

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1118.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1848. (Established in 1826.)

☞ With this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.

BUENOS AYRES.

By the Spanish brig *Amistia* recently arrived at Montevideo in 40 days from Malaga we have advices from Europe of several days later date than those received last week *via* Rio by the *Berenice*. Parliament had met on the 18th, 19th and 20th November for the purpose of swearing in the members, and transacting other preliminary business previous to the opening of the session, which was to take place on the 23d, when the Queen in person would deliver the speech from the throne. Mr. Shaw Lefevre had on the above occasion been re-elected Speaker of the House of Commons. The question as to the admissibility of Baron Rothschild had not yet been discussed, that gentleman having determined not to present himself to take the oaths till after the delivery of the Queen's speech. The scarcity of money throughout the kingdom was gradually decreasing. The *Rob Roy* with about £500,000 sterling on board and the *Pozo Regoa* with several boxes of specie and gold and silver bullion had arrived at Liverpool from St. Petersburg.—The French Minister at Berne had withdrawn and it was said that France would take part with Austria and Russia in a joint intervention in the affairs of Switzerland.—News had been received in France of the loss of the French Frigate *Gloire* and corvette *Victorieuse* on the coast of Corea. The crews of both vessels had been saved.—The Spanish Cortes were opened on the 15th November. The Queen, her Royal consort and the Queen dowager were present on the occasion; so that the much-talked-of palace question appears to be settled.—Another misfortune had befallen French diplomacy; Count Merlier, Ambassador at Turin, had become insane. The vacant post, it is said, had been offered to Admiral Mackau.—A new postal arrangement had been entered into between France and England in pursuance of which two mails would, from 1st January 1848, leave each capital daily. Louis Philippe had narrowly escaped being wounded by a pistol shot which had been discharged by accident when on his road from Fontainebleau to the capital. It appears that on his landing from the royal waggon for the purpose of entering his private carriage at the Orleans junction of the rail road from Corbiel, on the things being taken out of one of the carriages in the train by a servant, a pistol of one of the officers of the escort fell to the ground and in consequence of the concussion went off, fortunately without doing any injury.—In Switzerland after the capitulation of Friburg and the occupation of the city by the radical troops, all the authorities had resigned their posts and the Diet of Berne had sent three commissioners who had appointed a new provisional administration. The day after the occupation of the former city, General Dufour, the commander-in-chief of the radical troops, marched against Lucerne where important events were expected to take place. The withdrawal of the French

Ambassador, M. Bois Le Comte, from Berne, arose out of the refusal of General Dufour to grant a safe conduct to one of the Secretaries of the former whom he wished to send to Lucerne. The conduct of the federal troops in Friburg has been severely censured, the greatest enormities having been committed by them both in the churches and private houses.—In Italy a serious disturbance is spoken of as having taken place at Firizano between the people and a body of 300 troops from Modena who had eventually possessed themselves of the former place. A great deal of blood was spilt and all Tuscany was said to be up in arms in consequence of this event.

Montevideo has been for the last three weeks in a more than ordinary state of excitement, growing out of an attempt at a sham election of municipal officers. Rivera's partisans seized this occasion to show their opposition to the *Pachequista* administration, blows ensued, and the Police abruptly put an end to the proceedings. The nominal authority applied to the Notables for additional powers to suppress "disorder," and its wishes having been gratified a considerable number of anti-ministerialists, principally officers, were imprisoned; and several, it is said, are to be banished the country.

Our last accounts from the United States reach to the middle of November. From Mexico there was nothing new, in regard to military operations, since the capture of the capital, except an ineffectual attempt of General Santa Ana to retake Puebla. General Scott was awaiting reinforcements in order to move upon Orizaba and Queretaro, the latter of which places was the provisional seat of the Mexican Government and where Congress was about to assemble. General Santa Ana had resigned the post of President of the Republic, retaining that of Commander-in-chief of the army; but it was reported that the council of government established by him, consisting of General Herrera and Don Lino J. Alcora, had deprived him of the command, and that he had been obliged to leave the country, embarking on board of a British steamer at Tampico.

We feel pleasure in announcing that in consequence of the zeal displayed by the gallant Commodore in command of H. B. M.'s vessels in the River Plate and the skill and unremitting exertions of the officers and crews of the *Firebrand* and *Comus*, the latter vessel has been saved and now continues to form a part of H. M.'s vessels on this station in a most efficient state of service. The *Comus*, it will be remembered, struck on the *Fa-lon* rock at the entrance of the harbour of Colonia on the night of the 11th of September last and received such damage as rendered it necessary to convey her to the Hornos Islands for the purpose of heaving her down, but in making the attempt she capsized and sunk. It requires but little effort of imagination to conceive the difficulties which the gallant sailors have had to contend with in such an undertaking in a country where a dockyard is yet a desideratum and where consequently they have been thrown entirely upon their own resources. The result has been on that account, however, not a whit the less favourable, and this circumstance

adds not a little to the merit of so important an achievement.

