

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1112) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

The Corrientes campaign, according to private accounts received this morning, has had a rapid and glorious issue. The Madariagas, after having been victoriously pursued to the vicinity of the capital, are stated to have made a stand there; and a battle ensuing, they were completely routed. The action was fought on the 27th ult. The victory was so decisive that 700 killed were left on the field, and 1,200 prisoners, including upwards of 70 officers, taken, besides 12 pieces of artillery and all the baggage. The vanquished chiefs are said to have fled to Paraguay. Thus has the only exception to the general tranquillity of the Republic disappeared—we hope for ever.

The Rio journals contain extracts from New York papers to the 7th October. It appears that the armistice entered into between President Santa Ana and General Scott had only lasted four days, at the expiration of which the negotiations for peace were broken off and hostilities resumed. After several successive engagements the Americans took possession of the capital of Mexico on the 8th September. The action in the streets of the city was particularly contested, the inhabitants having gathered large quantities of stones into their cellars which they threw with great fury upon their assailants. The loss of the Americans is estimated at 1,700, that of the Mexicans at 5,000. The war, however, was not considered at an end. General Paredes with a very respectable force was said to be at a short distance from the capital, resolved upon carrying on hostilities against the Americans by means of the interminable guerilla warfare.

We have been favoured with Liverpool papers to the 13th of October. They contain the announcement of the arrival of Count Walewski at Paris on the 3d. His return without accomplishing any thing in the River Plate had given occasion to a spleenetic article in the *Times* of the 6th, to which the Montevideo prints attach a ridiculous importance. A drowning man, it is known, will grasp at a straw.—Affairs in Italy were assuming a more pacific aspect, the Austrians having agreed to evacuate Ferrara. In Switzerland the chances of a civil war were every day increasing. The Spanish capital had been once more the scene of French intrigue; the Salamanca ministry having been unceremoniously dismissed, and Narvaez, Maria Christina's favourite, recalled to power, at the instance of Louis Philippe. In the English news the most important feature is the continuance of the monetary crisis, in regard to which we copy the following from the *Courier* of the 13th October:—

#### THE MONEY CRISIS.

Fain would we choose a pleasanter heading for our weekly remarks on the London money market; but, unfortunately, it still continues to be the most appropriate. Everything that has taken place since our last communication confirms the extension, rather than the conclusion, of commercial difficulties; and we apprehend that no decided change, of a favourable nature, can occur for several days

to come. Unless, indeed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be induced to do something beyond the mere advice to the Governor of the Bank of England, "to meet all mercantile applications as liberally as possible." Very kind, as far as that cheap and abundant commodity—apparent sympathy—may go; very inefficient, as regards substantial benefit. Nay, it is found that the advice itself can be pretty closely followed by the Directors of the Bank of England, and yet be extremely partial in its application. The greatest possible liberality may be, and it is said has been, evinced in the matter, as far as the amount could go, and yet all the assistance fall into the hands of the customers of the Bank.

In the main the pressure for money, in London, has been even more urgent than before; every trading class being grievously affected by the scarcity. And during the week there were added to the list of metropolitan suspensions, the firms of Rougement, Brothers, chiefly connected with Paris; Mr. Van Zeller, the Portuguese Consul; and Rickards, Little, and Co., East India Merchants. Others have been spoken of, to whom we may more particularly refer at the conclusion of this article.

About average terms of discount, it would be extremely difficult to speak with anything like ascertained accuracy. Rates of interest have varied according to the special circumstances; the momentary convenience of the money holder, the exigencies of the discounter, and the excitement of apprehension acting upon both, having the most material effect upon the terms. But if we take the reduced value of the national securities as a criterion, there must have been heavier sacrifices made to obtain cash for bills, during the week, than at any previous period in the crisis. The fluctuations in Consols, from Monday to Saturday inclusive, were, for money, from 84½ to 83½, closing at from 83½ to 84; in Exchequer Bills, from 6s. to 35s. discount, leaving off at an improvement. Bank Stock ranged from 190 to 196; and India Stock from 220 to 227. Whilst there has been a much nearer approximation in the price of Consols for cash and for account, than in the preceding week, when there was occasionally a difference of ten per cent. The reduced value for account is tolerably indicative of the fears generally entertained, that the pressure will not immediately pass away.

Beyond this we have a new yet not unexpected cause of alarm. The accounts of the quarter's revenue show a lamentable falling off as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The excise and custom returns, taken as the undoubted test of prosperity or its absence, are most disadvantageously affected. A deficit on the quarter of £1,503,584, and on the year of £1,042,368, will be enough to claim the anxious attention, not of the government alone, but of all persons and parties—of the entire people of England.

In the bank returns to the 2d instant, the chief feature is a decrease of £217,396 in the bullion, leaving in both departments, to that date, £8,565,307.

This day the failures are announced of the firm of Soares in the Portuguese, and Benouilli in the Mediterranean trade; but, like Rickards, Little, and Co., the amounts will not be very considerable. There is not the slightest relaxation of money stringency. On the contrary, with every one providing against apprehended danger, the demand for cash appears to increase in a geometric ratio with the supply. Consols have fallen to from 82½ to 81 for money, and a shade higher for the account, upon which the bulls are likely to be very heavy sufferers. It needed only the authentic notice of the French loan, to produce the climax of existing difficulties. That is now received. The *Moniteur* contains an advertisement for a loan of 250,000,000 francs, in three per cents., to be adjudicated on the

10th of November, being 100,000,000 less than the authority given to the French government. That residue is said not to be immediately required. France must raise this money on the continent. The Englishman who would assist in it ought to be denationalised.

