

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1114.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

On a second application of the merchants, the Government has seen fit to grant a further extension of the time allowed for the continuance of commercial intercourse with Montevideo. Consequently, the interdict will not go into operation till the 1st of January next, and even for 20 days after that period national vessels bringing salt will be allowed entry.

By the *Antelope* merchant steamer, which arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 4th inst., we have accounts from England to the 27th of October. The commercial distress had reached such a serious pitch that government was at length induced to interfere, by adopting the following resolution, which, having been acted upon, had been attended already with the most beneficial effects:

"The Government recommends the Bank of England, in the present conjuncture, to extend the amount of its discounts and advances, on good security; but that, in order to put reasonable bounds to this operation, it shall require a sufficiently high rate of interest, which, under the present circumstances, the government suggests should not be below 8 per cent. If, in order to carry out this measure, the Bank should have to infringe the existing law, the Government undertakes to obtain from Parliament an act of indemnity."

Before Government came to this resolution, the list of failures had been considerably swelled. In Liverpool the Royal Bank and the North and South Wales Bank had suspended payment, and in Newcastle the Union Bank had also stopped.

The *Jornal do Commercio* gives the following summary of political news—

"The advices from Italy are satisfactory, with the single exception of the kingdom of Naples. The King refused to grant the amnesty which had been promised in his name, and to decree the reforms required by the liberal party. The insurgents of Calabria and Abruzzo, accordingly, took up arms again, and the executions continued."

"The Duke of Lucca abdicated on the 5th of October, and his states were annexed to the grand duchy of Tuscany, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants of Lucca."

"From Rome they write under date of the 16th of October, that the Minister of Austria had communicated to his Holiness that his government was ready to order the city of Ferrara to be evacuated. The Pope replied that he was not satisfied with the evacuation of the city, and that he required the Austrian troops to be ordered to leave the citadel. The French ambassador endeavoured to dissuade the Pontiff from his purpose, but he was unsuccessful. Letters of the 15th state, that his Holiness, although he was satisfied with the posture of affairs, was continuing to make the greatest exertions to place the independence of his states on solid and durable bases."

"The accounts from Switzerland are still threatening. The Diet met on the 18th of October, and on the 20th it addressed a proclamation to the Sonderbund, exhorting it to obey forthwith the decrees of the 20th of July. If the seven cantons refuse, war is inevitable."

"The Paris papers announce that the Austrian troops had made a movement towards the Swiss frontier along the line from Lake Maggiore to Lake Constance, and that the ambassadors of France and Austria had orders to demand their passports as soon as the Diet should commence hostilities against the Sonderbund."

"Count Walewski has been appointed Plenipotentiary of France to the Germanic Confederation."

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL TO THE MEXICAN COMMISSIONERS.

Conditions (or Points) on which the Commissioner of the United States ought to be negotiated with, and which should serve as a basis to those of Mexico, proposed to the most excellent President by the Minister of Foreign Relations, and approved by his Excellency in a Council of Ministers:—

Provided, That the place of conference ought to be intermediate between the two armies.

Provided, equally, That before entering upon negotiations, the American commissioner should acknowledge the right of deliberation on the part of Mexico, that is: whether the intention of the United States has been to aggrandize its territory—why do they not remain contented with that which they already occupy? If that which he has come to seek in the capital is our consent and sanction to their demands, they ought to desist from what cannot be conceded—in any other event, they can proceed as they have begun, and the war will continue.

1. The independence of Texas shall be acknowledged upon consideration of an indemnification.

2. It is understood by Texas, the territory known by this name after the treaties of 1819, and when it formed part of the States of Coahuila and Texas; and by no means the territory comprehended between the Nueces and Bravo rivers, which the Congress of the pretended Texans declared belonged to it.

3. The evacuation of all the Mexican republic of which they are in occupation, and the raising the blockade, leaving free our ports, shall be a condition of treating upon any other portion of territory.

4. Upper California can be a subject of negotiation.

5. In no event shall the parallel of 26° be made the boundary, which would cause the Republic to lose all New Mexico, almost all of Durango, all of Sonora, part of Sinaloa, and almost all of Upper California; the concession of a port, should it be San Francisco, shall be yielded as a factory, never as a boundary.

