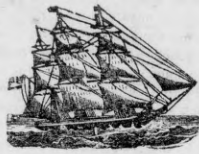


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1113.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The news we gave in our last of the decisive victory obtained over the Madariagas in Corrientes is fully confirmed, though the official despatches have not yet been published. We were mistaken in stating that the battle was fought in the vicinity of the capital, it having taken place at the Potrero de Vices, about 45 leagues distant in a north-westerly direction. The rebel chieftains, with about 6500 men, had there taken up a very formidable position on an eminence surrounded by ditches and defended by 12 pieces of artillery: The liberating army, notwithstanding the fatigue undergone in covering a distance of 150 leagues and in crossing four large rivers swollen to an extraordinary degree, all in the space of 40 days, at once attacked the entrenched camp and carried it with the greatest gallantry. The enemy lost all their infantry and artillery, and their cavalry was completely cut to pieces, all their spare horses, ammunition, stores, baggage, correspondence, &c., besides 9 stand of colours, falling into the hands of the victors. The loss of the latter, in killed and wounded, did not exceed 90 men. On the day following the battle, the legislature of the province, proceeded to elect a new Governor *ad interim*, and the choice fell upon the Federal citizen, Col. Miguel Veraer, who immediately assumed the supreme command.

After this important victory which has for ever annihilated the rebel faction in Corrientes, and after the renewed assurance given by the Argentine Government that its arms will not unprovokedly penetrate into the legitimate territory of Paraguay, it is to be hoped that the ruler of that province will be induced to pursue a wiser course than hitherto. We entirely concur in a remark made by the *Gazeta* in this respect. If President Lopez knows his own true interests, and has any regard for those of his countrymen, he will hasten to take steps to prepare the way for the restoration of Paraguay to the nationality of which it forms an integral part. This is an event, which, if Lopez knows not how to acquire the glory of realizing it, will be accomplished in spite of him, for it is in the order of things and in the natural and common interests which connect the Province of Paraguay with the Argentine Confederation.

On Tuesday last there were great and enthusiastic rejoicings in this city in celebration of the glorious intelligence which had been made public in the official form on the preceding day. The Battery Libertad fired a salute, the church bells rang a merry peal, the city was decorated with flags, and at night bands of music with crowds of followers paraded the streets, which were all illuminated. On Wednesday a large concourse of citizens with bands of music proceeded to the Governor's town residence, headed by H. E., in the person of his daughter, their hearty congratulations on the auspicious occasion. Miss Manuella received them with her characteristic ability, throwing open to the public his Excellency's splendid gardens, which were brilliantly lit up and presented a charming *coup d'ail*.

Some parties connected with the Paraná bubble, of the height of their simplicity were foolish enough to imagine that a portion of the revenues of Her Majesty's Government would be appropriated to the purpose of indemnifying them for losses sustained in their crazy speculations. Persons interested in the British barque *Caledonia* and the Correntino schooners *Brillante* and *Virginia* and lighter *Carmen*, of the far-famed *convoy* to Corrientes, which were burnt off *San Lorenzo* on their passage down the Paraná, had, it appears, instituted proceedings for the above purpose. Their claims have been, however, disallowed, so that the result of their endeavors in this instance has been no more propitious

to their interests than that of the original undertaking.

According to the *Comercio* of the 15th inst., the Montevideans were apprehensive of an assault from the besieging forces, and were taking precautions accordingly.

General Oyuela, we understand, has been cashiered in consequence of the late affair with the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From the N. Y. Sun.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The Battles at the City—Occupation of the Capital by the American Forces—Chapultepec, &c., &c.

We have been favored with the following translation of a letter from a Spanish Mexican of the city of Mexico to a Spanish house in this city. The letter came via Orizaba under cover to Mr. Dimond, American Collector of the port of Vera Cruz. The news it gives is more full than we have received from any other quarter, but it bears a Mexican face, for which allowance must be made. It however sufficiently proves that Mexico is reduced to the last extremity.

CITY OF MEXICO, 19th Sept., 1847.