London, Monday.

S.

### THE RECENT FAILURES.

We think that the disasters which have been lately witnessed are not to be attributed to causes which prudent men could neither have foreseen nor controlled; but, on the contrary, that one class of these disasters are directly chargeable to great imprudence and overtrading, and that another has arisen from the misfortune of trusting too implicitly to the stability of great traditional names of the first class. If this opinion be considered too severe and uncharitable, let those who think so read the following list of large failures—failures which have occurred within the last six weeks—and, on re-consideration, it will be thought but right that the truth should be established, even though the reputation of some of the unfortunate firms should suffer.

August—Lasley, Alexander & Co, London...liabilities said to be	£600,000
King and Melville, London.....	100,000
Coveatry and Sheppard, London.....	100,000
Douglas and Co, London.....	600,000
Giles and Co, London.....	100,000
Frazer, Neilson, and Co, London.....	100,000
Woodley and Son, London.....	30,000
Sampson, Langdale, and Co, London.....	107,000
Wm. R. Robinson and Co, London.....	24,000
Sept.—J. and C. Kirkpatrick, Liverpool.....	60,000
Watson, Brothers, Liverpool.....	200,000
Grey and Roxburgh, Greenock.....	not known
Thos. Booker, Sons, and Co, London.....	50,000
Gemmell Brothers, Glasgow.....	200,000
D. and A. Denny and Co, Glasgow.....	200,000
Thomas Usborne and Sons, London.....	100,000
Gower, Nephews, and Co, London.....	800,000
Hastie and Hutchinson, London.....	60,000
Alison, Cumberlege, and Co, London.....	not known
Sanderson and Co, bill-brokers, Lou.....	700,000
Westlake and Co, Southampton.....	not known
Reid, Irving, and Co, London.....	1,500,000
Cockrell and Co, London.....	600,000
Cockburn and Co, army agents, Lon.....	not known
M. L. Bensman, London.....	not known
Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens, Lou.....	250,000
Armstrong and Co, Manchester.....	80,000
Burt, Watson, and Co, Manchester.....	100,000
Fry, Griffiths, and Co, London.....	200,000
Lyal Brothers and Co, London.....	400,000
Shewell and Co, stock brokers, Lon.....	not known
S. Phillips and Co, London.....	150,000
Rougement and Co, London.....	not known
John Thomas, Son, and Lefevre, Lou.....	400,000
Reid, Robertson, and Co, Glasgow.....	240,000
Watson, McKnight, and Co, Glasgow.....	200,000
William Steel and Co, Liverpool.....	not known
De Jersey and Co, Manchester.....	not known

This is a tremendous list of disasters, and it is not to be doubted that commercial credit has been greatly shattered. Much blame has been cast on the governmental policy, both as regards the diminution of protective duties, and as respects the banking and monetary laws. It is not necessary, nor are we called upon to justify the policy now in force; but we must protest against the assumption that the present condition of the commercial world is altogether chargeable on that policy. One half of the firms named were absolutely insolvent, and it would have been madness in the Bank of England, had its coffers been overflowing with bullion, to discount paper on the faith of their names on any terms whatever. As regards the fall in the price of Indian produce, consequent upon the policy of parliament and the government, such fall was a fact to be foreseen and provided against. There has been no sudden fall in price, but a gradual retrogression; and prudent merchants of ordinary foresight, carrying on business legitimately, have suffered little. As for those houses which have failed through the laches of others, they deserve and have received sympathy in excess.

quarter, many of them remaining altogether unblemished in reputation.

In summing up this part of the subject, we may classify the disasters thus—

First—A long career of ill-advised operations, without competent capital, the result precipitated and exaggerated by unfavourable circumstances.

Second—A mad career of speculation in corn, carried on without capital, or at least with insufficient means.

Third—The inadequacy of the means furnished by customers and connexions to cover advances made to them by the suspending firms; although little blame can be attached in this case, inasmuch as the system of discounting bills drawn and accepted, not for the strictly legitimate purpose of effecting remittances and payments, but for raising working capital, has become the general custom of the mercantile world, and as such, to a certain extent unavoidable. It is nevertheless worthy of consideration, whether it is not advisable to return to a more stable system. The Liverpool East India Association seem to concur in this, as the eminent members composing that body have [we believe unanimously] recommended the limitation of India bills to six months instead of ten, as is the present course.—Messrs. Laing and Brunner's Circular for the Overland Mail.

The following are the statement and counter-statement of the facts connected with the late unfortunate affair between the Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal and General Oyuela, as given by the parties themselves, the one in an official note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the other in a private letter to H. E. the Governor.

UENOS AYRES, 21st November 1847.

