

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1108.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The advices received from England by the *Kestrel* packet, though not of a decisive character with respect to the ending of the intervention by France, are most decidedly so as far as England is concerned. There is not the least doubt that the conduct of Lord Howden in raising the blockade, as far as regards the English, will meet the entire approbation of H. M. Government, whilst the rabid articles of the *Comercio del Plata* in its late numbers sufficiently indicate the feeling at Monte Video on this subject.

We beg reference to an article from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 3d September in another part of our paper. The picture is so true that any comment of ours would but detract from its merits. It shows clearly enough the state of public opinion in England to be such as to warrant the expectation that the present ruinous interruption to trade will not be protracted much longer. From London, under date 4th September, a highly respectable mercantile firm writes as follows—

"The loanjobbers and their agents are in arms again, but we assure you their race is run; they all pretend now that they have no connection with Monte Videan gentry, as they find Custom House speculations are not approved of by the manufacturers of this country.

"Disinterested persons here consider that the raising of the blockade by Lord Howden is on our part decisive of the question, and trust that your Government on the settlement will look upon the blunders of Lord Aberdeen as leniently as possible. As far as England is concerned we know there is every wish and desire to repair to any reasonable extent our former errors and she may possibly have in her power hereafter the opportunity of accrediting her good will to the fullest extent. In the present unpopular position of the French they will not dare to oppose our views, although we have no doubt they are urged on by the Agents of the Custom House contractors to do so. Lord Palmerston is with the Queen in Scotland. He has refused to see any one on River Plate affairs, but will attend to any written application. As soon as some decision is arrived at by the two Governments steamers will be despatched to Rio and you may expect them shortly after receipt hereof."

We have received Rio letters to the 30th ult. The Monte Videan loanjobbers seem to have paid agents there to keep them correctly informed of the vessels loading for or discharging from the ports in the River Plate under the blockade *sui generis* for the support of the honourable minded men who rule the roast there.

There are many false and distorted versions of the following story about Lord Howden. We think it will be proper to furnish our readers with what we believe to be the truth.

In the beginning of the month of September, a little negro girl either strayed unintentionally or came willfully into the court before the country house inhabited by Lord Howden in the mountains behind the city of Rio Janeiro. The girl could not speak a word of Portuguese, being fresh from the coast of Africa, and she therefore was unable to give any account of herself or explain the motive of her coming to the British Minister's residence.

Lord Howden waiting till the negress should be claimed, retained her for three days; on the fourth morning a Senhor Leitte, a rich merchant notorious for his slave dealing practices, came and claimed the girl. Lord Howden told him he would send her to the house of the British Legation in Rio at a certain hour in the day, and, if he there proved that she was born in the country, and that she belonged to him, she should be delivered up, on the promise that she should not be punished for what

she had done. M. Leitte said that if that was the case he should certainly not go and claim her, as she was, he confessed, a newly imported slave, and ought therefore to be given up to the Government, and that Lord Howden's proposition was merely a snare to get him into trouble.

In the course of the day the negress was put under the care of a lady who had been staying at Lord Howden's and was returning to Rio with her maid. The party had hardly proceeded a hundred yards when in the middle of a darkly shaded path a dozen black slaves, headed by a white overseer, and all armed with bludgeons, rushed from behind the trees where they had concealed themselves, and knocked down the lady and her maid. In trying to cover their eyes so as not to see, and in stopping their mouths so as to prevent their shrieks being heard, these ruffians tore all their clothes, and while these unprotected women were left half dead on the ground, the white overseer threw the little negress over his shoulder and they all ran into the thicket from which they had emerged.

After they had disappeared, the lady, suspecting from what quarter the assault proceeded, with great presence of mind ran to a spot whence she could see the village where Senhor Leitte lived and shortly afterwards she perceived the white man and the black slaves go into a house that was building, but without the negress: she then ran to Lord Howden's cottage and told him what had taken place, and accompanied by her His Lordship went to the place where this gang of ruffians had been seen to enter.

At this moment the white overseer put his head out of the window of a half-built house, and thinking the coast clear, came into the yard which was unfinished and open, with two other white persons, but neither of whom was Senhor Leitte, who had taken good care to absent himself and leave the execution of the outrage to others. On the white overseer being identified by the lady, Lord Howden, though single handed, walked up to the man standing between his two countrymen and in the midst of his blacks, seized him by the collar, threw him down and tied his hands behind him with his handkerchief to the utter astonishment of a large crowd which had by this time collected. His Lordship then told the man to walk before him, and thus marched him into town, a distance of about four miles, where he lodged him in the power of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In a country like Brazil where there is one great and continuous slave dealing league against the efforts of England any attempt at arrest short of such an act of energy as the above would have been perfectly illusory.