6. A settled indemnification for the port of San Francisco, and a way of communication to Oregon.

7. The same for the injuries, prejudices, and extraordinary expenses of this war, made in the territory of the Republic, as it is that for which they come to negotiate, and which has brought them to the capital.

8. The same for that which the families of Matamoras, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and other cities, towns and villages of the Republic, have suffered in consequence of the war.

9. The same for the depredations committed by their troops.

10. The same for those committed by their bands of foragers, whose licentious conduct has violated the laws of nations.

11. There shall be presented for payment as well the cost of liquidation as that of the reclamations which have been made.

12. The United States shall recognise the legitimacy of the titles of owners of lands in Texas, under grants given anterior to its declaration of independence, as well by the General Government, as by that of the State, and shall leave to them their free use and profit.

13. The United States shall engage not to permit slavery in any part of the territory acquired from Mexico.

14. The negotiations shall be upon the basis of reciprocity, and due regard shall be paid to the respective conditions of the people of the two nations.

15. Less than a year for carrying into effect the definitive treaty, cannot be agreed to.

16. The guarantee of its observance must, by agreement, be sought in a European power, or in a Continental Congress.

17. The basis of this will be the Republican system upon the whole continent, excepting Brazil and French Guiana.

18. The treaty which may be formed, shall not prejudice in any manner the principle of the most favored nations, which the Republic has conceded to the most of the nations with which it has treated.

19. The restoration of the foreign prisoners shall be demanded, and none of the American army shall enter the city.

20. The return of the ships and trophies.

21. And as a general basis, to treat of peace as if we had triumphed, and as if the war could be prosecuted with advantage.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,
J. R. PACHECO,
V. ROMERO,
ALCORTA,
RONDERO.

Mexico, August 24th, 1847.

Project of a Treaty presented by the American Commissioner on the 27th, at Atzacopozalco.

Art. 1. There shall be a firm and universal peace between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and villages, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities by sea and land shall definitely cease, as soon as the ratifications of this treaty shall be made and exchanged by both parties.

Art. 2. All the prisoners of war made by both parties, as well by sea as land, shall be returned as soon as practicable after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And, further, if there be at present any Mexican citizens, held captive by the Camanches or any other savage tribe of Indians, within the limits of the United States, as the same are defined by this treaty, the Government of the United States will require the restoration of such captives, and their liberty to return to their homes in Mexico.

Art. 3. So soon as this treaty shall have been duly ratified by the United Mexican States, it shall be made known with the least delay to the commanders of the forces by sea and land, of both parties; and in consequence there shall be a suspension of hostilities as well by sea as by land, as well on the part of the military and naval forces of the United States, as on those of the United Mexican States; and the said suspension of hostilities shall be inviolably observed by both parties. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, all the forts, territories, places and possessions, whatsoever they may be, which have been taken by the United States from the United Mexican States during the war, except such as are comprehended within the limits of the United States, as the same remain defined by Art. 4 of this treaty, shall be returned without delay, and without causing any destruction or extraction of artillery, or of any other public property whatever, originally captured in said forts or places, and which remain in them when the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged; and in the same manner all the forts, territories, &c.

Art. 4. The dividing line between the two republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, in front of the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence along the middle of said river to the point where it touches the southern line of New Mexico; thence westward along the southern limit of New Mexico to the south-west angle of the same; thence northward along the western line of New Mexico to where the same is cut by the first branch of the river Gila; if it be not cut by any branch of said river, then to a point in said line nearest the said branch; and thence in a direct line to the same, and downward by the middle of said branch, and of the said river Gila, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence downward by the

...middle of the Colorado, and by the middle of the Gulf of California, to the Pacific ocean.