Legation and Consulate }  
General of Portugal. }

EXCELLENT SIR,

It is with the most painful feeling that I am going to occupy Your Excellency's most serious attention in order that you may be pleased to transmit to the knowledge of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of this Province, Encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the scandalous and outrageous occurrence of which I was made a victim, and which from the exalted respect and dignity of the Government of Her M. F. M. which I have the honour to represent, atrociously attacked the immunities and considerations which are due by the law of nations to Agents of my character, and the honour and dignity of the Argentine Government and of its subjects. On leaving my house yesterday at 6 o'clock in the afternoon and proceeding along Perú Street, as I am in the habit of doing, and when entering that of Representatives along the right hand side walk. General Don José Maria Oyuela, who was at the door of one of the houses in the vicinity and on the same side walk; came towards me and on our drawing near to each other he prevented me from passing, demanding in a menacing tone the passage for himself along the right side of the walk, asking me if I did not know that he was a General of the Argentine Republic, to which I made answer that I was the Representative of a nation.

I could not cede to him the side-walk both from his want of politeness and wilful and premeditated provocation, and besides because it appertained to me of right, according to the laws of the country. At this moment a man on horseback, whom I do not know, drew near me and with the handle of a whip which he held in his hand struck me a furious blow, breaking my hat and wounding my head, as I showed Y. E. and the chief of Police; which hat I send to prove this serious outrage and which I beg may be returned at a fitting opportunity.

After this the aggressor spurred his horse, saying in a loud voice, "Excuse me, General, this rascally... Portuguese would not give you the side walk," and rode off without being hindered by any person, when it should be expected that General Oyuela would repress this unheard of outrage by causing the man to be taken up, interposing his character and exalted position in defence of the honor of his Government and country thus cruelly offended by a ruffian, who placed in peril the life of a public Agent of a friendly nation with which the Argentine Confederation happily entertains the most cordial relations of amity and commerce and which I have endeavoured to draw still closer.

This outrage will be surprising to Y. E. and the more so when you are aware that it was treacherously perpetrated, inasmuch as I was attacked from behind, and that General Oyuela remained

passive to this scandalous act. As soon as the aggressor rode off I said to General Oyuela, that I was indebted to him for this fresh outrage and scandalous insult, to which he replied that he was very sorry for it, but that it was my fault in not giving him the side walk, his dignity being above that of any foreign Minister whatever, and that it did not behove him to save me from conflicts of this kind, because he was incensed at the unjust imprisonment of his brother the Attorney, Don Fernando Oyuela, but that H. E. the Governor had seen his precipitancy in this matter: that the final result of the suit which would be published would prove the esteem entertained by H. E. the Governor for the Oyuelas.

There is another circumstance to which I also call Y. E.'s attention. The outrage was in my opinion premeditated, inasmuch as the assassin who treacherously wounded me, passed the same afternoon opposite to my house and followed me, and when General Oyuela came to meet me the former was standing near to where we were, speaking with D. José Ramon Rojas, whose store said General frequents; and it is evident that when he drew near to me to strike the blow he was seen by General Oyuela and that the conversation and hindrances the latter opposed to my passing were the immediate cause of that crime which has every appearance of having been arranged beforehand to be put in practice in the manner in which it was.

It is to be added that the Attorney Oyuela amongst persons of his circle and intimacy gave utterance to similar words as those used by his brother General Oyuela.

Insulted by said Attorney in the court house, a few days ago, in the presence of many persons, some of high rank and character, the criminal proceedings for the chastisement of which are still pending, I am again attacked in a public place premeditatedly by a brother of the former; this will show H. E. the Governor the necessity of adopting prompt and energetic measures which shall protect my person from fresh outrages and assaults; confiding in this hope I expect that H. E. the Governor so zealous and punctual on all occasions in watching over the fulfilment of the laws, the observance of public order and the security of persons, will in this instance put in practice that salutary rigour which is necessary to keep men known to be audacious and turbulent within bounds; inasmuch as if an ordinary offence can be extenuated by circumstances, in an outrage against a public Minister one of the most serious is committed, because it is sedition and a crime against the State offensive to the Law of Nations.

In consequence, in the name of the Government of Her M. F. M. I ask from that of the Confederation condign satisfaction for the insult thus repeatedly suffered from the brothers Oyuela, security and guarantee for my person; justice and the fulfilment of the laws for the injuries offered to Her M. F. M.'s Government in the person of her Representative, and that the reparation of this offence be not delayed by the ordinary process to which the cognizance of private offences is subject.

I entreat Y. E. will deign with all possible promptness to make known to H. E. the Governor and Captain General what is herein stated.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Leonardo de Sousa Leitte Acevedo.

To H. E. the Signior Camarista Dr. Don Felipe Arana, Minister and Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

EXCELLENT SIR,—

An unexpected event places me under the necessity of interrupting Y. E. in your manifold duties to inform you of an act which I did not seek and to which I have been this afternoon provoked. I was coming along Perú Street at a time when the Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal was also coming along the same. On approaching me he leaned against the wall and said to me, pass—I replied that I would not pass, that he might pass when he pleased and I would do so when I saw fit and not when ordered by him to do so. Under these circumstances people began to gather around and a countryman on horseback drew near in a precipitate manner and in a loud voice said: *what! is a foreigner to order a General of ours in our own country off the pavement*, adding a word which for decency's sake I do not repeat, and simultaneously struck him a blow with a whip on his hat. Although provoked at the time by the Chargé d'Affaires, I aimed a blow at the countryman with a cane but he rode off and disappeared. The Chargé d'Affaires then entered into conversation with me and stated that he had the right hand side of the walk; I told him I did not dispute his right to it

but that I did refuse to comply with his order that I should pass, for I could not without detriment to my honour comply with an intimation which had a tendency to insult. After this he asked me to accompany him to the Police to prove the complaint which he was going to lodge against the countryman; I replied I could not, that when ordered by the authorities to do so I would state the truth of the matter although this unfortunate affair had been premeditated and contrived by him before hand.

