

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1116.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1848.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Private letters from London furnish some further particulars relative to the proceedings of the British and French Governments with regard to the question of the River Plate. Lord Palmerston had used every endeavour in order to induce M. Guizot to direct the French Agents at Montevideo to follow the example of Lord Howden, but the French Premier declined to accede to such a solution of the question, insisting that the British Government should be a party to another joint negotiation. The subject, it is stated, was discussed in a Cabinet Council, when it was decided, not without opposition from Lord Palmerston and other members, that negotiations should be resumed in concert with France. The reason assigned for the adoption of this step is the assurance said to have been given by the French Government of their readiness to cooperate in a *bona fide* execution of the Hood Convention. But, though the letters concur in stating that a fresh diplomatic effort by the two powers conjointly had been resolved upon, they differ as to the manner in which it is to be made. Some affirm that new Plenipotentiaries are to be sent out; others assert that Lord Howden will be the representative of Great Britain, and that the French Minister at Rio Janeiro, M. His de Batenval, or Viscount Marcell, will act in a like capacity for France. All doubts, however, in this respect will, there is every reason to believe, be speedily removed; for it was generally understood that the two Governments were disposed to come to an immediate arrangement, which the British Ministry was particularly anxious for on account of the approaching meeting of Parliament.

A highly respectable body of London merchants having addressed Lord Palmerston a strong memorial on the subject of the continuance of the blockade by the French, and soliciting any information his Lordship might think proper to communicate to them respecting the future intentions of France, the following answer was returned to them—

Foreign Office, October 21st, 1847.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. representing the injury which British commerce has already sustained by the Blockade of Buenos Ayres and requesting any information which his Lordship may feel at liberty to give you, respecting the continuance of the Blockade by the French squadron; and I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to state to you in reply that her Majesty's Government are in communication with the Government of France, with a view to take such steps as may tend to bring these long pending affairs to a final and satisfactory conclusion.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obt. humble servant.

(Signed) H. U. Addington.

The installation of the twenty-fifth legislature of the Province took place on the 1st inst., with all the customary ceremonies. H. E. the Governor was represented on the occasion by the Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. Felipe Arana. A large and respectable concourse of citizens filled the galleries and corridors. The boxes allotted to foreign officials

were occupied by the Chevalier Leitte, Chargé d' Affaires of Portugal; Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, Chargé d' Affaires of Sardinia; the Chevalier Moura, Consul General of Brazil; Joseph Graham, Esq., Consul of the United States; J. J. Klick, Esq., Consul of Denmark; Charles Rodewald, Esq., Consul of the Hanse Towns; Count Froliek, Consul of Sweden; Capt. Titton and officers of the U. S. brig Perry; the Chevalier Palander, commander of the Swedish corvette Nayaden and other officers of the same vessel. The Very Rev. Vicar General of the Diocese, President of the House, Dr. Miguel Garcia, opened the proceedings with the following address—

”MESSRS. REPRESENTATIVES,

”You are called to discharge your august functions in moments the most glorious for the Argentine Confederation. She shews herself to-day before the world worthy of the independence she acquired with the blood of her children. In the fulness of glory and of honor she has repelled the unjust pretensions of powerful nations, which, without any other titles than their ambition and their might, sought to obtain in our inland rivers the right which they deny to other nations in their own. Both powers, in the long period of their ignominious struggle, have acquired the conviction, that if those titles have sufficed to lay the ground work of their domination in India and Algeria, they will never be sufficient to found it in the Argentine Confederation.—That the latter, if unpossessed at present of physical power enough to overcome them, possesses at least a moral power, a sublime virtue, inspired by the Great Citizen, the eminent American, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, that will not allow her ever to be abased, and will make her bury herself in her ruins rather than consent to foreign thralldom.

”The intervening powers, outraging humanity and civilization, conceived the wild project of dividing us, and making a free people retrograde, who, having acquired their liberty with their blood, cannot now retrocede, nor submit to grovelling slavery. The Province of Corrientes, which was occupied by the ruthless unitarians, the vile tools of the intervenors, is already reincorporated to the Argentine Confederation. The hopes of the intervening powers, in sowing division in that Province, have, therefore, been defeated for they reckoned on those elements of discord in order to be able some day to humble the Argentines. The Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederation, Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, with profound wisdom and that firmness with which he has uniformly upheld the interests of the nation, has overthrown the iniquitous plans which foreigners had formed after they succeeded in introducing in the Province of Corrientes those impious ruthless unitarians, who have just received on the field of Venecas a complete and merited chastisement.

”Divine Providence, Messrs. Representatives, visibly protects the Great Citizen, to whom the nation has entrusted the defence of its sacred rights. Yes, it protects him, doubt it not, Messrs. Representatives; for the God of Peace is likewise the Lord of Hosts, and He is always by the side of those who fight for the liberty and independence of their country.