Art. 5. In consideration of the extension of the limits of the United States, as they are defined by the preceding article, and by the stipulations which are further contained in Art. 3, the United States abandon for ever against the United Mexican States all reclamation on account of the costs of the war, and besides agree to pay to the United Mexican States, in the city of Mexico, the sum of—

Art. 6. In full consideration of the stipulations contained in Articles 4 and 8 of this treaty, the United States agree to assume and pay all sums at present due to claimants, and those which may be hereafter established, according to the convention concluded between the two republics in the city of Mexico on the 30th of January, 1843, to provide for the payment of what shall be decided in favor of the claimants, according to a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic, on the 11th of April, 1839. And the United States equally agree to assume and pay all reclamations of citizens of the United States, against the government of the United Mexican States, not previously decided to an amount not exceeding three millions of dollars, which have arisen prior to the 13th of May, 1846, and which shall be adjudged to be due by a commission established by the government of the United States, whose decisions shall be definitive, and conclusive, provided always, that in deciding on the validity of the said demands, the commission shall be guided and governed by the principles and rules prescribed by the first and fifth articles of the unratified convention, concluded in the city of Mexico on the 20th of November, 1843, and in no case shall they give judgment in favor of any claim not embraced by those principles and rules. And the United States, for the present and the future, exonerate the United Mexican States from any of the said demands whatsoever, which may be admitted or rejected by said board of commissioners.

Art. 7. If, in the opinion of the said board of commissioners, or of the claimants, it shall be considered necessary for the decision of any of the said claims that any books, registers or documents, which may be in the possession or power of the United Mexican States, should be examined, the commissioners or claimants shall make, within a period to be fixed by Congress, a petition to that effect, to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs, which shall be forwarded to him by the Secretary of State of the United States, and the Mexican government agree to remit, with as little delay as possible after the receipt of said petition, whatever of the said books, registers, or documents may be in its possession or power, which may have been asked for from said Secretary of State, who shall immediately lay them before said board of commissioners. Provided always, that when said petition shall be made by any of the claimants, the facts which they expect to prove by such books, registers or documents, shall have been first stated under oath or affirmation.

Art. 8. The government of the United Mexican States hereby forever concedes and guarantees to the government and citizens of the United States, the right to transport across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from sea to sea, by whatever means of communication may at the time exist, whether by land or by water, free from all tolls or charges, all articles whatsoever, the natural products of the United States, or the products of its manufactures, or the products and manufactures of any country whatever, belonging to the government or citizens of the United States as well as the free right of passage to all citizens of the United States. The government of the United Mexican States equally concedes and guarantees to the government and citizens of the United States the same right of passage for their merchandise and the articles aforesaid, as it grants to its own citizens, by any railroad or canal, which may hereafter be constructed across said Isthmus, whether by the government of the United Mexican States, or by its authorization, paying only such tolls, as may be established; and not other or more onerous shall be imposed or collected upon the articles or merchandise mentioned belonging to the government and citizens of the United States, or on the persons of said citizens, for passage over said railroad or canal than shall be charged or collected for the same articles and merchandise belonging to the government or citizens of Mexico, being the natural products, or the products of the manufactures of Mexico or whatsoever foreign country, or the persons of its citizens. None of the said articles, be they what they may, which may pass over said Isthmus from sea to sea, in either direction, whether by the present communications, or by any railroad or canal which may hereafter be made, with the object of being trans-

ported to any port of the United States, or of any foreign country, shall be subject to the payment of any duty whatever, whether of importation or exportation. The two governments by this article promise, with as little delay as possible, mutually to agree upon and establish such regulations as may be deemed necessary to avoid fraud and smuggling, in consequence of the right of way hereby granted and perpetually guaranteed to the government and citizens of the United States.

Art. 9. All the effects, commodities, or merchandise, which have been introduced during the war, by whatsoever port or place of either party, by the citizens of either party, or by the citizens or subjects of any neutral power, while the same has been in the military occupation of the other, shall be permitted to remain free from confiscation or any charge or duty which there may be on the sale or exchange of them, or on the exportation of the said property from the country; and the proprietors are hereby permitted to sell or dispose of said property in the same manner in every respect as if the importation of the same had been made in times of peace and had paid the duties according to the laws of each country respectively.