I hasten, Sir, to inform Y. E. of all that has occurred with the desire of avoiding that incorrect statements should place me before Y. E. in an unfavourable light.

I am, Sir, Y. E. most obedient and humble servant &c.

José M. Oyuela.

H. E. the Governor, in view of the above letter and Mr. L.'s first note, directed the Chief of Police on the 21st, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to place General Oyuela immediately in close confinement, authorizing him at the same time to offer a reward for the apprehension of the person who struck the Chargé d'Affaires the blow, and moreover ordered him to redouble his activity and zeal and not spare any expense whatever until the capture of said aggressor was effected. General Oyuela was consequently put under arrest at 20 minutes past 12 on the night of the 21st. ut, not having been found before that hour.

H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs in a note dated the 23d in reply to the above of Mr. Leitte's stated:

"H. E. the Governor having learned with the most lively sorrow the scandalous act which Your Honour announces in your above mentioned note, has ordered the undersigned, in communicating the painful feeling which it has caused him, to assure you of the just and serious abhorrence with which this Government has looked upon so outrageous a proceeding and its anxiety that those who may prove to have been the authors and abettors of the deed be apprehended and punished with condign penalties." He concluded by inclosing a copy of a decree issued by H. E. the Governor on the 23d ult in which it ordained that the original notes of Mr. Leitte with the translations thereof, that Gentleman's hat, the letter without date addressed to H. E. the Governor by General Oyuela on the 20th inst., and sundry other documents relating to the incident be forwarded to the Judge of the Criminal Court Dr. Don Tiburcio de la Carrova, who is appointed to take cognizance of the matter and proceed without delay to try the case according to law, postponing the despatch of all other business, if necessary, until its final decision.

On the 26th in consequence of a note from the Chief of Police dated the day previous at noon, in which he stated he had just received information that a person answering the description of Loforte, the offender, had been met in the vicinity of San Antonio de Areco, circulars were issued to all the Governors of the Provinces of the Interior calling upon them to use their utmost endeavours for the apprehension of said Loforte, fifty copies of the description of his person being sent to each. Similar descriptions were forwarded to all the Justices of the Peace and authorities in the country districts of this Province two days previous for the same purpose.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian church in this city is convened for the 15th inst., to receive the accounts of the church committee and make the necessary appropriations for the present year. A like meeting, for a similar purpose, of the subscribers to the British Episcopal church, is to take place on the 16th inst.

#### THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAMER.

This immense vessel, which has lain stranded at the head of the fatal bay of Dundrum since September last, is now once more safe in dock at Liverpool. Her rescue is one of the greatest triumphs of engineering talent, as applied to the raising of a stranded ship, upon record.

Our readers are aware that Mr. I. Brunel, jun., was the engineer who first undertook the task of rescuing the "Great Britain," from her perilous situation. It was necessary to preserve her from the risk of breaking up under the terrific surge which rolls into the unsheltered bay of Dundrum from the Irish sea when the wind blows fresh y from any point from E. to N. or N. E. In order to accomplish this important object, he caused a substantial breakwater to be erected, about a pistolshot astern of the steamer to seaward. This barrier, which

was upwards of 150 yards in length, was formed of several rows of piles, the trees for which were furnished gratuitously by Earl Roden, from his plantations at Ravenale, on the opposite side of the bay. The outer row was composed of pliable piles of green or sapwood (an improvement upon the original plan suggested by Captain Claxton, who has been actively engaged directing the operations on behalf of the owners of the "Great Britain.") This had the effect of resisting the most violent assaults of the surf, the green timber yielding to the advancing wave, and rebounding by its elasticity as it receded. Between the inner rows of piles, immense bundles of faggots, formed of brushwood, substantially bound together, and loaded, or moored, by vast quantities of stones, served to "deaden" the pilings as they rolled in among them. This invention proved eminently successful in saving the vessel from what, at one time, seemed inevitable destruction—so much so, indeed, that when her bottom was examined, after the first attempt to float her had been made, her hull was found to have suffered no other injury than three perforations, of no serious importance, caused by fragments of rock torn off in passing over a reef in the furious gale of April last.

During the springs of last month, the gigantic ship, under the directions of Mr. Brenner, of Wick, to whom the operations for floating her had subsequently been intrusted, was raised entirely out of the sand in which her keel had been embedded by means of great caissons, or "camels," as they are termed by shipbuilders, suspended over rows of piles driven into the beach from the vessel's bow to a point about midships, and descending by means of chains and blocks as the tide rose, and the steamer floated. The actual impulse was given by powerful levers, acting on fulcrum under the bilges, and worked by capstans and other purchases on the vessel's deck. All those appliances, however, had been cleared away, previous to the tide of Wednesday week, preparatory to the final attempt to remove the vessel from the shore, where, for upwards of a month past, she had been resting upon two ridges of stones under the bilges, which permitted the workmen effectually to repair her bottom.