”When the Confederation, then, is now radiant with glory and exulting in triumph, and when we are in the enjoyment of the immense blessings which the wise administration of General Rosas confers upon us, it is gratifying to me to offer you, Messrs. Representatives, my felicitations, and

announce to you solemnly, that the 25th Legislature of the Province is opened.”

After the above address, the delegate Governor presented the annual Message of the Executive, which was read by the Secretary amid the most profound attention.

MESSAGE

OF THE

Government of Buenos Ayres

TO THE

25TH LEGISLATURE.

MESSEURS REPRESENTATIVES.

I respectfully greet you. Your august session is opened with the most heartfelt satisfaction. The national honor and the country's applause encompass your acts. I feel highly gratified on seeing a new legal period commence. I behold therein the expression of the honourable situation of the country in the midst of a glorious struggle.

The force employed in opposition to the dignity and independence of the Republic has not obliged her to relinquish her just position. Vigorous and temperate she sustains with loyalty her just right. The world beholds her persevering in her defence. Europe recognizes her justice. America accords to her her sincere fraternal sympathies. Remarkable events have augmented her moral power and the fortitude of the Confederation corresponds with her dignity. So great an honor is yours. You wisely deliberated on the country's destinies and have opposed the unswerving firmness of virtue to the strong and incessant aggressions of a most lamentable injustice. The Omnipotent has enlightened your councils and strengthened your courage. Splendid victories have augmented the brilliancy of her military glory. The Confederate Governments and People ardently persevere in their heroic determination to sustain the national honor and independence with unconquerable spirit, without reserve of their fame, their arms and their means for the attainment of that purpose. The ruthless unitarians, execrated throughout the Republic, are objects of scandal to America and to the free world.

With profound respect I offer you my most intense acknowledgements and cordially congratulate you. In this exalted national American glory I humbly acknowledge and revere with the most fervent gratitude, the visible protection of the Almighty.

You have assembled, Honourable Representatives, to deliberate on the public affairs. I humbly submit the proceedings of my administration to your sovereign decision.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Government preserves the good relations of the Confederation with friendly nations. Those which she loyally entertained with the Governments of Great Britain and France, have not yet been restored to their customary friendly cordiality, although an estimable modification has supervened in the policy of H. B. M.'s Government towards so-much-desired and beneficent an end.

It sincerely desires a good understanding between both Nations and the Confederation, without any detriment whatsoever to the national honor and sovereignty, and that those Governments with an upright and conciliating spirit should give to reason and the perfect rights of the Republic the place which justice assigns to them.

H. M. the Queen of Great Britain communicated to the Government the recall of Mr. William Gore Ouseley from his mission to this Republic. This resolution, worthy of the rectitude of H. B. M., re-

moved one of the obstacles in the way of the peace of the Republics of La Plata.

Her Majesty announced the happy birth of a Princess. The Government, participating in the lively joy of the throne and of the British Nation, cordially congratulated H. M.

The Government of the Peruvian Republic communicated to this Government a declaration of that of H. B. M. offensive to the South American States, made to the Peruvian Plenipotentiary at the Court of London, in answer to a certain request of the latter, in reference to the proposed expedition against some of the Republics of the Continent by the spurious Americans Flores and Santa Cruz. In consequence thereof it ordered the Argentine Minister in London, to call the attention of H. M.'s Government to its surprising declaration and make known to it the very bitter impression which it had made on it.—That under no circumstances, not even in the case of a just complaint on the part of the British Government, can that of the Republic admit any means whatsoever to obtain reparation which shall deviate from those ordinarily recognized amongst Nations and be of a nature to be confounded with those illegitimate ones of violent and revolutionary changes which conspirators plan with foreign aid.

It ordered him also,—without admitting that any of the Governments of the sister Republics of South America in any case had denied justice to that of H. M. when it had justly demanded it in due form, of which that of this Republic has no knowledge,—inasmuch as that declaration wantonly offends it, because it comprises it amongst the other Governments of South America, to which it refers, accusing them of molesting and practising acts of injustice against British subjects and commerce, to rebel absolutely in the name of the Argentine Government such an accusation, as totally destitute of foundation, and to make appear to Her Majesty's Government in a clear light the full protection which that of this Republic has ever afforded and continues to grant to British subjects and commerce, as well as to all other foreigners even at the height of the cruel armed intervention, as is well known to the British Government by official declarations of their own public functionaries in the River Plate and by various petitions to H. M. from British residents in the Confederation.