Respected Friends:—I have an opportunity to send by the Courier who leaves to night this letter, in which I shall briefly attempt to describe to you the horrors we have just experienced. On the 7th instant our Commissioners rejected the treaty propositions of the American Government, and decided on resuming the war, Gen Herrera inviting and urging the clergy to rouse the citizens to the utmost resistance. On the same day General Scott, the American Chief, charged Santa Ana with breaking the armistice by forbidding his Commissioners to obtain food in the city, and threatened unless reparation was made, to commence hostilities and bombard the city. Santa Ana replied severely charging Scott with breaking the armistice by sacking our villages, and expressed his perfect readiness to renew the war. On the 13th inst., the Americans made a demonstration on Chapultepec and the Mill of El Rey, but our generals were prepared for them. Anticipating a breach of the armistice Santa Ana for several days had caused to be conveyed in every possible manner so as not to excite suspicion, arms, munitions and food to the fortress of Chapultepec. Our citizens carried under their mantles and on mules a great quantity of powder, balls and provisions without being once discovered, so great was the feeling of security and confidence among the Americans. Gen Scott was not a little surprised to find on attacking Chapultepec such obstinate resistance. Chapultepec you know is situated between Tacubya and the City, within cannon-shot of the former and some three miles from the latter. It is a bold hill overlooking a vast range of country which enabled our soldiers to watch every manœuvre of the enemy. It also commands the road from Tacubya to the City, which runs close by its base, and it can only be ascended by a circuitous paved way, which, after turning a certain angle, is exposed to the full range of the fortress guns. As the Americans ascended the hill a perfect storm of musket balls and grape shot drove them back with heavy loss. They recovered and advanced again, but were repulsed. Our troops fought with desperate valor, worthy the character of Mexicans. The enemy also fought bravely, his men seemed like so many devils whom it was impossible to defeat without annihilation. He made a third and last charge with fresh force and heavy guns, and our gallant

troops having exhausted their grape shot were forced unwillingly to retreat and yield up the fortress of which the enemy took possession. Our soldiers retreated towards the city, but were unfortunately cut off by a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, and about 1000 were made prisoners, but were soon released as the enemy had no men to guard them. The enemy then opened his batteries on the Mill El Rey [King's Mill] close upon Chapultepec, which after obstinate fighting and great loss to the Americans, we were obliged to abandon. The two actions continued over nine hours, and were the severest, considering our small number of soldiers and the enemy's large force, that have been fought. Our loss in killed and wounded was not more than 300, while the enemy lost over 400, or at least such was the report of deserters from the American camp who came to us in the evening. Seeing that the city would inevitably be attacked, Gen Santa Anna, during the actions, caused a number of trenches to be cut across the road leading to the city, which were flooded with water. On the morning of the 13th before day light, the enemy, with a part of his force, commenced his march upon the city. Our soldiers posted behind the arches of the aqueducts and several breast-works which had been hastily thrown up annoyed him so severely, together with the trenches which he had to bridge over, that he did not arrive at the gates until late in the afternoon. Here he halted and attempted to bombard the city, which he did during the balance of the day and the day following, doing immense damage. In some cases whole blocks were destroyed and a great number of men, women and children killed and wounded. The picture was awful. One deafening roar filled our ears, one cloud of smoke met our eyes, now and then mixed with flame, and amid it all we could hear the various shrieks of the wounded and dying. But the city bravely resisted the hundreds of flying shells. It hurled back defiance to the blood thirsty yankee, and convinced him that his bombs could not reduce the Mexican Capital. The enemy then changed his plan, and determined to enter the city, where we were prepared to meet him, having barricaded the streets with sand bags and provided on the House tops and at the windows all who could bear arms or hurl missiles, stones, bricks, &c., on the heads of the enemy. Before General Scott had fairly passed the gates he found the difficulty of his position. A perfect torrent of balls and stones rained upon his troops. Many were killed and more wounded. Still he kept advancing until he gained the entrance of two streets leading direct to the Plaza. Finding that he could not oppose himself to our soldiers, who were all posted out of sight, and that he was losing his men rapidly, Gen. Scott took possession of the convent of San Isidor, which extends back to the centre of a block, and at once set his sappers and miners to cutting away directly through the blocks of buildings. In some instances whole houses were blown up to facilitate his progress; but after several hours he again emerged into the streets, and finally regained the Plaza with great loss. On entering the Plaza a heavy fire was opened on him from the Palace and Cathedral, which were filled and covered with our patriotic troops. Finding himself thus assaulted, the enemy drew out his force in the Plaza and opened a cannonade on the Palace and Cathedral, firing over one hundred shots, which did immense damage to the buildings and caused a severe loss of killed and wounded. Seeing further resistance useless, our soldiers ceased firing, and on the 16th of September (sad day!) the enemy was in possession of the Mexican capital. Though we inflicted havoc and death upon the Yankees, we suffered greatly ourselves. Many were killed by the blowing up of the houses, many by the bombardment, but more by the confusion which prevailed in the city, and altogether we cannot count our killed, wounded and missing since