As it is, the negress has never been heard of since. Senhor Leitte is a man of the worst character, and through his tortuous dealings has amassed considerable property. He is generally accused of having once roasted his cook alive for having over-dressed his dinner! Savage as are the deeds but too often witnessed in Brazil, this is too horrid to be readily credited; the charge, however, shews the opinion entertained of the man.

To do the Imperial government justice, it has not sought to screen the author of the outrage.

The French brig of war *Alsacienne* with the exiled Rivera on board arrived at St. Catherine's on the 20th ult, where he landed next day and in an interview with the President was informed that he could not be allowed to remain there but must proceed to Rio Janeiro. While the above vessel was lying off Campeche Island, three days previous to her arrival at St. Catherine's, a boat in which were Rivera, one of his suite named Veraciero, Lieut. Pournier, the Commander, and the Surgeon, was capsized in a heavy sea and they narrowly escaped drowning by swimming to the shore which they reached bare-footed and half naked, lodging that night in a hut occupied by negroes until they were next

day conveyed again on board of the *Alsacienne*. The Surgeon is said to be seriously ill in consequence.

We copy from a Liverpool paper, [1] in another part of our impression, a communication from Monte Video, containing a doleful lamentation upon the prospects of the Customs Loan Company, and a vulgar attack upon Lord Howden, both of which cannot fail to amuse our readers. Some of the brotherhood having, it seems, sought an interview with his lordship, he, shrewdly suspecting their object, wrote to them, "asking their opinion in writing as to the manner in which British interests in Monte Video would be affected by the raising of the blockade of Buenos Ayres." With great *naivete* the correspondent of the Liverpool paper observes, that this question was found difficult to answer without their appearing to be actuated by interests altogether unconnected with those of the legitimate British export and import trade with these countries. Exactly so. There was the difficulty. It was easy enough to show in what way the *Customs Loan Company* was benefitted by the sham blockade of Buenos Ayres, but not so how legitimate trade, which is usually supposed to most affect open ports and peaceful markets, could be. So they treated his lordship to, instead of an answer, a brace of resolutions, one of which, for aught it had to do with the matter, might have issued from Exeter-Hall, and the other simply affirms, without condescending to argue the question, that the independence of Monte Video—whereby is meant the dividends of the Loan Company—cannot be maintained without the blockade.

We thank these gentlemen for having (to borrow a French term) *pose la question si nettement*. Their distinction between the legitimate trade and the interests of the Loan Company is invaluable. The receipts of their treasury during the year of sham blockade 1846 were 1,768,749 dollars, or about £330,000 sterling; whilst in the same year 1846 the exports of British manufactures from Liverpool to the River Plate, which we take to be a legitimate trade, amounted to only £145,000, in lieu of a million, or a million and a quarter, as it would be if there were no blockades.

During the sham blockade of 1846, vessels by hundreds used to leave Monte Video with cargo for Buenos Ayres and the other blockaded ports, and vice versa. This was what swelled the tolls of the Loan Company to the enormous amount above stated, and enabled them to take the shine clean out of our railway potentates, and pay dividends at the rate of one hundred and twenty per cent. per annum, as they did in January, February, and March last. We could wish Lord Howden had asked them whether it was a sham or a real blockade that was required to maintain the independence of Monte Video, and their dividends; and how many of them, then yelping round him to make the blockade perpetual, could lay their hands on their hearts and say they had not themselves broken it over and over again in 1846, and did not mean to do so over and over again in 1847? These questions, too, we suspect would have been found difficult to answer."

What wonder that the prospect of losing 120 per cent. per annum should make men of this stamp rabid? Lord HOWDEN—Colonel CARADOC that was—has adopted the habits and customs of the lower classes of Buenos Ayres! Why not gratify the curiosity of his family and friends in this country by telling them a little more? But these are the last throes of desperation.

Still there is comfort left yet for the shareholders. "France will now send out a military expedition," and of course realize their long-cherished dream of making Monte Video a French colony. But cannot those of them who are British subjects see so far before them as that in the working out

of this scheme a contingency might arise in which, if they manifested their pro-Gallican sympathies too actively, they might run the risk of losing their heads as well as their dividends?

The Rattler left Monte Video at rather a tantalizing moment. It had just been officially announced by the British Consul that Sir THOMAS HERBERT had received orders to raise the blockades on both sides the river. What blockades? Those, we presume, which were gazetted on the 31st of October and 29th of December, 1845, as established and maintained by the British naval forces in conjunction with the French. Again, as the resistance to the armistice comes from the side of the Montevideans, will the allies, as would only be fair, now blockade Monte Video, and compel her to respect the mediation, which, as Mr. OUSELEY used to tell us, she accepted with so much warmth? Or lastly, will the French throw off the mask, and act by themselves; and if so, what measures may Lord HOWDEN have been compelled to take to protect the British flag on its way to the port of an ancient ally, from which it has excluded itself for the last two years, whilst the Monte Video, and a host of other flags almost unknown in this hemisphere, have been going backwards and forwards there without let or hindrance? All these are questions for an answer to which we cannot but naturally feel anxious.

