junction of two or more States to form but one, without the consent of the rest.

Without prejudice to there being conceded to the citizens of the different States in common personal franchises as ample as those of the individuals of one same family ought to be, it would appear, with respect to navigation and maritime commerce, inexpedient to make stipulations to bind all the nations of the league; inasmuch as the circumstances and peculiar relations of some of them among themselves render it indispensable for such concerns to be regulated by private treaties. Nevertheless, there are some points of this description which might be arranged to advantage in a general treaty. Such would be, to acknowledge the immunity of every neutral flag and the freedom of the cargo it covers or protects; to renounce the employment of privateers in warfare; to give special notice in blockades, fix the necessary conditions for a vessel being acknowledged as national, secure the common and free use of the vast system of water communications which nature has established between almost all the nations of South America, by means of the mighty rivers which separate or traverse them; and, in imitation of the latter, fix between the new States other principles of international jurisprudence more frank and mild, or, at least, less doubtful and questionable than those which are at present acknowledged as general law by the nations of Europe.

Finally, the mutual protection which the States should grant to each other in what concerns their citizens rights of property and family, the expedition and security of epistolary correspondence, and the absolute freedom of official intercourse between the different governments and their agents, are also points upon which we stand in need of general rules, and which might be easily laid down by the Grand Congress.

It is not the intention of the undersigned to exhaust the enumeration of the subjects which will come before this Assembly, nor does he attempt anything more than to point out in a general manner to the Minister of Foreign Relations of Buenos Ayres the principal matters upon which, in the opinion of the Grenadine government, it is expedient that the respective Plenipotentiaries should be provided with precise instructions. If any of these matters should appear difficult to be arranged, there are several others respecting which the greatest harmony prevails, and which alone are of sufficient importance to justify and confirm the solicitude evinced by New Grenada to carry out this former project, no less useful and gratifying for America than worthy of the hero who conceived it.

The government of this Republic may, therefore, impudently flatter itself with the hope that none among the nations peopling this fair continent will fail to take an interest in preparing the way for the meeting of an Assembly, from whose acts and decisions great and paramount influences on the present and future fortunes of the world of Columbus are to be anticipated.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to offer the Minister of Foreign Relations of Buenos Ayres the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

M. M. MALLARINO.

H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Provinces of the Confederation of the River Plate, Buenos Ayres.

The Argentine Government replied to the above to the following effect, under date

Buenos Ayres, 15th September, 1847.

In view of the aforesaid note, H. E. the Governor has directed the undersigned to state to Y. E. in reply, that he concurs in the opinions of Y. E.'s patriotic and enlightened Government with respect to the expediency and necessity of preparing the public mind in America for the important end, to which Y. E. alludes, of seeking by suitable means to secure peace therein in a permanent manner, and consolidate its independence so often and repeatedly menaced. He likewise commends Y. E.'s noble zeal for the future welfare of the American Republics and the preservation of their sacred rights. And it is gratifying to him to say to Y. E. that he recognises the wisdom and accuracy with which you detail the vital points, which should lead to the actual attainment of the great blessings which formed the objects of the lofty and just aspirations of the American States in constituting themselves independent of Spanish government and every other foreign domination.

Nevertheless, as the attacks suffered by the Argentine Confederation, and through it by all

America, from an unparalleled European intervention—attacks which it is the sacred duty of this Government to repel by every means in its power, and to the performance of which it devotes all its attention—are unsurmountable obstacles in the way of its taking into deliberate consideration this important subject of the meeting of an American Congress; this Government is under the necessity of deferring its answer to Y. E.'s aforesaid note.

It trusts that Y. E.'s Government will, in its high intelligence, comprehend that the Confederation is at present unable to meet, as it would wish, the elevated views of the Grenadine government, and will find it justified therein in seeing it wholly devoted to the fulfilment of its first duty, which is, to save the independence of the country, outrageously threatened by an unjust European intervention, in which aggression the independence of the other sister Republics is also attacked.

God preserve Y. E. a few years.

FELIPE AENA.  
ENGLAND.

House of Commons.