the actions commenced yesterday at less than 4000, among whom are many women and children. The enemy confesses a loss of over 1000, it is no doubt much greater. What a calamity! But Mexico will yet have vengeance. God will avenge us for our sufferings. Alas that I should write this letter within sight of a proud enemy who has succeeded by his ferocity in trampling on our Capital and our country. An enemy who only prides himself upon shooting well with his rifle and cannon. Put thus it is—we are prostrated—not humbled. We may be forced to silence but the first moment that presents us a chance will be devoted to terrible revenge. Santa Ana has gone with his generals and all the troops he could draw off to Guadalupe. He is said to be wounded severely. We have lost heroic officers and brave men in these two days, I cannot foresee what is to come. Thousands are gathering upon the hills and around the city determined to cut off all supplies and starve the enemy who has so audaciously entered it. Gen. Scott may yet find that Mexico is not yet vanquished. He may find our lakes bursting their barriers and filling this beautiful valley to annihilate the infamous Americans. We scarcely hope, yet do not quite despair. Our brave generals may recover what is lost and Mexico with her ten millions of people arise to sweep the invader from the land he has desecrated. Be sure that whatever we do in the way of submission is only for the moment. No Mexican will respect beyond the hour that forces him to it, any bond dictated by the sword of an enemy. My heart is too full of grief and indignation to write more. Adieu.

* DESCRIPTION OF CHAPULTEPEC.

Chapultepec having been captured by the Americans, after the most desperate resistance ever made by a Mexican army, the following account of that place cannot fail to prove interesting.

Chapultepec is the Aztec for "Grasshopper's Hill." It is a porphyritic rock, rising near the former margin of the lake that surrounded the city of Mexico, and is one of the places designated by the Aztecs where they tarried on their emigration from the North, in search of a final resting place. Their oracles had foretold that such resting place would be denoted by their seeing an eagle devouring a serpent on a rock and at Chapultepec this prediction was verified. From it they beheld the eagle on one of the rocks in the lake, devouring a serpent. The event was at once symbolised in their records and subsequently represented on the flag and the coin of the nation. The hill is surrounded by a belt of noble cypress trees, one of which, known as Montezuma's cypress, long having been planted before or during the reign of that Prince measures fifty-one feet in circumference. Chapultepec was the favorite country residence of Montezuma and his courtiers. It contains remains of gardens, groves, tanks and grottoes, which bear evidences of its past magnificence. Here Montezuma retired from the heat and dust of the city, to enjoy all the luxuries that wealth and power could procure or art devise. It was selected by the Spanish Viceroy as the most beautiful place in the valley of Mexico for a royal residence, and the modern palace [lately a military school] was built by the viceroy Galvez. From this palace one has a charming view of the whole valley, the capital, the lakes and the volcanic mountains which rise in the distance like a great wall surrounding the enchanting picture. In Anglo-Saxon hands this valley may be made as impregnable as Gibraltar.

Bombs or cannon planted on the hill of Chapultepec command the city, the principal roads and the aqueduct. Hence the attack and capture of that point by Gen. Scott before making any demonstration upon the city. Once on the hill, the taking of the city could be effected without serious loss of life.

ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 8.

Those of our readers who have attentively watched the affairs of Spain will recognise in the new ministry a set of men notoriously subordinate to French policy. From time to time it has been easy to judge of the tendency of that policy with more or less correctness; but it appears to us that we can now furnish the means of appreciating with greater certainty the real designs of the cabinet of the Tuilleries. The following letter recently addressed to an influential Carlist is too plain to require comment. "Home Department.—Sir,—On the eve of events of the greatest importance which can not fail to take place in your country, the government of the King charged me with a secret mission to the influential members of the royalist party.

"I am certain, Sir, that the esteem in which you

are held by that party and the connexions you have in the interior of Spain enable you to render great services, in favouring a project which will permanently insure the peace of your unhappy country.

"It is useless to demonstrate to you the impossibility of the Infante Count Montemolin's return. You have too much sagacity not to perceive that France would never consent to this, particularly if attention be paid to the very extraordinary policy which at present influences the destinies of Spain. You must have also discovered the end which is aimed at. In fact, what other object can be had in view but that of placing the estimable Duke of Montpensier on the throne of St. Ferdinand?"

"The political crisis has arrived at a stage in which it becomes necessary to have a knowledge not only of the manner in which you view this project, but also of the means of which you can dispose to further its triumph. It appears unnecessary to tell you that you are to communicate to no one this proof of confidence reposed in you by the king's government.

"I expect your answer immediately, because you must have already formed your opinion, and any delay would cause you to be suspected.

"Accept &c

"Paris, 27th September, 1847."

