

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1119.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1848. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The Rio Janeiro journal *Americano*, of the 31st ult., contains the following interesting article—
Approval of the conduct of Lord Howden by the British Government.

As a certain number of people in this court persist in stating that the proceeding of Lord Howden in raising the blockade of the River Plate had not been approved by his Government, we take upon ourselves to declare, upon authority in which we can place full reliance, not only that the whole proceeding of Lord Howden has been approved by the British Government, but that the approval was conveyed to his Lordship in special terms, praising the prudence, ability and discernment with which he acted. These are the very words with which, according to our respectable informant, the approval was given.

We have, however, strong reason to believe that the British Government does not see any possible termination to the present disastrous state of things in the Uruguay, except through the entrance of General Oribe into Montevideo; and we have likewise good reasons to believe that the British Government is at present conceiving measures with the French Government with a view to that end.

Whether the French Government will listen or not to reason, expedience and sound policy, is another question. But we are extremely desirous that our Government should not allow the present juncture to pass unimproved. When we recall what has hitherto taken place, we can not but be apprehensive that the unsatisfactory state of the existing relations between Brazil and England, which may ere long become worse, will prevent England from taking publicly any step in conjunction with Brazil, until the present negotiations of another description assume a more satisfactory aspect. Nevertheless, we have no doubt that the entrance of General Oribe is near at hand, either by the force of circumstances or the action of France and England; and we think it would be a mistake in our foreign policy not to co-operate in an issue in which we have a more direct interest than any other power.

Rivera has addressed a letter from Rio Janeiro to Herrera Obes, the harlequin Minister of Foreign Affairs in Montevideo, in which he undertakes to show, that, like old King Lear, he is

More sinn'd against than sinning.

He upbraids his banisher with ingratitude of the blackest dye in persecuting the benefactor of his family, who saved his father's life by disobeying Artigas' positive order to shoot him—a fact, he says, which, if Herrera Obes knows it not, his mamma does—and who had the generosity, in conjunction with the late Santiago Vasquez, to rob the public exchequer of \$54,000 in order to rescue Herrera Obes himself from beggary, some years since, when he had become a bankrupt. As to the first allegation we not know how far it is founded in truth, but the last is undoubtedly substantiated by official documents which have been recently published. Upon the whole, in regard to the conduct of his quondam friends in Montevideo, Rivera may truly exclaim

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;

However, it must be allowed that Rivera has been

rather resentful. In a memoir he is said to have addressed to Lord Howden in Rio Janeiro, he is represented by the Montevidean press as having used the following unbecoming language—

Montevideo is entirely subject to French influence and the will of Garibaldi: that influence and that will have long since conspired, and have in a great measure succeeded in annihilating every Oriental influence and every Oriental element, and, therefore, there does not exist in Montevideo any authority investing a national character or representing national interests.

It is no excuse for Rivera that he has for once in his life spoken the truth. He should have known that there are cases in which this maxim holds good—the greater the truth, the greater the libel."

There is intelligence from the United States just to the eve of the meeting of Congress. The approaching session was expected to be one of extraordinary interest. In the house of Representatives the Whigs had carried their candidate for speaker,—a decisive proof of their majority in that branch of the legislature. In South Carolina the banner of nullification had been again unfurled, we know not precisely under what pretence, but suppose it to be something in relation to what is called the Wilmot proviso. In Mexico military operations were at a stand-still, and it was believed that General Scott would make no further movement till the sense of Congress was taken as to the policy and conduct of the war. Meanwhile, affairs in that unhappy country were in a most distracted state. The Congress at Queretaro on the one hand were divided as to the choice of a successor to Santa Ana; and on the other Gomez Farias and the clergy were engaged in open hostilities, whilst Paredes was undisguisedly promoting the plan of Iguala for the establishment of monarchy.

The Argentine Confederation continues to receive emphatic proofs of the warm sympathy of the sister republics in its heroic defence of the common rights.

The subjoined is from the late annual message of the President of Peru—

The Argentine Confederation is a state which has attracted the earnest attention of all the Hispano-American Republics from the steadfast determination with which it has maintained the defence of its rights, and from the extraordinary energies displayed by its illustrious Chief in a struggle with the two greatest powers of the world. In such a situation I have considered it my duty, not only from the irresistible action of American sympathies, but also from a desire to strengthen a principle of so much importance to the cause of this continent, to address that government a solemn declaration of the interest taken by that of Peru in its policy and patriotic and praiseworthy resignation. This conduct has been well received by the Government of the Argentine Confederation, which has given evidences of high esteem through the only medium available between it and that of Peru to signify the friendship and harmony subsisting between the two nations—that of official intercourse.