Message of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the 25th Legislature.

(Continued.)

I have informed you of the invasion which the chieftain Flores was preparing against the American Republics with the aid of the Court of Madrid. Subsequently the London authorities, in consequence of the prompt steps taken and demands made by the Ministers of the American Republics at that Court, ordered an embargo to be laid on the vessels of war in which the invading expedition was to have been conveyed, a trial thereof to be instituted and the subjects of H. B. M. enlisted by the chieftain Flores in order to form a part of the latter, to be dispersed.

Immediately after the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republics of Peru, New Grenada, and of the Confederation near the Government of H. M. solicited the issue of orders for the purpose of hastening the trial of the vessels.

When these events were taking place in London, others no less important were transpiring in Spain, the chief seat where the equipments for the execrable enterprise had been organized and continued.

The Spanish Cabinet, yielding either to the imposing attitude of America, or to the measures which the latter had in contemplation in regard to Spain, in whose territory the expedition had been got up, protected by the Government, or to the strong accusations urged against it by the press, and in the enlightened Cortes of Spain, ordered the dispersion of the Spanish forces assembled at Santander.

Contrary to the hopes which were entertained that the vessels embargoed in London would be condemned in accordance with the English laws, the trial which took place did not produce so just a result. The British authority, encharged with the prosecution of the vessels, presented during the trial a most irregular and surprising compromise which had been entered into between the parties.

Two of the three steamers to be employed as transports in the expedition, those of greatest power and value, the *Monarch* and *Neptune*, were thereby absolved and their embargo raised. The third, the *Gienly* transport, was sold for the benefit of the London Custom House in order to cover the expences incurred. Some Agents of the Spanish Government, and of the recreants to American Independence, Flores and Santa Cruz, had laboured diligently to obtain this unlawful result.

It was not difficult for Government to infer from so remarkable a circumstance and in view of the daring rashness of the chieftains Flores and Santa Cruz, that they might at a future period renew their mad attempt.

The subsequent news received by Government strengthened this presentiment. The traitors Flores and Santa Cruz, in conjunction with their agent the Spaniard Mora, busied themselves in seducing people in France and Belgium for a new invading enterprise, disguising it under the name of emigration. Continuing in so nefarious a design Flores took his departure for the United States.

The Government feels pain in manifesting to you that it has no knowledge of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil having spoken out with regard to these singular events in a manner corresponding with the declaration of the other Governments of America.

This Government was apprised with deep concern of the melancholy death of the Sovereign Pontiff Gregory XVI. of worthy memory; and participated in the grief of the Church thereat.

It has sincerely shared in the universal joy of the Church and of the world at the auspicious advent of His Holiness Pius IX. to the Pontifical throne.

In the first of these events the Government very appropriately took a part and cooperated in the solemn demonstrations of sorrow and in the funeral obsequies which took place in consequence thereof in the Argentine Church.

In the second it shared in the high demonstrations of sincere joy and in the solemn thanksgiving of the Church which took place in honor of the installation of the illustrious and venerable successor of His Holiness Gregory XVI. in the chair of Saint Peter.

Although it has not received advices in either case from the Court of Rome it ordered with feelings of deep veneration towards His Holiness and from a sense of national respect the individual attendance of the civil and military employes.

It is very painful to the Government to inform you that the Honorable Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Queen of Portugal in the Confederation was treacherously offended in his person by an infamous malefactor: and that in such a scandalous action General D. Jose Maria Oyuela assumed a character offensive to the laws and to the dignity of the country. The Government very effectually adopted just and prompt measures. The discovered offender, who, according to recent accounts, it appears is in Montevideo, is actively sought for; and the offending General, cashiered of his rank, and struck off from the Army list, is in the Cabildo prison at the disposal of the Judge of the Criminal court who has cognizance of the case until the proceedings are mature for passing sentence, when he is to report thereon.

The Government has looked upon such a scandalous act with the deepest indignation, and the civilization of the country has declared itself against it with the most honorable vehemence. The Government, actuated by a spirit of strict justice and of cordial benevolence towards that of H. M. F. M. and its Chargé d'Affaires will in the fullest and most friendly manner satisfy the respect which is due to him in the subsequent proceedings in the case, as it has done hitherto.

The Government feels pleasure in drawing still closer its bonds of fraternal friendship with the American States. It preserves perfect neutrality in their internal affairs. It feels the most lively satisfaction in testifying its sincere benevolence towards them and in fulfilling its duty by co-operating to the support of the common cause.