I informed you in my previous Message that the Government of H. B. M. had confided the command of the naval station in these waters to Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, who superseded Rear-Admiral Ingfield. His appointment has changed the deplorable situation created by Commodore John B. Purvis, prolonged by Commander Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley and aggravated by Rear Admiral Ingfield. The distinguished Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert has, by his moderation and wisdom, fully borne out his honourable antecedents in the Republics of La Plata.

By orders of H. M.'s Government and delegation of Lord Howden he confidentially communicated to that of this Republic the desires of H. M. in regard to a reciprocal return of the flags and cannon taken on both sides at the battle of Obligado: he added that this proposal on the part of the British Government was to strengthen the hoped for reconciliation between both countries, and to bury the remembrance of any grievances or collisions which had unfortunately occurred.

The Government replied to the Commodore with friendly benevolence. It signified to him the high esteem it professed for H. M.'s Government, and placed at his disposal the British flag and gun which were in the schooner Federal retaken by the forces of the Republic.

It stated to him also that this friendly demonstration of the Argentine Government towards that of H. M. by no means bound either Lord Howden or Commodore Herbert to any thing; both remaining at complete liberty to proceed as regarded the cannons appertaining to the Confederation in the manner in which they should best see fit.

The illustrious Commodore, appreciating the sentiments which had impelled the Government to accede to the desires of that of H. M., accepted from the latter the British flag and gun, and manifested the satisfaction with which he was going to forward to his Government this proof of the friendly disposition of that of the Confederation.

The Government has not ceased to evince to that of H. M. its sincere desire to restore with dignity the relations between both countries to their former footing of cordial harmony. Its strenuous efforts towards so important an end are well known, as well as its wishes that that of H. B. M. should enlighten its councils should duly consider and award full justice to the pending claims of the Argentine Confederation.

The justice of the claims of the Republic in

regard to the unjust detention of the Falkland Islands by H. M.'s Government, imposes on that of the Confederation the strict duty of sustaining them, as it will ever do.

The reiterated attacks against the rights of the Republic, which I informed you of in my previous Message, committed on the Patagonian coasts and on the Guano Islands, by merchant vessels bearing the flag of friendly nations and particularly that of Great Britain, still continue. The Government looks upon this offence against the National Sovereignty with the most serious displeasure and gives to this incident its most serious attention.

The Government has not yet been enabled to verify the declaration of Don Santiago Dasso of there being an English settlement in the Straits of Magellan about fifty leagues north thereof. According to the data which it may subsequently obtain, it will act in a manner to leave the sovereign rights of the Confederation uninjured.

H. M. the King of the French recalled Baron Deffaudis from his mission to the Republics of La Plata. The Government thus saw a strong obstacle in the way of the peace of these Republics removed, although with a feeling of pain, inasmuch as H. M.'s government has not satisfied that of the Confederation in the manner prescribed by the Law of Nations.

Rear Admiral Lainé, Commander in Chief of H. M. naval station in the River Plate accompanied him in his return to France. Up to the moments of their departure they continued the unjustifiable attacks by which they have offended the dignity and independence of these Republics.

Under these same circumstances, the chieftain Rivera, with the aid of the French naval forces of H. M. the King of the French, and commanding several hordes of immoral foreigners, protected by the fire of the French vessels attacked the heroic garrison and defenceless population of the town of Paysandu. They plundered it and reduced it by fire to the most awful desolation.

The bandits headed by the incendiary Rivera there perpetrated the most appalling atrocities. Humanity has been horrified by such revolting crimes. The civilized world has been loud in its execration of such unheard of acts.

The line of conduct pursued by Rear Admiral Le Prelour, now in command of H. M.'s naval station in these waters, has not been of a nature to countenance such bloody scenes.

The unjust blockade which he at present maintains of the ports of this Province and of those of the legal authority of the latter is an attack on public Law and the general interests of Nations.

After the Honourable Lord Howden declared the motives alleged for establishing the blockade in-existent, causing the intervention in these Republics on the part of Great Britain to cease, any act of protraction of the blockade by the naval forces of France renders still more grievous the original injustice of this aggression, offends the sovereignty of the Republic in a manner unheard of, and causes the most serious injuries to neutral interests. To its notorious injustice is added the flagrant illegality of its deficiency and inefficacy, and its open spirit of domination. Gratuitously offensive, and continued in that manner, not in favour of French interests, but in behalf of the intrusive Government in Montevideo, and of the Custom-house loan-jobbers, it has degenerated into a series of arbitrary and repugnant measures and consummates a scandal without example.

The efforts of the Government for the re-establishment of good and friendly relations between both countries, without detriment to the honour and sovereignty of the Republic, have been, nevertheless, diligent. It will not cease to demand of the Government of H. M. the King of the French that it do up an end to such a deplorable state of things, and give full satisfaction and reparation to the Republic for such serious and unmerited offences. (To be continued.)