Art. 10. The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, concluded in the city of Mexico, on the 5th of April, in the year of our Lord 1831, between the United States of America and the United Mexican States and each of its articles, with the exception of the additional article, are hereby renewed for the term of eight years, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, with the same effect and virtue as if they formed part thereof; it being understood that each of the contracting parties reserves to itself the right, at any time after the said term of eight years, to terminate the same giving one year's previous notice to the other party.

Art. 11. The treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, with the approbation and consent of the Senate, and by the President of the United Mexican States, with the previous approbation of the general Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, within the period of— months, from the date of the signing the same, or sooner, if practicable.

The projet of a treaty having been submitted to the council of Ministers, they issued on the 29th of August, another set of instructions to the Commissioners, which are, in general, a repetition of those already given, except the two following articles:—

7. In relation to the privileges solicited by the government of the United States to navigate the river of Tehuantepec, or to traffic by whatever road or way that may be established between the two seas, the Mexican government refuses absolutely all concession in this particular; and in the last resort, can offer, at most, that the Mexican government will take into consideration the friendly relations which may be maintained by the United States with the Mexican government; and with reference to the confidence which its conduct may inspire, it ought not to doubt of the reciprocity of the Mexicans on the same terms as other nations.

8. The Mexican government can in no manner consent to exempt from the payment of duties, all the effects introduced into its ports, proceeding from the United States or any other nation, since the occupation of the said ports by the said United States; and it shall be a necessary condition to their transportation into the interior, that the duties be paid according to the actual tariffs of the nation. In case the United States are compromised with the importers, the United States shall pay all the duties of importation according to the tariff, and the merchants those of internal transport, consumption, &c.

The following letter of the Mexican Commissioners to Mr. Trist is a most able and interesting document, and gives their views and objections to the terms of peace proposed by our Government:

To his Excellency Don Nicolas Trist, deputed with full powers by the government of the United States to the government of the Mexican Republic.

HOUSE OF ALFARA ON THE CHAPULTEPEC CAUSEWAY,
September 6th, 1847.

The undersigned, commissioned by the government of the Mexican republic to concert with your excellency any arrangement for peace, on placing in your hands the counter projet which they have framed conformably to the last instructions of their government, think proper to accompany it with the observations contained in this note which will tend to place in a clearer light the pacific disposition of Mexico in the contest which unfortunately separates both countries. The 4th article of the project

which your excellency was pleased to deliver to us on the 27th August last, and which has been the subject of our latter conferences, relates to the cession on the part of Mexico—1, of the State of Texas; 2, of the territory this side of the limits of that State, extending to the left bank of the Bravo and to the southern frontier of New Mexico; 3, of all New Mexico; 4, of the two Californias.

The existing war has been undertaken solely on account of the territory of the State of Texas, respecting which the North American republic presents as its title the act of the said State by which it was annexed to the North American confederation, after having proclaimed its independence of Mexico. The Mexican republic offering (as we have informed your excellency) to consent, for a proper indemnification, to the pretensions of the government of Washington to the territory of Texas, the cause of the war has disappeared, and the war itself ought to cease, since there is no warrant for its continuance. To the other territories mentioned in the 4th article in your excellency's draught, no right has heretofore been asserted by the republic of North America, nor do we believe it possible for it to assert any. Consequently it could not acquire them, except by the right of conquest, or by the title which will result from the cession or sale which Mexico might now make. But as we are persuaded that the republic of Washington will not only absolutely repel, but will hold in abhorrence the first of these titles, and as, on the other hand, it would be a new thing and contrary to every idea of justice to make war upon a people for no other reason than because it refused to sell territory which its neighbour sought to buy, we hope from the justice of the government and people of North America that the ample modifications which we have to propose to the cessions of territory [except that of the State of Texas] contemplated by the said article 4, will not be a motive to persist in a war which the worthy general of the North American troops has justly styled as *unnatural*.