[Morning Chronicle, Sept. 3d.]

[1] THE RIVER PLATE.

Liverpool Times, Aug. 31 1847.

Extract of a letter dated Monte Video, 14th of July 1847:—

As the Rattler will, it is understood, positively sail to-morrow, I proceed to give you as far as I am able an account of the state in which affairs remain here at this moment. My information will not be very full or very satisfactory, and will in fact be, in a great measure, formed upon conjecture and inference. In the first place, the treatment we have met with at the hands of Lord Howden has been anything but courteous. On his return from Buenos Ayres, the chairman of the committee of the British merchants here addressed him a note requesting an interview at his earliest convenience, in order to pay their respects, and to explain to him the embarrassments of their position. His Lordship replied that he could not admit to an interview any "person or persons" who might seek information for themselves, or who might wish to ask his opinion on negotiations yet pending. The chairman replied, setting his Lordship right in his interpretation of his first note, and disclaiming any intention of the committee thrusting themselves into the confidence of his Lordship. After some days, a reply was received again, insinuating that the Committee had asked for information, at the same time volunteering an offer to give them all he might acquire the moment he could do so with certainty, and asking their opinion in writing as to the manner in which British interests in Monte Video would be affected by the raising the blockade of Buenos Ayres. This question was found difficult to answer in conformity with their permanent interests, as well as with their present wishes, without subjecting themselves to the charge of having, in giving their opinion, been actuated by interests altogether unconnected with those of the legitimate British export and import trade with these countries; they also understood, that if they admitted their trade to be injuriously affected by the blockade, the necessary concomitant of the political position of Great Britain in the River Plate, he would take them at their word, and justify by their written opinion, a measure that would have made the fall of Monte Video certain. The Committee endeavoured to avoid both these difficulties, and replied in the form of a series of resolutions, passed at a meeting called for the purpose of taking his Lordship's note into consideration.—The resolutions were a little more or less as follows:—

1st. Resolved—That this committee concur in the opinion often expressed by the British commercial body which it represents, in appreciation of the just views and enlightened policy entertained by her Majesty's Government on undertaking the joint intervention, as manifested in the instructions given to Mr. Ouseley, which have been published, being convinced that the maintenance of the independence of this state is essential to the security of British trade, and to the progress of civilization in these countries.

2nd. Resolved—That while the committee refrain from advancing an opinion generally on the probable consequences of the withdrawal of the blockade, without a knowledge of the particular circumstances under which the question may have been submitted to the consideration of the Plenipoten-

tiaries after the negotiations for peace have been broken off, they feel themselves justified in declaring their conviction that the continuation of the blockade under present circumstances is essential to the safety of Monte Video, and to the preservation of the independence of this republic.

These resolutions were conveyed to Lord H. in a letter addressed to him by the chairman, and as yet it has met with no reply or acknowledgment. Lord H. arrived here from Buenos Ayres on the 4th, and Count Walewski on the 6th inst., and on the 9th they went to the Cerito to see General Orive, but returned the same day. Since, their messengers, under flag of truce, have been daily sent to the Cerito. Up to yesterday the accounts of the progress made in the negotiations with Orive were very contradictory, those who obtained their information from the French declaring that the negotiations had ended in nothing, whilst those who are in contact with the English Commodore (Rosas's great friend) expressed great hopes of an arrangement being effected. From Lord H. nothing could be gathered, as he does not allow himself to be approached. To-day, however, it is said Count Walewski had forwarded to his Government proposals sent in by Orive: they are, that the blockade is to be raised, and that live cattle will be allowed to come into town, but in quantity and at a price to be after determined upon. Of course such absurd proposals are completely inadmissible, and have been rejected both by Government and Count W. Lord H., nevertheless, still continues in communication with Orive, and a British officer will be sent out again to-morrow. So remarkable have been Lord H.'s proceedings in the river—so obsequious and sycophantic in Buenos Ayres, where he adopted the poncho, and other habits and customs of the lower classes—so reserved and haughty here, and so cautious in evading connection with this Government, and in abstaining from conveying the slightest intimation of assistance on the part of Great Britain, that it is here generally considered he has received private instructions from Lord P. entirely opposed in spirit to his public ones; and some go so far as to express a belief that he has made a separate and private arrangement with Rosas, and is now striving to do the same with Orive. There is no doubt that whatever may be their respective instructions, the conduct of the two plenipotentiaries is very opposite. The French Minister makes little secret of the intentions of his Government, and does not hesitate to pledge his support for the safety of Monte Video; and the impression conveyed to us, that France will now send out a military expedition.