A vessel arrived at Montevideo from Genoa brings the news of the assassination of Count Bresson, the French Minister at Naples. The Count, it will be remembered, was the negotiator of the Spanish marriages.

Lieut. Nicolini, of the French navy, was lately killed in a duel at Montevideo.

The London Gazette of the 26th October announces the appointment of Captain the Hon. Robert Gore, R. N., as H. M.'s Charge d'Affaires and Consul General in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, of which country it is now the capital.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1848.

Supreme Court—President, Dr. D. Vicente Lopez.

Court of Errors—Drs. Lorenzo Torres, Juan Antonio Argerich and D. Felipe Senillosa, together with the Attorney General and the Assessor and Auditor General: the presidency to be filled by the first named. Supernumerary members, Drs. Rafael Casagamas, Marcelino Carballido, Juan Antonio Sagardia, Mariano Gascon and Francisco de las Carreras.

Board of Directors of the Male Hospital—D. Francisco del Sar, chairman, D. Manuel Murriets, D. Lázaro de Elortondo, Dr. Miguel Rivera, D. Fermín Irigoyen, D. Felipe Llavallo and D. José Rabasa.

Board of do. Female Hospital—D. Carlos Rosados, D. Francisco Belanategui, D. Remigio Gonzalez Moreno, D. José Fuentes Arguibel and D. Antonio Patró.

Commissioners for regulating the price of beef. D. Miguel de Riglos, D. Francisco Piñero and D. Justo Villegas.

Justices of the Markets of Lorea and Monserrat—D. Pedro Naranjo for the former, and D. Ramon Rua for the latter. Persons eligible to be chosen by lot to form, in conjunction with the justices, the court of appeal for the adjustment of disputes arising out of transactions in the above markets: Lorea—D. Gabriel Lopez, D. Pablo Nuñez, D. Mariano Lorea, D. Manuel Arriallo, D. Bernardo Almiral, D. Isidro Gomez, D. Juan Gonzalez, and D. Pedro Arana. Monserrat—D. Santiago Navarro, D. Gregorio Oporto, D. Damian Herrera, D. Manuel Nuñez, D. Calisto Requejo, D. Bernabé Martínez, D. Baldomero Pereda, and D. Santiago Aranjó.

Board of Education—Very Revd. Miguel Garcia, D. Nicolas Anchorena, Dr. Lorenzo Torres, D. José Aranales, and Dr. Miguel Rivera.

Licenses of Plays—D. Miguel Riglos and Dr. Eustaquio José Torres, together with the ex-officio members of the board, the Attorney General, the Vicar General and the Chief of Police.

Guardian General of Paupers and Minors—D. Miguel Riglos.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

(From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 16.)

By a general order dated the 8th Sept., it appears that a court martial, of which Col. Riley, of the 2d infantry, was President, tried twenty-nine men for desertion to the enemy. Their fate may be read in the following sentences of Gen. Scott:

SENTENCES.

The court found the above named prisoners, (the names are given again below) severally guilty as charged, and sentenced each (two thirds of the members of the court in every case concurring in the sentence) "to be hanged by the neck until he is dead."

1 The General-in-chief approves the foregoing proceedings and sentences, with the following exceptions:—the cases of Thomas Riley, company I, 3d infantry; Jas. Mills, company H, same regiment, and John Reilly, company Y, 5th infantry.

These three prisoners severally committed the crime of desertion as charged, in the early part of April, 1846.—At that date the United States were at peace with Mexico and all the world; for the present war did not break out, in fact, till a later date, and was not recognized to exist by the Congress of the United States till the 13th of the following month.

No higher punishment can, therefore, be legally inflicted upon these atrocious offenders, T. Riley, J. Mills and J. Reilly, than that prescribed for a state of peace, viz: Fifty lashes with a rawhide whip; well laid on the bare back of each, and their punishment is commuted accordingly,—with the addition, that each be branded on a cheek with the letter D, kept a close prisoner as long as this army remains in Mexico, and then be drummed out of the service.

So much of the punishment in the case of Henry Newer, company D, 4th artillery, as relates to hanging is, on the recommendation of many members of the court, remitted; and a like remission is made in the case of Edward McHerron, company G, same regiment, out of consideration for a son private in the same company, who has remained faithful to his colors.

There being some slight circumstances of mitigation in the several cases of Heskiah Aklos, John Bartley, Alex. McKee, and John Bowers, all of company H, 3d artillery, their sentences are commuted as in the case of T. Riley, J. Mills and J. Reilly above.