July 6.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would take such steps as she might be graciously pleased to deem advisable to secure to the British holders of unpaid Spanish bonds redress from the Government of Spain. In supporting this motion the noble lord proceeded to state the amount of the Spanish debt, which was about £76,000,000; the proportion of it which was due to British bondholders, which was about £46,000,000; the interest which had accrued upon this debt, which was about £7,000,000; and the amount of the revenue of Spain, which he contended, if properly and economically administered, would leave a sufficient surplus to pay at least a portion of the debt. In 1835 the revenue of Spain was £9,000,000, but it had increased in 1841 to £12,000,000. In the latter year, notwithstanding the profligate expenditure which characterised the administration of Spanish finances, more than a million remained as a surplus. Spain, with a population not greater than that of Prussia, and with an army to support far less than that of Prussia, spent annually a larger revenue than did that state. She had in her possession the rich island of Cuba, and the valuable colony of Porto Rico, the revenues and wealth of which would amply suffice to pay the interest on all the debt due to the creditors of Spain in this country. It could not therefore be said that Spain was not in a position to pay her debt. If not unable to pay, she must either be determined not to pay, or altogether indifferent to the fulfilment of her obligations. This being so, according to all the jurists, from Grotius to Vattel, a *casus belli* existed between Spain and this country. He therefore called upon the Government to take some active steps to secure the repayment, if not of the principal and interest of her debt, at least of the interest which had accrued and was accruing upon it. Lord Palmerston had only to make an energetic demand, as it was his wont to make to foreign powers when the interests of England called upon him to take a determined attitude, and Spain would at once accede, particularly if that demand were backed by a threat to send the British fleet now in the Tagus to take possession of the colonies to which he had alluded, in case of a refusal, until the debt was paid. It might be objected to any such interference on the part of the Government, that the money advanced was advanced by those who were aware of the risks they were incurring at the time of making their loans; and that, consequently, they had no right to call for the interposition of the Government on their behalf. But, in reply to this objection, he would adduce the whole history of England as regarded transactions of this nature, from which it would appear to have been the invariable practice of the Government to enforce the performance of engagements entered into between foreign Governments and British subjects.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON fully admitted in all its extent the principle which the noble lord had laid down, and fortified with quotations from Grotius and other jurists. But there might be a fair difference of opinion as to the expediency of the application of that principle to any particular case. In any transactions founded on previous compact between any foreign government and that of England, it had been the practice of the latter to demand and to insist upon redress. But a distinction had always been drawn between such transactions and those founded upon no such compacts, as well as in transactions between British subjects and the subjects of other countries, and transactions between British subjects and the governments of other countries. It was a great advantage to this country to encourage

commerce with foreign states, but it was not quite so certain that it was equally to its advantage to give encouragement to the investment, by British subjects, of their money in loans to foreign Governments. If the principle were to be established that contracts founded upon such investments were to be enforced by arms, England would be involved in serious and numerous disputes with foreign Governments in regard to matters in reference to which the Government might not previously have been consulted, or might not have had an opportunity of giving an opinion one way or another. If the British Government undertook beforehand to coerce the payment of such advances, and if, under these circumstances, foreign governments should contract obligations for their payment, there could be no question as to the course which the Government would pursue. But where money was advanced by private parties to foreign Governments, on the sole risk of the lender, they could not expect that England, as a country, would necessarily interpose to secure them redress, if their claims were overlooked. He did not deny, however, that setting aside the question of expediency, and viewing the matter as one of strict right the English Government might be justified in insisting upon a foreign Government making good its engagements to British subjects. It was not expedient, however, that the House should now concur in the motion presented to it. The noble lord then presented to the House a lamentable, and at the same time an amusing, picture of the Spanish commercial system, with a view to show that Spain was not in a condition to prefer the plea of inability to pay, inasmuch as her resources were not only great, but as they might be infinitely increased if she acted upon a different principle with regard to commerce. The principle on which she acted was that of restriction and exclusion; the only effect of which was to cripple her national resources. It did not greatly check the trade of the Peninsula, but, by driving the bulk of that trade into the hands of the smuggler robbed the Exchequer of large revenues, which would otherwise flow into it. He understood that about 130,000 persons, the most active and ingenious subjects of Spain, were professionally employed as smugglers. About 20,000 more were professedly employed in watching them, so that on the whole it might be said that the number engaged in smuggling amounted to 150,000 persons. Whenever the Spanish Government was applied to change its commercial system, its invariable reply was that it was anxious to protect "native industry." But what the native industry was which it thus protected might be inferred from what he had just stated. It was an industry which, instead of adding to the financial resources of Spain, by being productive of revenue, crippled her resources by diminishing her income. He could not here refrain from saying that all the efforts made by the British Government to induce Spain to alter her course in this respect appeared to be frustrated by influences proceeding from other quarters. The successive Governments of France, acting upon a most mistaken jealousy of this country, had invariably interposed obstacles to our efforts at liberalizing the commercial system of the Peninsula. The changes sought by us would be equally advantageous to France as to ourselves. He hoped, however, that the time was not far distant when the Spanish Government, acting upon a sense of its own direct interest, would sweep away its present absurd system of tariff impositions, and place itself, by means of the increased revenues which it would thus enable to command, in a position which would enable it, if now unable, which he disbelieved it to be, to do justice to the claims of its British creditors. As to the obligation which rested upon the Spanish Government to pay the interest upon its debt, he regarded them as mere trustees for the national creditors, being bound in honour and justice first to apply the revenue to the payment of the interest in question, and then, if there was a deficiency for the public service of the country to make it good by fresh taxation. As to the defalcations of some of the South American states, he thought, considering the confusion to which they had so long been a prey, that there was some excuse for them but he saw no such excuse for the defaulting states of North America. Some of the southern republics had already become sufficiently tranquillized to enable them to economize their resources, and partially, at least, to meet their obligations. He trusted the example would not be thrown away upon the states of the northern confederacy, and that they would show as much alacrity as possible in wiping out the stain which recent pecuniary transactions had thrown upon their history. However this might be as regarded the American or European debtors of British subjects, he would warn such foreign Governments as might be indebted to them, that the time might come when the House of Commons would no longer sit quietly