On the flowing of the tide on Wednesday night, floating operations were commenced, by means of anchors laid out astern, and the warps attached to which were hove upon by the vessel's windlasses and capstans. These were so far successful as to move the ship about three fathoms further to seaward, in which position she was permitted to remain until the following day. The "Birkehead," iron steam frigate, of 1,400 tons, and 600-horse power, had come down from Kingston early in the week to act as a tug when required; and the "Scourge," steam-bomb ship, of 400-horse power, which had formed one of the royal squadron in her Majesty's excursion to Scotland, had also been despatched to the Bay of Dundrum, and anchored about a mile and a half to the southeastward of her stranded sister. A large number of the crews of those two steamers were aboard of the "Great Britain," and very efficiently contributed to the success of the experiment. Mr. Bellamy, Second Master Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and a strong detachment of riggers from the dockyards both of Portsmouth and Plymouth, were also on board the "Great Britain," and rendered good service.

On Thursday recourse was had to the steam power of the "Birkehead," but, owing to the failure of the floating apparatus in two large lighters alongside the "Great Britain," and to the lowness of the tide, which, owing to a northerly wind which had prevailed for some days, did not rise so high as had been expected, all the efforts made to remove the vessel were entirely unsuccessful, she not having been towed out even one foot.

On Friday, at the flowing of the tide, about twenty minutes before noon, the final experiment to float off the ship was made, and was attended with the most complete success. Two "best bowers" had been laid out a cable's length astern, and, in addition to these, two strong warps had been spliced to those of the "Birkehead." By heaving on these, the mammoth steamer was towed out to seaward upwards of eighty fathoms, and into snug moorings. The ship, everything considered, made very little water—not, we should say, more than six inches an hour—a leakage which was easily kept under by ten out of the forty pumps which had been provided to meet any possible emergency, and some of which were of the most powerful description.

On the entire success of the attempt becoming manifest to all who were on board, and to the crew of the "Birkehead," three cable's length astern, the jovial tars of the latter manned the poop and evinced their gratification at the event by several rounds of hearty cheers, which were duly acknow-

ledged by their shipmates, as well as by the "Scourge's," and all the persons, officers, and foremast-men aboard the "Great Britain." On the suggestion of Captain Claxton wine was then produced, and the day being the anniversary of that on which the steamer was christened by Prince Albert, the healths of the Queen and her illustrious consort, of Earl Roden, Lady Matilda Montgomery, Captain Claxton, Captain Coffin, of the "Scourge," &c., were given and enthusiastically received.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, 3 p.m.—At half-past one o'clock this day the "Great Britain" arrived in this port from Belfast, at which place she arrived from Dundrum Bay on Friday afternoon. The excitement was fully as great as on the occasion of her first trip to New York from this port. We learn that it is intended immediately to put her into a thorough state of repair, after which, we presume, she will again cross the Atlantic.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 4. Wind—S. E., fresh rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 5. Wind—S. in the afternoon changed to N.

Sailed Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riotoy, for Montevideo. Passengers, Messieurs Charles Ceaser Maas, Theodore W. Van Aller, Revd. Manuel Montegado, Juan B. Achinelli, Alejo Mauguin, Rodolfo Kiengo, Nicolas Salaverry, Juan Antonio Fernandez, Bonifacio Huergo, Antonio Yriarte, Antonio Repetto, James Fergusson, master, James Bronach, mate, and crew of the British barque Colonna wrecked on the Chico Bank. Mesdames, Maria Ana Larsenet, Josefa Saviuolo, Josefa Yriarte Ines Gonzalez, Gregoria Parella, Micaela Anavitate, Martina Matos, niece and servant, Luisa Beltel, Tomasa Gonzalez and Josefa Gonzalez.

December 6. Wind—S., rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 7. Wind—N. in the afternoon changed to S. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 8. Wind—N.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 9. Wind—N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 10. Wind—S.

Arrived, French schooner of war Venus [purloined Argentine schooner of war 9 de Julio], apparently from Colonia.

Sailed, The above schooner, apparently for Colonia.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

November 30.

Brazilian sloop of war Union, hence 29th inst.

French schooner Paraná, 71 tons, A. Dabbi, from Rio Grande 26th, to Bertram, Lebreton, Delisle & Co.

Oriental brig Ramilly, 157 tons, Leuchant, from Rio Grande 26th, to Lafarge & Tocanier.

Danish brig Colibri, 196 tons, Jursting, from St. Ubes 24th September, to L. Chapeaurouge & Co.

December 1st

French corvette Expeditivo, Commander Martin, hence 30th ult.

Prussian barque Herzog Bogislaw, 250 tons, A. J. Y. Jaeger, from Cadiz 25th September, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

French ship Alexandre, 262 tons, A. Ricard, from Bourdeaux 22nd September, to Chury and Arias.

December 2.

American barque Maid of Orleans, 260 tons, Cupton, from Salem 17th September, to Southgate & Co.

December 3.

British barque Eliza Frances, 290 tons, Richard Parsons from London 17th September to Louis Chapeaurouge.

British brig Agile, 156 tons, John Sonall, from Huli 18th September to L. Chapeaurouge & Co.