The remainder of the prisoners tried by the same court, and for the same crime, viz:—Henry Venator, company I, 2d dragons; P. Rhode, company I, 2d dragons; W. A. Wallace, company C, 3d infantry; Lawrence Macky, company K, 3d infantry; Patrick Dalton, company B, 2d infantry; John Sheehan, company G, 5th infantry; John A. Myers, company G, 5th infantry; Henry Whistler, company E, 4th artillery; Elizabeth S. Lusk, company C, 3d infantry; James Spears, company D, 7th infantry; Dennis Conahan, company I, 7th infantry; James McDowell, company K, 7th infantry; Martin Lydon, company D, 7th infantry; Wm. H. Keeck, company F, 4th artillery; Wm. Oathouse, company I, 2d infantry; Henry Oetker, company D, 4th artillery; William O'Conner, company K, 1st artillery; Andrew Nolan, company G, 4th artillery; Herman Schmidt, company D, 3d infantry; R. W. Garroson, company H, 3d artillery, will be hung according to their several sentences, between the hours of 6 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, next after the receipt of this order, as may be arranged by the commander of the post or camp where the said prisoners may respectively be found.—[The above named men, excepting H. Venator, F. Rhode, J. A. Myers, and J. Sheehan, were executed at San Angel, September 10, 1847.]

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:

H. L. Scott, A. A. A. G.

And the court accordingly sentenced the several prisoners, (two thirds of the members in every case concurring in the sentence) each to be hung by the neck till he be dead. (Their names are given the below.)

Before the same court, Martin Miles, of company A, 8th infantry, and Abraham Fitzpatrick, of the same company and regiment, were duly tried and convicted upon the charge of desertion, and the court (two-thirds of the members concurring) accordingly sentenced each to be shot.

Before the same court were tried and convicted upon the charge of desertion the following named prisoners:—James Kelly, company C, 3d infantry; John Murphy, company C, 8th infantry; John Little, company C, 2d dragons. And the court accordingly sentenced each to receive fifty lashes well laid on with a raw hide on his bare back; to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due him; to be indelibly marked on the right cheek with the letter D, two inches in length; to wear an iron yoke, weighing eight pounds, with three prongs, each one foot in length, around the neck, to be confined at hard labour, in charge of the guard, during the time the army remains in Mexico, and then to have his head shaved and to be drummed out of the service.

Before the same court was tried upon the charge of desertion, Lewis Pfeifer, of company C, 4th infantry, whom the court found to be not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave, and accordingly sentenced him to forfeit all pay and allowance that are or may become due him, and be discharged the service.

2. The general-in-chief approves the proceedings, findings and sentences in the foregoing cases.

On the recommendation of the members of the court the sentences of Abraham Fitzpatrick, company A, 8th infantry; John Brooke, company F, 6th infantry; and David McElroy, company E, 6th infantry, are remitted.

On account of mitigating circumstances in the cases of Rogers Duhan, company F, 6th infantry; Samuel H. Thomas, company C, 6th infantry; John Daly, Rifle Regiment; Thomas Cassidy, company I, 8th infantry; and Martin Miles, company A, 8th infantry, the sentence of death is commuted to the following: "To receive fifty lashes, well laid on with a rawhide whip, to be branded on a cheek with the letter D, to be kept in confinement while the army remains in Mexico, and then to be drummed out of service."

The remainder of the prisoners sentenced to death by the court;—Frederick Fogal, company K, 2d dragons; Henry Klager, same company and regiment; Henry Longenhammer, company F, same regiment; Francis O'Conner, 3d infantry; John Appleby, company D, 2d Artillery; M. T. Frantius, company K, 3d infantry; Peter Neil, company B, 4th infantry; George W. Jackson, company H, first artillery; Kerr Delaney, company D, 4th infantry; John Price, company F, 2d infantry; John Cuttle, company B, 2d infantry; Richard Parker, company K, 5th infantry; Parian Fritz, company F, 6th infantry; John Benedict, company F, 6th infantry; Auguste Morstadt, company I, 7th infantry; John Rose, company F, 6th infantry; Lachlan McLachlan, company F, 6th infantry; John Cavanaugh, company E, 8th infantry; Richard Hanly, company A, 2d artillery; Gibson McDowell, company 5th infantry; Lemuel A. Wheaton,

company A, 6th infantry; Patrick Casey, company G, 6th infantry; Patrick Antison, company E, 4th infantry; Harrison Kenney, company B, 4th infantry; Roger Hogan, company I, 4th infantry; George Dalwig, company K, 2d artillery; Barney Hart, company K, 2d artillery; Hugh McClelland, company A, 8th infantry; Thomas Millett, company D, 3d artillery; and John McDowell, company A, 8th infantry; will be hung by the neck until dead, between the hours of six and eleven in the forenoon, next after the receipt of this order, under the direction of the commanding officer of the post at which they may respectively be found.—[Executed September 13, 1847, at Mixcoac.]