The good and friendly understanding with the Government of the United States continues unaltered. With cordial benevolence it has reciprocated the sincere explanations which the Argentine Minister in Washington has transmitted to it.

It feels unmingled pleasure in communicating to you that on so gratifying an occasion the Argentine Nation has received the most expressive assurances of its perfect friendship, and of its sympathies in the glorious resistance with which it upholds the liberty and independence of the Republics of the Plate. That Government, as jealous of its honor, as it is distinguished for the justness of the principles which it has testified to it during the singular events of European intervention, offers to the civilization of the world a grateful and consoling example.

This fraternal policy of the Cabinet of Washington, and the energetic decision with which the People and Press of the United States persevere in their noble declaration against European intervention in the affairs of these Republics are worthy of the high esteem and acknowledgements of the Argentine Confederation. The Government and the Confederation loyally respond thereto.

It does not relinquish the hope inspired by the high rectitude of the Government of Washington in regard to the claims of this Republic which are still pending.

The Hon. Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in the Confederation, in accordance with his noble and honorable conduct, exercised spontaneously with the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and France, Lord Howden and Count Walewski, sincere good offices for an honorable and proper pacification of the Republics of La Plata.

(To be continued.)

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

(From the N. O. Picaune, Oct. 15.)

The following orders of Gen. Scott point to a danger by which he is beset. The order is eminently characteristic of his high spirit, his humanity and care for his troops:—

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 296.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Sept. 22, 1847.

The general-in-chief has received, through many kind sources, Mexican and others, undoubted information that an extensive conspiracy is on foot about us, to surprise (by means of an insurrection) our

guards and quarters, and to murder our officers and men.

Mexican officers and soldiers, in disguise, who had not the courage to defend their capital, are the leaders of this conspiracy, aided by some fifteen hundred thieves and murderers, who were turned loose for that purpose and to prey upon the peaceable inhabitants, the night before the triumphal entry of the American army into the city.

The conspirators have also the services of several false priests, who dishonor the holy religion which they only profess for the special occasion.

Until ready for the insurrection, the disguised villains hope to do us much harm in detail: Their plan is to assassinate stragglers, particularly drunken men; to entice individuals or small parties into shops, to drink, and to stab them when in their cups; to entice our gallant Roman Catholic soldiers who have done so much honor to our colors, to desert under a promise of lands in California, which our arms have already conquered, and which, forever, will remain a part of the United States.

Let all our soldiers, Protestant and Catholic, remember the fate of the deserters taken at Churubusco. These deluded wretches were also promised money and land; but the Mexican government, by every sort of ill usage, drove them to take up arms against the country and flag they had voluntarily sworn to support, and next placed them in front of the battle—in positions from which they could not possibly escape the conquering valor of our glorious ranks. After every effort of the general-in-chief to save, by judicious discrimination, as many of these miserable convicts as possible, fifty of them have paid for this treachery by an ignominious death on the gallows.

Again, the general-in-chief calls on his brethren in arms of all grades, to be constantly on the alert, by day, and by night: never to appear in the streets without sidearms; to walk out only in parties of twos, threes or more, and to avoid all obscure places—particularly treacherous dram shops and liquor stores.

By command of Major Gen. Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

The following orders will show how solicitous General Scott is that the religious sentiments of the Mexicans should be respected by his troops. All tolerant and good men, we think, will approve:—

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 297.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Mexico, Sept. 24, 1847.

1. Here, as in all Roman Catholic countries, there are frequent religious processions in the streets as well as in churches, such as the elevation of the host, the *viaticum*, funerals &c.

2. The interruption of such processions has already been prohibited in orders, and as no civilized person will ever wantonly do any act to hurt the religious feelings of others, it is earnestly requested of all Protestant Americans either to keep out of the way or to pay to the Catholic religion and its ceremonies every decent mark of respect and deference.

3. In the case of the *viaticum* (visits of consolation to the sick and dying) commanders of corps are requested, when called upon to allow two Roman Catholic soldiers to perform the usual functions on such occasions.

4. There is every reason to believe that a very large distribution of knives and dirks has recently been made to liberated convicts, (thieves and murderers) for the purpose of assassinating American soldiers found drunk or otherwise off their guard.

5. Measures are in progress to search out and seize for execution the instigators and leaders of those assassins. In the mean time guards and patrols will search all suspicious persons, disarm, and if necessary confine them for trial and punishment.

By command of Major Gen. Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

QUIET IN THE CITY.

National Palace, Mexico Sept. 21st 1847.