The following is from the annual message also of the President of Ecuador—

Notwithstanding that the Argentine Confederation was contending with an enthusiasm and valour bordering on heroism against the Anglo-French blockade, that Government, animated with the most eminent American patriotism, turned its eyes towards the Equador, and concerting with that of the Uruguay in order to rush to our assistance, addressed officially and for the first time the Cabinet of Quito, and offered its aid and support to uphold and cause to be respected the independence and liberty of this State.

And the annexed is a passage from the annual report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the same Republic to Congress—

Both republics (of the River Plate) were unanimous as regards repelling the invading expedition (of Flores). The upright and gallant General Rosas, Chief of the Argentine forces, promised to employ all the resources of the unconquered Confederation in order to chastise the aggressors, whilst he never lost sight of any of the preparations going on for the expedition destined for the reconquest. His public agent, M. Moreno, acquitted himself with ability, agreeably to the instructions he received on this head, and is deserving of encomium for the exquisite American feeling he displayed on the occasion.

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

(Continued.)

H. M. the Emperor of Brazil communicated to the Government the melancholy death of H. I. H. the Prince D. Alfonso, heir apparent to the Imperial Crown. The Government participating in the pain of their Majesties sympathised with the grief of the Brazilian Nation and manifested to H. M. the Emperor the deep sorrow felt by that of this Republic for so deplorable an event.

It also communicated to this Government the happy birth of an Imperial Princess. On so auspicious an event for H. M. his illustrious Consort and the Empire the Government congratulated H. M.

The Brazilian Cabinet has not yet given a just solution to the reclamations of the Argentine Republic. The Government expects from H. M. the Emperor an act of justice which shall re-establish the relations of cordial benevolence and efficaciously contribute to consolidate the true interests of the Confederation and of the Empire.

I informed you that orders had been issued to the Argentine Minister at the Court of Brazil to the effect that he should demand of the Brazilian Government the fulfilment of the obligation imposed on it, as regards the Independence of the Oriental State, by the 3d article of the Convention of peace entered into between the Empire and the Confederation on the 27th of August 1828. I informed you also of the refusal of the Imperial Government to comply with that duty, and of the timely protest of the Argentine Minister in consequence thereof. Subsequently the Government of H. M. replied thereto. Its observations have been a repetition of those which it had previously urged. And these not sufficing to invalidate the force and cogency of that protest, the Government ordered its Minister to declare that it considered it subsisting in full force. The Government has strictly fulfilled the obligations of the Republic in preserving and upholding the independence and integrity of the Oriental State.

You were informed in my previous Message that the Argentine Minister in Brazil opposed a well grounded repulse to the insufficient and inadmissible counter protest of the Imperial Cabinet, by which the latter persisted in its improper and unjust recognition of the pretended Independence of

the Province of Paraguay. The Government will uphold, as it is its duty to do, the sovereign rights of the Confederation over that Province, an integral part of its nationality and territory.

Aware that that of the Province of Paraguay had unlawfully accredited a *Chargé d'Affaires* near that of H. M. the Emperor, it ordered the Argentine Minister to demand from the Imperial Government the non-admission of such Agent in any public character whatever; and that if he should be received, as did happen, to protest against that act as being offensive to the Confederation. The Argentine Minister did so, leaving the sovereign rights of the Republic uninjured.

H. M.'s public Agent at Venezuela improperly urged the Government of that Republic by inexact statements to recognize the pretended independence of the Province of Paraguay.

The Government of H. I. M. has not acceded to the just protest which the Argentine Minister presented to it against the violation of the fluvial territory of the Republic, perpetrated by two Brazilian gunboats which entered the ports of the Argentine Province of Paraguay from Matto Grosso. To the ill-grounded rejoinder of the Brazilian Cabinet the Argentine Minister has replied, maintaining the perfect right of the Confederation to a control over her inland rivers and over her means of private security.

I manifested to you also in my previous Message that the Argentine Minister at the court of Rio Janeiro, in compliance with express orders from the Government, had asked that of H. M. for an explicit declaration whether it approved or disapproved the Memorandum of Viscount Abrantes, addressed to the Courts of France and England, soliciting the intervention of those two powers in the Republics of the Plata.