Such is the proposal made by a person in office in the French government to a Spanish royalist. We pledge our word that it is authentic, although we for obvious motives suppress the name of the functionary who signed it and of the person to whom it is addressed. That this declaration of French policy should be dated the 27th September and that the organization of a cabinet composed of men indisputably devoted to France should take place so few days after, that is, on the 4th October, is, to say the least, an ominous coincidence.

The horizon lowers. We do not pretend to foretell the result of these machinations; but in the present crisis we cannot help recalling to mind the saying of one of our most distinguished statesmen—that the first European war would have Spain for its seat.

[Morning Post.]

Departure of the Queen Dowager for Lisbon and Madeira.

Portsmouth, October 12.

The wind moderated during the night, and this morning, at six o'clock, the Howe 120, Captain Sir James Stirling, with her Majesty the Queen Dowager and suite on board, got under weigh, and was towed into the offing by the Scourge, steam-sloop, Captain Caffin. The wind was light from the S. S. E. and, consequently, when outside the Wight, the Howe had a leading breeze down Channel. At eleven o'clock she was out of sight, having made sail about an hour before.

The Amphion, 30, screw steam-frigate, Captain Williams, the Arab, 16, Commodore Morris, and the Nautilus, 10, Lieutenant Commander Rivers, also weighed at the same time as the Howe, and beat out round the ledge. These three vessels will accompany the Howe a short distance, and, after trying their rates of sailing, will return to Spithead. The Lightning, steam-tender, accompanied the Howe into the offing, and returned.

The Fire Queen, Commander Johnson, left Portsmouth Harbour at ten o'clock, and followed the Howe. She will probably keep company with her down Channel as far as Plymouth.

London, October 12.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—An accident, which was fortunately not attended by any serious results, occurred to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, on Monday morning, in Windsor Home-Park, while they were taking their usual equestrian exercise upon their Shetland ponies, between nine and ten o'clock. A lilliputian Java pony, not more than 27 inches in height, which was presented to her Majesty by Lord Charles Wellesly about three years ago, generally accompanies the royal family during their rides in the Home-park. The Java pony, while the prince and princess were taking their exercise, attended by the grooms and one of the governesses, having displayed some curious antics, the two Shetland ponies, ridden by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, started off at full speed, before the grooms had the power to secure them, bolting across the park in different directions. The Prince of Wales fortunately retained his seat, showing great skill in the management of his steed. The Princess Royal, however, not having the same command over her pony, was thrown from her seat, providentially alighting upon the turf without sustaining

any injury. The royal children hastened to the Castle, arriving there before the news of the accident had reached the ears of her Majesty or the Prince Consort. Not the least blame is attached to the grooms in attendance, who excited themselves most praiseworthy in rescuing the royal children from the danger in which they were involved. Orders have been given that the Java pony, which was the cause of the accident, is not to be permitted to be in the Home Park for the future, during the time the royal family take their morning rides in the vicinity of the castle.

SYSTEM OF THE "NAPOLEON OF PEACE."

Taken all in all, the appointment of the Duc d'Aumale to the post of Governor-General of Algeria is the most striking evidence that has yet been afforded of the actual relations in which the French people and the French King stand towards each other. The powerlessness of public opinion, and the omnipotence of the royal will, in what has for three-and-thirty years been termed by courtesy a constitutional country, have never in that whole period been so convincingly demonstrated. The worst act of the restoration looks mild and prudent in comparison with this last decree that has issued from the palace of St. Cloud. The most flagrant follies of the ministers of the restored dynasty of the Bourbons, and they were many, had some prestige or prescription in their favour, which, if it could not justify, did at least satisfactorily account for them. If their measures gave offence to the majority of the people, they gratified in the same degree and were cordially supported by a far from powerless or contemptible minority. The noblesse and the Jesuits had then a firm footing in the kingdom, and manifested a coherence and a power of co-operation which made them really formidable, while the horrors of the revolution and the war were still so recent as to furnish the timid and the servile with plausible enough excuses for supporting a retrograde policy. With their associations and experience, it was nothing wonderful that Louis XVIII. and Charles X. should prefer such ministers as Villele and Polignac. They did prefer them, they risked everything to keep them, and dearly they paid for it. Louis XVIII. ruined his digestion, and Charles X. lost his Crown. And yet, poor, adleheaded, unteachable old creatures, what better could have been expected from them? There were plenty of old women in the country to keep them in countenance, and applaud most loudly their greatest folly. After all, they aimed at nothing more than to keep themselves, for the brief remnant of their existence, out of the clutches of another revolution. Incapable and cowardly they were, but not ambitious or malignant. Their policy was retrograde, but scarcely more so than was inevitable in the settling-down of a restoration so effected. Retrograde it was, ultra-conservative it was, but never ultra-monarchical.

