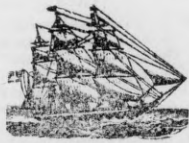


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1115.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1848. (Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have the news of the November packet, at least partially, in advance of her arrival. In regard to the River Plate question, it is known that negotiations were still going on between the governments of Great Britain & France, and the impression in England was, that they would issue in the sending out of another joint-mission. The Liverpool organ of the Montevideo loanjobbers acknowledges the pacific disposition of the two cabinets, though it still wishes to keep up a ludicrous mystification in regard to details. M. Guizot is understood to have expressed his strong displeasure at the conduct of the French agents at Montevideo in having thwarted the endeavours of the native inhabitants of that city to effect a reconciliation with President Oribe. The want of tact which those agents then displayed was certainly ill calculated to further the interested views ascribed to France, and no wonder that such an experienced statesman as M. Guizot should at once disavow their proceedings.

In England money was rather easier in the discount market than it had been at the date of the former advices. In London money could be obtained on 'Change as low as 6 per cent, although in transactions amongst private parties the rate of discount was from 7½ to 9 per cent. The firm of Messrs. McTear, Hadfield & Thompson had been added to the list of failures in Liverpool. The North and South Wales Bank had sent a deputation to London to obtain means for continuing its business. The Royal Bank had published a circular on the 31 of November, stating that the Directors in conformity with a wish generally expressed at a meeting of the shareholders, had resolved to call on each proprietor for £100 for each share of £1000, to be delivered on the 1st of December, and it was expected that that Bank would thereby be enabled to continue its discounts without any further aid. The state of trade in Manchester was rather unfavourable. The last returns show an increased diminution in the number of persons employed in the manufactories. It is stated that the advices received in London from Glasgow were not unfavourable, but the accounts from Liverpool aver that the money crisis in Scotland still continued.

(From the Rio Janeiro Jornal do Commercio.)

By the steam packet *Emperador* we received London and Liverpool papers to the 4th November, brought to Bahia by the British packet *Petrel*, which arrived there on the 11th inst.

The British Parliament had been convoked for the 18th November. The chief cause of this convocation is said to be the threatening state of Ireland. The prelates, assembled in conference, declared to the Lord Lieutenant, that many districts in Ireland were menaced with the horrors of the past winter, and large masses of the people, in the South and West especially, would die of hunger if they were not provided for by the government on a large scale. The Lord Lieutenant, in the expectation that government will interfere to save the loss of life, recognizes, that the former penal laws depressed industry, did not distribute property

in equal shares, retarded the development of the middle classes and demoralized the people. The remedy for such a state of things, adds the Lord Lieutenant, is necessarily slow and difficult; but the government has the interests of Ireland at heart and is desirous of obliterating the remembrance of the past by means of equitable and beneficent laws of impartial justice.

On the River Plate question we find the following in the *Liverpool Times* of the 4th November.

It appears from what is stated in the *Journal des Debats*, the organ of the French government, that M. Guizot is not disposed to assent to the precipitate plan adopted by Lord Howden for putting an end to the differences in the River Plate. The same journal states, apparently on the authority of information derived from the foreign office of France, that it has reason to believe that the British government is still disposed to terminate, conjointly, a negotiation entered into at its request, and that it does not consider as definitive the somewhat precipitate winding up of this affair by its agent, Lord Howden. What is stated by the *Journal des Debats* is moreover confirmed by letters subsequently received from Paris, which state that the squadron in the River Plate will be reinforced, and that negotiations will be again set on foot on different bases. According to what those letters state General Rosas will not be admitted to take part in this negotiation and a treaty will be made between General Oribe and the government residing in the city of Montevideo. The points which will be particularly had in view will be no doubt, oblivion of the past, security for lives and property both of natives and foreigners, the free election of president of the Oriental people and the entire independence of the Republic of Uruguay. It is said that both governments will oppose the least attempt on the part of Rosas to obstruct this arrangement.

We find but little news from France in the London papers of the 4th, as no paper was published in Paris on the 2d excepting a half sheet of the *Journal des Debats* to give the important intelligence from Switzerland which we copy amongst our foreign news. By it will be seen that all hopes of a reconciliation were lost, and that, although there was no official news of the commencement of hostilities, no doubt was entertained that the struggle between the Sonderbund and the liberal Cantons had already begun. Austria had declared that she would not interfere in the question, and that declaration had quieted the London and Paris markets, where such an intervention was viewed as endangering the peace of Europe. The *Times* states that different opinions were entertained in Paris in regard to the result of the struggle in Switzerland. They were in general favourable to the Catholic or Conservative party, which it was thought would triumph, at least in the first encounter; but the numerical superiority, adds the *Times*, caused serious fears in high circles.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that it had been resolved in a Council of Ministers that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier should not accept the invitation given to them to spend a few days in Madrid.