The Government is grieved to announce to you that the declaration of that of H. M. did not meet the just expectations it had entertained. Taking upon itself a responsibility which it had refused in the face of the nation and of the Argentine Minister, it approved the Memorandum of Viscount de Abrantes. And it declared that the Imperial Government was convinced that its most essential interests required that it should not continue in that neutral inactivity which made it a mere spectator of the war in the Plata; that it believed it, without having recourse to hostilities, to contend for the pacification of the Plata, employing the means which the law and practice of nations hold out with so much advantage to civilized nations. This declaration which characterized the true policy of the Brazilian Cabinet in those circumstances in regard to the question of the Plata, was accompanied by a catalogue of imaginary complaints against this Government, dictated by a most wonderfully misled feeling and set forth with the most glaring inaccuracies.

The Argentine Minister refuted them, demanding proper explanations on the true policy of the Imperial Cabinet in the war in the Plata, setting things in their true light, and showing the positive duties of the Brazilian Government, the honor of that of the Confederation, the rectitude and benevolence of its administration as regards America and its good faith towards the Empire.

The Brazilian Government, though it did not maintain the position which it had assumed, did not swerve from its anti-conciliating spirit.

So strange an anomaly, leaving the grounds of the original reclamation of this Government still subsisting, showed a lamentable deviation on the part of the Brazilian Cabinet, in opposition to the justice which it owes to the Republics of the Plata and to the interests of America. The Government will maintain its just demand at all hazards and the great interests of the common American cause which it embraces.

The Government perseveres in the feelings of moderation and benevolence which it has constantly manifested to H. M. the Emperor, and in its sincere desires to remove the obstacles which unhappily disturb their amicable relations.

It is highly satisfactory to it to announce to you that it sees with sincere pleasure that the reliance which it has not ceased to place in the high rectitude of H. M. and in the honor of the Brazilian People, for re-establishing those relations on their former footing of solid friendship, without detriment to the national honor and independence, is, by a different policy of the Imperial Cabinet, being borne out by the event.

The *Chargé d'Affaires* of Brazil in the city of Montevideo, has by orders from his Government to the effect, declared to the French Agents that the reasons on which the intervening Powers grounded their blockade of the River Plate having ceased, and the latter not being effective, he protested against that which was maintained by the naval

forces of France.—And the Consuls of the Empire in this city and in that of Montevideo have been ordered by H. M. to take cognizance of the clearance of Brazilian vessels, in conformity with that Imperial resolution.

The Government having been informed that the ruthless Unitarian Paz after being expelled from Corrientes and Paraguay was proceeding to Brazil, directed the Argentine Minister in Rio to solicit from the Imperial Government the adoption of the necessary measures that he might be ordered to proceed to that Court, and that he should not be permitted to go to any place occupied by the ruthless Unitarians.

The Imperial Government issued the necessary orders in that sense, and Paz is now at Rio Janeiro.

The Chieftain Rivera is also at that Court. His own vile accomplices in Montevideo in the unheard-of crimes which have obtained for him revolting celebrity, ignominiously banished him.—He was conveyed in a French vessel of war to the shores of St. Catherine.

The Government of H. M. anticipating the desires of the Argentine Minister, who solicited that he should be conveyed to the Province of Rio Janeiro, under the surveillance of the police, without being permitted again to leave the Brazilian territory for the Republic of Uruguay, had already issued the necessary orders beforehand. Without being permitted to land at St. Catherine's he was ordered to proceed to Rio Janeiro.

The proofs by which the illustrious Chambers of Brazil, the Nation and the press, testify their perseverance in the honourable sympathies which the noble cause of America, defended by the Republics of the Plata, inspires them with, are unequivocal. This feeling, worthy of the distinguished antecedents of the Brazilian Nation, is deserving of the sincere esteem of the American States.

(To be continued.)



UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE PROTEST OF THE MEXICANS.—MARTIAL LAW IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

We translate from the *Arco Iris*, the proceedings of the City Council of Mexico, which will repay a perusal.

We have the first protest of that important body, conceived in the following words:—

The City Council of Mexico, in the most solemn manner, in the name of their constituents, and in the face of the world, and of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, protest: That though the chances of war have reduced the city of Mexico under the forces of the United States, it has never entered their mind to submit voluntarily to any chief, person or authority unless such as are recognized by the federal constitution, and sanctioned by the government of the republic of Mexico whatever be the length of time for which the foreign power may continue its existence *de facto*. Resolved in the deliberation hall of the City Council of Mexico, September 13th, 1847 at 11 o'clock, P. M. Signed by Manuel R. Veramendi and sixteen other members.