British brigantine Choice, 177 tons, John de Caen, from Liverpool 13th October, to Stanley Black & Co.

French brig Noel, 231 tons, Lemuet, from Loango (West coast of Africa), to Beckman, in ballast. Sardinian polacre Fianetto, 156 tons, José Vido, from Santos 23d ult, to Calvo & Sons.

Brazilian brig Cacique, 184 tons, Antonio Joaquin de Oliveira, from Parnaguá 20th ult to Eneas and Co.

Brazilian brigantine Natividad, 84 tons, Antonio Cuadro, from St. Catherine's 20th ult, to José Maria Montero.

French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, from Rio Janeiro 23d ult.

December 4.

Danish brig Odin, 194 tons, Lund, from Memel 10th September, to Treussin & Co.

Brazilian brigantine Nova Luz, 130 tons, Francisco de P. Fonseca, from St. Catherine's 28th ult., to José Maria Montero.

American barque Mason Barney, 240 tons, Francis Scott, from New York 25th September, to Southgate & Co.

British brigantine Eliza Cornis, 118 tons, John Harrison, from Cape de Verds 30th September, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

French barque Atalaya, 255 tons, Tavera, from Marseilles 24th September, to order.

Brazilian schooner Jorge, 76 tons, Vicente Antonio, from Rio Grande 3d inst.

December 5.

French barque Achilles, 179 tons, Bernard, from Bourdeaux 12th September to Chapeaurouge.

December 6.

Swedish corvette Naiade, 18 guns, Commander Palander, from Carlskrona 1st October.

Danish brig Jupiter, 210 tons, Y. Ivensen, from Cadiz 8th October, to L. Chapeaurouge.

Danish schooner Express, 104 tons, M. Meyer, from Cadiz 2 October, to Hughes Brothers and Co.

British brig Energy, 164 tons, Spencer, from Rio Grande 3 inst.

British brig Alcyope, 199 tons, Bennet, from Cape de Verds 17th October, to James Steward.

French barque Printemps, 220 tons, Fonchet, from Havre 6th October, to Vaillant & Co.

French barque Adhemar, 240 tons, Devaux, from Meclais 3 July to Isabelle & Sons.

American brig Indus, 198 tons, Joseph Lebrun, from Baltimore 15 September, Rio Janeiro 26 November, to Southgate & Co.

Sardinian polacre Carolina, 206 tons, Tiscornia, from Malaga 10th, Gibraltar 16th October, to J. Llavallo & Sons.

Hamburg brig Robert & Louise, 180 tons, Voas, from Hamburg 7th September, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

November 29.

British schooner Racer, P. Pirouet, for England. Sardinian ditto Union, Angelo Crossi for Valparaiso.

November 30.

Brazilian brig Desiderio, for Rio Grande.

December 4.

British brig Philomela, R Bell, for Liverpool. French schooner Jeune Berth, Dalmeida for Havre.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

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

FRENCH.—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc.

—Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencourt.

BRAZILIAN.—Brigantine Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. F. L. da Gama Rosa.

### Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 5. The Brazilian brig Pensamien to and a pilot boat were this day detained by the blockaders when leaving the port.

December 6. The zamaca and schooner mentioned in our last and the pilot boat detained yesterday were this day released by the blockaders, but obliged to enter the port. A French armed launch sailed this day apparently for Colonia. The Brazilian brig Ana Maria, which grounded on the bank the night before last when entering the port, having discharged her cargo, was this day enabled to enter the inner roads.

December 7. The Spanish brigantine Huracan, which had been yesterday detained by the blockaders when entering the port, was this day set at liberty and sailed down the river.

December 8. The Brazilian brig San Cristoval was detained by the blockaders when leaving the port during the night.

December 10. The Pandour fired several shots at a brig which left the port this morning, but to no purpose as the latter proceeded on her voyage without molestation. The Malouine fired two shots at a schooner which nevertheless entered the port. The French armed launch which sailed on the 6th arrived this day from the eastward. The Pandour in the afternoon shifted her anchorage. This vessel fired several shots after sunset at a brig which was standing in and eventually entered the port.

December 11. It was stated this afternoon that the Senior French Officer off this port had notified the masters of three merchant brigs now under detention by the blockading forces, viz; Indepen-

dencia Americana, Pensamiento and San Cristobal, the two latter Brazilian, that they must within 12 hours return into this port or be liable to be conveyed to Montevideo and be there placed at the disposal of a Prize Court.

This day [11th inst.] completes the 809th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	80
Sunday	79
Monday	80
Tuesday	79
Wednesday	80
Thursday	81
Friday	77

H. B. M's schooner Spider it is stated was to sail from England with despatches for the River Plate about the middle of October.

### Died.

On the 25th ult., Mr. Jacob George, aged 48 years, a native of Cornwall and for many years a resident in Buenos Ayres. His remains were interred in the British Cemetery in this city.