From Naples they announce under date of the 25th October that the King continued to reject all and every attempt at reform, and that it was rumored as certain that a new insurrection had broken out at Messina.

In Madrid, whence there are dates to the 25th October, nothing new had taken place.

### UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The following is an extract from the report of the Mexican commissioners to the Minister of Foreign

Relations, announcing the failure of the negotiations—

"On Wednesday we entered with Mr. Trist into a lengthened, though calm, discussion upon the principal points of the draught, which was continued throughout the subsequent Thursday. The particulars thereof we have communicated to the supreme government. The point upon which, as a result of discussion, the negotiation stopped, was this: Mr. Trist showed himself disposed to abandon his first pretension to Lower California and to a part of Upper California, by which the former might communicate by land with Sonora. He offered that if there remained no other point of difference for the conclusion of peace than that relative to the territory which is comprised between the Bravo and the Nueces, he would consult his government upon it, with some hope of a good result, although this step must occasion a delay of forty odd days in the negotiation. But the cession of New Mexico on our part was a condition which could not be yielded; nor would he refer it anew to Washington, as he was quite certain his government deemed it a condition *sine qua non* of peace. The other points referred to in the draught seemed to us attainable by adopting on both sides terms of accommodation. Such, at least, was the opinion which was formed at the conferences."

With regard to the statement in the extract relative to the Nueces boundary, the Washington Union says:

"In justice to Mr. Trist, it is proper to observe that the statement of the Mexican commissioners cannot possibly be true—that if the other terms of the treaty were satisfactorily adjusted, he would refer to his government in the hope of a favorable result, the question of surrendering the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and also a portion of Upper California. In the absence of any information from that gentleman on the subject, we undertake to give this statement a flat denial. It would not only have been a violation of his instructions, but the idea of admitting his government upon the propriety of surrendering a portion of the territory of the sovereign state of Texas is too absurd to be entertained for a moment. Mr. Trist is an able, firm, and truly patriotic man; and we confidently venture the assertion, that he never made any such suggestion to the Mexican commissioners."

The following correspondence immediately preceded the resumption of hostilities—

GEN. SCOTT TO SANTA ANNA—

Headquarters Army of United States,  
September 6, 1847.

To his Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico.

The 7th and 12th articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exchanging with your Excellency on the 24th ult., stipulate that the army under my command shall have the privilege of obtaining supplies from the city of Mexico. There were repeated violations of these articles soon after the armistice was signed, and I have now good reason for believing, that within the last twenty-four hours, if not before, the 3d article of the same convention was also violated by the same parties. These direct breaches of good faith give to this army a full right to commence hostilities against Mexico without giving any notice. However I will give the necessary time for an explanation, satisfaction or reparation. If these are not given I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points, before 12 o'clock to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

SANTA ANNA TO GEN SCOTT:—  
Headquarters Army of Mexican Republic,  
Mexico, Sept. 6, 1847

To His Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

SIR.—By the note of your Excellency under this date I learn, with surprise, that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles 7, 12 and 8 of the armistice which I concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of last month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the imprudence of the American agents, who without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which it has cost the Mexican Government much trouble to repress. Last night and the night before the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and were only detained because Mr. Hargous, the agent, desired it. The orders given to suspend the intercourse between the two armies were addressed to private individuals, and not to the agents of the army of the United States, and were intended purposely to expedite the transmission of provisions to the army, and to confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct your Excellency has prevented the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your Excellency had pledged me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works. You have had early notice of the establishment of the battery covered with the mud walls of the house of Garry, in this city, and did not remonstrate, because the peace of two great Republics could not be made to depend upon things grave in themselves, but of little value compared to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest. [There is some obscurity in this sentence, which it is probable, is owing to typographical errors—*Editors Picayune.*]

It is not without great grief and even indignation that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God; to the plunder of the sacred vases, and to the profanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been affected by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your excellency has characterised so justly as unnatural. But I shall desist offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threats of renewing hostilities, contained in the note of your excellency, is that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which would lessen considerably the territory of the republic, and not only the territory of the republic, but that dignity and integrity which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your Excellency, the responsibility before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you.