Next we have the propositions submitted by them to General Scott on his entrance in the city, which general good naturedly told them he would take into consideration, and would assure them all the protection which the welfare of his command and the requirements of war would permit. The propositions considering the source whence they come, leave one in doubt whether to laugh at their folly or grow angry at their insolence.

First Proposition—The churches and monasteries of both sexes, hospitals and charitable institutions, public libraries and archives; colleges and schools, private dwellings, and in general every species of property, movable and immovable, whether belonging to the commonwealth, to corporations, or to individuals, shall be individually respected; nor shall the desecration, violation or occupation of any of them, by the forces of the United States, or by the chiefs and privates who compose them, be in any case allowed.

Second—The city shall be governed by the existing laws, and it will enjoy, as heretofore, its privileges; nor shall the forces of the United States, and their respective chiefs, in any case enjoin upon it the observance of any enactment which in its nature should belong to the legislative order.

Third—The administration of justice, in civil and criminal matters, shall be strictly carried on by the respective authorities of the country, and in accordance with the provisions of the federal constitution of the republic of Mexico.

Fourth—Should a vacancy occur in the government of the district, the members of the Council will

fill it up according to the requirements of law, without the direct or indirect interference of the armed forces, in the designation of the individual who may be selected to fill such vacancy.

Fifth—Any vacancies or absences among the judges of first, second and third instance, shall be temporarily supplied by the District Governor, upon due submission by the municipal body.

Sixth—The forces of the United States shall not affect the municipal rents, nor the manner of their collection; but they will allow the free administration thereof and of the direct taxes, paid to the municipal body, whose duty it will be to apply them to the branches with which they are charged, and to the speedy and full dispensation of justice.

Seventh—The City Council shall be permitted to keep up such armed force as may be necessary to maintain the security of the jails and the domestic peace of the community, upon agreement with the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, as to the number of said force, and the nature of the arms to be used for the objects in view.

Eighth—The national standard shall be kept flying over the municipal buildings.

Ninth—The forces of the United States shall be quartered in such places as may, on agreement with the General-in-Chief, be assigned to them. Said officer will be pleased to forbid them any unnecessary rambling through the streets of the city, particularly at night; especially are they to be cautioned against entering into any political discussions, or indulging in any mention of the campaign, with the inhabitants of the city.

Tenth—The General-in-Chief of the army of the United States will be pleased not to allow counter-guerrillas, or the rangers, to enter the city.

Eleventh—The Council will retain, for public purposes, under its direction, the timbers, materials and other appliances, which were used to maintain the war.

Twelfth—This agreement shall be religiously observed on the part of both the General-in-Chief and the Council of the city.

Hall of deliberation of the City Council of Mexico, September 13, 1848. (Signed,) Manuel R. Veramendi and sixteen other members.

The official answer to these propositions seems to be contained in the proclamation of martial law made by Gen. Scott, in the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
National Palace of Mexico, Sep. 17, 1847.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO 287.

The General-in-Chief republishes his order No. 2, of 19th February, 1847, declaring martial law, with important additions.

1. It is to be feared that many grave offences may be committed by or against the persons composing the armies engaged in the present war between the two Republics, which are not provided for in the act of Congress establishing rules and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States, approved the 10th of April, 1806. Those offences are here alluded to, which, if committed in the United States, or in their organized territories, would be tried and severely punished by the ordinary civil tribunals of the country.

2. The following offences are meant: assassination, murder, poisoning, rape, or the attempt to commit either of these crimes; violent assaults, theft or robbery, the profanation of temples, cemeteries or other sacred places the interruption of religious ceremonies, or the destruction of public or private property without the express order of a superior officer.

3. For the welfare of the military service, for the interest of humanity, and for the honor of the United States, it is absolutely essential that all the crimes above mentioned should be severely punished.

4. But the code commonly called the "rules and articles of war," does not provide any punishment for the said crimes, not even in case they are perpetrated by individuals in the army against the persons and property of the same, except in the very restricted case in Art. 9: and they are only partially referred to in Arts 51, 52, and 55, when committed by individuals of the army against the persons and property of a hostile people; and the said code does not refer to the injuries which may be committed by individuals of a hostile country in violation of the laws of war, upon the persons and property composing the army.

5. It is evident that Art. 99, independent of any reference to the restriction in Art. 57, is entirely nugatory, and does not reach these capital crimes.

6. Therefore, a supplementary code, covering

the crimes mentioned in the second paragraph of this order, whether committed in, by, or against the army, is absolutely necessary.