The policy of the present King of the French has been retrograde likewise from the first hour of his election [for elected he was, and though he may have forgotten that significant fact, it becomes not the journalist, nor will it be allowed to the historian, to forget it], down to the present moment. But his retrogradation has, it appears to us, a different and a more distant end in view than that of his predecessors. Their object was at most to assimilate the restoration as closely as they could to the mild and insouciant regime of Louis XVI. If they brought the Jesuit apparatus too extensively into play, it was because they had nothing better to bolster themselves up with. The object which Louis Philippe has with undeviating steadfastness pursued since his election, has, as was natural, more affinity with the aims and ideas of another elected monarch, Napoleon. Louis XIV. and his system have been regarded with the same reverence by both. For the nickname Napoleon of Peace possesses more significance than is commonly supposed. Not in ability alone, and arbitrarily, nor in ambition, personal and dynastic, may the resemblance be traced. Their great and comprehensive labours have this similarity likewise, that both of them, admiring and envying, as they do to extravagance, the power of Louis XIV., they have not sought to reproduce it in its antique forms. Louis XVIII. may have wished and Charles X. believed it possible to bring back the *ancien régime*, and having restored some of its forms and habitudes, they would not have been solicitous about its powers. But men of the calibre of Napoleon and Louis Philippe require realities, and not pretences—reality of power above all things. The constitutional, or more properly the anti-constitutional policy of both has been accordingly not to revive the *ancien régime* of Louis XVI., or Louis XIV.,

but to construct a machine of Government which shall have the same analogy with the France of their day that the system of Louis XIV. had with the France of one hundred and fifty years ago. A problem of tremendous difficulty and perplexity; but in which, nevertheless, it may be asserted that they have both attained their aims, with a success which no other men of the day can boast of in any pursuit.

The Napoleon of War had, however, one immense advantage over his pacific imitator. Cutting and carving the greater part of Europe at discretion, he had not alone marshals batons, and dukedoms, and principalities, but crowns and kingdoms, enough and to spare, not only for his own relations, but for those among his followers and allies who were most dazzled by the outward show of a royalty of which he himself retained the authority. Be it allowed also that the abilities, and still more the integrity and the natural goodness of most of the Bonapartes, made them well worthy of the crowns they wore; and that however rich their portion of the spoil of Europe, no brave, ambitious Frenchman, or foreigner who fought for France, could complain that he had not his share too. Napoleon might bite his lips at the *Faubourg St. Germain*, and curse the slippery meekness with which the Roman Catholic priesthood eluded his control; he might coquet with Alexander, and ally himself with Francis, but false as he was in so many things to the country whose champion and idol he was, he was never false to the one great principle, that "merit makes the man." Two-thirds of his marshals had risen from the ranks; the brows of some were girt with actual crowns, and others were rewarded with perils and responsibilities, with authority and renown, more dear to gallant, earnest hearts, than the inshroun insignia of any manufactured majesty could be. No man in that vast army but felt that he too might rise to wield a marshal's baton, and wielding it, either become a king himself, or what was grander and more intoxicating, decide without appeal the fortune and the fate of kings.

And so it was, in hope and retrospection, with the French army until a few days since. The electric chain of that tradition connected the gloomy present with a brighter past and a brighter future, and was the main source of that acquiescence and contentment which ultra-democrats have of late years so often blamed. Democracy might be extinct elsewhere in France, and equality of rights reduced to an empty name; but in the French army both were realities, and on the guarantees of that equality both army and people relied.

All things, however, must come to an end; and this, the grandest result of the French revolution, is virtually numbered with the things that were. The Duc d'Angame is Governor-General of Algeria. With a courage and energy of will, which rash as their exercise may be it is impossible not to admire, Louis Philippe has abrogated the dearest privilege which the dangers and the sufferings of '93 had bequeathed to the French people. Sylla himself, resigning his dictatorship, and walking home a private man among the people whose ranks he had decimated, was not a more striking instance of personal courage and of measureless contempt for popular prejudices or popular rage, than is the King of the French, cutting the monarchy loose from what all men deemed its main anchor, and intimating that henceforward he relies, not as so many of his predecessors have been supposed to do, on the devotion of the army, but on the unbought, unsolicited attachment of his whole people. The triumph of peace, and of a pacific policy is complete.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE SHIP FEVER IN CANADA.