under the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon the subjects of this country, and when the British nation would no longer witness with tranquillity the interest unpaid upon the £150,000,000 of money due to private subjects, and that if they did not make proper and timely efforts adequately to fulfil their engagements, the Government of this country might be compelled by public opinion, and by the votes of Parliament, to deviate from the course which it had hitherto pursued, and to insist upon full and adequate justice being done to her Majesty's subjects. England had the power to do this. She had always been, and he trusted always would be, provided with the means of obtaining redress for her people when wronged by any or every country upon earth. Her passive policy involved a question of expediency, not of power. Let no foreign nation, therefore, deceive itself by the false impression that the British Government and Parliament would for ever passively acquiesce in such wrong, or that when Parliament might call upon the Government to enforce its subjects' rights it would not be amply provided with the means of doing so.

The latter part of the noble lord's speech was listened to with the profoundest attention, and when the noble lord resumed his seat it was amid a burst of prolonged and energetic cheering. In answer to several questions put to him in reference to Portugal, the noble lord then said that Das Antas and Sa da Bandeira were included in the amnesty promulgated by the Government of Portugal, and that that Government had already nominally set at liberty Count Bomfim and his companions in Angola, who were now at liberty to return to Europe. Means for their conveyance to Europe would be provided as speedily as possible, either by despatching for that purpose to Angola a vessel belonging to the Portuguese Government or to that of this country.

Mr. HUME derived the greatest satisfaction from the speech which had just been delivered to the House. He could not avoid impressing upon Lord G. Bentinck the property of his taking to himself the lesson on free trade which Lord Palmerston had just read to the House, in reference to the commercial policy of Spain.

Lord G. BENTINCK observed, that after the tone of the noble lord's speech nothing was left for the Spanish bondholders to wish for; and he doubted not but that the Spanish Government would set to work with little loss of time to do tardy justice to its foreign creditors.

M. BORTHWICK again abused Queen Isabella; and said something about legitimate monarchy, which he was quickly brought to task, as usual, by Sir De Lacy Evans, who observed that the honourable gentleman never lost an opportunity of saying a good word for D. Carlos, a compliment which the honourable gentleman acknowledged by lifting his hat.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.  
[Morning Chronicle.]

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## MARINE LIST.

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### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 16.—Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S. S. W., rain all day.  
No arrivals or sailings.

October 17.—Wind N.  
No arrivals or sailings.

October 18.—Wind W. N. W.  
Arrived, French war steamer Chimere, from Colonia and Montevideo.  
Sailed, French war steamer Chimere, apparently for Ensenada

October 19.—Wind N.  
No arrivals or sailings.

October 20.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S. E.  
No arrivals or sailings.

October 21.—Wind S. E., fresh, in the afternoon changed to N. N. E., heavy rain.  
No arrivals or sailings.

October 22.—Wind N. N. E., heavy rain during the night.  
No arrivals or sailings.

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### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

October 13.  
French barque Napoleon, Rabardy, from Havre 2nd August.  
French barque Banaré, Peyronet, from Marseilles 26th July.  
British brig Agnes, John Thompson, from Cadiz 13th August.  
British brig Cuba, Gibson, from Cadiz 10th August.