7. This unwritten code is simply martial law, and is an addition to the military code prescribed by Congress in the "rules and articles of war," and all armies in a hostile country should adopt the martial law, not only for their own security, but for the protection of the peaceful inhabitants and their property from detriment on the part of the army, in violation of the laws of war.

8. In consequence of this everpowering necessity, martial law is declared as a supplemental code, and it will be observed in and about all posts, cities, villages, camps, hospitals, and other places, which may be occupied by portions of the army of the United States in Mexico, and it will be equally observed in the columns, escorts, convoys, guards, and detachments of said army, during the present war with that Republic, and while it shall remain in the same.

9. Consequently all the crimes mentioned in the second paragraph, whether perpetrated, 1st. By a Mexican citizen, inhabitant of or sojourner in this republic, against the persons or property of those belonging to or following the army of the United States of America; or 2d. By any individual belonging to or following said army, against the persons or property of the citizens or inhabitants of or sojourners in this country; or 3d. By any individual belonging to or following said army, against the persons or property of any persons appertaining to the same, shall be judged and punished under the supplemental code.

10. For this purpose it is ordered that every delinquent in the above mentioned cases shall be promptly arrested, and notice thereof given, that he may be tried before a military commission, which shall be convoked in conformity with what follows.

11. Every military commission under this order shall be named, governed, and conducted as far as practicable, in accordance with Arts. 65, 66 and 67 of the rules and articles of war; and the proceedings of the said commission shall be duly recorded in writing, revised and corrected, approved or disapproved, and the sentences executed, so far as practicable, in conformity with the proceedings and sentences of a court martial, under the following limitations: No military commission shall have jurisdiction in any case that may be properly tried by a court martial, and no sentence of any military commission shall be executed against any person belonging to the American army, unless the nature and grade of his offence be established by evidence, and then he shall be punished in the same manner that similar cases are punished in any State of the United States.

12. The sale, waste and loss of warlike stores, horses, arms, clothing and provisions of soldiers shall be punished by law under the Nos. 37 and 38 of the articles of war, and whatever Mexican, whether a resident or a transient person, who shall buy from any soldier, arms, ammunition, provisions or clothing, horses or their trappings, shall be tried and severely chastised by a military commission.

13. The administration of justice, both civil and criminal shall be meted out in all the established courts throughout the country, without the slightest interruption or hindrance from the officers or soldiers of the American army, excepting the following cases: 1st. In case the person be an officer, soldier, agent, servant, or other person following the North American army. 2d. In political cases, that is to say, suits against other individuals, in which it is alleged that friendly information, protection, or kind reception, has been given to the American army.

14. For the convenience and protection of both parties, in all cities and towns occupied by the American army, a body of Mexican police shall be established and organized to act in concert with the military police of the said army.

15. This beautiful Capital, its churches and its religion, its convents and monasteries, its inhabitants and their property, are placed under the especial safeguard of the good faith and honor of the American army.

16. As a consideration for the aforesaid protection a contribution of \$150,000 is levied on the Capital, payable in four payments, at the rate of \$37,500 per week, commencing on Monday next, the 20th inst. and terminating on Monday, the 11th of October.

17. The ayuntamiento, or municipal council, of this city, is especially charged with the collection and payment of these sums.

18. From the entire contribution which is to be paid to this army, \$20,000 shall be appropriated for the purchase of some very necessary supplies for the wounded and sick in the hospital: \$90,000 to purchase blankets and shoes, which shall be dis-

tributed gratuitously amongst the soldiers of the army, and \$40,000 shall be retained for other military wants.

19. This order shall be read to and circulated amongst all the companies of the American army now in service in Mexico, and shall be translated into Spanish for the information of the Mexicans.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
H. L. SCOTT, A. A. General.
(Herald.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