Monte Video, July 15th, 1847.

I have just heard particulars. Orive sent in his proposals which have been communicated by the two Ministers to Government, but without any opinion or expression on their part as to their rejection or admission. The proposals are:—

1st. Accepts the armistice, the forces to remain in their respective positions, and no communications to be allowed between the lines.

2d. Offers 1500 head of cattle monthly. Government to pay for them at a price to be fixed by a mixed commission.

3d. The blockade of Buenos Ayres and Buceo to be raised.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss journals publish the letter of instructions addressed by M. Guizot to the French ambassador in Switzerland, and on which was based the letter delivered to the President of the Directory. It will be perceived that it differs but little from that of the ambassador:—

"M. le Comte.—The situation of Switzerland becomes more disquieting in proportion as it is prolonged. The approaching Diet may be led to adopt measures, of which the possible and almost inevitable consequences grieve exceedingly the necessary allies of Switzerland, and the enlightened friends of order and peace in that country. The King's government would think it failed in its duty if, under such circumstances, it did not give to a people with which it is on terms of amity, and which is now menaced with dangerous perturbations, advice inspired by a long acquaintance with political movements, and by a veritable devotedness to the well-understood interests of the Confederation. Party spirit is endeavouring to misrepresent our intentions, and call in doubt the motives of our language. You have neglected nothing to refute these errors; and I, myself, have lately spoken with a frankness which ought to bring conviction to every mind accessible to the truth. Notwith-

standing that, whether through blindness or intentionally, the attempt is persisted in of misleading men's minds respecting our policy and our views. It is pretended that if we do not admit in the Diet the right of imposing on the minority of the cantons the will of the majority, we give a blow to the principles of the independence of nations. In order to show the falsity of this assertion, it is sufficient to declare that neither according to the federal compact nor according to history, is Switzerland one single state, but an association of states, which, in according to the Diet certain powers judged necessary for the common interest, have reserved to themselves at the same time the essential rights of sovereignty in what relates to their internal government. Such is Switzerland, as she is recognized by treaties; and it is with a view to this organization of Switzerland that these treaties have been concluded. If the diet, listening to mischievous insinuations, were to attack the rights which form the basis of the confederation and of treaties; if, under pretext of providing for the safety of the confederation, it were to pretend to prescribe to the cantonal governments, or to forbid to them any measure which, in its opinion, might one day place that safety in danger, so erroneous an interpretation of the federal compact (as the interpretation of article 14 of the Charter by the ministers of Charles X) would be only the first step towards the destruction of the individual existence of the cantons, that is to say, towards the suppression of the federal compact itself and of the treaties contracted relatively to it. The powers in alliance with Switzerland, in protesting against such an undertaking, are very far from having any desire to weaken the independence of the states composing the confederation. On the contrary, they afford an evident mark of their respect for that independence and for the treaties which are its guarantee.

These considerations, which would be perfectly well-founded in the case of the adoption of a resolution regular in appearance, adopted by the majority of the Diet, would become still stronger if an attempt was made to attack the cantonal independence in the name of a minority, or by irregular or violent means. So that the King's government if acting as well, according to right, as according to a wise policy, in endeavouring to prevent, by representations as friendly as they are pressing, a destructive struggle between states to which it is equally devoted; and by the declaration that in case such a struggle should burst out, it should reserve to itself, with respect to the attitude it should have to assume, the right of free examination and judgment. We have not aimed any blow at the independence and self-government of Switzerland, and we afford no plausible pretext for the reproaches of an arbitrary intervention, and of an abuse of power. Every people has the incontestable right to change its internal constitution; but the suppression of constitutional bases of the Confederation would not be a free change of the institutions which had emanated from a people, but the oppression of independent states, which would be obliged to bend beneath the yoke of more powerful allies—it would be the forced assemblage of several states in one.

"Governments which had hitherto treated with Switzerland as a confederation, composed of several independent states, would have a right, by the law of nations, not to recognise the new state of things, unless after having estimated its legitimacy and utility in relation to their own interests. There is besides another important consideration of which Switzerland never should lose sight, in its relations with foreign powers. Europe, in according to Switzerland by the treaty of Vienna, besides a considerable extension of territory, the valuable prerogative of neutrality, and in attaching the enjoyment of these advantages to a federal constitution, wished particularly to guarantee the tranquillity of a country the internal peace of which is of special interest to Europe. Switzerland, by its position, could not become a prey to anarchy, and protracted disturbances, without several of the principal states of the continent experiencing from it a severe repercussion. If Switzerland broke through the conditions which it has accepted; if it became for its neighbours a focus of excitement and of revolutionary propaganda, disturbing their tranquillity, they would have the right to consider themselves absolved from their obligations. I leave to your judgment, M. le Comte, the care of determining what use you shall make of this letter, which has been inspired solely by the desire that the internal tranquillity of Switzerland and its position in Europe should not be exposed to dangerous trials and destructive changes.