The mortality among the Irish emigrants to Canada has filled their poor relations at home with dismay, and every account is devoured with the most intense anxiety. The emigrants from Connaught, though of the very lowest class, have hitherto suffered less than any other settlers at Grosse Island. A Conservative landlord in the West, M. Kerran, of Castle Harkett, late candidate for Galway, has written to the public journals to the effect that among the 129 persons who had emigrated from his estate, there had been only one death, and that not from fever. The *Morning Chronicle* publishes the following correspondence from Kingston, Canada West, Aug. 10.

The pressure of this year's emigration is felt more heavily here than either at Quebec or Montreal. The stream flows on unbroken until it arrives at Kingston, but from that point it divides into branches leading to the various different destinations which each party seeks. The office of the government emigrant agent is a somewhat amusing sight,

for it contains a larger number of women who swear themselves to be destitute widows with large families, than could probably be found in any workhouse in Ireland. It is now becoming well known at home, that the colonial government forward helpless persons of the country here, and advantage is taken of this charity to a considerable extent by those who do not need it, for many married men go alone by way of New York, sending their wives and children to Quebec, whence they are forwarded, at the public expense, to whatever spot they wish, and where of course the husband is quietly waiting to receive them. About 45,000 persons have passed through Kingston this year, en route to the western districts, and of that number about 17,000 have received Government assistance. Thus far no great difficulty has been experienced in finding work and employment for them, but they have so universally introduced sickness wherever they have gone; that employers are beginning seriously to reject their services, much as they want them now to get in the harvest. The case is becoming one of increasing difficulty; the emigrant is placed at his intended destination, but he is feared and avoided; he has no money, no one will give him work, for his fellowship is considered almost death. This is what things are fast coming to; and when winter arrives, the position of the emaciated penniless wretches who will remain from this year's plague-stricken emigration, will have become one of intense suffering to themselves, and of danger and discomfort to the colony. Nothing but continued maintenance at the public expense will suffice to support them, and the money must come from England, for all the provincial funds are long since exhausted; an expenditure of 1,000,000, a day, which is considered to be about the sum spent upon the emigrants in the whole of Canada, is a tolerable drain.

The state of fever at Quebec and Montreal remains the same, but three ships have arrived at Grosse Isle in a condition which far surpasses any previous horrors. The "Sir Henry Pottinger" sailed from Cork with 399 passengers; she reached the St. Lawrence with 112 sick and 98 dead, and the "Virginus" and "John Munn," which left Liverpool with 496 and 425 passengers respectively, have arrived, the one with 158, and the other with 59 dead, while almost every soul of the survivors was hopelessly ill. Of the crew of the "Virginus" but three are left, the captain and officers having died with the rest, and it is seriously contemplated to scuttle the ship and sink her for a while, as the only means of purifying her from the infection she has absorbed—it is said that every one has abandoned her at Grosse Isle.

A curious instance of the character of the Irish emigrants occurred at Montreal a few days ago; a man, with a large troop of children, entered the office of the emigrant agent and asked for relief; he professed himself to be utterly destitute, and declared his willingness to swear that he had no money and was starving. He was relieved, half a dozen loaves were given him, and passage-tickets for his whole family to Kingston. He went to the barge to embark, his foot slipped, and he fell in to the canal and was drowned. His body was carried to the sheds, and the first thing found in his pocket was a packet of dollar-notes, enclosing ten sovereigns.

It is scarcely strange, that with such experience of Irish emigrants, the Canadians should oppose the execution of any colonization scheme which is framed as a measure of relief for the country they come from. At Prescott, a small town on the St. Lawrence, several families have lived for some days under a heap of planks which lie on the steam-boat wharf. There they are, and they will not move, though how they exist no one knows. The wages for road work, of which there is plenty round that neighbourhood, are two shillings a day; but the man from Cork and Tipperary prefers throwing stones in the water, with his children to help him, to breaking them on the road, and getting paid for his labour. The mass of emigrants have, however, most fortunately hitherto been provided for. Occupation has been plentiful in consequence of the large crops sown for European markets; and were it not for fear of the fever, all who want work would get it.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

December 11. Wind—N.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet Griffin, 3 guns, Lieut James P. Thurbun, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult, Montevideo 9th inst, with the mail from England

brought to Rio Janeiro on the 26th ult, by H. B. M. packet Express, from Paimouth 5th October. Passengers Messieurs, Alexander Rodgers, Robert Gilmora, John Thode, José Antonio de Esyssa, John Frazier, Eduardo Guido, and Policarpo Mom, Mrs. Charles Rodewald, 2 sons and servant, Mrs. Delisic, Misses E. and S. Hallet, Misses Julia, Georgiana, Elima and Master John Hallet.