An orderly and peaceful disposition seems to have taken possession of the people of this city. The citizens tell us that the city has not been as tranquil for two years as it is at the present time. This has been brought about by the well regulated disposition of the troops by Gen. Scott, together with the other regulations adopted by the government of the city. Yesterday, being Sunday, the clergy kept all the churches and places of religious worship closed, which had a tendency to excite the minds of the populace and impress them with the belief that something serious was going on unseen. Gen. Scott had previously informed the clergy, that

he desired they would continue as heretofore the exercise of their religious ceremonies; informing them at the same time that they should be protected in their person and property, and as you will see by a clause in the general order, which I send you, places all churches, monasteries and public edifices under the protection and safeguard of every American. Gen. Scott again sent to the clergy and desired them to open their churches for religious worship, but they heeded him not. He then informed them in substance, that their course was calculated to inflame the prejudices of the people and excite them to disorder, and if they thus continued their course of conduct, he should forthwith withdraw all protection from their property, let the consequence be what it might. This had the effect of bringing these gentlemen to their senses—their buildings were opened at once, and their religious ceremonies continued.

BURNING SANTA ANNA'S DWELLING HOUSE.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 24, 1847.

To-day we have news from Cerro Gordo, that the guerrilleros attacked Capt. Featherston's Louisiana Volunteers, killed 12, and badly wounded the captain and 8 men. This is a serious loss, and Padre Jarauta will pay dear for it yet.

Some of our volunteer troops set fire to the dwelling house of Santa Anna, at his hacienda near Cerro Gordo, and it, with all its valuable contents, was consumed. This is all wrong. If they had burned down the villages in which the guerrilleros found refuge, it would have been all perfectly right. If the buildings of Santa Anna gave shelter to the guerrilleros it was right to destroy them, but not because Santa Anna was leading the forces of the enemy against us. I await a further explanation from the officer causing it to be burned. Capt. Lewis was reported to have lost his life in the conflagration of the hacienda, but I am glad to hear that it is contradicted by later authority.

Correspondence of the "New York Herald."

Buenos Ayres, August 19, 1847.

Under date of the 21st inst. I informed you of the entire withdrawal of England, from the peace-making intervention in these countries, and the humane resolution of his "Most Christian Majesty" to continue his benevolent efforts, "solitary and alone." Whatever may have been the original designs of England, Lord Howden either became convinced they were unattainable, or would cost more than they were worth, or else he had not the hardihood and impudence to continue to brave the indignation of all civilized nations, by a longer participation in the disgraceful outrages that had been practiced here by the English and French navies, under the direction of the ministers representing those countries. He candidly acknowledged the error of his government, and withdrew entirely from the intervention. This alone, considering the proverbial obstinacy of the English, must be sufficient to convince any one that her injustice must have been very glaring and palpable, to have brought from her diplomatic representative such a confession.

Count Walewski pursued a different course for France. He announced her determination to continue the intervention; and that the Royal French Navy should persist in acting the Catchpols, or Corsairs if they like the term better, for the looting jobbing Shylocks in Montevideo, to enable them to collect the penalties of their iniquitous bonds by levying a tribute upon the commerce of the world with the River La Plata. To some, this may seem mere declamation. I will therefore state a few facts.

Whilst the English and French ministers remained here pretending to negotiate for an honorable peace, there was an armistice between the besiegers and besieged of Montevideo. They had free and friendly intercourse—I mean the natives—and of course talked of the folly and disasters of their unnatural civil war. They saw that both parties were suffering grievously, and that the only gainers by their sanguinary fratricidal wars, were a few foreigners who had got possession of their public property and their custom house. A very few minutes cool reflection was sufficient to convince them of these facts.

After the withdrawal of the English and French ministers—after they saw that any hopes they might have entertained of an adjustment of their difficulties by this foreign intervention, were illusive and vain the natives in Montevideo, to the number of about four hundred, (and this must be all, or nearly so, of all classes in the city,) drew up a very respectful petition to their government, requesting that a commissioner might be appointed,

to go out and confer with General Oribe, upon the terms of a peace, and a settlement of all disputes.

If there had been a particle of sincerity in any of the professions of France of her humanity and great desire to "stop the effusion of human blood" in these countries, how very gratifying this movement would have been to her. But she, peace making, peace-loving, humane France! was the first to step forward and strangle this effort in its infancy. The so called government of Montevideo itself is tired of the war, and lent a ready ear to the petitioners; but so soon as the movement became known, it created almost as great an excitement among the loan-jobbers and other free-boating foreigners as though Oribe had taken the city by assault. Thiebaut, the colonel of the French legion, and Garibaldi, the commander of the Italian forces, with their followers, got up such a storm of opposition that the government was compelled to imprison some of the petitioners, and the banishment of others was demanded; of the result of this demand I am not informed—doubtless it will be a revolution, of which you will hear in a few days. Some fourteen of the petitioners became alarmed and published a recantation, saying they had signed without mature deliberation, and were not aware at the time, that the step recommended would be derogatory to the honor of the government.

