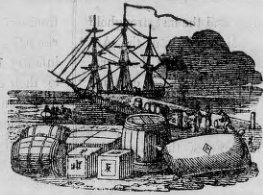


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1148.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1848.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE GORE-GROS MISSION.

The following is an extract from the Message of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the Legislature of the Province.

"Buenos Ayres, July 28, 1848.

"MESSEURS REPRESENTATIVES—The Government of the province, charged with the foreign relations of the Argentine Confederation, under date of the 28th of July last year had the honour to inform you of everything which had taken place up to that date with reference to the questions at issue between the two Republics of La Plata and the intervening powers, England and France. In rendering you a full account of all that occurred, it submitted to your enlightened examination and deliberation the correspondence which had taken place between this government and the Ministers Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French, the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden and the Count Coloma Walewski, up to their departure from the shores of La Plata after the rupture of the negotiation.

"Subsequently in its last annual message the government, in addressing itself to the subject of its administrative acts, called the attention of your honorable house to the instructions given, in pursuance of that rupture, to its Ministers at the Courts of London and Paris. It manifested to you likewise the confident expectation it entertained that the governments of England and France, reciprocating the benevolent policy of the Republic and yielding to the dictates of justice, would remove the obstacles which had rendered abortive the last negotiation.

"The Argentine Ministers at both Courts fulfilled their instructions; but their explanations were productive of no other result than the intimation that an endeavour would be made to remove the difficulties which had stood in the way of the successful issue of the last negotiation. The manner, however, in which this was to be done was not designated.

"The Government harboured the expectation that those of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French would at length do justice to the demands of the governments of the two Republics of La Plata, and that they would come to an honourable arrangement of the existing differences, agreeably to the Hood bases and the modifications with which these Governments accepted them.

"A new mission to the Republics was announced, to be confided on the part of England to the Hon. Robert Gore and on that of France to Baron Gros. Notwithstanding that nothing in this respect had been communicated to the Argentine Ministers in London and Paris, the Government did not abandon the hope that the envoys would come furnished with suitable instructions for the termination of the differences and redress of the serious injuries inflicted on both Republics by the baleful Anglo-French intervention.

"In the middle of March last the Ministers plenipotentiary of the intervening powers arrived in the roads of Montevideo, and announced to this government their mission and the objects it embraced in a joint note dated the 21st of March.

"The government saw thereby at once that the mission with which the aforesaid Plenipotentiaries came charged was very different from that which it had a right to expect, after what had occurred in the previous Howden-Walewski one. It gave them to understand so in its reply. It let them perceive its wonder at their desires for peace and the re-establishment of friendly relations between the Governments of England and France and the two Republics of La Plata.

"You will readily perceive that such a mission was manifestly opposed to the bases presented by the Confidential Agent, Thos. S. Hood, Esq., and the modifications with which they were accepted by the two governments of the republics of La Plata, and contrary also to the declaration contained in the joint note of the 11th of May, 1847, addressed

to this government by Lord Howden and Count Walewski, stating the acceptance thereof by all the parties interested."

As the message goes on to pass in review the correspondence, we will close here our extract, and proceed to lay before our readers such of the documents as we consider most material for a correct knowledge of the whole negotiation.

Her Majesty's Ship Inconstant, Monte Video, 21st March, 1848.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries sent on a special mission by the Governments of Great Britain and France have the honour to announce to His Excellency Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Government of Buenos Ayres, their arrival at Monte Video; and it is their first duty to declare to His Excellency that the two Governments of England and France have not ceased to entertain a confident hope that they may be enabled by a joint course of proceeding to re-establish order and peace on the left bank of the River Plate.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have the most sincere desire that this happy result should at length be obtained, and they avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to offer to His Excellency Don Felipe Arana the assurance of their high consideration

ROBERT GORE,
Plenipotentiary of England.

BARON GROS,
Plenipotentiary of France.

To His Excellency Don Felipe Arana,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
&c. &c. &c.

Buenos Ayres, March 24, 1848.