—Receive, &c.

(Signed) M. GUIZOT.

A curious affair has occurred at Berne, and has caused a good deal of laughter at the expense of M. Bois de Comte, the French minister in Switzerland. M. Jenni, the editor of the Swiss *Charivari*, took it into his head to decorate his dog with the insignia of the Legion of Honour, an honour of which the animal was probably more deserving than many of the other puppies that wear it. M. Bois de Comte, however, chose to take the matter up very seriously, and addressed the following letter to the President of the Executive Council of Berne—

«Berne, July 20.

"Gentlemen—I have this moment learned that on Saturday last, the 17th instant, M. Jenni, a member of the Grand Council, caused his dog to publicly wear the Order of the Legion of Honour on the promenade of the Engeli, at the moment when it was most crowded. I have to request you, gentlemen, to give me satisfaction for this act, which I shall refrain from qualifying as it deserves. Not having any doubt as to the manner in which you will regard it yourselves, I leave the matter in your hands, relative to the means that you may deem proper to adopt in the present case—whether you determine to proceed against M. Jenni *ex officio*, in accordance with the full powers conferred by the law on the executive authority, or whether you determine on demanding from the Grand Council the application of such measures of discipline which every body possesses with respect to its own members."

The government of Berne replied to the ambassador:—

"1. That it could not proceed against M. Jenni *ex officio*, as the law did not give it any power to do so. 2. That the affair in question did not regard the Grand Council, inasmuch as M. Jenni had not as yet taken the oath, and that his election was impugned; that besides, the regulations of the Grand Council did not authorize any measures of discipline to be taken relative to its members in matters which concerned their private life. 3. That if the Count de Bois-le-Comte considered himself wronged he could apply for redress to the courts of law."

What the next step to be taken in this weighty matter may be, we cannot guess. If the French ambassador should not approve of the advice the executive council of Berne give him, to apply to the courts of law, he will, no doubt, refer the matter to M. Guizot. M. Guizot will then have to decide upon the point. It is thought likely that he will propose a conference in London between the representatives of the five great powers. In the mean time both M. Jenni and the dog remain at liberty.

The *Flotte*, a Paris paper, which is peculiarly devoted to naval affairs, publishes an article on the subject of the rising prosperity of Trieste which is not without interest. Trieste has of late assumed a very formidable degree of importance, and created no small jealousy among our neighbours, being the most powerful rival of Marseilles as the means of communication between England and her East India possessions.

The *Flotte*, after attributing the prosperity of Trieste to the treaty entered into between England and Austria in 1838, and the subsequent convention between the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Company of the Austrian Lloyd's at Trieste, says:—

"The prosperity of the Peninsular Company and of the Austrian Lloyd's at the present moment seriously threatens our commerce in the Levant, and Trieste may, in a very short time, supplant Marseilles entirely in one of the most important branches of our transit trade. We shall now give a sketch of the progress accomplished by the Austrian Lloyd's since the date of its foundation, in 1838. It is right to give the greatest publicity to such facts, in order that the Government may have no excuse for pleading ignorance when the day arrives when the country will reproach it for having abandoned its commercial and maritime interests. This society, in the space of ten years, has trebled its capital. The voyages performed by its steamers have quadrupled, and the number of passengers have increased twentyfold. From 7,967, the number of passengers during the first year, that number has increased to 124,955 in 1846. The quantity of goods, letters, and specie has increased in an equally rapid degree. In 1836, 35,000 letters were carried by the Austrian packet-boats. In 1846 the number carried was 277,000. The number of packages has increased from 5,000 to