January 22. Wind—N.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 23. Wind—N.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 24. Wind—N. E., heavy rain in the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 25. Wind—N., in the afternoon changed to S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 26. Wind—S. E., fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 27. Wind—N., rain.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 26th inst. Passengers, Messieurs Louis Chapeaurouge, lady, child and servant, John Nuttal, William Dowdall and brother, Robert Taylor, Bartolome Herand, José Romaguera, Juan Andres del Campo, Antonio Rodriguez, Inocencio Carranza, Manuel Soriano, Emilio Lafourcade, Salvador Ximenes, Cayetano Benites, Juan Castañon, Juan Negron, Guillermo Puyadas, Carlos Fernandez, Juan Ericart, Teodoro Contreras, Emilio Gallares, José Ferrer, Lino Rusia, Antonio Silva and son, Gregorio Iramain, Nicolas Salvatorres, Juan Turena, Juan Van, Santiago Botana, Dario Yrigoyen, Pedro Badarano, Antonio Vera and lady, José Sosa, José Gambino, Juan Villar, Estevan Lapis, Juan Darauchet, Juan San Martin, Juan Iribarne, Nicolas Salaverri, Estevan Baigorria, Emilio Juanico, Francisco Iribarne, Pedro Mendilaharsu, Augusto Duhalde, Juan Moure, Tomas Logupo, Jacinto Vargas and Tomas Relief. Mesdames Emily Jones and son, Rosalia Harlingh and son, Catalina Nieto, Vicenta Ruiz, 2 daughters and servant, Nicolasa Echeagaray, Patrona Vinales, Rosalia Gallino, child, sister, and servant, Maria Cobas and daughter, Magdalena Ferreira, and Mariana Puyredon. Misses. Micaela Anavitarte and Camila Quesada and servant.

January 28th. Wind—E. S. E., heavy rain.

Arrived, H. B. M. brigantine Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut James P. Thurburn, from Rio Janeiro 12th, Rio Grande 23d, and Montevideo 27th inst. Passengers, Messieurs Alfred Barber, Charles Gotting, Henry A. Green, lady, and servant and Miss Mary Keen; Alexander Noble, John Campbell, Benjamin Zapiola, Adolf Leplay, Henry Gibson, and John Rennie and son.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

January 18.

American brigantine Florence, 96 tons, Malcolm, from Rio Grande 14th, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

January 22.

French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut Fournier, from Maldonado.

American brigantine Susan, 177 tons, S. M. Breaton, from Baltimore 14th November, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

January 25.

Brazilian man of war barque Berenice, 16 guns, Lieut Mascobo, hence 12th inst.

Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, 146 tons, Hama-child, from Rio Grande 22nd inst, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Dutch galliot Cuba, 189 tons, J. Hansen, from Antwerp 20th November, Cape de Verdes 22nd December, to T. Visser.

American barque Edward Koppisch, 249 tons, E. Upton, from Salem 15th December, to Southgate & Co.

American brig Oriole, 219 tons, Chapman, from Rio Grande 22nd inst, to Monjardin.

French ship Nouveau Cantabre, 192 tons, L. Duprat, from Bourdeaux 30th October, Rio Janeiro 12th inst, to order.

Brazilian schooner Ponta d'Arca, 76 tons, José Rodriguez, from Rio Grande 21st inst.

January 26.

H. B. M. brigantine Griffon, Lieut. James P.

Thurburn, from Rio Janeiro 12th, Rio Grande 23d inst.

Peruvian brig Aurora, 202 tons, Marshall, from Valparaiso 20th November, to Bunge Hutz & Co. Oriental barque Panchita, 185 tons, S. B. Horton, from Parnaguá 15th inst, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian schooner Neptuno, 40 tons, F. Fernandez to Jose Avegno.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

January 17.

British barque Conard, Neil, for Liverpool. British brig David Legg, Logan, for London. American barque Chalcedony, G. Upton, for Salem.

January 19.

Danish schooner Express, M. Meyer, for Antwerp. American barque R. H. Douglas, Norville, for New York.

January 20.

Oriental schooner Julista, for Rio Grande. American barque Bazaar, Simpson, for Boston. Hamburg brig Wilhelmine, Brorsen, for Boston. Brazilian brig Santo Amaro, for Rio Grande.

January 21.

British brig Conqueror, J. Burns, for Rio Grande.

January 22.

French barque Printemps, Fouchet, for Cotte. French barque Atalaya, Tavera, for Marseilles. Danish schooner Succours, Schmit, for Hamburg. Sardinian polacre Carolina, P. Avegno, for Genoa. Oriental barque Avellina, L. Burnester, for Rio Grande.

January 25.

Sardinian schooner Union, for Rio Grande. French barque Elizabeth, Gallet, for Marseilles.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.
BRITISH.—Brigantine Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Thurburn.
FRENCH.—Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. K. de Resencost. Steam sloop Gendrier, 4 guns, Lieut. Drullot.
AMERICAN.—Brig Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton.
SARDINIAN.—Schooner Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 23. The Sardinian brigantine Fiametta, which was detained by the blockaders when attempting to leave the port on the night of the 20th inst., returned to the inner roads this afternoon.