I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, of the weight of my reasons. But if by misfortune, you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation, but to repel force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's humble servant,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

From the Dublin Evening Freeman, September 23, 1847.  
A GIFT TO IRELAND FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Through the courtesy and kindness of the venerable and venerated Primate of Ireland, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, we have been put in possession of a copy of the subjoined interesting letter addressed to His Grace, by the Chaplain to the Irish Catholics in Buenos Ayres, the Rev. Anthony D. Fahay. There is one noble trait in the Irish character, on which exile, distance and time have only a confirming effect. The Irishman never forgets his native land. He identifies his country with his home, his fellow-countrymen with his family, and sends his mite to relieve the destitute, as if all were of his own household. This distinguishing enduring feature of the Irishman's affection for father land is nobly shown by the gift mentioned in this letter. Far away in a blockaded town in South America, a cry of distress was heard from Ireland, and the exiled Irish, though hemmed in by armed men, sent their noble offering to feed the hungry on their own loved Island. That Irishmen, under such circumstances, could command money, is a strong proof that the writer of the letter we subjoin is not too sanguine when he so warmly recommends emigration to that favoured portion of the earth.

Buenos Ayres, South America,  
June 15th, 1847.

MOST REV. AND DEAR LORD.—The sufferings of the Irish people have excited the deepest feelings of sympathy in all classes of British subjects in this country, as well as in several citizens of the United States.

As a proof of their commiseration I am desired by the committee of the Irish Relief Fund to forward to your grace the enclosed bills of exchange on the house of Messrs. Orr and Barber, and Messrs. Grier, and Co., all of Liverpool, for the sum of £411. 1s. 10d. sterling, to be distributed by the central committee, sitting in Dublin, in the various localities where famine and disease are most prevalent.—This sum would have been considerably larger, but many of our poor countrymen have been out of employment, owing to the blockade of this port, and a great number of others have sent home all the money they could spare to their respective friends. Small, however, as it is, it, it will be a consolation to the subscribers if it assists in alleviating the present distress.

As emigration to a large extent may be a natural consequence of the extinction of the potato crop, I would strongly recommend sober and industrious laborers to steer their course for this country, where they will find an ample recompense for their industry. The salubrity of the air—the fertility of the soil—its richness in mineral productions—its magnificent rivers, all combine to invite the poor man to settle in it; the government affords the utmost protection to all foreigners, and the natives are proverbial for their kindness and hospitality. The difference existing between the government of England and France will, I have every reason to hope, be amicably arranged in a few days. The arrival of two of our distinguished countrymen, Lord Howden and Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, has diffused the greatest joy amongst all classes. The noble lord has gained the esteem of every person in the city by the suavity of his manners, and we sincerely hope he will be the means of re-establishing that kindly feeling which had previously existed between the Argentine and English governments.

I have written to Mr. Laurence Browne of Monte Video, and the few Irishmen dwelling there will forward their subscriptions by this packet. I will send a duplicate of this letter and bills by a merchant vessel.

Your grace will do me the honour of acknowledging the receipt of this money at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to remain, most rev. and dear lord, your grace's very humble servant,

ANTHONY D. FAHEY.

Chaplain to the Irish Catholics.

To His Grace Most Rev. Archbishop Murray.

SCENE IN AN AMERICAN POLICE COURT.—The *New Orleans Picayune* gives the following amusing account of the examination of two juvenile Jimmy Twitchers before Recorder Gonares. They rejoiced in the names of James Johnson and Joseph Brown, and were accused of abstracting cakes from a coffee stand in the market.—"What do you say to this charge?" said the Recorder to them. "Vy, ve says not guilty, of cours," said Johnson. "no one aint bound to criminate himself."—"Yes, but you were seen taking the bread by the negro," said the Recorder. "A negro aint no witness against a white boy; no how you can fix it," said Brown. "And

besides," said Johnson, "cakes aint bread no more no fleas aint lobsters—so there can't be no indictment found for stealing it."—Recorder: "But another person besides the negro woman saw you take the cakes; the commissary himself saw you do it." Brown: "Well, vot of it: it war't no burglary, 'cause it was done in day-light, and there war't no lock broken." Johnson: "Yes, and I should like to ask the gem'en as how he know s'p'ose we did take them, but that we meant to pay for them. It is not every one that takes things an credit as can be prosecuted for larceny—not by a long shot." Recorder: "Both of you seem to have no inconsiderable experience, young as you are, in the rules of court and criminal practice: have you ever been had up before a court before?" Johnson: "We are not bound to answer that there question, 'cause our krackers haint been impeached." Brown (aside to Johnson): "Right, Jim, mam's the word; kracker! guess we aint quite so green as he takes us to be." Recorder: "Well, I shall send both of you to the workhouse for thirty days. You are evidently too idle, too vicious, and I may add, too cunning to be permitted to go at large. Johnstone: We call for a trial by jury, your honour, and a speedy trial at that. The constitution guarantees it to every American citizen, and we aint going to be chizzled out of it, no how."—Recorder: "At all events I will send you to the workhouse for the present. I wish to see if I cannot learn something more about you." Johnstone (as the officer took them out of court): "Well, then, I'm blowed if we don't get out on a baby corpy."