Monsieur Devoize, the French Charge and Consul General, called upon the governor, and told him that France was acting as mediator—had guaranteed the independence of the Banda Oriental, and that, therefore, no change or movement towards a settlement must take place till he could receive instructions from his government. So stood matters at our last advices.

The government had again exhausted its means; the loan jobbers were assembled, and agreed to advance eighty thousand dollars a month for six months, to be secured by a pledge of the duties for the year 1850.

And will our government and other neutral nations continue to permit their whole commerce with La Plata to be subjected to this tribute, levied by these French corsairs, for the benefit of these loan-jobbers in Montevideo?

Congress will assemble soon after you receive this. I do hope you will call their attention, and that of the President to this subject. If they are ignorant of the facts, ask them to read the brief history of this whole intervention, in my letters published in your paper in August and September of last year, and two others, one dated last and the other this month. True, I have only used the signature, "A Citizen of the U. S.," to which you know I am entitled. If they doubt any of my statements, I presume they will find them corroborated in the official despatches of our late and present charges, if they have mentioned the subject, and to doubt their having mentioned it, would be to doubt the discharge of their plainest duty.

I am well aware that it is neither the practice nor policy of our government to interfere in the quarrels of other nations; but here the protection of her own commerce and her own flag demands her interference in some way. In the days of her youth she did interfere, and that effectually too, to protect her commerce from the tribute levied by the corsairs of Tripoli; and I ask any one, in what the tribute levied upon us in this river, by the French, for the few who have bought the customs in Montevideo, is more just, or more in accordance with international law, than was that levied by the Tripolitans and Algerines! There was a joint declaration of a blockade by England and France; this is ended by the withdrawal of England. But this aside—France does not pretend to enforce it. There is but the French brig Pandour lying off this port, to blockade this whole province. She does not pretend to capture or stop any vessel entering or sailing with cargo of any kind, provided it is known said cargo has or will pay duties into the custom-house in Montevideo. That custom-house, as I have so often said, belongs to a few foreigners who have advanced money to sustain the so called government. These are the simple facts, and I again ask, is not the French navy playing the corsair, to levy an unjust tribute upon the commerce of La Plata, for the profit and advantage of the loan-jobbers of Montevideo?

Will our government, and other neutrals, continue to submit to the exaction of this tribute money?

There have been but few captures by these corsairs and this for the reason, I presume, that there have been but few attempts to avoid the payment of the tribute money. The prospect of advantage is not sufficient to induce individual enterprise to jeopardize their vessels and cargoes. There has been no United States vessel of war

in this river for many months, and if there were, I presume their rigid notions of neutrality would prevent them from interfering, without instructions from the government.

Yours, &c.

A CITIZEN OF THE U. S.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 15. Wind—S. E.

Arrived. French man of war barque Aströlabé, 16 guns, Captain Montravel, from Montevideo 13th inst.

Brazilian man of war barque Berenice, 16 guns, Lieut Mancebo, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Pedro Ferreira de Oliveira, from Montevideo 11th Ensenada 14th inst.

January 16 Wind—N.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 17. Wind E. N. E., heavy rain in the morning.

Sailed, French man of war barque Astrolabe, apparently for Ensenada.

January 18. Wind—S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 19. Wind—S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 20 Wind—S.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 21. Wind—S.

Sailed, Brazilian barque Berenice, 16 guns, Lieut. Mancebo, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Pedro Ferreira de Oliveira, for Ensenada and Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO EO.

January 13.

H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Baker, hence 10th inst.

January 14.

Montevideo schooner of war Aguilá, from Maldonado 13th inst.

Hamburg barque 27 de Mayo, 215 tons, H. L. Hebert, from Cadiz 21st November, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Prussian barque Elizabeth, 311 tons, J. Thigz, from Liverpool 14th November, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

British brig Glencoe, 155 tons, David Bower, from Lisbon 16th November, to E. Gowland.

Sardinian schooner Union, 51 tons, Angel Croce, to Murguiondo & Nin.

January 15.

Montevideo brigantines of war Fama (purloined Argentine schooner of war Maypá) from Maldonado 14th inst.

American ship Corvo, 345 tons, F. Gorham, from Boston 13th November, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British barque Argentina, 246 tons, John Morton, from Cape de Verds 7th December, to Parlante Mc Lean & Co.

Brazilian brig Santo Amaro, 120 tons, José Benito Conde, from Rio Grande 11th inst, to José Avego.