January 25. A French armed launch sailed this day to the eastward and returned again.

January 26. The above launch was this day sent in pursuit of a schooner which was sailing to the northward, but without effect.

January 27. Four schooners were this day in sight at anchor to the eastward of the town. A French armed launch sailed again this day, apparently for Ensenada.

January 28. The French launch which sailed yesterday returned this day. A three masted schooner and brigantine were this day in sight at anchor E. N. E. from the town.

This day (29th inst.) completes the 558th day of the blockade.

The Antelope steamer which sailed from Montevideo on the 14th inst for Rio Janeiro, was spoken by the Griffon on the 18th at 7 a. m. about 60 miles to the eastward of Rio Grande.

The Spanish polacres Casimira and Flora and Hamburg brig Andromache which sailed from Ensenada on the night of the 20th inst, the two former for Havana and the latter for New York, passed within sight of Montevideo on the 22nd inst., outward bound.

The Spanish brigantine (Huracan, 'bound for Havana, and Belgian brig Nacional, for Antwerp, sailed from Ensenada on the night of the 25th inst.

The ship Crusader, Miller, master, from Boston 5th December bound for Valparaiso was spoken by the Edward Koppisch on the 4th January in Latitude 10. ° 5' South, longitude 34. ° 5'.

The Spanish polacre Juanita, bound for Havana, one of the seven foreign merchant vessels which left this port on the night of the 19th inst. anchored off the port of Montevideo on the 23d, having sustained damage in her foremast.

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

Saturday	76
Sunday	78
Monday	80
Tuesday	82
Wednesday	77
Thursday	80
Friday	76

MERCEDITAS ROBERRE.

We beg to call the attention of the curious as well as benevolent, to the exhibitions of this young person, whose only means of support are derived from the trifling sum demanded for witnessing her exhibitions—It is understood to be the intention to transfer her to Montevideo by the Ninfa—It therefore behoves those who have not visited her, to lose no time as in the course of a few days her performance will cease for the present.

Advertisements.

Situation Wanted.

By a man and his wife, the former as Coachman, and to take care of horses, and the latter as house-maid. They can give the best reference as to ability, sobriety, and general good conduct—and may be seen at Mr. Horae's Quinta, Calle de la Reconquista, the last house on the left hand side of the Street—

OSTLER.

A Single man, with good references as to sobriety and industry; and understanding horses thoroughly, may hear of a situation as above.

**AT CALMED'S QUINTA
IN FRONT OF THE
RECOLETA.**

During the season, there will be served up a Codfish dinner both in the American and English Style, at 3 o'clock p.m., every Sunday and Feast day. There are also grapes which are acknowledged to be of the best and largest kind that are in the City.

Continues to serve up Breakfasts and dinners, as formerly.

Wanted.

A good English Saddle and a second hand recado. Persons having the above articles for sale will please leave their address at N.º 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**SECOND
HAND FURNITURE.**

Any person having Chairs, tables, branch candlesticks a Frame, 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 "Gaceta 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 endeavor 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.

Kidd's Hotel.

T. Kidd begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 5 to 43 Calle 25 de Mayo formerly occupied by Mr. Brash, where he hopes by attention to their comfort to merit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last seven years. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms with or without board, private sitting and dining rooms with an excellent view of the River from the terrace.

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

**SECOND HAND
BOOKS ON SALE**

No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.