American brig Falmouth, Hopkins, from Baltimore 19th July.  
Sardinian brigantine Benedetta Maria, Pedro Frugone, from Rio Janeiro 26th September.  
Sardinian polacre Nearco, Vicente Ferrari, from Bahia 21st September.  
Brazilian brig Maíras, Antonio Alves, from Rio Janeiro 25th September.

October 14  
British brig Amity, George Tarrested, from Cadiz 16th July.  
Hamburg barque Amphitrite, Arends, from Philadelphia 11th July.  
American barque Austin, J W Lovet, from Bangor 10th July.  
Sardinian zamaca Angelita, Juan Bautista Narizano, from Rio Grande 10th inst.  
American brig Caroline, Pittman, from Rio Grande 9th inst.  
Brazilian schooner Bella Maria, Francisco Guilherch, from Rio Grande 10th inst.

October 15.  
Oriental brig Rumilly, David Lancaster, from Rio Grande 12th inst.  
Portuguese brig Josefina Emilia, I. J. Araujo, ditto 12th.  
Brazilian brig Suates' José Antonio Cabral, from Saint Catherine's 5th inst.  
Spanish brig Cuaker, Juan Alsina, from Barcelona 14th, Malaga 28th August.  
British barque Richardson, James English, from Swansea 2nd August.

October 16.  
Brazilian transport brig San José from Rio Janeiro 30th ult., with provisions for the Brazilian Squadron.  
Brazilian schooner Jorge, Vicente Antonio, from Rio Grande 14th inst.

October 18.  
Danish barque Waldemar, M. Schindt, from Savannah 26th July.

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### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

October 13.  
Spanish polacre Antilla, for Cadiz.  
Hanoverian brig Michael, for Hamburg.  
Chilian brig Catalina, for Santos.  
Oriental schooner Victoria, for Rio Grande.  
Oriental schooner Hidra, for Rio Grande.

October 16.  
Spanish brig Segunda Monica, Comill, for Cadiz and Malaga.

October 18.  
British schooner Susannah Collings, Trick, for London.  
Portuguese brig Josefina, J. J. Araujo, for Rio Grande.  
Brazilian schooner Jorge, Vicente Antonio, for ditto.  
H. B. M.'s packet Kestrel, with the mail for England hence 13th and Montideo 17th ult, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 28th September.

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The British barque Richardson, English, master, bound to Coquimbo, put in to this port yesterday in consequence of the following occurrence. This vessel sailed from Swansea for that port 81 days since with 370 tons of coal as her only cargo. Being in the latitude of the Falkland Islands 11 days ago an extraordinary heat began to be felt on board, and smoke was seen to issue from different parts of the hold. As these circumstances continued the captain resolved to put into this port; the evidence of there being fire on board having obliged him during the passage to open the hatches and throw 70 tons of coal overboard. Yesterday, as soon as she arrived, she was brought up the bay until she grounded, a hole being then bored to allow the water to enter her hold.

The heat, in the cabin in particular, was insufferable: every thing tended to show the existence of fire on board, but it has not been possible to find where it is.

[Montevideo Comercio 16th inst.]

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### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Corvette Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac

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### Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 17. A pilot boat which was this day coming in for the port was detained by a boat sent from the Expeditivo and obliged to anchor astern of said corvette. The pilot boat got under weigh in the afternoon and stood down the river.

October 19. A boat was this day sent from the Expeditivo in the direction of two large merchant vessels which had in the morning left the port and anchored off the Recoleta. Several shots having been fired at the boat from the Battery Libertad the Expeditivo fired a gun and hoisted a signal of recall where upon the boat returned to that vessel.

# LONG LIVE THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION!

*Death to the Ruthless Unitarians!*

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

Dr.	PUBLIC STOCKS.		Cr.	
	4 PER 100.	6 PER 100.	4 PER 100.	6 PER 100.
	Ds.	Ds.	Ds.	Rs.
To Amount created by laws 30th October 1821, up to 28th March 1840.....	2,000,000	52,360,000		
	2,000,000	52,360,000		
			By Amount, of Stock, not in circulation, belonging to corporations and pious Establishment.....	
			146,922 2½	842,845 5
			10,307 6½	7,438 ½
			By " of Stock unclaimed.....	
			By " of Stock redeemed to 31st June 1847 by the sinking fund.....	
			779,954 1½	35,672,572 7½
			By " of stock redeemed between the 1st July and 30th September last 6 ½ at the price of 98, 100 & 4 ½ 67, 68..	
			22,981 7	22,610 3½
			By Balance being amount in circulation at this date. 1,039,742 6½	
			2,000,000	52,360,000