Spanish brig Amistia, 173 tons, Juan Mirambel, from Barcelona 22nd November, Malaga 4th December, to J. Llavallol & Sons.

January 16.

Spanish frigate Cortes, Captain José Maria Quesada, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst.

H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, from Colonia 5th inst.

H. B. M. sloop of war Comus, 18 guns, Commander Edwin C. T. D'Encourt, from Colonia 5th inst.

January 17.

American brig Harriet, 235 tons, Duling, from Philadelphia 24th November, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

January 14.

Spanish barque Virgen de la Gracia, N. Pages, for Havana.

British steamer Antelope, H. H. O'Brien, for Rio Janeiro and England.

January 15.

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

Spanish barque Angelita, J. P. Maralli, for Santander.

Sardinian brig Paquete de Parnaguá, N. Benetly, for Pernambuco.

Danish ship Androkres, W. Smith, for New York.

January 17.

Spanish brig Eduardo, José Costa, for Havana.

Brazilian brig Providencia, Vicente Antonio, for Rio Grande.

French brig Neel, Lemuet, for Havre.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencost. Steam sloop Grondeur, 4 guns, Lieut. Druilhet. AMERICAN—Brig Perry, 10 guns, Lieut Tillan.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 15. The schooner which was yesterday detained sailed this morning down the river. The Palma also sailed down the river this afternoon.

January 16. The Brazilian brigantine detained on Friday last sailed this day down the river.

January 17. The national pilot boat Mediterraneo, late Orestes, was detained the night previous by the blockaders.

January 18. The Mediterraneo having been set at liberty yesterday entered the port during the night. The merchant schooner Ninfa was this day detained by the blockaders.

January 19. The Ninfa was this day set at liberty and subsequently arrived at las Conchas. Seven large merchant vessels, viz: 1 British 4 Spanish and 2 Brazilians sailed this evening for foreign ports and although the night was fine and clear the blockaders did not in the least molest them but allowed them to pass on unnoticed.

January 20. A schooner which was this day standing in for the port was fired at by the Malouine and a boat subsequently sent in pursuit, but all without effect as she entered the port in safety.

January 21. The Sardinian polacre Fiametta, bound for Brazil, having left the port last evening was pursued by the French steamer Grondeur, taken off Colonia and brought back in tow of that vessel this morning.

This day (22nd inst.) completes the 851st day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	76
Sunday	76
Monday	76
Tuesday	80
Wednesday	78
Thursday	74
Friday	72

Advertisements.

SECOND

HAND FURNITURE.

Any person having Chairs, tables, branch candlesticks a Piano, other house hold furniture in good condition, & wishes to sell them at a reasonable price, will please leave a line at the Gazette Office, stating the Street & No. of the house where they may be seen.

Servants Wanted.

One as a Cook and another for general house work. Application to be made at the Office of the "Gazeta Mercantil."

Notice.

The undersigned approved by the Medical Tribunal of this city, as professor of Pharmacy has opened his store at N^o 30 Cathedral Street, and will use every endeavour to reestablish and sustain the credit of the Establishment by his utmost exertions. He confidently hopes that with 15 years experience in this branch and having travelled through Europe and the United States with the object of obtaining more knowledge he will be able to merit the confidence and patronage of this community.

He has just received a fresh assortment of articles which will be sold at usual prices.