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.—The following instance of fidelity and sagacity in a dog was some time back related by Dr. Pariset late President of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, at a meeting of La Société Protective des Animaux.—"A young man at Perpignan was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and taken by two Gendarmes from that city to Paris. He had a dog, which, seeing its master carried off in this manner, knew that he was unhappy, and, his looks showing sadness and grief, the dog followed the carriage in which his master was conveyed, but took care not to show himself to him. When they arrived in Paris the carriage was driven to the prison of the Conciergerie. There the three travellers alighted, and the dog not being able any longer to conceal himself, assuming an attitude of submission, of condolence, and of fear, came crouching to his master, who, surprised and affected, replied to his caresses by his own, and obtained leave from the governor of the prison for the poor animal to remain with him. Three months passed before the trial came on, and on the day it took place the young man was followed to the hall of justice by his dog, which lay down under a bench, where it remained during the trial. The young man was unanimously acquitted, and was most warmly congratulated by numerous friends who were present. Before leaving the court he inquired for his dog, but he was nowhere to be found. From the joy which followed the acquittal, the dog concluded that his master was out of danger, and had nothing more to fear, and it immediately set out for Perpignan, travelling night and day. After a journey of more than 100 hours he reached the city, and arrived at his master's house, where he barked loudly and scraped violently at the door, and when it was opened by the surprised family the dog rushed in, his heart palpitating, his eyes sparkling with delight, running from side to side, leaping, and uttering cries of joy, the movements of his whole frame seeming to say, 'Rejoice, he is safe and sound, and after a short time he will be in the midst of you.' In reality, two days afterwards a letter arrived, acquainting the family with the happy result of the trial and announcing the speedy return of him for whom they had so long suffered the greatest anxiety. From Paris to Perpignan the distance is 240 leagues—720 English miles. As soon as the dog saw his master acquitted, which he knew from witnessing the joy of his friends, he must have reasoned in this manner, 'My master in now in safety, and I am no longer necessary to him; let me run home to those who are kept in a state of cruel suspense by the uncertainty of his fate, and show them by my joy that he is safe. They will then be as happy as I am.'—*Globe.*

THE RAILWAY KING.—An amusing story is told of Mr. Hudson, which illustrates the quaint abruptness of his mode of address. During one of his years of office as lord mayor of York, the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held in that city; and at the close of the proceedings it was the desire of the corporation to invite the most distinguished visitors and scientific professors to a dinner—the Right

Honourable George Hudson being, of course, the mouth-piece of their courteous intentions. It happened, however, that in the course of the proceedings of the meeting the "Advancement of Science" had been somewhat impeded by some rather unscientific misunderstandings respecting geology and the Deluge. What it must have been may be guessed from the fact, that when the time came for the corporation to invite some of the belligerent professors, a grave difficulty arose, because such had been the personalities that it was impossible for the geologists to meet each other at the dinner. Which side was to give way? Many were the suggestions and proposals, in the hope that some more mutual arrangement might be made. But who would attempt, or could effect, such a reconciliation under such circumstances? Not Mr. Hudson. With his usual determination, he cut the Gordian knot at once; for he brought the affair to a close in a summary way, when officially communicating with the opposite parties, by saying, with characteristic straightforwardness, "Why, gentlemen, I'm really very sorry, gentlemen, the affair can't be arranged, gentlemen; but,"—smiling and bowing.—"the fact is, gentlemen, I've talked the thing over with the Corporation, and—we've decided for Mosses and the Dean!"—Fraser.

**PUNISHMENT OF IDLE HUSBANDS IN NEW IRELAND.**—The head chief often interferes in minor matters of a domestic nature; for instance, if a lazy fellow has a wife or two, and a few children, and through his love for fishing, dancing, and loitering idly about, neglects to bring in the necessary supplies for his family, a complaint is made, the chief visits the house in person, and if he sees just grounds for punishment, he orders out the whole population of the village. Men, women, and children, arm themselves with a stiff birch made of small canes; they then form a long double line, about six feet apart, and wait with anxious glee the approach of the delinquent. At last, he is placed at one end of the line, amidst a shower of yells, screams, jibes, &c. The word is given by the chief, and away he darts at his utmost speed through the ranks, every one endeavouring to hit him as he passes. According to his deserts, he may get off by running the line once, or may have to do so twice or thrice; but he is skilled in cunning and fleetness that can run the lines even once without having his skin tickled for him by the hearty application of the birch wielded by some strong women. As the punishment is not of a fatal kind, the whole affair evokes unrestricted merriment. If the victim is a smart fellow, he may escape with few blows; but if he is heavy, sulky, and dogged, he pays for it. Such a man comes off covered with welts on his bare skin from his head to his heels. For one month afterwards his family are provided for by the public at large, under the fatherly superintendence of the chief. At the expiration of that time, if he has all his domestic matters in perfect order, as a good father and a provident husband ought to have, he again resumes his place in society, and shortly afterwards perhaps, helps, with an experienced hand, to flagellate some one else.—*Culler's Adventures on the Western Coast of South America.*