In our conferences, we have informed your excellency that Mexico cannot cede the tract which lies between the left bank of the Bravo and the right of the Nueces. The reason entertained for this is not alone the full certainty that such territory never belonged to the State of Texas, nor is it founded upon the great value in the abstract which is placed upon it. It is because that tract, together with the Bravo, forms the natural frontier of Mexico, both in a military and a commercial sense, and the frontier of no State ought to be sought, and no State should consent to abandon its frontier. But in order to remove all cause of trouble hereafter, the government of Mexico engages not to found new settlements nor establish colonies in the space between the two rivers; so that, remaining in its present uninhabited condition, it may serve as an equal security to both republics. Pursuant to our instructions, the preservation of this territory is a condition *sine qua non* of peace. Sentiments of honor and delicacy (which your excellency's noble character will know how worthily to estimate,) but also a calculation of interests, prevent our government from consenting to the dismemberment of New Mexico. Upon this point we deem it superfluous to add anything to that which we had the honor to explain to you orally in our conferences.

The cession of Lower California, which would be of little advantage to the republic of North America, offers great embarrassments to Mexico, considering the position of that peninsula opposite our coasts of Sonora, from which it is separated by the narrow gulf of Cortes. Your excellency has appreciated our remarks on this point, and we have been gratified to see that you have yielded to them. The preservation of Lower California would be enough to make it indispensable to keep a part of Upper California; for, otherwise, that peninsula would be without any means of communication by land with the rest of the republic, which is always a great embarrassment, especially for a power like Mexico, which is not maritime. The grant which is offered by our government (for the proper equivalent) of that part of Upper California which extends from the 37th degree upwards, not only allows to the United States the acquisition of an excellent coast, of fertile lands, and also of untouched mines, but also presents to it the advantage of extending to that limit its Oregon possessions. The wisdom of the government of Washington, and the praiseworthy industry of the American people, will know how to draw rich fruits from the important acquisition which we now offer it.

In the 8th article of your excellency's draught, the grant of a free passage across the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the South Sea is sought in favor of the N. American citizens. We have orally explained to your excellency that some years since the gov-

ernment of the republic granted to a private contractor a private privilege with reference to this object, which was soon transferred with the authority of the same government, to English subjects, of whose rights Mexico cannot dispose. Therefore your excellency will not wonder that upon this point we do not accede to the desires of your government.

We have entered into this plain statement of the motives which the republic has for not agreeing to alienate all the territory asked of it beyond the State of Texas, because we desire that the North American government and people may be persuaded that our partial refusal does not proceed from feelings of aversion created by the antecedents in this war, or by the suffering which it has inflicted upon Mexico, but rests upon considerations dictated by reason and justice, which would operate in all time with reference to the most friendly nation in the midst of the closest relations of friendship. The other changes (which your excellency will find in our counter draught) are of minor moment, and we believe that there will be no serious objection to them. The subject contained in the 12th article has before now been mentioned in your excellency's country; we flatter ourselves that the loyalty of your government will not refuse to contract an engagement so conformable to honor and that good harmony in which two neighboring people ought to live.

The peace between both countries will be established with greater solidity if a friendly power [England] which has so nobly offered its good offices to Mexico and the United States in the present contest, will now offer to grant its guaranty for the faithful fulfillment of the treaty which may be concluded.—The Mexican government believes that it would be very proper to solicit this guaranty.

Our government directs us to recommend to your Excellency, that you will be pleased to communicate your decision upon the counter-draught, which we have the honor to present to you, within three days.

The good and salutary work can, in our opinion, reach a happy end, if each of the contending parties resolve to abandon some of its original pretensions. This has always been so; and no nation ever hesitated, at such a juncture, to make great sacrifices to extinguish the destructive flame of war. Mexico and the United States have special reasons thus to act. We must confess, not without a blush, that we are exhibiting to mankind the scandal of two Christian people, of two republics, in the presence of all the monarchies, mutually doing one another all the harm they can by disputes about boundaries, when we have an excess of land to people and cultivate in the beautiful hemisphere where Providence caused us to be born. We venture to recommend these considerations to your Excellency before you come to a definitive decision upon our propositions. We therefore do ourselves the honor to offer you our devotion and respect.

JOSE J. DE HERREERA,
BERNARDO COUTO,
IGNACIO MORA Y VILLAMIL,
MIGUEL ATRISTAIN.

[San.]