December 12. Wind—N. N. W. in the afternoon changed to E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 13. Wind—W. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 14. Wind—S. E. variable.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 15. Wind—S. E. fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 16. Wind—S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 17.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

December 7.

Sardinian schooner of war *Nina*, Lieut. Riboty, hence 5th inst.

Spanish polacre Rosario, 171 tons, B. Durall, from Havana 15th August, Rio Janeiro 28th ult., to Felix Buxarou.

December 8.

Sardinian polacre Eden, 217 tons, Antonio Finaro, from Bahia 12th ult, to V. Gianello.

December 9.

Danish brigantine Union, 131 tons, Kier, from Antwerp 15th October, to C. R. Horne.

H. B. M's packet Griffin, Lieut. James P. Thurbun, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult.

December 10.

Spanish polacre Concepcion, 212 tons, J. Durall, from Havana 22 August, to Uagou & Co.

Sardinian polacre Margarita, 159 tons, Ambrosio Baccaro, from Genoa 12th October, to Vicente Gianello.

French barque Ducoedic, 282 tons, Babedienne, from Havre 9th September, Cherbourg 29th, to order.

December 13.

Spanish brig Duende, 158 tons, Juan Guardiola, from Barcelona 26th September, Malaga 22nd October, to Liavallol & Sons.

Hamburg brig Wilhelmine, 156 tons, Brorsen, from Cape de Verdes 1st November, Rio Janeiro 1st inst, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Danish schooner Succors, 104 tons, Schmidt, from Hamburg 3d October, to Eberhard & Co.

Danish ship Androkres 282 tons, W. Schmidt, from Memel 1st October, Copenhagen 7th, to Freyer & Brothers.

December 14.

British brig Fame, 155 tons, H. Keen, from Liverpool 9th October to McLean & Co.

British brig Abion, 271 tons, Alsop, from Cardiff 25th September, to Chapaurouge.

American brig Lucy Ann, 240 tons, John C. Ottis, from Boston 10th October, to Zimmermann Frazier & Co.

Portuguese brig Josefina Emilia, 121 tons, José M. Costin, from Rio Grande 6th inst.

Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, 146 tons, Hamschild, to Bunge Hutz & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

December 5.

French barque Jeune France, Panier, for Havre.

December 6.

French schooner Paraná, A. Labbe, for Rio Grande.

Spanish polacre Neptuno, J. Olivera, for Havana.

Sardinian brigantine Josefina, Vierchi, for Brazil.

December 7.

Brazilian schooner Jorge, Vicente Antonio, for Rio Grande.

December 9.

Sardinian brigantine Sol, Manuel Melo for Brazil.

British barque Minstrel, E. Townsend, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian brig Santo Amaro, A. Suarez, for Rio Grande.

December 10.

Brazilian schooner Bella Maria, F. Galuche, for Rio Grande.

American brig Osceola, J. A. Reid, for Boston.

British barque Kate, Scott for London.

Brazilian brig Competidor, F. Pereyra, for Rio Grande.

December 11.

H. B. M. brig of war Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Luis S. Tindal, for Rio Janeiro.

French brig Ceaner, F. Orange, for Marseilles.
 Belgian brig Jean Logenhein J. Deependal, for St. Catherine's.
 American barque Ganges, M. Watson, for Salem.
 French barque Napoleon, Rabardy, for Havre.
 Spanish brig Gallo de Oro, Agustin Roix, for Havana.
 Danish brig Ceres, N. Vied, for Antwerp.
 December 12
 Brazilian brig Sem Par, B. J. da Cruz, for Brazil.
 Danish barque Waldemare, M. Schendt, for Marseilles.
 French brig L'Artidore, Lafon, for Bourdeaux.
 December 13.
 Danish schooner Adeline, C. Ipland, for Antwerp.
 British brig Cuba, Gibson, for London.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.
BRITISH—Brigantine Griffin, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Thornburn.
FRENCH—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc.
 Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencourt.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. F. L. da Gamt Rosa.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.
 December 11. The Malouine fired two guns this morning at a schooner which attempted to leave the port, whereupon the latter returned to the inner roads.
 December 12. The brig Independencia Americana which had been for several days detained by the blockaders, sailed during the night.
 December 14. A schooner which was detained this morning when attempting to enter the port, was in the afternoon set at liberty and allowed to do so. A boat from the blockaders was this day sent on board the Sardinian polacero Nearco, lying off the Recoleta, to demand her papers, which having been produced by the captain they were taken from him.
 December 15. Two Brazilian schooner brigs and a schooner which were this day standing in for the port were, when beyond gun shot, successively fired at by the Malouine; but without effect as they subsequently entered the port without damage.
 December 16. The Malouine fired at and detained two schooners which attempted to enter the port this afternoon. Several other vessels were in the course of the day fired at by the Malouine but to no purpose, amongst the latter the national merchant schooner Ninfa on board of which was the Revd. Dallas D. Lore, the recently appointed Chaplain to the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, and lady, lately arrived at Montevideo in the American barque Mason Barney.