136,137; and the specie from ten millions to eighty millions. The total value of the merchandize transported by Lloyd's in these ten years amounts to the sum of 1,040,000,000 f. In place of 207 persons employed, this vast establishment now employs 1,049 persons. The line of service between Trieste and Alexandria, Constantinople and Beyrout, has been maintained with the greatest regularity, and without any interruption. The second line, between Trieste, Greece, and the Isthmus of Corinth, corresponding with the packet-boat of the Pyraus, has been in activity since 1843, and gives the best results. Between Trieste, Ancona, and Greece the direct line has been broken, the steamers touching at Venice both in going and in returning. A new line has been, besides, established between Trieste and the ports of Istria as far as Paula, and occasionally as far as Fiume. The imperial administration has diminished the postage of letters between Trieste and the Levant, and suppressed the necessity of pre-paying. The same is the case with regard to Greece." The *Flotte* then proceeds to show that the prosperity of Trieste is a very serious matter to France; but it adds, "that there is something still more serious to be remarked; and that is the confidence expressed by the Austrian Lloyd's that the line of communication between Alexandria and London, by way of Trieste, will be found preferable to that between Alexandria and London by way of Marseilles. To show this superiority it gives the following calculations:—The distance from Marseilles to Ostend is 1,160 kilometers, and the distance from Trieste to Ostend, 1,720 kilometers. Supposing that the railroads joining these two points, should be finished simultaneously, in 1850, the advantage appears to be in favour of France; but it must be recollected that the distance from Alexandria to Trieste is at present run in 119 hours, while the distance from Alexandria to Marseilles occupies 142 hours, so that Trieste, which loses fourteen hours in the journey by the railroad, gains twenty-three hours on the sea voyage." It is evident, therefore, says the *Flotte*, "that if these calculations, which have been made by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Peninsular Company, are correct, the southern ports of France will find themselves dispossessed of the transit trade to the Levant as soon as the line of railway from the Adriatic to the Atlantic shall be completed."

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

November 6.—Wind S.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers, Messieurs Edmund Costello, A. E. Amondson, George Shirre, Antonio Romaguera, Trifon Lezica, Innocencio Carrasa, Bartolomé Gustavo, Emilio Baron, William Smith, José Castro, H. H. Keesch, and Felix Antonio Ybañes.

Mesdames Maria Montoro and 2 children, Escolastica Bojorge de Vega and 2 children, Remedios Fernandez and family, Josefa de la Sota and Flora de la Sota.

November 7.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 8.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 9.—Wind N. N. W. in the afternoon changed to N.

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner Ranira, Lieut Lambert, from Montevideo 7th, Colonia 9th inst.

November 10.—Wind S. E. Fresh, heavy rain during the night.

Arrived, H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Baker, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult, Montevideo 5th inst, with the mail from England brought to Rio Janeiro on the 27th ult, by H. B. M. packet Crane, from Falmouth 6th September. Passengers, Cabin, Messieurs Count Frolich, Charles Rodewald, Joseph Mora Moss, Samuel R. Phibbs, William Steward, Peter De Lisle, Luis Doynel, Saturnino San Miguel, Gervacio Posadas and lady and Miss M. Ludlam. Steerage, Mrs. Richmond and 2 children, Bridget Bookley, Eliza Bookley and brother, James W. Ford, John Cosgrove, John Ronin, John Camp.

November 11.—Wind S. S. W.

Sailed, French brig, of war Pandour, down the river.

November 12.—Wind N. N. W. in the afternoon changed to S. E. fresh.

Arrived, Brazilian sloop of war Union, 18 guns. Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, from Montevideo 10th inst.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

November 3d.

British brig Ada, John Arthur, from Cadiz 3d September.

Ditto brigantine Ocean Queen, John Le Boutiller, from Cadiz 10th September.

November 4.

British brigantine Archimedes, W. Hart, from Liverpool 6th September.

Danish brigantine Emile, W. Henslid, from Cadiz 4th September.

French barque Maria, Poulet, from Havre 13th August.

November 5.

British brig Mary Ann, J. S. Grant, from the Cape de Verds 2d September.

American barque Mary Martha, Beauvais, from Bangor 12th August.

French brig Mappemonde, Tahet from Havre 12th August.

Sardinian brig Josefina, Vierchi, from Santos 27th September.

November 6.

H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Baker, from Rio Janeiro 30th October.

British barque Alexander, Alexander Sutherland, from Liverpool 7th September.

American brig Russian, John C. Carter, from Boston 27th August.

American ditto Treaty, Jackson Taylor, from St. Catherine's 31st ult.

Oriental barque Panchita, Alexandro Gutierrez, from Cadiz 12th September.

Brazilian schooner Santa Cruz, Xavier Tomas de Sousa, from St. Catherine's 31st ult.

November 7.

Danish barque Orion, H. Mathiesen, from Salt Island 4th October.

November 8.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lient, Riboty, hence 6th inst.

November 9.

Hamburg barque Esmeralde, B. Tollens, from Valparaiso 6th October.

British barque Clío, Aslet, from Cadiz 9th September.

British schooner Agenoria, C. Renouf, from Cadiz 3d September.

Brazilian polacre Condor, José Antonio Dias from Parnaguá 2nd inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

November 3.

Spanish brig Cronometro, Hombravello, for Barcelona.

November 4.

French brig Louise, Falgeirettes, for Marseilles.

November 5.

Spanish polacre Nina, G. Plá, for Corunna.

November 6.

Ditto barque Palemon, José Ros, for Cadiz.

British ditto Charles Clark, W. Todd, for Liverpool.

Ditto brig Penope, J. Candler, for London.

November 8.

British brig Avon, J. Wright, for Liverpool.