**A MATRIMONIAL NEWSPAPER.**—Every community, class, and profession, has its literary organ; and not to be behind the rest of the world, the keepers of matrimonial offices in Paris have started a journal under the alluring title of the *Haren*. It is to serve as a medium of communication between persons who want to get married. Ladies in want of husbands (says a correspondent of the *Edinburgh Weekly Register*) are to write letters to it, setting forth their personal charms, and the amount of their fortunes, together with any other particulars they may think likely to enhance their value in the matrimonial market; and gentlemen are to write similar communications. It is in fact, to be an advertising paper for would-be wives and would-be husbands.

**WOOLWICH.**—A DEAR COMPROMISE.—Rosa Mackay was charged with robbing Mr. L. Warren, of her Majesty's steam vessel *Dee*, of his gold watch, gold chain, and seals.—Mr. Warren said "I do not wish to press the charge against the young lady. I was in a passion when I gave her into custody, and she took the property out of a lark. I was at her house the night previous, about 12 o'clock, and she took it off my neck. Not liking such liberty, I demanded it back; she refused to give it and I gave her in charge." Mr. Trail said gentlemen were not to give women into custody on charges of felony, lock them up all night, compromise the affair, and then turn it into a lark; courts of law were not to be discharged such ridicule, and he should now not only discharge her, but order the watch and chain to be restored to her; and if she did right she would

keep them, as they may not be his property, on account of his not having sworn to it, and from having withdrawn the charge.

## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 25. Wind—S.  
No arrivals or sailings.

December 26. Wind—S. E.  
No arrivals or sailings.

December 27. Wind—S. E.  
Arrived, United States brig of war Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Com. Tilton, from Montevideo 25th inst.

Swedish covette *Nayaden*, 18 guns, Captain Axel Frederick Palander, from Montevideo 25th inst. Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 26th inst at 4 p. m. Passengers. Messieurs George Brownell, Charles Shaw, William Bloesker, Peter Smith, James Whitfield, José Maria Torres, José P. Marsá, Manuel Cayetano, Candido Olivera, Placido Ellauri, Mauricio Planes, Gabriel Ferreira, Augusto Tabera, Guillermo Quirno, Juan Echegaray, Juan Antonio, José Baldraco, David Repetto, Antonio Nobrega, Manuel A. Barbosa, Francisco A. Laserau, Bernardo Bronsen, Dalmacio Bronsunete, Antonio Bourcher, José Maria Peyrero, Santiago Baulte, Marcelo Rosent, Juan Gely, Juan Damar, Ventura Llorente and Raymundo Comberg. Mesdames Ignacia Peñalosa and 2 servants, Maria Antonia Bogy, Bella Gamba, Josefa Peyrero, Magdalena Rigoly and Maria Solari.

December 28. Wind—S. E.  
Arrived, French war steamer *Grondour*, 4 guns, Lieut. Druilhet, from Montevideo 27th inst.

December 29. Wind—S. E.  
No arrivals or sailings.

December 30. Wind—S. E.  
No arrivals or sailings.

December 31. Wind—S. E.  
Sailed, French brig of war *Pandour*, down the river.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

December 17.  
Danish brig *Concord*, 175 tons, Eric Bock, from Memel 25th September, Elnisore 2 October, to Thode & Co.

Spanish barque *Mercedes* 235 tons, G. Rivas, from Barcelona 20th October, to Felix Buxarca. Sardinian brig *María Teresa*, 189 tons, P. Badarac, from Genoa 9th October, to Vicente Gianello. Sardinian schooner *Venus*, 128 tons, Benetti, from Santos 8th inst, to order.

December 18.  
Danish schooner *Maria*, 150 tons, H. Roger, from Cadiz 27th October, to L. Chapeaurouge & Co.

December 19.  
Sardinian polacre *Precosore*, 177 tons, G. Cano, from Genoa 22nd September, to E. Antonini.

Hanoverian brig *Express*, 170 tons, S. Christoffer, to L. Chapeaurouge & Co. French barque *Paquetot de la Plata*, 185 tons, Cugneau, to J. Llavallol & Sons.

American barque *Douglas*, 261 tons, Norwille, from Baltimore 14th October, to Freyer Brothers. Sardinian brig *Camilla*, 242 tons, José Ferraro, from Genoa 31st October, to V. Gandufo.