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The intelligence from Mexico continues to occur in all quarters. The mails and the telegraph of yesterday, brought us a few further items. La Patria of New Orleans, publishes a letter in which it is stated that Paredes had been nominated Inspector General of the National Guard of Puebla, by the Governor of that State. He is said to be with Gen. Rea, on the road between Vera Cruz and Puebla, with 6000 men, waiting for the train which was to leave the former city, under the command of Gen. Lane, which was to be escorted by 2,500 men, including the troops that were to join at Jalapa. Paredes would not take command of Rea's troops, alleging as his reason that he came to serve his country, and that he would not afford a pretext to Santa Anna, to denounce him as creating a revolution.

The correspondent also says, that it was rumored that Gen. Rea had entered Puebla, and that the American garrison there had capitulated without much resistance. All fudge! He adds that letters from the interior state that the Mexicans were more than ever averse to peace, but if Gen. Scott had 30,000 troops with him, their opposition would speedily give way. The number of slain in the capital during the bombardment, including men, women and children, amounted to 4,000.

La Patria contains further particulars from Yucatan, and the assassinations, burnings and robberies by the Indians in the district of Valladolid.

On the 5th ult. they burned the buildings of a plantation, with a variety of property, robbing the chapel attached to it of its sacred vessels. On the next day they attacked another rancho and killed

the inmates. On the 9th they attacked another plantation, in which were only a lady, her daughter, and son, a youth. The women were tied, stripped, and subjected to the most brutal outrages. The boy coming up to beg that their lives might be spared the leader of the savages, with a blow of his sword split open his skull, and then cutting off a portion of his body, fastened it still living and bleeding to his own nostrils with the same fibres that bound it to the mutilated body. Not content with this, they took out the heart of the boy and divided it among the band. After this they robbed the house of \$3000 in gold and silver, and went away, leaving the women for dead, they afterwards recovered.—The number of banditti engaged in these atrocities is said to be not more than 200. The troops sent against them are commanded by Don Manuel Olivia; but as yet they have not found the savages.

At Campeachy great fear exists that Santa Anna will wish to take vengeance on Yucatan the moment he has made a settlement with the United States.

The same paper also gives several letters from Vera Cruz, which fully confirm the capture of the capital by Scott, after two days bombardment. He carried all before him driving the Mexicans before him at the point of the bayonet.

A Washington correspondent of the Balt. Sun alluding to the news, says:

"I believe that the administration will determine or rather have determined, to occupy the whole line from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and thence to Acapulco, permanently, establishing throughout that line a government of ours, and putting an end to the Mexican rule."

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

The Washington Union says that it has been determined by the Government to make no further overtures of peace to Mexico; and that in addition to the reinforcements now moving forward from Vera Cruz, and besides the regiments now organizing in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, other reinforcements to the full extent authorized by law of Congress, will be called out at once, to make certain of the scrutiny of the army in its present occupation and operations.

Better late than never. We hail this movement with pleasure. We have been urging this course upon the Government since the battle of Buena Vista. The policy was plain to the common sense of every man. If the troops now about to be called out, had been with Gen. Scott at Cerro Gordo, or even at Cherubusco, we should now be able to congratulate the country upon a Treaty of Peace. The Union adds that there are ample means in the Treasury for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, including the organization, equipment, transportation, &c. of all the new troops required, until some time after the meeting of Congress. The official also says:

"The propositions of Mexico—that we should pay to the Mexican citizens all the damages sustained by them during the war, surrender all that portion of Texas west of the Nueces, abandon all of New Mexico, all of Lower and one half of Upper California, leave the imports of our own and all other merchants into the Mexican ports open to new duties, or even to confiscation, and to give up our claim to any right of way across the isthmus—are so preposterous as to put all hopes of peace, at least for the present, out of the question."

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

December 18. Wind--N.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. W. A. R. Pearce, Commauder, from Montevideo 17th inst. at 6 p m.

December 19. Wind--N.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 20. Wind--N.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 21. Wind--N., in the afternoon changed to N. W., rain during the night.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet Kestrel, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, Commander, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro, with the mail or Falmouth. Passengers, Messieurs John Frazer, John Thode, William Churchill, William Mackinlay, William Smith Wilson, and Lady, Gervacio Posadas and Lady, Daniel T. Wisser, William Macrae, William Adams, Simon Meaurio, Luis Perez, Henrique Ugarte, Manuel Alves, F. Aguiar, Juan Roses, Antonio Bajes, Juan Hequi, Javier Aguilar and Petrona Massini.