We conclude this miserable record of retributive justice meted out to these scoundrels taken in arms against their own companions, with the following from the *American Star*:

EXECUTING DESERTERS—On the morning of the 9th were hung at San Angel sixteen deserters from the American army, who had taken up arms against their government. Immediately after, some ten or twelve were whipped and branded on the cheek with the letter D.—Riley, the chief of the St. Patricio crowd, came in for a share of the whipping and branding, and right well was the former laid on by a Mexican Muleteer, Gen. Twigg's deeming it too much honor to the major to be flogged by an American soldier. He did not stand the operation with that stoicism we expected.

The expected morning four others of the same company were executed at Mixcoac, and on the 13th thirty more hung upon one gallows at the same place. The thirty were brought out for execution about the same time that Chepultepec was being stormed, and Col. Harney pointing to that place, told them that they should live long enough to see the American flag hoisted upon the battlements of that fortress and no longer. In a few moments our colors were raised, and after it was shown to them they were launched into eternity.

The clergy at San Angel pleaded hard to save the lives of these men, but it in vain. Gen. Twigg's told them that to Ampudia, Arista and Santa Anna did these men owe their deaths, for they stooped to the low business of soliciting desertion from our ranks, and had succeeded in seducing from duty and allegiance the poor wretches who had to pay so dearly for their crimes. (Herald.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AIRES.

January 1st. Wind—S. E.

Arrived, — brigantine Triton, 81 tons, J. Lova, from Cape de Verdes 3rd November, Montevideo 30th ult. The above vessel was denied entry by the authorities of the country in consequence of having touched at the latter port.

January 2. Wind—N.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. E. L. da Gama Rosa, for Montevideo.

January 3. Wind—N. heavy rain during the night.

Arrived, H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Com. Henry Baker, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult, Montevideo 2nd inst., with the mail from England brought to Rio Janeiro on the 20th ult. by H. B. M. packet Peterel, from Falmouth 5th November. Passengers, Messieurs, Thomas Edmet, Louis Vernet, lady, 6 children and 2 servants, Charles Croker, William Merae and Francisco Silveira.

Sailed, Swedish corvette Nayaden, 18 guns, Captain Axel Frederic Palander, for Montevideo.

January 4. Wind—N.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 5. Wind—N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 6. Wind—N., in the afternoon changed to E.

Arrived, Brazilian sloop of war Uniao, 19 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, from Montevideo 5th inst.

January 7. Wind—N. E.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Uniao, for Ensenada. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers Messieurs Charles T. Getting, Mario Laplane, Juan Bautista Gastaldi, Antonio Buló, Francis Alexander Buri, Juan Bautista Potana, José Cardoso, Francisco Barajas, Manuel Rodriguez, Bernardo Champa, Juan Negron, Martin Caneva, Juan Vandeur, Eduardo Isola, Geronimo Isso, Augusto Tabera, Juan Barbellesc and Santiago Cuiqui, Mesdames Dolores Ugarteche do Villegas, Candelaria Somolera, Petrona Echeagaray, Rosa Pillado de Escobar, Maria Langa, Joaquina Tagle, Corina Gonzalez, Epifania Gonzalez, Ana Duhal, Isabel R. de Vidari, Concepcion Alzaga, Beronilla Saraceni and 2 sons.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

December 29.

Danish brig Melita, 120 tons, P. Muller, from Salt Island 22nd November, to Freyer Brothers.

Oriental brigantine Triton, 81 tons, John Love, from Cape de Verdes 3d November, to Santa Maria, Liambi & Co.

French schooner Paraná, 71 tons, A. Labbé, from Rio Grande 23d inst, to Bertram Le Breton & Co.

French barque Paraná, 256 tons, Garbe, from Havre 2d November, to Ochoa & Co.

British brig Urgent, 220 tons, W. K. Earl, from New Port 12th October, Cape de Verdes 18th November, to Edward Gowland.

December 31.

French brig Roitelet, 247 tons, Huet, from Cadiz 5th November, to Bertram, Le Breton, Delisle & Co.

Norwegian brig Washington, 176 tons, Kosk, from Cadiz 13th November, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Danish brig Courier, 125 tons, Gesper Tompsen, from Hamburg 17th October, to F. E. Nebel.

Swedish brig Norden, 150 tons, Bergenstrahle, from Baltimore 27th October, to Becher, Preuss & Co.

January 1st.

H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Baker, from Rio Janeiro 23d December with the mails for the River Plate.

Danish ship Harpyo, 220 tons, E. Boy, from Boston 11th November, to Zimmermann, Frazier and Co.