Swedish brig *Carlote*, 280 tons, Starmerwitz, from Cadiz 31st October, to L. Chapeaurouge and Co.

December 20.  
Oriental barque *Avelina*, 256 tons, S. Burmester, from Parnaguá 13th inst, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Bremen brig *Plata*, 200 tons, Baring, from the Isle of May 14th November, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

December 21.  
Brazilian schooner *Manuela*, 136 tons, J. F. de Nacimiento, from Rio Grande 19th, to Manuel R. da Silva.

December 22.  
Danish brig *Emilie*, 138 tons, M. Olsen, from Hartlepool 13th October, to order.

Brazilian brig *Pharao*, 180 tons, Candido de la Cerda, from Rio Janeiro 3d October, St. Catherine's 12th inst, to Manuel Barbosa.

American barque *Hebe*, 247 tons, M. Green, hence 18th to Southgate & Co. in ballast.

December 23.  
H. B. M. steamer *Lizard*, Lieut. Con. W. A. R. Pearce, hence 22nd.

December 27.  
British steamer *Antelope*, 450 tons, Henry H. O'Brien, from Liverpool 27th October, Rio Janeiro 18th inst, to Edward Gowland.

Spanish barque *Federico*, 303 tons, Gelpi, from New York 7th October, to Santa María, Liambi & Co.

Oriental barque *Margarita*, 290 tons, Parker, from Cotte 10th October, to order.

December 28.  
Brazilian brig *Desiderio*, 227 tons, Francisco Machado, from Rio Grande 23d inst. to order.

Brazilian schooner *Restaurador*, 33 tons, Viana da Costa, from Rio Grande 22d inst.

Brazilian transport brig *Pabuna*, from Rio Janeiro 16th inst.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

December 17.  
French brig *Mappeounde*, Paet, for Cetto. American brig *Agenorja*, J. Lervin, for Boston. French barque *A-hille*, Bernard, for Rio Janeiro. Portuguese brig *Josefina Emilia*, J. M. Costin, for Rio Grande.

December 19.  
British brig *Amity*, Tarrestos, for England. Do barque *Othello*, J. Smith, for Antwerp. American brig *Russian*, S. C. Carter, for Boston. Spanish barque *Rosa*, Roix, for Habana. Hamburg brigantine *Heinrich*, Hamschild, for Rio Grande.

British brig *Ada*, J. Arthur, for London.   
 style="text-align: center;">December 20.  
Brazilian brig *Nayade*, G. Marques, for St. Catherine's.

December 21.  
American barque *Maid of Orleans*, Upton, for Salem. Brazilian schooner *Ponta d'Area*, S. Rodriguez, for Rio Grande.

December 22.  
Brazilian schooner *Neptuno*, Jorge Antonio, for Rio Grande.

Hamburg brig *Eden*, B. J. Bohn, for Hamburg.

December 23.  
British barque *Rossendale*, E. Gouldin, for Liverpool.

December 25.  
British barque *Britannia*, L. Fisher, for London. American barque *Mary Martha*, Beauvais for New York.

December 27.  
H. B. M. packet *Griffon*, for Rio Janeiro with the mails for England.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Brig *Malouine*, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Rencourt. Steam sloop *Grondour*, 4 guns, Lieut. Druilhet. AMERICAN—Brig *Perry*, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton. SWEDISH—Covette *Nayaden*, 18 guns, Captain Axel Frederick Palander. BRAZILIAN—Brigantine *Argos*, 5 guns, Lieut. F. L. da Gama Rosa. SARDINIAN—Schooner *Ninfa*, Lieut. Riboty.

### Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 27. The *Pandour* and *Malouine* uselessly fired several shots this morning at the Brazilian brig *Don Alfonso* after the latter had entered the inner roads.

December 31. The *Malouine* fired several shots this afternoon at a small craft which was entering the port, but without effect. The two Brazilian brigs *San Cristoval* and *Pensamiento* which had been for some time past detained by the blockaders sailed this afternoon down the river in company with the *Pandour*.

No other movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (1st inst.) completes the 830th day of the blockade.

The United States brig of war *Perry* and Swedish sloop of war *Nayaden* saluted the town on the 27th inst. each with 21 guns. Both salutes were subsequently returned by the Battery Libertad with a like number. Captain Axel Frederick Palander of the *Nayaden* who landed in the course of the day with several officers of that vessel wore on his left breast the decorations of the three following foreign orders: Red Eagle of Prussia; St. Ann of Russia, third class; and Danebrog of Denmark.

In our number of last week the name of the packet *Kestrel* was erroneously inserted in our list of sailings hence in stead of that of the packet *Griffon*.