December 22. Wind--N. N. W., heavy rain in the morning.

Sailed H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. Com. W. A. R. Pearce, for Montevideo, Passengers, Mr Donald Campbell, Lady, children and servant.

December 23. Wind--W.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 24. Wind--N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

December 15.

Danish brig George, 200 tons. A. Lund, from Memel 15th September to Thode & Co.

American brigantine Everett, 147 tons, G. Grogan, from Cadiz 30th September, to Zimmermann Frazier & Co.

Brazilian schooner Neptano, 40 tons, Jorge Antonio, from Rio Grande 8th inst, to José Avegno.

Ditto do Ponta d'Area, 76 tons, Jose Rodriguez, from Rio Grande 9th inst, to order.

December 16.

American brig of war Perry, 10 guns, Lieut Samuel Baron, Commauder, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst.

Montevideo schooner of war Aguila, from Maldonado 15th inst.

Spanish brig Cacique, 160 tons, Austrich, from Barcelona 1st October, to Felix Buxareo.

American brig Kingston, 243 tons, Bayley, from Baltimore 1st October, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Prussian barque Carl Friederich, 230 tons, Wosseron, from Memel 1st September, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

December 15.

French brig Lidie, P. Kergarion, for Havro.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc.
Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencat.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. F. L. da Sampa Rosa.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 18. The blockaders kept up a brisk fire of great guns on the preceding night until 11 o'clock. In the morning it appeared they had thereby detained the British brigantine Choice and 4 other smaller vessels. Three of the latter, and the Brazilian brig mentioned in our last as having been detained on the 17th, sailed this day down the river. The Luisa was also released this morning. The Pandour sent a boat on board of a brig which was this day in sight at anchor E. S. E. from the town and obliged her to get under weigh and anchor near the blockading vessels.

December 19. The Choice sailed this day down the river.

December 20. The blockaders fired a great number of shots on the preceding night but without effect. The brig detained on the 18th, which it has been since learned is the Spanish brig Cacique, sailed this afternoon down the river.

December 21. The Sardinian pelacre Nearco, of which we made mention in our last, got under weigh this day and anchored near the blockading vessels. Her papers having been in the mean time given up by the blockaders, the Nearco in about two hours after again set sail and stood down the river. The national three masted schooner Liga Americana, was this day detained by the blockaders when attempting to leave the port.

December 23. The national three masted schooner Liga Americana, sailed this morning down the river.

This day [25th inst.] completes the 833d. day of the blockade.

H. B. M's packet Kestrel, with the mail hence 17th, Montevideo 22d November, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 4th December.

The British barque Glenarm, which sailed from Montevideo for England on the 7th August, struck on a reef near Castello Branco, Azores, on the 22nd September and was lost.

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

Saturday	81
Sunday	82
Monday	86
Tuesday	82
Wednesday	78
Thursday	69
Friday	75

Married.

On Tuesday last the 21st. inst. by the Revd. Dr. Brown, James P. Thurburn, Esq., Lieut. Commanding H. M. brigantine Griffon, to Margaret, eldest daughter of James White, Esq. of this City.

Died.

On the 20th inst. at his residence in the country in the district of San Vicente, Mr Robert Ferguson, aged 45 years, native of Down, Parthshire, Scotland. His remains were conveyed into town and buried in the British Protestant Cemetery on the 22nd. The deceased had served seven years as private in the 42nd Regiment of Highlanders.

On the 22nd inst., Agnes Ramsay, relict of the late Mr. George Taylor, aged 78, native of Ayr, Scotland. Her remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 23d.

Advertisements.

Apartments to Let.

Gentlemen can be accommodated in an English family with apartments either furnished or unfurnished, with board, or breakfast, only as may be required. Apply at N.º 13 Calle 25 de Mayo.