J. W. Romano.

SECOND HAND BOOKS ON SALE

No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

Anacharsis Travels of, by L'Abbe Barthelemy, with maps, plans &c. 4 vols; American Revolution by Allen 2 vols; Adams' Roman Antiquities 1 vol; Age of Revelation by Dr. Boudinot 1 vol; Aelian's Oracle 1 vol; Armstrong's poetical works 1 vol; Abolition of Slavery 1 vol; Akeniside's poetical works 1 vol; Blair's Sermons complete in 1 vol; Bates's Doctrines of Friends 1 vol; Bascly's Glory of the Heavens 1 vol; Baruel's (L'Abbe) History of Jacobinism 4 vols; Barclay on Slavery 1 vol; Butler's Sermons 1 vol; Balingbroke on the Study and use of History 1 vol; Do. on Patriotism 1 vol; Bonycastle's Astronomy 1 vol; British Statesmen 1 vol; Butcher's principles of Christian philosophy 1 vol; Byron's Works 4 vols; Boston's Fourfold State 1 vol; Bell, on the Hand its Mechanism and Endowments 1 vol; Bacon's Essays 1 vol; Beauties of Sterne 1 vol; Beauties and Sublimities of Nature 1 vol; Cicerone's Orations 1 vol; Cuvier, on the Revelation of the surface of the Globe 1 vol; Chesterfield's Letters to his Son 4 vols; Chamber's Information for the people 1 vol; Colleen's Materia Medica 2 vols; Considerations on the choice of public rulers 1 vol; Copernicus's Discourses 1 vol; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland 1 vol; Discovery in America, Historical view of, 1 vol; Demology and Witchcraft, by Walter Scott, 1 vol; Discovery and Adventure in America 1 vol; Demosthenes Orations 2 vols; Discovery in the Polar Seas and Regions 1 vol; Darby's View of the United States, with maps, 1 vol; Dobson's, Life of Petrarch, with engravings, 2 vols; Darwin's Zoonomia 1 vol; Euclid's Elements 1 vol; Esdaile's Christian Theology 1 vol; Essay on Reading 1 vol; Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch 1 vol; Evidence relative to the Conduct of the American War 1 vol; Foster on Decision of character 1 vol; Fordyce's Elements of Moral philosophy 1 vol; Ferguson on Civil Society 1 vol; Foster, on the Importance of Religion 1 vol; Gravesande's philosophy 1 vol; Godfrey of Bulloigne 1 vol; Genuine Guide to Health 1 vol; Goldsmith's Essays, poems and plays 1 vol; Gay's Fables 1 vol; Holme's American Annals 2 vols; Hamilton's (Alexander) Works 3 vols; Helvetius' Antiquities 1 vol; Henault's History of France 2 vols; Hazlett's Lectures on Dramatic Literature in the Age of Elizabeth 1 vol; Haytian papers &c 1 vol; Horace's Odes and Satires 2 vols; Harris's Dictionary of Natural History of the Bible 1 vol; Hartecliffe's Morals 1 vol; Hooke's Tasso (Jerusalem Delivered) 1 vol; History of Egypt 1 vol; Irving's Orations 1 vol; Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation 1 vol; Italian phrases 1 vol; Kater's Mechanics 1 vol; Kay's Volumes and Researches in California 1 vol; Kirke White's complete Works 1 vol; Life of Sir Isaac Newton 1 vol; Lardner's Hydrostatics and Pneumatics 1 vol; Letters of Junius 2 vols; Life of Dr. Adam Clarke 2 vols; Life of Archbishop Saurco 2 vols; Life of Bishop Watson 2 vols; Memoirs of Lindley Murray 1 vol; Memorials of Columbus 1 vol; Mignet's French Revolution 1 vol; Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws 2 vols; Milton's paradise regained 2 vols; Natural Magic, Letters on 1 vol; Natural History of Enthusiasm 1 vol; Outlines of History by Dr. Lardner 1 vol; Optics, Bache's Treatise on 1 vol; Paley's Evidences of Christianity 2 vols; Home Paulina 1 vol; Moral philosophy 1 vol; Natural Theology 1 vol - Sermons and Tracts 1 vol; Pericles and Aspasia by W. S. Lander 2 vols; Porcelain and Glass Manufactory 1 vol; Petronius Arbiter's Works; Palestine with map 1 vol; Palladium of Conscience (political tracts) 1 vol; Questions in Arithmetic 1 vol; Rollin's Roman History, with maps, engravings &c 10 vols; Robinson, Scripture Characters 1 vol; Raymond's political economy 1 vol; Russell and Jones's Modern Europe 3 vols; Reflection, The 1 vol; Reynolds (Abbe) Essays on the Education of Young Ladies 2 vols; Robertson's History of Charles V. 4 vols; Reynolds' Discourses on painting 1 vol; Ruins of Ancient Cities 2 vols; Shakespeare, with notes by Chalmers, 9 vols; Smith's Wealth of Nations 2 vols; Scott's Holy Bible with Explanatory Notes, practical observations and Marginal references 6 vols; Southey's Book of the Church 2 vols; Stewart on the Mind 1 vol; Sturm's Reflections 2 vols; Sparks on Unitarian and Trinitarian Doctrines, 1 vol; Simpson's Algebra 1 vol; Sketches of Every day life by Boz 1 vol; Swinden's Enquiry into the nature and place of Hell 1 vol; Thierry's History of the Conquest of England by the Normans 3 vols; Tablet of Memory 1 vol; Tin Trumpet 2 vols; Tickell's poetical Works 1 vol; Virgil 1 vol; Use of the Globes 1 vol; Waddington's Church History 1 vol; Wayland's Moral Science 1 vol; Watt's discourses 1 vol; Walton and Cotton's Angler 2 vols; Walpole's Reminiscences 1 vol; Wesleyana 1 vol; West Indies in 1831 1 vol; Wood on Infant Baptism 1 vol; Xenophon (Anabasis and Cyropaedia) 2 vols; Young's Elements of Geometry with notes 1 vol; Young's Elements of Analytical Geometry 1 vol; Zimmermann on English Pride 1 vol; with many other works in Spanish, French and Latin. Books in any language bought, exchanged, or sold on Commission.