H. B. M. packet *Peterel*, from Falmouth 5th November with the mails for the River Plate arrived at Bahia on the 11th December and was to sail thence for Rio Janeiro on the 13th.

The Brazilian brig *Tentador* from Parnaguá and Montevideo, with a cargo of yerba, rice &c., got aground on the bank when entering the port on the night of the 26th inst., unshipped her rudder and

began to make water, in consequence of which and the fresh breeze from the southeast which blew during the week she on the evening of the 28th bilged and filled; the cargo was saved. The Tentor has been subsequently dismantled and it is supposed that the hull, in the state in which it now is, and the spars and tackle which have been saved will be subsequently sold at auction.

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

Saturday	76
Sunday	74
Monday	74
Tuesday	73
Wednesday	72
Thursday	70
Friday	70

**Died.**

On the 15th ult. James Watson, infant son of Mr. David Watson, of this City, aged 13 months. His remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 16th.

**Advertisements.**

**Notice.**

The Liquidation of the affairs of the late Partnership of Brownell Stegmann & Co. in this city and Monte Video, remains under the direction of the undersigned Mr. Stegmann, and in the latter place will be conducted by Mr. Stephen Webster and Mr. Edward Clifton Corne, to whom we have granted the requisite Powers to that effect.

Buenos Ayres, December 20th, 1847.  
G. Bronnell.  
C. Stegmann.

**Advertisement.**

The copartnership carried on in this city and Montevideo between the undersigned, under the firm of Thode & Co., terminates by the effluxion of time and by mutual consent on this date with regard to Mr. C. E. D. Ote.

Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1847.  
H. Thode.  
A. Dreyer.  
C. E. D. Ote.

Referring to the above advertisement I beg to announce, that I have entered into partnership with Mr. Herman Rosenthal under the firm of Ote Rosenthal & Co. for the purpose of carrying on a general commission business in this city and Montevideo, and that our Countinghouse is in Calle de Chacabuco N.º 19.

Buenos Ayres, January 1st, 1848.  
C. E. D. Ote.

**Notice.**

The countinghouse of Thode & Co. has been removed to the Calle Cathedral N.º 144.

**SCOTCH NATIONAL SCHOOL.**

The annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch National School will be held in the School-room on Wednesday the 12th January next at 8 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Committee  
R. McClymont, Secretary.  
Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1847.

**FOR**

**Rio Janeiro and Liverpool.**

The Screw Steam Ship Antelope, Capt. Henry H. O'Brien will leave Montevideo for Rio Janeiro and Liverpool on or about the 8th January next, has splendid accommodations for passengers. Rate of passage to Rio Janeiro 20 Guineas including everything, to Liverpool £25 sterling payable in advance.

For Freight or passage apply to Messrs. Daniel Gowland & Co.

**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.

**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 azoeta.

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

**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. Carlson.

51 Calle de la Federacion.

**SECOND HAND BOOKS ON SALE**

No. 294 Calle de Cangallo

Aristo's Orlando Furioso, translated by Hood, 2 vols with engravings; Abbey of Inismoyle 1 vol; All for Love &c by R. Southey 1 vol; Andrews on Slavery 1 vol; Astrea, a Romance, London 1657, 2 vols; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary 1 vol; American Tutor's assistant 1 vol; Blair's Class Book 1 vol; Belinda, a novel, by Maria Edgeworth, 2 vols; Bryan Perdue 3 vols; Bunyan's pilgrim's progress 1 vol; Barrett's Spanish and English Dictionary 1 vol; Balairelli's Dictionary of the English, French and Italian 2 vols; Barrow's Dictionary of Facts and Knowledge 1 vol; British Flora 1 vol; Bennet's Book keeping 1 vol; Children of the Abbey 1 vol; Campdenow or news from our neighbourhood 1 vol; Cowper's poems 3 vols; Conversations on Chemistry 2 vols; Clavis Hartwe 8 vols; Collection of poems by several hands 6 vols; Darwin's Botanic Garden 2 vols; Dan Sebastian 1 vol; Deauie's Letters on Afghanistan 1 vol; Essays on Taste by Archibald Alison 2 vols; Elvina a novel by Miss Burney 2 vols; Edmund O'Hara 1 vol; Edinburgh Journal of Medical Science 3 vols; English parsing 1 vol; English Synonyms 1 vol; Female Quixote by Mr. Lenuox 2 vols; Fielding's Works 9 vols; French and English Grammar 1 vol; French Exercises 1 vol; Frederick the Great, Memoirs of, 2 vols; Gil Blas 3 vols; Goldsmith's Roman History abridged 1 vol; Grammar of Geography 1 vol; Gradual Reader 1 vol; Grammar of English Pronunciation 1 vol; History of the United States Bank 1 vol; History of Mexico 3 vols Inheritance a novel 3 vols; King's Interest Tables 1 vol; Kell's Astronomy 1 vol; Laviesier's Chemistry 2 vols; Lady Russell's Letters 1 vol; Midsummer Medley, Comic Tales sketches &c 2 vols; Major Downing's Letters 1 vol; Mistrrel, Beattie's, 1 vol; Mendoza's Nautical Tables 1 vol; Margett's Longitude Tables 1 vol; Narrative of P. rris &c 1 vol; Novington's Massachusetts by John Adams 1 vol; Old English Baron 1 vol; Pharmacopoeia 1 vol; Premium die, 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; Rombling Recollections of a soldier of fortune 1 vol; Rasselas by Johnson & Almonson & Hamet by Hawksworth 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.