SECOND HAND BOOKS ON SALE

No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.
Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, translated by Hoole, 2 vols with engravings; Abbey of Innismoye 1 vol; All for Love & C by K Southey 1 vol; Andrews on Slavery 1 vol; Astrea, a Romance, London 1657, 2 vols; Ainsworth's Lan in 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; Barrett's Spanish and English Dictionary 1 vol 4to; Bollarelli's Dictionary of the English, French and Italian 3 vols; Barrow's Dictionary of Facts and Knowledge 1 vol; British Flora 1 vol; Bennett's Book keeping 1 vol; Children of the Abbey 1 vol; Camperdown or news from our neighbourhood 1 vol; Cowper'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; Deane's Letters on Afghanistan 1 vol; Essays on Taste by Archibald Alison 2 vols; Elvina a novel by Miss Barne 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. Leaux 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; Kiehl's Astronomy 1 vol; Laviesier's Chemistry 2 vols; Lady Russel's Letters 1 vol; Midsummer Medley, Comic Tale sketches &c 2 vols; Major Downing's Letters 1 vol; Minstrel, Beattie's, 1 vol; Mendoza's Nautical Tables 1 vol 4to; Margate's Longitude Tables 1 vol; Narrative of Pirie &c 1 vol; Navagius & Massachusetts by John Adams 1 vol; Old English Baron 1 vol; Phoenicia 1 vol; Premium thes, 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 1 vol; Rasselas by Johnson & Almon and 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.

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.

40 Inch Hessians.

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

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

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. Carlens.

51 Calle de la Federacion.
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 Gentle men in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction. HUGH WHITE.

GALLERY

OF COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPES Re-Opened

T. C. HELSBY, DAGUERREOTYPIST, Formerly of 121 Calle de la Piedad,

AND Successor to J. A. BENNETT. Desires to inform his friends and the Public of this City, that, having now

Returned to Buenos-Ayres He has commenced taking likenesses in the alto N. 37 Calle de la Victoria,

where from an extended practice and increased experience in the art he hopes to improve the reputation he has hitherto much enjoyed for producing good Daguerreotype impressions of those who honour him with their CONFIDENCE and PATRONAGE. Hours of operating—from 9 till 3 daily (except Sundays, as well in cloudy as clear weather.

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 894 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. 40 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, and ordinary "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 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.

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.

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 Robere 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 altos 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.

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.

Notice.

The partnership carried on in this City, and Montevideo, between the undersigned, and Messrs. Brownell & Co., of Liverpool, under the firm of "Brownell, Stegmann, & Co." terminates by the effluxion of time, and by mutual consent, on the 20th of December next. Buenos Ayres, November 3d, 1847. G. Brownell. Claudio Stegmann.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	398 1/2	399	each
Do. Patriot.....	398	398 1/2	do. do.
Plata, incaquin.....	23 1/2	23	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	24 1/2	25	each.
Do. Patriot.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	104 1/2	105	per cent.
Exchange on England.....	65s. 3d	64	per doubloon
Do. France.....	84	85	per doubloon.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	24	24	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	14	13	premium.
Do. United States	22 1/2	23	do.
Hides, matadero or saladero	56	60	per pesada
descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea			
Do. matadero, country	50	56	do.
25 & 29 lbs.....			
Do. Spain.....	44	50	do.
Do. North America	43	44	do.
Do. of all staks.....	41	46	do.
Do. salted or.....	43	50	do.
Do. do. cow.....	40	42	do.
Horse hides salted.....	39	33	do. each
Do. do. dry.....	24	in car.	
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	45	50	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	29	30	per dozen
and ordinary.....			
Goat skins.....	without price		
do. do.....			
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.....			
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	30	22	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	8	10	do.
Do. mesta, washed.....	29	40	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	12	18	do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	55	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	25	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	32	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.
Quartz feathers, long black.....	9	10	per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10		per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	9	10	per quintal
Shin bones.....	without price		
Salt, on board.....	none.		per fanega
Discount.....	1	1	per cent. mesh

The highest price of Doublons during the week 405 dollars. The lowest price 396 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, per dollar 2d. The lowest do. 2d. per ditto.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.