### Advertisements.

## SECOND HAND BOOKS ON SALE

No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, translated by Hoole, 2 vols with engravings; Abbey of Inismoyle 1 vol; All for Love &c by R Southey 1 vol; Andrews on Slavery 1 vol; Astrea, a Romance, London 1657, 2 vols; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary 1 vol; American Tutor's assistant 1 vol; Blair's Class Book 1 vol; Belinda, a novel, by Maria Edgeworth, 2 vols; Bryan Perdue 3 vols; Bunyan's pilgrim's progress 1 vol; Barret's Spanish and English Dictionary 1 vol; Bollaelli's Dictionary of the English, French and Italian 2 vols; Barrow's Dictionary of Facts and Knowledge 1 vol; British Flora 1 vol; Bunsell's Book-keeping 1 vol; Children of the Abbey 1 vol; Camperdown or news from our neighbourhood 1 vol; Cooper's poems 3 vols; Conversations on Chemistry 2 vols; Clarissa Harlowe 8 vols; Collection of poems by several hands 6 vols; Darwin's Botanic Garden 2 vols; Don Sebastian 1 vol; Dennie's Letters on Afghanistan 1 vol; Essays on Taste by Archibald Alison 2 vols; Elvina a novel by Miss Burney 2 vols; Edmund O'Hara 1 vol; Edinburgh Journal of Medical Science 3 vols; English parsing 1 vol; English Synonyms 1 vol; Female Quixote by Mr. Lennox 2 vols; Fielding's Works 9 vols; French and English Grammar 1 vol; French Exercises 1 vol; Frederick the Great, Memoirs of, 2 vols; Gil Blas 3 vols; Goldsmith's Roman History abridged 1 vol; Grammar of Geography 1 vol; Gradual Reader 1 vol; Grammar of English Pronunciation 1 vol; History of the United States Bank 1 vol; History of Mexico 3 vols Inheritance a novel 3 vols; King's Interest Tables 1 vol; Kell's Astronomy 1 vol; Lavasier's Chemistry 2 vols; Lady Russell's Letters 1 vol; Midsummer Medley, Comic Tales sketches &c 2 vols; Major Downing's Letters 1 vol; Minstrel, Beattie's, 1 vol; Mendoza's Nautical Tables 1 vol 4to; Margrett's Longitude Tables 1 vol; Narrative of P. riles &c 1 vol; Novanglus & Massachusetts by John Adams 1 vol; Old English Baron 1 vol; Pharmacopoeia 1 vol; Premium the, 1 vol; Pronouncing Dictionary 1 vol; Questions in Arithmetic 1 vol; Romance and Reality by Miss Landon 2 vols; Rosina or the Village Maid 1 vol; Rambling Recollections of a soldier of fortune I vol; Rasselas by Johnson & Almon & Hamet by Hawkesworth 1 vol; Rocky Mountains by Washington Irving 2 vols; Seaman's Assistant 1 vol; Smuggler the, 2 vols; Short hand improved 1 vol; St. Clair of the Isles 1 vol; Tables of Mensuration 1 vol; Telemachus 1 vol; Tutor's Assistant 1 vol; Vicar of Wakefield 1 vol; Use of the Globes 1 vol; Walker's Gazetteer 1 vol; Young's Latin and English Dictionary 1 vol; &c. &c.

Books or engravings bought, exchanged, or sold on Commission.

### Mrs. Mc. Gaw,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has removed from Calle de Cangallo to Calle del 25 de Mayo No. 110, where she can accommodate Gentlemen or Families with board and Lodging, or with rooms furnished or unfurnished.

### Palmer's Restaurant.

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

Buenos Ayres, September 20th, 1847.

Joseph Palmer.

### Indelible Permanent INK.

For writing on Linen apparel, Table and Bed Linen, Cotton and Silk Stockings with a common pen. For sale at N. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

### 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.

### TO MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Rowland's Unique Preparations, UNDER the especial patronage of her Majesty "The Queen," the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and courts of Europe.

Rowland's Macassar Oil, for the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the human hair.

Rowland's Kalydor, for improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sun burns, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair.

Rowland's Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, for rendering the teeth beautifully white, strengthening the gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Rowland's Alana Extract, for relieving the most violent tooth ache, gun boils, and swelled face.

Mr. C. T. Getting, Buenos Ayres, has always an extensive stock of the above celebrated articles, together with Rowlands choice and fashionable perfumery, soaps, brushes, &c. they are packed in small cases assorted suitable for Druggists and Perfumers. The Perfumery is prepared expressly to suit every climate, and the high repute which it enjoys in every market of the world commands for it a preference, and secures to dealers an advantage worthy of their attention.

### 40 Inch Hessians.

ON sale at the store No. 35 Calle Maipú, at moderate prices.

### Wanted,

A steady man who will make himself generally useful. One who can drive would be preferred. Apply at this Office.

### Advertisement.

Just received and for sale at No. 68 Calle de la Piedad, a quantity of very superior tea consisting of Gunpowder, Imperial and Black tea. The Imperial in packages of 2 lbs each, and the black in packages of 9 oz. The whole warranted fresh and of the best quality, having been imported within the last ten days.

Miss DUNOYER on announcing to her friends and the public her intention of declining her School at the Christmas recess begs to acknowledge her sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement she has experienced during her term of tuition. Miss D. cannot allow this opportunity to pass without referring to the many attentions and kindnesses both she and her dear departed nephew have received during their sojourn in Buenos Ayres, which will by her be ever remembered with sentiments of gratitude.

Buenos Ayres, 3d December, 1847.