Sardinian brig Bifronte, 193 tons, Gazzolo, from Genoa 28th October, to P. Repetto.

January 2nd.

Sardinian polacre San Francisco de Paula, 153 tons, F. Croce, from Genoa 6th November, to J. Llavallo & Sons.

Spanish brig Recurso, 254 tons, J. B. Galy, from Barcelona 31st October, to Felix Bujareo.

American barque Rainbow, 341 tons, W. Cator, from Baltimore 15th November, to Southgate and Co.

Sardinian brig Angelo, from Genoa.

January 3d.

Danish ship Ospra, 201 tons, J. Holadt, from Memel 3d October, to Treussen & Co.

British brig Conqueror, 200 tons, J. Burns, from St. Ubes 8th November, to order.

American brig Tally-ho, S. Elliot, from Norfolk 4th November, to Southgate & Co.

Bremen brig Delphin, 120 tons, D. Spille, from Bremen 24th October, Salt Island 20th November, to T. Visser.

American schooner Benjamin Biglaw, 153 tons, Mavo, from Bath 6th November, to Southgate & Co.

January 4.

French sloop of war Astrolabe, 16 guns, Captain Montravel, from Rio Janeiro 23d ult.

French brig of war Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc, hence 31st ult.

Sardinian schooner Esperanza, 47 tons, Gregorio Periano, from Genoa 12th October, Gibraltar 4th November.

British brig Phoenix, 147 tons, Mathew Roory, from Cadiz 26th October, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

Hamburg galiet Carl Heinrich, 146 tons, J. Hamschild, from Rio Grande 2nd inst to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Brazilian polacre Providencia, 134 tons, José Maria Ferreira, from St. Catherine's 25th December, to Vicente Gianello.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

December 28.

British schooner Victoria, Le Gresley, for Liverpool.

French barque Sophia, Porneau, for Havre.

December 29.

British barque Persian, W. Hopkins, for Antwerp.

Ditto brig Agnes, F. Tompson, for Liverpool.

Do barque Sabina, J. Crussins, for London.

Oriental brig Rumilly, Lanchanten, for Rio Grande.

December 31st.

Brazilian schooner Manuela, J. Nacimiento, for Rio Grande.

Hamburg barque Sylphide, S. W. Garter, for Antwerp.

Ditto do Amphitrite, Arend, for ditto.

Danish ship Aetelheid, Jongsen, for ditto.

January 1st.

Hamburg barque Esmeralda, B. Tollens, for New York.

Sardinian brig José, J. Pietranera, for Genoa.

Brazilian brig Desiderio, Machado, for Rio Grande.

Itto do Natividade, A. Cuadro, for St. Catherine's.

American brig Treaty, Tatham, for Boston.

British brig Archimedes, W. Hart, for London.

January 4.

H. B. M. steamer Alecto, Commander Vincent A. Massingberd, for Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian schooner Liguria, for Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Brigantine packet Kestrel, 3 guns, Lieut. Com. Henry Baker.

FRENCH—Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resenquer.

AMERICAN—Brig Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 1st. A schooner which was this morning entering the port was fired at by the Malouine, but without effect. A pilot boat was this day detained by the blockaders but subsequently set at liberty during the night.

January 3d. Two brigantines were at anchor all day in sight of the town.

January 4. The two brigantines above mentioned sailed this day down the river.

January 6. The Grondeur fired 2 guns at some small craft which were this afternoon entering the port and sent a boat in pursuit, which was subsequently recalled without effecting the object for which it was sent.

January 7. The American schooner Benjamin Biglaw, was detained when attempting to enter the port the night previous. She this day sailed down the river. The blockaders fired two guns during the night at a schooner which was entering the port, but without effect.

This day (8th inst.) completes the 837th day of the blockade.

The Brazilian brigantine of war Argos which left this port on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. bound for Montevideo, was unfortunately lost the same night off Point Lara. It appears that in consequence of the freshness of the breeze which blew from the north east she anchored during the night, but the wind increasing, she parted from her cables and drove on shore. Three small craft were next day dispatched to her assistance by the authorities on the coast and on their arrival she was found lying on her beam ends half full of water; the crew busily employed in making rafts for the purpose of saving themselves. It gives us pleasure to state that Lieut. Francisco Luis da Gama Rosa, Commanding the Argos, his Officers, 7 in number, and 54 men comprising the whole of her crew, were by the above mentioned craft happily saved and landed at Enseada in the evening of the 3d., where they were hospitably received and lodged and had every attention shewn to them by Lieut. Col. Jose Maria Pinedo, in command of the Battery at that point. The dispatch used by the authorities in succouring the crew of the Argos, and in saving all that was possible from the wreck, amongst which we are informed are her guns, military stores, topmasts, yards, sails, cordage, some provisions and the baggage of the officers and crew, can not be too highly praised, as the latter had no sooner landed than a strong gale set in with a heavy fall of rain and next morning nothing was to be seen of the Argos but the tops of her masts. The Brazilian sloop of war Uniao, which sailed hence for Enseada yesterday, is understood to have gone down for the purpose of embarking the shipwrecked crew.