Notice.

Required for a small family in the country, a Cook either male or female. A steady man who understands gardening, particularly the culture of vegetables—would also find employment—apply at N° 15 Calle Maypu.

To Let.

A furnished Bedroom for a single gentleman, in Calle 25 de Mayo N° 134.

Generous and Enlightened

PUBLIC OF

BUENOS AYRES.

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

The towel and letter addressed to Miss Manuella Russa de Ezourra, all wrought by her feet are deposited in the Museum of this City. Several persons of distinction who have witnessed her performance in Cordoba and Buenos Ayres have manifested in the most expressive manner their surprise and compassion, but as all are desirous of seeing, as soon as possible, this singular prodigy, her mother has resolved to present her to this philanthropic and enlightened public, inviting all persons who wish to witness her performance, to her residence No 43 Calle de la Paz, in the altos in front of the Druggist's shop, every evening from 7 till 9. Tickets will be sold at the Confectioner's near the Argentine Theatre, at 5 dollars each, competent permission having been obtained from the Police.

TO MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Rowland's Unique Preparations.

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

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

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

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

Rowland's Ailana Extract, for relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gun boils, and swelled faces.

Mr. C. T. Getting, 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.

Established 1845.

LIKENESSES BY

Daguerreotype with Colours.

Calle de la Victoria N. 37

T. C. HELSBY,

Successor to J. A. BENNETT.

Has the pleasure to announce that by means of his long experience and the improvement he has succeeded in making in this admired art—he takes superior likenesses, in any kind of weather, giving them the appearance of nature, and warranting them indelible.

He invites attention to the specimens he has and a list of more than four hundred likenesses he has taken of persons well known in these countries.

He likewise takes them for Brooches, Lockets, Bracelets, Studs and finger rings—those he has taken of this kind having been very much admired—specimens of which likewise he keeps on view.

Calle de la Victoria, N° 37, in the Altos.

Notice.

The Liquidation of the affairs of the late Partnership of Brewell 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 Caras, to whom we have granted the requisite Powers to that effect.

Buenos Ayres, December 20th, 1847.

G. Brownell.
C. Stegmann.

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.

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° 19.

Buenos Ayres, January 1st, 1848.

C. E. D. Ote.

Notice.

The countinghouse of Thode & Co. has been removed to the Calle Central N° 144.

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. Bush, 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 terrace.

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

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

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

HUGH WHITE.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish.....	394 1/2	395	each
Do. Patriot.....	391	391 1/2	do.
Plata, macupiana.....	25	25	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	24 1/2	25	do.
Do. Patriot.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	102	104	per cent.
Exchange on England.....	65-44	65-6	per doubloon
Do. France.....	22 1/2	8 1/2	per doubloon.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	3 1/2	4	per cent. prem.
Do. of all states.....	28	45	per cent. prem.
Do. United States.....	23	23	do.
Hides, matadero or saladero (descarado) 27 a 28 lbs. ea. } Do. matadero, country } 25 a 29 lbs.....	45	55	do.
Do. Spain.....	41	42	do.
Do. North America.....	33	41	do.
Do. of all states.....	28	45	do.
Do. salted or dry.....	47	45	do.
Do. do. cow.....	40	41	do.
Horse hides salted.....	53	51	do. each
Do. do. dry.....	18	20	do.
Calf skins from 2 to 12 lbs.....	40	43	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine and ordinary.....	23	23	per dozen
Goat skins.....	without price		
Nutra skins.....	do.		
Horse hair, mixed.....	60	72	per arroba
Do. short.....	51	56	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	103	110	per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	21	23	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	9	10	do.
Do. merino, washed.....	25	25	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	12	20	do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	60	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	20	25	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	23	24	do.
Do. do. melted in cins.....	25	25	do.
Do. pure, second class.....	32	33	do.
Grease and tallow.....	27	29	do.
Jerked beef.....	45	46	per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	50	60	per thousand
Do. cow.....	150	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	8	8	per lb
Salted tongues.....	10	11	per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	11	per quintal
Shin bones.....	without price		
Salt, on board.....	none.		per fanega
Discours.....	1	1	14 per cent. moth

The highest price of Doublons during the week 3 dollars.

The lowest price 294 dollars.

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

The lowest do. 24. per ditto.

There is but little doing in the market; nevertheless, wool both fine and ordinary, sheep skin and horse hair are eagerly sought for. Contracts have been entered into for the delivery of tallow rendered by steam in March and April at the rate of 27 to 288 per arroba. Prices in fact are up much better than had been expected. Imports from the country are but moderate.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.