## CASH ACCOUNT.

Ds.	Rs.	Ds.	Rs.	Ds.	Rs.
To balance at the end of June last.....	" " "	1,163,734	8	By Amount of Interest in July 4 per 100.....	11,145
To Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking funds for July, August & September.....	" " "	938,799	7½	last.....	250,899 7
Returned for ordinary sinking fund.....	133,399	3½		By " invested in redeeming Stock, in the present quarter.....	" " " "
For interest on capital sunk.....	543,544	5		For Interest.....	384,617 5
	676,944	½		For Sinking fund.....	1,411,715 1½
					2,102,534 2½
					2,102,534 2½

Buenos-Aires, September 30, 1847.

JOHN ALSINA, Presid.—MIGUEL DE RIGLOS, Vice-Presid.—John Baptista Peña—Bonifacio Huergo—Simon R. Mier—Agustin Ibañez de Luca, Secretary and Accountant.

No other movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.  
This day (23d inst.) completes the 760th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday.....	56
Sunday.....	58
Monday.....	66
Tuesday.....	68
Wednesday.....	70
Thursday.....	66
Friday.....	76

### 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.

### 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.

## BATHS,

**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.

### Notice.

The Commercial House and leather seller's store hitherto 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 Ayres 1st October 1847.

Patrick Bookey.  
James Bletscher.

### 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 azotes 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.

Mrs. Speed begs to inform the Ladies of Buenos Ayres that she has recommenced to clean and turn Tuscan, Dunstable and all kinds of fancy straw Bonnets to the latest fashion.  
Also millinery done by her daughter. Calle de San Lorenzo N.º 15.

### For Sale,

AN Estancia situated about 16 leagues from town between the Villa and the Guardia de Luján with about 6000 head of horned 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 núm. 183 calle del Perú, until 10 in the morning or after 4 in the afternoon.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	\$	
Doublons, Spanish.....	390	4 391	each
Do. Patriot.....	20	4 21	do. for one
Plata, macuquina.....	24½	4 24½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	24	4 24½	do.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	24	4 24½	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	at par.		
Exchange on England.....	2d.		nominal
Do. France.....	22	4 22½	per cent. prem.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	2	4 2½	do.
Do. Montevideo.....	1½	4 1½	do.
Do. United States.....	2½	4 2½	do.
Hides, matadero or saladero } descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea. }	58	4 62	per pesada
Do. matadero, country }	50	4 56	do.
25 & 29 lbs..... }	44	4 50	do.
Do. Spain..... }	41	4 43	do.
Do. North America..... }	42	4 46	do.
Do. of all stakes..... }	52	4 55	do.
Do. salted ox..... }	45	4 50	do.
Do. do. cow..... }	35	4 36	do. each
Horse hides salted..... }	22	4 24	do.
Do. do. dry..... }	45	4 48	per pesada
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs..... }	32	4 35	per dozen
Sheep skins washed, fine } and ordinary..... }	without price		
Goat skins..... }	do.		
Nutria skins..... }	68	4 75	nominal
Horse hair, mixed..... }	62	4 63	per arroba
Do. short..... }	120	4 150	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in..... }	18	4 21	do.
Do. do. dirty..... }	8	4 10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed..... }	30	4 35	do.
Do. do. dirty..... }	12	4 15	do.
Do. fine washed..... }	40	4 55	do.
Do. do. dirty..... }	25	4 35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw..... }	27	4 28	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class..... }	35	4 40	do.
Do. pure, second class..... }	45	4 50	do.
Grease, pure..... }	45	4 45	per quintal.
Jerked beef..... }	500	4 550	per thousand
Horns, Ox..... }	160	4 300	do.
Do. cow..... }	14	4 15	per lb.
Ostrich feathers, long black..... }	10	4 11	per dozen
Salted tongues..... }	10	4 11	per quintal
Hide cuttings..... }	without price		
Shin bones..... }	do.		
Salt, on board..... }	none.		
Discount..... }	1	4 2	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 392 dollars.

The lowest price 386 dollars.

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

The lowest do. 2d.

The market has been languid this week and no transactions of any extent worthy of notice have taken place.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.