The British barque Maria, of London, Dunn, master which sailed from Cadiz for this port on the 3d of November with a cargo of salt, consigned to Messieurs Rodgers, Brothers & Co. carried away by strong currents struck on the English Bank at 2 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, 2nd. The captain threw part of the cargo overboard but in proportion as the vessel was lightened she drifted still higher up the bank. The captain having left 12 men on board came yesterday afternoon with 5 others of the crew to ask aid of the British authorities; and H.B.M. steamer Harpy sailed yesterday afternoon for the purpose of affording the Maria assistance, with captain Dunn and his men on board. That vessel did not make any water when the captain left her. (Montevideo Commercio 3d inst.)

The British barque Maria, which as we stated the day before yesterday struck on the English Bank, was, after working since the day before in fruitless endeavours to get her off, abandoned yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Harpy was obliged to return yesterday. The Maria had some water in her hold, though not much.

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

Saturday	79
Sunday	80
Monday	80
Tuesday	81
Wednesday	80
Thursday	81
Friday	82

Advertisements.



Steamer Antelope.

Will not leave Montevideo for Rio Janeiro and England, until twelve hours after the return of Packet Kestrel from Buenos Ayres.

Daniel Gowland, & Co.

Wants a Situation.

As Steward, in an English house, a young man fully competent for the situation. Apply at N° 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

The Copartnership existing in this city and Montevideo under the firm of Moss & Purdon expired on the 31st ult. by its own limitation.

J. Mora Moss.

J. Purdon Jr.

January 1st 1848.

Notice.

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

Buenos Ayres, December 30th, 1847.

G. Brownell.

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. Otte.

Buenos Ayres, 31st December, 1847.

H. Thode.

A. Dreyer.

C. E. D. Otte.

Referring to the above advertisement I beg to announce, that I have entered in a partnership with Mr. Herman Rosenhal under the firm of Otte Rosenhal & 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. Otte.

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 5th January next, has splendid accommodations for passengers. Rate of passage to Rio Janeiro 20 Guineas including everything, to Liverpool £65 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, 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 N.º 5 to 43 Calle 25 de Mayo formerly occupied by My Brush, where he hopes by attention to their comfort to merit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last seven years. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms with or without board, private sitting and dining rooms with an excellent view of the River from the azotea.

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

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.

GALLERY

OF COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPES Re-Opened

W. 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 sitos **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.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

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

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 29½ Calle de Cangallo.

BIRTHS.

On the 29th of December last the Lady of Pastor A. L. Siegel a daughter. In Liverpool, October 7th, Mrs. Thomas Duguid of a son.

Died.

On the 27th ult. George Alexander, aged 8 years, son of Mr. Alexander McPhail, of this city. His remains were conveyed to the British Protestant Cemetery on the 25th.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublots, Spanish	401	402	each
Do. Patriot	400	401	do.
Plata, mexicana	224	224	do. for one each.
Do. Patriot	244		do.
Six per cent. Stock	103	104	per cent.
Exchange on England	24	in cur	
Do. France	216	81	per doubloon.
Do. Rio Janeiro	3	4	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	14		per cent prem.
Do. United States	22	23	
Hides, matadero or saladero	54	56	per pesada
Do. matadero, country	48	52	do.
25 a 39 lbs.	42	44	do.
Do. Spain	38	40	do.
Do. North America	35	42	do.
Do. of all stake	45	45	do.
Do. do. cow	28	40	do.
Horse hides salted	30	31	do. each
Do. do. dry	15	18	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	40	42	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine and ordinary	26	28	per dozen
Goat skins			without price
Nutria skins	53	66	per arroba
Horse hair, mixed	45	48	do.
Do. short, coarse	120	140	dol. per arroba
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	20		do.
Wool, ordinary, washed	8	10	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	35	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	12	18	do.
Do. do. dirty	40	55	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	39	40	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	35	35	do.
Do. pure, second class	45	55	do.
Grease, pure	50	60	per quintal.
Jerked beef	160	600	per thousand
Horns, Ox	8	8	do.
Do. cow	10	20	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	4	8	per lb
Salted tongues	4	10	per dozen
Hide cuttings	4	10	per quintal
Shin bones			without price
Salt, on board			per fanega
Discount	1	1	14 per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 407½ dollars.

The lowest price 400 dollars.

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

The lowest do. 2½. per ditto.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.