Sardinian brig Expresso, A. Ferraro, for Genoa.

Brazilian sloop of war Donna Januaria, for Rio Janeiro.

The French war steamer Cassini with Count Walewski on board, from Rio Janeiro 16th August arrived at Puncchal, Madeira, on the 18th of September at 10 p.m.

Count Frolich who arrived here on the 10th inst in H. B. M's packet Kestrel has been appointed Swedish Consul to the Argentine Republic.

The far famed freebooter Garribaldi in the purloined Argentine schooner Maypú, now called the Fama, under Montevideo colours, is again committing depredations in the river. It is publicly stated in the Montevideo papers that he will take all lighters which may be employed in conveying to this port the cargoes of foreign vessels anchored in the river, a measure which has been of late resorted to for the purpose of more easily eluding the blockade. He has already taken one vessel called the Aguila bound hence from Rio Janeiro which he has sent to Montevideo where we should not wonder to hear of a ransom which it is well known has in some instances reached the enormous sum of 1,000 patacones.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Brigantine packet Kestrel, Lieut. Com. Henry Baker.
FRENCH—Corvette Expeditiva, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac
 Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Uniao, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 6. The Belgian brig of which mention was made in our last sailed this day down the river.

November 8. The Brazilian brig Luisa was this day detained by the blockaders whilst leaving the port laden with hides &c., bound to Brazil. In trying to do so some days previous she got aground on the bank, which also happened on repeating the attempt this morning, but having got off she again pursued her course with her flag flying at the peak, whereupon the French brig of war Pandour got under weigh and stood towards her, sending at the same time two armed launches in the same direction: the Luisa shortly after anchored, in consequence, we are informed, of a shot fired from the Pandour. The Captain came next day on shore and has we understand, entered a protest. It is stated that on Captain Gandulfo going on board the Pandour, which he had been ordered by one of the above mentioned boats to do he perceived the guns loaded, matches lighted and every thing prepared for action. He was then questioned by the Commander about 150 troops which the latter understood were on board the Luisa, which of course it is needless to say Captain Gandulfo knew as little of as his interrogator. The affair ended by the Captain being notified of the blockade of the ports and coasts of this Province, and in his being deprived of his papers and ordered to return to the inner roads and discharge his vessel, as no large vessels would be allowed to leave the port. The Luisa still remains in the outer roads not far from the blockaders.

We will make no remarks in regard to the singular delusion which the Commander of the Pandour has in this instance laboured under although the subject has given full scope to our city wags some of whom would justify the activity and zeal of this worthy servant of the *Grande Nation* on the plea that the troops alluded to must have been supposed to have been some Argentine militia cavalry who on the Luisa passing the Pandour would on their fleet couriers jump on deck and with their customary dexterity throw their *lasos* on the Pandour, dash into the stream and drag her with all her crew on shore! Truly the danger appears to have been imminent, but it must be in justice allowed that the prudence and foresight of the Commander has been equal to the occasion. "Honor to whom honor is due."

The Luisa, which is 305 tons burden and draws upwards of 13 feet of water, arrived at Ensenada with a cargo of Brazilian produce on the 27th September last, whence, after discharging part of her cargo she sailed and arrived in this port on the 2nd ultimo at noon, without having been notified of the existence of the blockade nor in any manner interrupted by the Expeditiva, the blockading vessel then anchored off this port. We will now ask, upon what principle can any vessel which has entered this port under similar circumstances be now prevented from leaving it? Can it be possible that the present wily occupant of the throne of France has at last realized what constituted the objects of Napoleon's fondly cherished ambition of giving laws to the whole world trampling the dictates of justice under foot and laughing to scorn the most generally received principles of international law? We will leave the solving of this query to the parties most interested; in the mean time as the Commander of the Pandour has stated that "no large vessels will be allowed to leave the port" we will for their information give a short statement of the

number and tonnage of foreign vessels now loading in this port, which, are as follows, viz:

BRITISH.		SPANISH.	
1—	184 tons.		179
	AMERICAN.	4	175
2	{ 145		139
	{ 85		139
	DANISH.		BRAZILIAN.
2	{ 190		270
	{ 120		268
	SARDINIAN.		225
	{ 192		179
	{ 130	9	174
	{ 125		171
	{ 121		167
8	{ 121		130
	{ 121		102
	{ 84		
	{ 30	26	3,966

November 10. A brigantine and a schooner which were in sight on the 8th and 9th inst, on attempting to enter the port yesterday evening were chased by armed boats despatched from the blockaders. The schooner was taken but having been released this afternoon she subsequently entered the port as did also the brigantine. The Expeditiva this day shifted her anchorage.