December 17. One of the schooners detained yesterday sailed this day apparently for Colonia. The other, the Luisa, has been notified that she will not be allowed to enter the port.
 The blockaders sent a boat on board of a Brazilian brig which was in sight at anchor off this port and obliged her to get under weigh and anchor close to the blockading vessels. Two schooners which were also in sight at anchor this morning got under weigh in the afternoon and attempted to enter the port, but were fired at by the Malouine and Pandour whereupon they stood to the eastward.
 This day [18th inst.] completes the 816th day of the blockade.

The American ship Star Republic, Ellwell, from Montevideo, 10th August arrived at New York on the 23d September.

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

Saturday	77
Sunday	81
Monday	84
Tuesday	84
Wednesday	77
Thursday	78
Friday	80

Advertisements.

Notice.

SERVICES will be resumed in the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dallas D. Lore on Sunday the 19th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening.
 Buenos Ayres, 17th December, 1847.

Notice.

The undersigned beg leave to announce that the Christmas Vacations of their Establishment having commenced on Thursday, the 16th will close on the 2d of January next.
 Those who wish to make arrangements for the ensuing year are requested to apply, in preference, before Christmas day.

E. L. Heathfield.
 H. F. Carlsen.

51 Calle de la Federacion.

Wanted.

A man to act as steward in a Commercial house, one of good character, and also can come well recommended, may hear of a good and permanent situation, on application at No. 69 and 71 Calle Reconquista.
 Buenos Ayres, December 17.

Notice.

JUST received and on Sale at the Subscriber's Store CURRANTS of excellent quality.

John Blues.

Buenos Ayres.
 Calle 25 de Mayo.

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 let suitable for families or single men.
 Buenos Ayres, September 29th, 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.º 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

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. 10 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 galoshes 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 skilful 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.

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 Ahsana Extract, for relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gum boils, and swollen 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.

To Let,

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

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 Roberts 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, carve 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 Manuelita 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 altes in front of the Druggist's shop, every evening from 7 till 9.

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

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 Siegmann.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	398	398 1/2	each
Do. Patriot	397	397 1/2	do.
Plata, macuquina	224	23	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	244	25	each.
Do. Patriot	24		
Six per cent. Stock	163	104	per cent.
Exchange on England	2d. in cur.		
	65s. 3d. 4/5s. 1/4		per doubloon
Do. France	81	85	per doubloon.
Do. Rio Janeiro	3	11	per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo	13	14	premium.
Do. United States	22 1/2	23	
Hides, matadero or saladero	56	60	per pesada
descarnado 27 a 28 lbs. ea.			
Do. matadero, country	50	56	do.
25 a 29 lbs.	44	50	do.
Do. Spain	43	44	do.
Do. North America	41	46	do.
Do. of all states	45	50	do.
Do. salted ox	40	42	do.
Do. do. cow	32	33	do. each
Horse hides salted	20	23	do.
Do. do. dry	45	50	per pesada
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	25	30	per dozen
Sheep skins washed, fine			
and ordinary			
Goat skins			without price
Nutria skins	60	70	per arroba
Horse hair, mixed	54	55	do.
Do. short	120	130	dol. per arroba
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	20	22	do.
Do. do. dirty	5	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	23	40	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	18	do.
Do. fine washed	40	55	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	33	40	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	33	40	do.
Do. pure, second class	34	36	do.
Grease, pure	45	50	do.
Jerked beef	45	46	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	500	550	per thousand
Do. cow	160	200	do.
Salted feathers, long black	10	10	per dozen
Salted tongues	9	10	per quintal
Hide cuttings	9	10	per quintal
Shin bones			without price
Salt, on board	none		per fanega
Discount	1	11	per cent. month

It is difficult to fix the prices of produce this week. In consequence of the present circumstances all transactions may be considered acceptations. Parties in want of produce have purchased at such prices as they have been enabled to obtain it for, and those wishing to sell have sold at such as they could realize, so that we quote the same prices as last week, but these must be considered merely as nominal. The highest price of Doublons during the week 399 dollars. The lowest price 397 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, per dollar 2d. The lowest do. 2d. per ditto.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor