

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1120.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, 1848. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The French brig *Fauvette*, which arrived at Montevideo a few days since from St. Malo, brings dates from Paris to the 10th of December. It was understood in that capital, that the governments of England and France had finally come to an agreement on the subject of the affairs of the River Plate, and that steamers were, in consequence, to be dispatched hither with all possible expedition, but whether carrying out new agents, or new instructions to agents already in this quarter, had not transpired.

The French Admiral on this station has lately made a virtual avowal of the non-existence of the pretended blockade of the ports and coasts of the Province of Buenos Ayres, by allowing the foreign vessels which have entered Ensenada liberty to depart unmolested till the 10th inst.

The Montevideo loanjobbers have purchased the custom-house revenue for 1851! We wish them joy of their bargain.

It has been rumoured for the few last days,—we know not on what authority,—that there has been a change of government in Bolivia. It is stated that General Ballivian resigned the command to General Guilarde, and was appointed by the latter Minister to Chili. General Guilarde's administration is represented as merely one of transition, the opinion being that General Velazco would be recalled to the presidency.

Three ruffians, who are supposed to belong to the Italian Legion so well known for its buccannery exploits, entered one evening in the latter end of last month the house of Mr. Moss in Montevideo, and having met with our esteemed friend Mr. Edward Davison, the only person then in the house, they put a couple of loaded pistols to his breast and demanded the key of the office wherein was deposited the iron chest, and having possessed themselves of the latter they decamped with their prize, though not without, we are sorry to say, previously wounding Mr. Davison, which they barbarously did with their knives in his head and thigh. The alarm having been given the chest was found the same night by a watchman, lying under a cart in the vicinity of the river, as yet unopened, and has been subsequently restored to its owners with all its contents, which were more or less about 30 doubloons, 50 Spanish dollars and about 6000 dollars currency in bills. Mr. Davison is, we are happy to state, fast recovering from his wounds.

Some disturbances, of no avowed political character, took place a short time since in Mendoza, owing to the insubordination of a military chief, named Rodriguez. There is reason to believe that tranquillity has been already restored.

The restoration of legal order in Corrientes has been consummated by the re-installation of the le-

gislature overthrown by the Madariagas, and the election of Col. Benjamin Virasoro as Governor proprietary in the room of the late Signor Cabral. General Urquiza returned more than three weeks since with his victorious army to Entrerios.

We have been favoured with a regular file of New York papers to the end of November, containing the official dispatches relative to the late successes in Mexico, but they are too lengthy for our columns. Elsewhere we insert some documents with reference to the deposition of General Santa Ana. In a future number we will publish a manifesto issued by Parades.

In the United States the rival parties were beginning to make preparations for the next approaching Presidential campaign. Mr. Van Buren was again stirring, though it was thought Mr. Polk would be the Democratic candidate. The Whigs, apparently, would not be able to decide upon the respective claims of the Hon. Henry Clay, General Taylor and General Scott, without holding a convention. The first named gentleman had made a very powerful speech against the continuance of the war with Mexico, which had given rise to considerable diversity of opinion among the Whigs. In connection with this speech, we must not omit to mention a most remarkable feat of newspaper enterprise. The meeting at which Mr. Clay delivered his oration was held at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday, Nov. 13. The distance from that place to New York is nearly one thousand miles.—Knowing the importance of Mr. Clay's opinions and movements in the popular contest about to take place in the country, the *Herald*, in conjunction with two of its morning contemporaries, made extraordinary arrangements to run an Express. The reporters were on the spot, and when Mr. Clay delivered his speech, and the resolutions of the meeting were passed, the express started on horseback, running eighty four miles to Cincinnati. At Cincinnati the notes of the reporters were written out, and the whole was sent on through the electric telegraph to New York, where it arrived early on Sunday morning, and appeared in the journals of the following day. But for the intervention of Sunday, the enterprising editors would have been able to have published the whole Lexington proceedings in less than ten hours from their close in Kentucky. This feat in newspaper enterprise, the *Herald* proudly remarks, has never yet been paralleled in the civilized world. But this is not all. In less than six months, when the telegraphic wires shall be completed to New Orleans, and to other points, the proprietors of that paper expect to publish intelligence fifteen hundred or two thousand miles distant, the day after it transpires at all the different extremities of the republic.

M. de Lamartine—The name of this celebrated poet, orator and statesman having been of late frequently brought up in the discussions between the Paris journals on the subject of the affairs of the River Plate, the honourable gentleman has been

induced to address the following interesting letter to the *Presse* newspaper—

To the Editor of *La Presse*.

Saint Pont, 13th October, 1847.

SIR,
I conceive it to be my duty to say a word spontaneously and out of a mere love of truth in the controversy which for some days past has been carried on between the *Presse* and *Commerce*, in which my name and opinion in the affairs of La Plata, have been repeatedly quoted and contradictorily interpreted. Not only, Sir, have I given no explanation of the words which I uttered in the Chamber on the 27th of April 1844—I have not only not avowed that there is any exaggeration in those words,—but, on the contrary, I have expressed the feeling of reprobation, which the conduct of different cabinets which have successively engaged in and aggravated this unfortunate affair, has and still does call forth on my part.

I have beheld therein a most scandalous violation of the Law of Nations, which does not allow strangers to take part in the civil wars of any foreign nation, without the authorization of their government: I have seen the abdication of the title of Frenchmen in the adoption of a foreign cockade and flag by French emigrants: I have observed the most odious disobedience of the authority of the mother-country in the obstinacy of those emigrants in arming themselves against the advice of their own government and in setting at naught the opinions and orders of agents appointed to protect them: I have seen the inexplicable weakness and implication of cabinets in suspending, allowing, encouraging those irregularities, concluding by carrying on the war through bills of exchange drawn on the treasury for the promoters of civil war in Montevideo, aided by the French Government! In fine, I have decidedly reserved to myself the right of demanding some day an account of the ministers who have accepted those bills of exchange, of the remittance, disbursement and account of the four millions of secret diplomatic expenses; subsidies stained with blood, paid, received, invested, noted, justified, effected by interested and irresponsible parties through the hands of I know not what merchants or agents of that deplorable traffic of the dignity and blood of France.

Those are the facts; as regards the diplomatic principles, is there a desire of comprehending the absurdity of those which are alleged? It requires but to establish the following hypothesis which has already ceased to be such. Let us suppose that the Frenchmen residing in Montevideo are divided into two parties, one desirous of war and the other wishing for peace and that both petition the French Government to uphold them with the ships and troops of France; would it be necessary, then, that France should send two armies at once in support of each of the two opposite causes, as is demanded by her citizens, and oblige our brave fellow-countrymen to fight against each other to sustain the contradictory wishes of her emigrants! Such an absurdity is no less opposed to patriotism than good sense. Nevertheless, this is literally what the belligerent emigrants in Montevideo reproach France with not having done for them, and what unfortunately France has done by halves and for too long a time!

Such have been, Sir, and such are still my convictions on the affairs of Montevideo. They in no wise alter the feelings which I entertain and which I may in conversation have manifested to M. J. Le Long, the zealous representative of the interests of our fellow-countrymen in Montevideo, nor my sincere and merited considerations for that delegate; but M. J. Le Long and the other delegates of Montevideo will also remember that when they have done me the honor to come at various times

to speak to me of their affairs beseeching me to uphold their cause in the Chambers I have ever invariably declined this mark of confidence.

"Go and seek out, I told them, with a feeling of regret, other advocates amongst those who approve the irregularities of our diplomatic conduct on the shores of the Plate; I pity the unfortunate Frenchmen compromised through the want of foresight and connivance of our government;—I would also defend them, in case of need, by the force of arms and with my face uncovered, against the consequences of their faults; but I will not sacrifice to them neither the law of nations which they have violated, or the public treasure which has been burdened in their name, or that peace which they have compromised, or the blood of the mother country which they have been allowed to hazard in a contest which belongs not to France.

Far from offering them the aid of my vote and my opinion, I intend to combat them on all occasions and perseveringly to defend against them the diplomacy, the honor, the treasures and blood of the country. I know, I will add, that at this moment I cannot become popular on this condition, but I will wait.

A. De Lamartine,
Deputy for Mâcon.

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

(Continued.)

The Minister accredited near the Government of Chili is still in this city. The Government of the Confederation will dispatch him as soon as possible. Its multifarious occupations have not allowed it to do so yet.

I announced to you that the Government of Chili had made a remonstrance to that of the Republic respecting the violation of the Chilean territory, invaded by a party of armed men belonging to Mendoza in the Cordillera of Talea; that this Government had demanded from that of said Province the necessary information; that it had so stated, to that of Chili, and that in view thereof and of further relative information, it would act according to justice.

Subsequently the Government of Chili apprised of a new invasion of the same territory accompanied by provoking circumstances,—which it afterwards rectified thus making them disappear,—effected by a party from Mendoza. It proposed, as a preliminary measure for the definitive termination of these differences respecting the dominion and right to the disputed territory, with the object of avoiding lamentable conflicts, the exact demarkation of the boundary between the territory of both Republics: a point which,—both countries having formerly belonged to the same Government,—could not but be in a state of complete uncertainty.

At the same time this Government received the correspondence relating thereto from that of the Province of Mendoza.

Then, with the same spirit of mutual benevolence with which this affair was carried on, it informed the Government of the Republic of Chili of its recommendations to the Government of Mendoza, to endeavour to avoid all sorts of differences between the nearest subaltern authorities of both countries, which tended, to the sincere regret of two Governments, to disturb the cordiality existing between them, until the Government of this Republic obtaining all the necessary antecedents, asked for from that of Mendoza, should be able to resolve definitively. And with regard to the measure proposed by the Chilean Government of an exact demarkation, it stated that it made a second urgent application for the necessary information which it had already required from that of Mendoza, and which was indispensable in order to proceed to the demarkation.

It also signified with sincere friendship, the powerful motives which prevented the Government from acting, even in the event of receiving said information from that of Mendoza, with the promptness which it desired, and which the interests of the Republic and the pleasing fraternal harmony existing between both countries demanded.

Having afterwards received it, it informed thereof of the Government of the Republic of Chili, promising that as soon as its present pressing occupations allowed it, it would attend to the arrangement desired by both Governments.

I also informed you that the Government of Chili had communicated to that of the Confederation a decree opening the commerce between both countries, interrupted by a resolution of that Government of the 13th January 1843, and that that of this Republic would proceed, animated always by sin-

cere friendship towards Chili and its worthy Government, to the consideration of this matter in order to evince to it the sincerity of its cordial sentiments.

It manifested accordingly the motives which prevented it from resolving upon this affair definitively, and the provisional measures transmitted to the provinces of the Confederation, agreeably to which commerce over the Cordillera with the Republic of Chili, could be carried on for the present, without prejudice to any future arrangement between both countries.

The Government of Chili acknowledged the justice which that of the Confederation displayed. And with regard to the provisional resolution, it signified that it was to be feared that its effects would not correspond to the fraternal sentiments which had inspired it; that it would oblige the traders to contract indefinite responsibilities for the payment of the duties which their speculations would impose upon them, the amount of which could not be foreseen, and consequently that it would be desirable that the Government of the Confederation should put an end to that state of uncertainty; and even in case it required some time to settle a definitive arrangement, it should at least fix some rule or provisional basis for collecting duties in the meantime, or limiting the responsibility of speculators in some manner.

The Government, in reciprocating the estimable benevolence of that of Chili, satisfied it, stating that if the provisional measure in any manner inconvenienced the importers and exporters of goods of both Republics, it was not so serious, nor the responsibility which it imposed so indefinite, as to destroy or embarrass commerce. It also manifested to it, that when the Government had deferred definitively regulating the duties upon goods imported or exported to the period of realizing an arrangement, it started from the basis that in the resolution it might then adopt, it would comprehend with respect to duties already fallen due, a just and equitable arrangement, in which the Government of Chili would behold an eloquent testimony of the rectitude and equity with which the amount of duties due at that date by the exporters and importers, would be fixed.

The attention of the Government has been repeatedly called to the information which that of the Republic of Chili gave to the National Congress, respecting a Colony which it had ordered to be established upon the coast of the Strait of Magellan.

Its urgent and important occupations have prevented it up to the present from obtaining certain information respecting its geographical position. It is situated in the Argentine territory, "Port of St. Philip" now generally denominated by geographers "Port of Hunger," situated in the most Southern part of the Braaswick peninsula, almost in the centre of the Strait.

The Government has addressed that of Chili demonstrating to it the incontestable titles and rights of sovereignty which the Confederation possesses to the territory on which the Colony is established. The Government of Buenos Ayres has always been in possession of them ever since the time of the Spanish Monarchy, during which orders were given to its Vice-roy's for the guarding and vigilance of the Strait of Magellan, its adjacent islands, and the Tierra del Fuego, as authorities to whom all that part of the territory was subject.

It has also announced to it, that it would give instructions to the Argentine Minister in Chili to discuss and uphold the claims of this Government, if that of Chili, contrary to the justified hope of that of the Confederation, should not consider the reasons upon which it justly founds them sufficient.

The Chilean Government informed that of this Republic of its resolution of establishing two monthly courriers for this Republic, on occasion of the French Government's contemplated line of steam packets as far as Rio Janeiro or Montevideo; and signified its desire that the Government of the Confederation should also establish two courriers for the Republic of Chili.

Wishing to evince sincere friendship to the Government of Chili, it offered that as soon as the project was realized by the French, it would issue orders respecting the monthly departure of the two courriers as far as the Province of Mendoza.

The Government of Chili has communicated to that of the Confederation the intelligence it has received from its diplomatic Agents in Europe, relating to the aggressive expedition prepared against the American States by Flores and Santa Cruz. This Government has in like manner transmitted to it the advices it has received upon that subject.

It feels great pleasure in manifesting to you the

patriotic perseverance of the Chilean Government and people, in their noble and decided sympathy for the cause which these Republics defend against the unjust European intervention. Their enlightened press abounds with an energetic sentiment of honor and liberty, with which they applaud the justice of a glorious resistance, and sustain the conservative principles of American independence. They deserve the sincere esteem evinced to them by the Republics of La Plata and their Governments.

I informed you that the Government of Peru had again invited that of the Confederation to form a Congress of American Plenipotentiaries; that it received that invitation with sincere interest, and that it would reciprocate the elevated sentiments of the Peruvian Cabinet with the efficacious solicitude and fraternal spirit which it had constantly evinced to the American States and the firm resolution of co-operating in maintaining the sacred rights of the common cause, of their liberty and honor.

In this sense it expressed the esteem in which it held that distinguished invitation; and its regret that the extraordinary and notorious circumstances of the Republic will not allow it to attend to this affair, which from its very magnitude and importance demands serious, profound and calm meditation.

And that, disposed as it is to repel, by all adequate means, foreign pretensions endangering the American cause, to cement in America an uniform policy in this respect, the Peruvian Government ought to be persuaded that as soon as the vital attentions of that of this Republic, of an urgent nature, should terminate, it would apply itself to this affair with interest, and lend it due consideration.

The same Government has communicated to that of the Confederation the reports of its diplomatic Agents in Europe respecting the invading expedition projected by the traitors Flores and Santa Cruz against the American Republics. This Government transmitted to it those which it had obtained.

That of Peru, through the fraternal interest with which it is animated for the credit of the American Governments and that of the Confederation, informed it of the reply of the Government of H. B. M. to the demand of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru in London, that it should issue orders for impeding the enlistment in Ireland. It called the attention of that Government to the unexpected declaration with which it terminated that reply, by stating that the British Government would view with satisfaction any change by which, the conduct observed in those countries (the South American) towards British subjects, should be more in conformity with justice, good faith, and the duties imposed by treaties." It declared that two Americans, stimulated by blind ambition, should have laboured in such a manner as to excite such sentiments against these Governments in that of H. B. M., to which the necessary explanations respecting them had been demanded by the Plenipotentiary of Peru in London, and announced that the demands would be repeated which were exacted by so delicate an affair; the result whereof it would transmit to this Government.

It is easy, Honourable Representatives, to conceive the very painful feeling with which this Government was informed of a declaration which contained such an unmerited offence against those of the Republics of America. Besides its showing a want of consideration on the part of the Government of H. B. M. for their rights and credit, to say the least it has the impropriety of desiring the adoption of measures beneath the greatness and power of the British Government for repairing the injuries of which it complains. Great Britain, a nation powerful enough to obtain by arms, if aided by justice, the redress which its Government might require and should be denied it, could never justify itself in wishing the overthrow of States and Governments established on a whole continent connected with H. M. by the most solemn treaties.

This was stated by the Government in answer to that of Peru, when offering it the expressive and merited consideration which it deserved for the fraternal and benevolent spirit which it evinced on informing it of said declaration. And as far as this Government, is concerned it repelled it also in answer to the Peruvian Cabinet, as absolutely destitute of foundation, and contradicted by the generous protection which has been and still is dispensed in this Republic to British subjects and commerce, as well as to all other foreigners, at all times, even during the extraordinary period of the inhuman armed intervention sustained by the naval forces of Great Britain against the sovereignty and independence of the Republics of the Plata.

The Government also stated that it would give

suitable orders to the Argentine Minister in London, and that it would assume a dignified and elevated position, more becoming the nation, its decorum and dignity, if by the explanations given to the Plenipotentiary of Peru by the Government of H. B. M., that unjust general accusation against the American Governments should not be destroyed and be sustained against the evidence of facts.

The Peruvian nation and its worthy Government persevere in their ardent reprobation of European intervention in these Republics. Unequivocal vouchers prove their magnanimous American sentiments. They greatly desire the sincere esteem which the Republics of La Plata and their Governments profess towards them.

(To be continued.)

UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENTS—GENERAL SCOTT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

We understand that a large body of the whig party, possessing great respectability, ability, intelligence and right American feeling, have determined to take up the name of Winfield Scott as their candidate for the Presidency, and to press him for nomination at the next national convention of that party, which will probably be held in July, 1848. It is well known that General Scott has always had a large party in the whig ranks attached to his fortunes, even in the gloomiest days that ever passed over his head, before the "hasty plate of soup" was made immortal by taking it in the halls of the Montezumas. These men, sound and good, too, comprise a very active part of the whig ranks in New Jersey and New York, and in certain portions of New England. In this city and neighbourhood, preparations are making, and consultations are holding, for the immediate purpose of bringing forward General Scott as the whig candidate at the ensuing presidential election. Several meetings, informal in their character, have been held; and as soon as a plan of correspondence can be matured, to concentrate public opinion throughout the ranks of the whig party in the United States, it is probable we will be enabled to give further intelligence on this important subject.

These important proceedings, yet in an embryo state, have been matured and precipitated at this period by the extraordinary resolutions and speech delivered by Mr. Clay at the great meeting at Lexington on Saturday last. The position assumed by that distinguished statesman, to abandon all the advantages acquired in Mexican war, is considered too unsound and too child-like for the present matured and youthful generation of Americans, in this part of the world. No doubt there is a great portion of the whig ranks—those who look on all wars and all victories as murder and bloodshed on a comprehensive scale—who will adhere to Mr. Clay, in consequence of the sentiments he recently expressed, at all hazards, or at least until the prospect he may have possessed for the Presidency shall have sunk into night and nothingness. The position of General Scott, therefore, becomes the most important and formidable, in the present arrangement of parties. His brilliant campaign, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, can only be paralleled by that of General Taylor from Palo Alto to Buena Vista. Without detracting one iota from the splendid deeds of General Taylor, or overlooking the grandeur and simplicity of his writings and fightings, the friends of General Scott, in the whig ranks, and throughout this region, believe that the hero of Vera Cruz and Mexico, by his recent brilliant and immortal hasty plate of soup, deserves to be brought forward, and that he has one of the best chances for the chief magistracy of the United States. There is some prejudice and hostility among the democracy to Mr. Polk and his administration; and in the ensuing crisis it is absolutely necessary to have every chief magistrate of this country a man of great weight and character, so as to represent properly the grandeur and magnificence which this country is now assuming in the civilized world. In Europe, the aspect, size, and name of General Scott are known. He is known all over the world, and in the event of further difficulty in the settlement of the Mexican question, or the prospect of the intervention of England, or other European powers, the military character of General Scott, and those with whom he would be associated, would tend to smooth the way for the satisfactory settlement of affairs, perhaps better than any other mode that could be adopted.

In the mean time, we have no doubt that a certain portion of the whig party will adhere to Mr. Clay, but the sentiments recently promulgated by him are so hostile to the general feelings of the American people in this region, that we do not

believe that such adherence will last long. Other candidates may rise up in the ranks of both parties; and as the movements are made, we shall endeavor to give all the intelligence we can on the subject, as fast as it transpires.

So, now, boys, be off to Sandy Welsh's and get us a plate of that hasty soup at once.

(Herald.)

MEXICO.

Office of Home and Foreign Relations,
S. W. Department, Toluca, Oct. 7, 1847.

Excellent Sir—His Excellency the Senor Provisional President of the Republic, feeling profoundly his duties to his country, convinced of the necessity of establishing in the nation public morality, and of giving more energy to the discipline of the army, almost extinguished by our civil dissensions—desiring, moreover, to manifest to the people of the city of Mexico and other points now in the enemy's possession, that their lot is not indifferent to his Excellency—considering, in fine, that in every country well organized the generals of an army answer before a tribunal for the faults which they have committed, and even for the misfortunes which may have befallen their campaigns—has resolved that your Excellency deliver up the chief command of the army to his Excellency the general of division, Don Manuel Rincon, and, until this chief may present himself to receive it, temporarily to his Excellency Sr. Gen. Don Juan Alvarez.

The President orders that your excellency establish headquarters wherever you may see fit, in agreement with the supreme government, and there await, under the guaranty of its word of honor, the orders you may receive regarding the formation of a council of war, who may judge your excellency for the loss of the actions which your excellency, as commander-in-chief in the present war, has directed, and particularly for the loss of the capital of the republic.

His excellency the President believes that it is due to your own honor that by a council of war your military conduct should be cleared of all blame, and he entertains the hope that the result will be favorable to your excellency. I have the duty of communicating to you this supreme order, and the honor of offering to you my distinguished consideration.

God and Liberty. ROSA.

To his excellency, Senor General, well deserving of his country, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS OF SANTA ANNA.

Headquarters, Huamantla, Oct. 16, 1847.

The General-in-chief of the Army to his Companions in Arms:

My Friends—When we anticipated obtaining a triumph for the country over our invaders, according to the combinations to which you are no strangers, and while I was exclusively occupied in carrying on hostilities against the enemy, as you well know, which object alone brought us this way, I received the surprising communication of Don Luis de la Rosa, Minister of State and War, in which he informs me that by order of his Excellency, the president of the Supreme Court of Justice, charged with the Supreme Executive power, by the appointment which I made to that effect in my decree of the 16th of last September, I am to deliver the command of this body of troops to his Excellency, General of Division, Don Manuel Rincon, or to Don Juan Alvarez, holding the same rank. Although against so strange a proceeding I could urge many objections, as I will do in due time before the nation in order to preserve the dignity of the appointment which the Sovereign Constitutional Congress made in my person as President *ad interim*, yet delicacy and patriotism induce me to obey without reply the individual who has just received from my hands the power which the nation had confided to me, and which I merely relinquished in order to carry on the war against our unjust invaders. I do not wish to furnish a pretext to my implacable enemies to calumniate me, nor to have it said that I avoided presenting myself to answer for my conduct as a public man.

From these motives I separate myself from you with the profoundest regret. You are my companions in misfortune, but you are the faithful servants of the nation. Your virtues are known to me, and you know that our intentions were to perish fighting for the most sacred of causes, or to snatch from fortune some important favor. I depart from you and the theatre of the war, perhaps to sacrifice myself to the vengeance of my enemies, or to effect

an inglorious peace, which I did not wish to grant, because it was repugnant to my conscience.

Soldiers! be faithful servants to your country! Let not misfortune intimidate you. Perhaps the moment is not far distant when conducted by another more fortunate chieftain, fortune will be propitious to you.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

January 29. Wind—S. E., fresh, heavy rain during the night.

Arrived, French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier, from Montevideo 27th inst.
Brazilian man of war barque Berenice, 16 guns, Lieut. Mancebo, from Montevideo 27th inst., Ensenada this day.

January 30. Wind—N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 31. Wind—S. E., fresh.

Sailed, French brig of war Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencost, down the river.

February 1st. Wind—E. S. E.

Sailed, Brazilian man of war barque Berenice, 16 guns, Lieut. Mancebo, for Ensenada and Montevideo.

February 2. Wind—S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 3. Wind—S. E.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s brigantine Griffin, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, for Montevideo. Passenger Mr. John Rennie.

February 4. Wind N. N. W., in the afternoon changed to S. E., rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

January 27.

Sardinian polacre barque Romulo, 244 tons, Agustin Badaraco, from Genoa 25th November, to José Avegno.

British brig Forrester, 264 tons, R. Sheils, from Liverpool 15th November, to Parlano, McLean & Co.

Sardinian brigantine Providencia, 81 tons, Marco Jrolich, from Santos 16th inst. to Diego Calvo & Sons.

Sardinian brigantine El Sol, 89 tons, M. Molo, from Santos 16th inst. to José Avegno.

British brig Emmanuel Butcher, 217 tons, W. Farmer, from Cadix 15th December, to order.

Spanis polacre Gertrudis, 143 tons, Juan Cardona, from Barcelona 9th December, to order.

January 28.

French barque Fauvette, 218 tons, Erusart, from St. Melo 12th December, to Bertrand, Le Breton & Deltisle.

British barque Melody, 252 tons, Hooper, from Cadiz 1st December, to Hughes Brothers.

Chilian barque Ballena, 307 tons, Rowett, from Valparaiso 27th December, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

January 31.

British barque Sovereign, 241 tons, James R. Howitt, from Liverpool 15th November, to Bates, Stokes & Co.

French barque Universelle, 267 tons, Ducomier, from Havre 29 November, to Paul Duplessis.

Oriental brig Resoluto, 126 tons, Santiago Pertica, from Santos 17th inst. to order.

Oriental barque Manuella, 273 tons, B. Berrill, from Cadiz 8th December, to Samuel Lafone.

Oriental brig Maria Luisa, 83 tons, Juan Recaete, from St. Catherine's 20th inst., to Pedro Recaete.

Sardinian polacre Capriciosa, 165 tons, Santiago Capello, from Genoa 19th November, to V. Gianello.

Brazilian pilot boat Manuela, 136 tons, J. Nacimiento, from Rio Grande 28th inst., to order.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

January 27.

British brig Frederick, Waddington, for Parnaguá.

Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, Hamschild, for Rio Grande.

Sardinian polacre Edem, A. Ferraro, for Genoa.

February 1st.

Swedish brig Norden, Bergenstrahle, for Parnaguá.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.
FRENCH—Steam sloop Chimere, 6 guns, Lieut. Paudrá.
Brig Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.
AMERICAN—Brig Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton.
SARDINIAN—Schooner Niña, Lieut. Riboty.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 31. A French armed launch was this day sent in pursuit of threecraft which were in sight from the north east, but the latter having put about and stood outwards the launch returned to her anchorage.

February 1. Four vessels were this day in sight at anchor S. S. E. from the town.

February 2. The Sardinian brigantine Providencia when entering the port this morning was pursued by two armed boats, but the latter having being fired at by the Battery Libertad the Chimere and Alsacione hoisted signals of recall.

February 3. A schooner which was this morning leaving the port was pursued by two armed boats, taken, and conveyed alongside the blockading vessels; she was subsequently set at liberty. Another schooner having been in sight from the northeast with an evident intention of entering the port an armed launch was sent in pursuit, which having been perceived by the schooner she put about and stood to the eastward.

February 4. The Sardinian brig Cesare when attempting to enter the port during the night grounded on the Camarones Bank. Two boats were this morning sent on board which conveyed said vessel alongside the Chimere. A pilot boat which was this morning entering the port was fired at by the blockaders but without effect.

This day (thirtieth) completes the 865th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	77
Sunday	79
Monday	70
Tuesday	80
Wednesday	80
Thursday	80
Friday	84

Advertisements.

Tailor and Habit Maker.

N.º 433 Victoria Street, half a square from Florida Street towards the Camp.

WILLIAM GIBSON begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his Friends, that he has commenced Business in the above line, at N.º 433 Victoria Street, between Florida and Chacabuco Streets, where from the knowledge he has acquired, combined with strict personal attention and reasonable charges, he hopes to merit a share of their patronage.

W. G. has already purchased from the most respectable Mercantile Houses, an assortment of elegant and fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Deeshins, Fancy Vestings in Rich Satins and Velvets &c., and receiving the latest Fashions, trusts by employing the most efficient and experienced hands to give satisfaction to those honoring him with their commands.

Ladies Riding Habits made in the most approved and Fashionable Styles.

For Sale.

AT N.º 56 Calle de la Paz, 2 lathes for turning iron, wood or stone—a lot of joiners tools—one Recando-Blunt's Coast Pilot and Epitome of Navigation—a lot of charts and sailing directions—a speaking trumpet, quadrant, &c. All in excellent order and will be sold cheap for cash.

For Sale.

Calle Universidad N.º 19.
50 Barrels Roman Cement of superior quality and a small lot of Champagne, prime quality in half bottles.

Notice.

THE Counting house of Messrs. Otte Rosenthal & Co. has been removed to N.º 43 Calle de la Fieda.

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. Horro'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 PALMER'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 this City.

Continues to serve up Breakfasts and dinners, as formerly.

Wanted,

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

SECOND HAND BOOKS ON SALE
No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.

Anacharsis Travels of, by L'Abbe Bartholoni, with maps, plans &c. 4 vols; American Revolution by Allen 2 vols; Adams' Romances 1 vol; Age & Revolution by Dr. Boudinet 1 vol; Athanasia 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; Baskin's Glory of the Heavens 1 vol; Barruel's (L'Abbe) History of Jacobinism 4 vols; Barclay on Slavery 1 vol; Butler's Sermons 1 vol; Bainsbrooke 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; Bolt, on the Hand its Mechanism and Endowments 1 vol; Bacon's Essays 1 vol; Beauties of Science 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; Colalen's Materia Medica 2 vols; Considerations on the choice of public rulers 1 vol; Coppleston's Discourses 1 vol; D'Alambert's History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland 1 vol; Discovery in America, Historical view of, 1 vol; Demonology 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; Deland's Life of Petrarch, with engravings, 2 vols; Darwin's Zoonomia 1 vol; Euclid's Elements 1 vol; Esdale'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 Bouillon 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; Hebrew Antiquities 1 vol; Henshel'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; Hartwell's Morals 1 vol; Hoole'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 Travels and Researches in Caffaria 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 1 vol; Life of Dr. Adam Clarke 1 vol; Life of Archibald Sandcroft 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; Montaigne's Spirit of the Laws 2 vols; Milton's paradise regained 2 vols; Natural Magic, Letters on 1 vol; Natural History of Bathonian 1 vol; Outlines of History by Dr. Landner 1 vol; Optics, Bachel's Treatise on 1 vol; Paley's Evidence of Christianity 2 vols; Horae Paulinae 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 Arister's Works; Palestine with map 1 vol; Palladium of Conscience (political tract) 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; Reflector, The 1 vol; Reynald'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; Shakspeare, 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; Sonthey's Book of the Church 2 vols; Stewart on the Mind 1 vol; Stewart's Reflective 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 1825 1 vol; Wood on Infant Baptism 1 vol; Xenophon (Anabasis and Cyropedia) 2 vols; Young's Elements of Geometry with notes 1 vol; Young's Elements of Analytical Geometry 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.

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.

Servants Wanted.

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

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.

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. Brasi, where he hopes by attention to their comfort to merit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last seven years. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms with or without board, private sitting and dining rooms with an excellent view of the River from the azotea.

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

Established 1845.

LIKENESSES BY

Daguerreotype with Colours,

Calle de la Victoria N. 37

T. C. WELSBY,

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.º 37, in the Alto.

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 Mayo.

To Let.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	386 1/2	387	each
Do. Patriot	386	387 1/2	do.
Plata, macuquina	32	32 1/2	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish, Patacones	24	24 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot	24	24	do.
Six per cent. Stock	102	103	per cent.
Exchange on England	24, in current	24, 34, 45, 5	per doubloon
Do. France	32	cts.	per doubloon.
Do. Rio Janeiro	81 1/2	85 1/2.	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	3 1/2	4	per cent prem.
Do. United States	22 1/2	23	do.
Hides, matadero or saladero	56	58	per posada
descarnado 27 a 28 lbs. ea			
Do. matadero, country	45	55	do.
25 a 29 lbs.			
Do. Spain	41	42	do.
Do. North America	40	42	do.
Do. of all states	40	42	do.
Do. salted ox	43	44	do.
Do. do. cow	39	39	do.
Horse hides salted	30	31	do.
Do. do. dry	18	20	do. each
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	40	43	per posada
Sheep skins washed, fine	23	23	per dozen
and ordinary	23	23	do.
Goat skins	with price		
Nutra skins	do.		
Horse hair, mixed	60	72	per arroba.
Do. short	54	58	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. merino, washed	25	35	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	20	do.
Do. fine washed	40	60	do.
Do. do. dirty	30	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	23	24	do.
Do. do. melted lat class	35	36	do.
Do. pure, second class	32	33	do.
Grease and tallow	47	45	do.
Jerked beef	27	28	do.
Horns, Ox	500	600	per quintal.
Do. cow	160	200	per thousand
Ostrich feathers, long black	8	8 1/2	per lb.
Salted tongues	10	11	per dozen
Hide cuttings	10	11	per quintal
Shin bones	without price		
Salt, on board	none.		
Discount	1	1 1/2	per canega
			per cent. meth

The highest prices of Doublons during the week 387 dollars.

The lowest price 385 dollars.

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

The lowest do. 23, per ditto.

The market continues at a stand and the importations from the country are on the decline—Horse hair, wool and low priced hides are the articles which meet with purchasers most readily.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.