Novr. 11. A Spanish polacre which attempted to enter the port this day was taken by boats from the Pandour and conveyed down the river. A three masted schooner which was in sight was boarded by a boat from the Pandour and ordered off, whereupon she stood down the river but subsequently entered the port.

November 12. A Brazilian brig which attempted to enter the port was this day detained. A brigantine which was in sight all day at anchor entered the port during the night.

This day (13th inst.) completes the 781st day of the blockade.

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

Saturday.....	74
Sunday.....	78
Monday.....	76
Tuesday.....	78
Wednesday.....	75
Thursday.....	75
Friday.....	76

Advertisements.

Notice.

Messrs. Prange and Bove having this day entered into copartnership for the general purpose of a Barraca business beg leave to inform their friends and the commercial community that for the present they have established themselves at the Barraca Calle de la Piedad No. 400 where all orders confided to them will receive their best care and attention.
 Bs. Ayres 10th November 1847.

Notice.

The undersigned requests of the party who took 2 letters from the Counting House of Señor Don Vicente Casares, which were to the address of Wm. Smith Wilson, to deliver the same at No. 7 Calle de Reconquista.
 Novr. 12th 1847.

WM. S. WILSON.

Notice.

The public are respectfully informed that I have continued my mercantile operations in this country trading under the firm of Wm. MacCann and Co. The affairs of this house will be administered by Messrs. Deetjen and Hughes, who are duly qualified and legally authorized to discharge those functions.

Buenos Ayres 12th Novr. 1847

WM. MACCANN.

No. 12 Calle de la Universidad.

To Let,

A fine house, in calle de la Paz N^o. 109 it has 14 rooms (the most of them with cielos rasos,) Kitchen, Well, Stable, 3 patios, garden and a fine orchard, for further particulars apply at the same house.

Notice.

An elderly person is desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper or cook, either in a small family or single gentlemen.

Apply at No. 70 Calle de la Piedad.

Wanted,

A female cook, at a Quinta not far from town. For particulars apply at this office.

India Twine,

For sale at No. 7, Calle de la Reconquista.

Hide Rope.

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

Notice.

The partnership carried on in this City, and Montevideo, between the undersigned, and Messrs. Brownell & Co., of Liverpool, under the firm of Brownell, Stegmann, & Co., terminates by the effluxion of time, and by mutual consent, on the 20th of December next.

Buenos Ayres, November 3d, 1847.

G. Brownell.

Claudio Stegmann.

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.

For New York.

—Passengers only—

The very superior, fast sailing, first class Hamburg Brig

of **FRIEDERICH ERNST,**

AMOND E. AMONDSEN, Master.

A new vessel, of superior description, is now loading at Montevideo, whence she will sail for the above port, on or about the 15th day of November next; and has excellent accommodations for six cabin passengers; as also a large state-room with all conveniences therein, suitable for a family.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of so eligible a conveyance, will please apply to

CHARLES R. HORNE,

Ship Broker,

No. 574 Calle 25 de Mayo.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish.....	394	á	395 lech
Do. Patriot.....	393	á	394 do.
Plata, macuquina.....	2 1/2	á	22 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	25	¢	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	24 1/2	¢	25 do.
Six per cent. Stock.....			at par.
Exchange on England.....	2d.		nominal
Do. France.....	22	á	22 1/2 centimes.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	2		per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	1 1/2	á	2 premium.
Do. United States.....	23	á	23 1/2
Hides, matadero or saladero {	58	á	62 per pesada
descarnado 27 á 28 lbs. ea. {			
Do. matadero, country {	50	á	56 do.
25 á 29 lbs. ea. {			
Do. Spain.....	46	á	52 do.
Do. North America.....	43	á	44 do.
Do. of all stalks.....	43	á	48 do.
Do. salted or.....	52	á	54 do.
Do. do. cow.....	44	á	45 do.
Horse hides salted.....	32	á	33 do. each
Do. do. dry.....	21	á	22 do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs. {	45	á	50 per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine {	32	á	35 per dozen
and ordinary.....			
Goat skins.....			without price
Nutria skins.....			do.
Horse hair, mixed.....	70	á	76 per arroba
Do. short.....	68	á	75 do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	120	á	150 do.
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	12	á	21 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	8	á	10 do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	30	á	35 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	12	á	15 do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	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.....	500	á	550 per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	150	á	150 per thousand
Do. cow.....	150	á	200 do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	14	á	15 per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10	á	11 per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	á	11 per quintal
Shin bones.....			without price
Salt, on board.....			none.
Discount.....	1	á	11 per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 396 dollars.

The lowest price 393 dollars.

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

The lowest do. 2d.

The market continues in the same state. There is still a demand for dry hides, hair and sheep skins, fine ones in particular. No wool of this year's shearing has yet been brought in to market. The first lots brought in will probably fetch good prices if there should be time to ship them before the 30th instant.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.