Anacharis Travels of L'Abbe Barthelemi, with maps, plans &c. 4 vols; American Revolution by Allen 2 vols; Adams' Roman Antiquities 1 vol; Age of Revelation by Dr. Boninot 1 vol; Athenian Oracle 1 vol; Armstrong's poetical works 1 vol; Abolition of Slavery 1 vol; Akenside's poetical works 1 vol; Blair's Sermons complete in 1 vol; Bates's Doctrines of Friends 1 vol; Basely'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; Bolingbroke on the Study and use of History 1 vol; Do on Patriotism 1 vol; Bonycastle's Astronomy 1 vol; British Statesmen 1 vol; Burn'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; Clarke's Essay on Study 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; Calen's Materia Medica 2 vols; Considerations on the choice of public rulers 1 vol; Coppleston's Discourses 1 vol; D'Albigne's History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland 1 vol; Discoveries in America, Historical view of, 1 vol; Domology 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; Esdaille'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 Bolingbroke 1 vol; Gennine 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; Hebrew Antiquities 1 vol; Henaull'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; Harri's Dictionary of Natural History of the Bible 1 vol; Hartcliffe's Morals 1 vol; Hooie'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 Mechanism's 1 vol; Kay's Travels and Researches in Caffraria 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 Sancho 2 vols; Life of Bishop Watson 2 vols; Memoirs of Lindley Murray 1 vol; Memorials of Columbus 1 vol; Mignelt'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; Hove Pauline 1 vol; Moral philosophy 1 vol; Natural Theology 1 vol; Sermons and Tracts 1 vol; Pericles and Aspasia by W. S. Lendor 2 vols; Porcelain and Glass Manufactory 1 vol; Petronius Arbitr'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; Raynaud's political economy 1 vol; Russell and Jones's Modern Europe 3 vols; Reflector, The 1 vol; Raynaud's (Abbe) East and West Indies 2 vols; Robertson's History of Charles V. 4 vols; Reynolds' Discourses on painting 1 vol; Ruins of Ancient Cities 2 vols; Rhinoceros, with notes by Chambers 3 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 Triitarian Doctrines, 1 vol; Simpson's Algebra 1 vol; Sketches of Every day life by Bos 1 vol; Swindler'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 1825 1 vol; Wood on Infant Baptism 1 vol; Xenophon (Anabasis and Cyropaedia) 2 vols; Young's Elements of Geometry with notes 1 vol; Zimmermann on National Pride 1 vol; with many other works in English, 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.º 15 Calle Maypu.

To Let.

A furnished Bedroom for a single gentleman, in Calle 25 de Mayo N.º 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 to the 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 there overcoming by her diligence and ingenuity her natural difficulties, has acquired the power of substituting her feet for her hands, excelling with the loom the most astonishing performances, such as to write, mark, make pet work, thread the needle, use the scissors and fan, carve and eat, play the guitar, wash her face, comb her hair, and in short, do all that which an industrious young person can do with the hands.

The town and letter addressed to Miss Manuella Rosas de Ezcurra, all wrought by her feet are deposited in the Museum of this City. Several persons of distinction who have witnessed her performance in Cordoba and Buenos Ayres have manifested in the most expressive manner their surprise and compassion, but as all are desirous of seeing, as soon as possible, this singular prodigy, her mother has resolved to present her to this philanthropic and enlightened public, inviting all persons who wish to witness her performance, to her residence No. 43 Calle de la Paz, in the altos in front of the Druggist's shop, every evening from 7 till 9.

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

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 Otte 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 Charabuco N.º 19.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublions, Spanish	282 1/2	387	each
Do. Patria	285	4 3/8	do.
Plata, maguey	23 1/2		do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Putacana	24		caul.
Do. Patria	23		do.
Six per cent. Stock	102	4 1/2	per cent.
Exchange on England	25-3/4	4 1/2	per doblon
Do. France	23 1/2	4 1/2	per doblon.
Do. Rio Janeiro	4		per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	2		per cent prem.
Do. United States	22 1/2	23	
Hides, madero or saladero	55	58	per pesada
descarnado 37 a 28 lbs. ea.			
Do. madero, country	45	55	do.
25 a 29 lbs.			
Do. Spain	41	42	do.
Do. North America	40	42	do.
Do. of all take	38	45	do.
Do. salted ox	43	44	do.
Do. do. cow	38	39	do.
Horse hides salted	39	41	do. each
Do. do. dry	35	36	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	40	43	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine & ordinary	28	30	per dozen
Goat skins			without price
Nutra skins			do.
Horse hair, mixed	60	72	per arroba.
Do. short	54	56	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	110	140	do. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	21	23	do.
Do. do. dirty	9	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	25	25	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	20	do.
Do. fine washed	40	60	do.
Do. do. dirty	20	35	do.
Tallow, madero, raw	33	34	do.
Do. do. melted hot class	35	36	do.
Do. pure, second class	32	33	do.
Grease and tallow	27	28	do.
Jerked beef	45	46	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	550	600	per thousand
Do. cow	160	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	8	8 1/2	per lb.
Salted tongues	10	10	per dozen
Hair cuttings	10	11	per quintal
Shin bones			without price
Salt on board			none.
Discount	1	4	per cent. moth

The highest price of Doublions during the week 389 dollars.

The lowest price of Exchange upon England during the week, per dollar 24.

The lowest do. 2d. per ditto.

The stagnation in the market continues, and but little produce is brought in from the country. The articles which are most in demand at present are all kinds of wool and hides of an inferior quality, such as for the U. S. and Brazil.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.