### New Manufactory

OF

PEGGED BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 61 Calle de la Catedral, opposite the Bank.

The proprietors of this establishment have the honor to offer to the public at moderate prices a very superior assortment of

Gentlemen's pegged Boots, light and strong.  
" " half Boots, do. do.

Strong Brogans

Stuff and Cloth Boots with patent leather galooshes for summer wear.

Ladies do do and shoes of every description.

Children's half boots and shoes.

With every other article pertaining to the business by

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

The proprietors flatter themselves that from the long experience they have had in North America and in this country, added to their fixed determination to use the best materials and to employ only skillful workmen, they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may please to deal with them.

Measures taken for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and shoes of every kind.

All orders promptly attended to. Retailers will be furnished with a superior class of work to that imported from Europe, and will be allowed a liberal discount.

Buenos Ayres, October 30th, 1847.

Jacobs & Dore.

### Kidd's Hotel.

T. Kidd begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from No 5 to 43 Calle 25 de Mayo formerly occupied by Mr. Brash, where he hopes by attention to their comfort to merit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last seven years. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms with or without board, private sitting and dining rooms with an excellent view of the River from the azotea.

N. B. an ordinary every day at 3 o'clock.

### Notice.

The partnership carried on in this City, and Montevideo, between the undersigned, and Messrs Brownell & Co., of Liverpool, under the firm of B. Brownell, Stegmann, & Co. terminates by the effluxion of time, and by mutual consent, on the 30th of December next.

Buenos Ayres, November 3d, 1847.

G. Brownell.  
Claudio Stegmann.

### Generous and Enlightened

PUBLIC OF

### BUENOS AYRES.

A Mother afflicted by the misfortune of her daughter, now twelve years of age, deprived from her birth both of hands and arms, has been under the necessity of abandoning her native place [Cordoba] in order to provide for her unfortunate child, the means of rendering her misfortune more supportable in future. Mercedes Robers overcoming by her diligence and ingenuity her natural difficulties, has acquired the power of substituting her feet for her hands, executing with the former the most astonishing performances, such as to write, mark, make net work, thread the needle, use the scissors and fan, curve and eat, play the guitar, wash her face, comb her hair, and in short, do all that which an industrious young person can do with the hands.

The towel and letter addressed to Miss Manuella Rosas de Ezcurra, all wrought by her feet are deposited in the Museum of this City. Several persons of distinction who have witnessed her performance in Cordoba and Buenos Ayres have manifested in the most expressive manner their surprise and compassion, but as all are desirous of seeing, as soon as possible, this singular prodigy, her mother has resolved to present her to this philanthropic and enlightened public, inviting all persons who wish to witness her performance, to her residence No. 43 Calle de la Paz, in the altos in front of the Druggist's shop, every evening from 7 till 9.

Tickets will be sold at the Confectioners near the Argentine Theatre, at 5 dollars each, competent permission having been obtained from the Police.

### TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

### PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	\$	
Doublons, Spanish	396	4	396½ each
Do. Patriot	395½	4	396 do.
Plata, macquina	322	4	323 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	34½	4	25 each.
Do. Patriot	34	4	25 do.
Six per cent. Stock	103	4	104 per cent.
Exchange on England	65s. 3d	4	65s. 6d. per doubleloon
Do. France	81	4	85 francs per doubleloon.
Do. Rio Janeiro	3	4	3 per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo	1½	4	1½ per cent.
Do. United States	22½	4	23 premium.
Hides, matadero or saladero			
descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea. s.	56	4	60 per pesada
do. matadero, country			
25 & 29 lbs. ....	50	4	56 do.
Do. Spain	44	4	50 do.
Do. North America	43	4	44 do.
Do. of all states	41	4	46 do.
Do. salted ox	45	4	50 do.
Do. do. cow	40	4	42 do.
Horse hides salted	32	4	33 do. each
Do. do dry	20	4	23 do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	45	4	50 per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	29	4	30 per dozen
and ordinary	29	4	30 do.
Goat skins			without price
Nutria skins			do.
Horse hair, mixed	60	4	70 per arroba
Do. short	54	4	58 do.
Do. long 18 to 24 in.	120	4	130 dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	20	4	22 do.
Do. do. dirty	8	4	10 do.
Do. mestiza, washed	28	4	40 do.
Do. do. dirty	12	4	18 do.
Do. fine washed	40	4	35 do.
Do. do. dirty	25	4	35 do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	22	4	24 do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	38	4	40 do.
Do. pure, second class	34	4	36 do.
Grease, pure	45	4	50 do.
Jerked beef	45	4	46 do.
Horns, Ox	500	4	550 per quintal.
Do. cow	160	4	200 do. per thousand
Ostrich feathers, long black	9	4	10 per lb
Salted tongues	10	4	10 per dozen
Hide cuttings	9	4	10 per quintal
Shin bones			without price
Salt, on board			none
Discount	11	4	11 per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 398 dollars.

The lowest price 392 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 65s. 6d. per doubleloon.

The lowest do. 65s. 3d. per ditto

No variation has taken place in the prices of produce since our number of last week. Almost all the transactions which have been effected during the present week had been previously agreed upon and what are now realized are stipulated upon a variety of conditions which it would be too long to mention. A considerable fall in the price of produce is expected to take place in the course of next week.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.