**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 Robles overcoming by her diligence and ingenuity her natural difficulties, has acquired the power of substituting her feet for her hands, executing with the former the most astonishing performances, such as to write, mark, make net work, thread the needle, use the scissors and fan, curve and cast, 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 novel and letter addressed to Miss Manuella Rosas de Ezcurra all wrought by her feet are deposited in the Museum of this City. Several persons in Cordoba and Buenos Ayres have manifested in the most expressive manner their surprise and compassion, out 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.

**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 Republica, opposite to the entrance to the burial ground, in which 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 30th, 1847.

Joseph Palmer.

**Advertisement.**

Just received and for sale at No. 63 Calle de la Piedad, a quantity of very superior tea consisting of Ganpowder, 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.

**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 Mucosar 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 Odeon, or Pearl Dentifrice, for rendering the teeth beautifully white, strengthening the gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Rowland's Amana Extract, for relieving the most violent scall, acne, gun boils, and swelled face.

Mr. C. T. Gating, Buenos Ayres, has always an extensive stock of the above celebrated articles, together with Rowland's 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.

**GALLERY**

**COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPES**

Re-Opened

**T. C. WELSBY, 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 altos

**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.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doubletons, Spanish	407	4 407 1/2	each	
Do. Patriot	406	4 406	do.	
Do. Montevideo	23	2 23	do. for one	
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	25	4 25 1/2	each.	
Do. Patag.	25	4 25	do.	
Six per cent. Stock	104	4 105	per cent.	
Exchange on England	30	10 30	in cur.	
Do. France	220	44 465 6	per doubloon	
Do. Rio Janeiro	3	3	per cent. prem.	
Do. Montevideo	11	2	per cent. prem.	
Do. United States	22 1/2	23	do.	
Hides, matadero or saladero	54	4 56	per pesada	
decarinado 27 a 28 lbs. ea.				
Do. matadero, country	4	48	4 52	do.
25 a 29 lbs. ea.				
Do. Spain	42	4 44	do.	
Do. North America	38	4 40	do.	
Do. of all states	35	4 42	do.	
Do. salted ox	15	4 45	do.	
Do. do. cow	33	4 40	do.	
Horse hides salted	31	4 31	do. each	
Do. do. dry	15	4 18	do.	
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	40	4 42	per pesada	
Sheep skins washed, fine	26	4 25	per dozen	
and ordinary				
Goat skins		without price		
Natural skins		do.		
Horse hair, mixed	33	4 65	per arroba.	
Do. short	45	4 48	do.	
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	120	4 140	dol. per arroba	
Wool, ordinary, washed	29		do.	
Do. do. dirty	8	4 10	do.	
Do. mestiza, washed	35	4 35	do.	
Do. do. dirty	12	4 18	do.	
Do. fine washed	40	4 55	do.	
Do. do. dirty	25	4 35	do.	
Tallow, matadero, raw	22		do.	
Do. do. melted 1st class	33	4 40	do.	
Do. pure, second class	33	4 36	do.	
Grease, pure	45	4 50	do.	
Jerked beef	45	4 45	per quintal.	
Horns, Ox	530	4 600	per thousand	
Do. cow	160	4 200	do.	
Ostrich feathers, long black	8	4 84	per lb	
Salted tongues	10		per dozen	
Hide cuttings	9	4 10	per quintal	
Shin bones		without price		
Salt, on board		none.	per fanega	
Discount	1	4	1 1/2 per cent. month	

Although some transactions have taken place this week the prices quoted are unsteady and merely nominal, which is not to be wondered at from the peculiar circumstances of the times. It may be nevertheless observed that there is but little demand for produce and the market has considerably fallen.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week 409 dollars.

The lowest price 405 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, per dollar 24.

The lowest do. 24. per ditto.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.