"H. E. the Governor has perused Y. E.'s esteemed communication, and it will be satisfactory to him to observe that the efforts of Y. E. and of H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French, on your mission, tend to give as a result the re-establishment of friendly relations between the governments of England and France and the two Republics of La Plata. Such a happy solution will be highly gratifying to the Argentine Government; it being the constant object of its aspirations.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to congratulate Y. E. on your happy arrival in these waters, and to offer you most sincerely the assurance of his high consideration.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

H. E. Robert Gore, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. on a special mission to La Plata.

The reply of the Oriental government to the note of the Plenipotentiaries, announcing their arrival to "Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe" in the same terms as to the Argentine Government, was as follows—

"H. E. the President, touched by such a noble and cordial manifestation, accompanies their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries whom the undersigned by his order addresses, in their sincere wishes, offering up likewise the most sincere prayers that the pacification of the two Republics may at length be accomplished, and seizing this opportunity to offer them the assurance of his highest consideration.

"CARLOS G. VILLADEMOROS."

On the 24th of March the Oriental government forwarded to its ally the following copies of a further correspondence which had passed between itself and the Plenipotentiaries.

Her Majesty's Ship Inconstant, 22nd March, 1848.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries having had the honour to make known to His Excellency Brigadier General D. Manuel Oribe, that the two Governments of Great Britain and France have not ceased to be animated

with a desire to re-establish by a joint course of proceeding order and peace on the left bank of the River Plate, they beg to invite His Excellency to confirm the promises made on more than one occasion, which on their part they will have much pleasure in receiving.

The high and well known honourable sentiments of General Oribe leave no doubt on their minds of the confirmation of these promises by an official declaration addressed to the Representatives of the two Powers, namely:

In respect to granting a full and entire amnesty to the native inhabitants, and providing for the security of the persons and property of the foreigners residing there, in the event of his entry into the City either by force of arms or otherwise.

The undersigned look forward with the utmost confidence for this new declaration and assure General Oribe of the great satisfaction it will give the Governments they have the honour to represent.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries renew to His Excellency Brigadier General D. Manuel Oribe the assurance of their high consideration.

ROBERT GORE.

BARON GROS.

His Excellency Brigadier General
D. Manuel Oribe.
&c. &c. &c.

Headquarters at the Cerro de la Victoria, March 24, 1848.

The President of the
Oriental Republic
of the Uruguay.

To H. E. the Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French, sent on a special mission to La Plata.

The undersigned, legal President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, has received the note which H. E. the Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French, Baron Gros, sent on a special mission to these waters, has done him the honor of addressing to him, under date of the 22d inst., in which he states, &c. &c.

Informed of its contents, and very far from harbouring the least reluctance to the repetition of the promises which H. E. the Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French is pleased to recall, the undersigned, on the contrary, feels a pleasure in again assuring Y. E., that a complete amnesty to the natives of the country, and an entire security for the persons and properties of foreign subjects resident in Montevideo, in case by the fortune of war or from any other cause, the gates of that city should be opened to the undersigned, are from this moment henceforward granted.

The undersigned, &c. &c.

MANUEL ORIBE.

By command of H. E.

Carlos G. Villademoros.

On the 26th the Argentine government called the attention of the Oriental to the irregular course adopted by the Plenipotentiaries, in the following note—

Buenos Ayres, March 26, 1848.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Government of the
Argentine Confederation.

To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of the Uruguay.

The undersigned has submitted to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Encharged with the Foreign Relations, Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the note which, by order of H. E. the President of your Republic, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, Y. E. addressed to him under date of the 24th inst., enclosing authenticated copies of the joint note written on the 22d to H. E. the President by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of England and France, Baron Gros and Hon. Robert Gore, and of the answer given to them by his said Excellency the President through Y. E.

H. E. the Governor, informed of the contents of the aforesaid note and the enclosed copies, has remarked, that whereas the notes

of their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and France are two, only a copy of the answer given by H. E. the President, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe, to the Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French has come, without the circumstance being adverted to, leaving the government therefore in the doubt whether a like answer has been given to the Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., though it is inclined to believe so from the fact of Y. E.'s despatch saying—"answer which was given to them."

He observes likewise that the aim of their Excellencies the Ministers plenipotentiary of England and France, is to give to the present negotiation a purely military character, without divesting themselves of that of intervenors which they had previously borne.

The course adopted at the outset clearly indicates these views and that they intend to divide the question, leaving the political affairs which are so deeply involved in it, without a suitable solution and one conformable to the engagements of the governments of England and France, according to the bases presented by the Confidential Agent, Thomas S. Hood, Esq., and terms upon which they were accepted by the two governments of La Plata. This is also shown by the proceeding of the same Envoys in not recognising H. E. the President as a legal authority—the only one in the Oriental Republic,—but merely designating him as Chief of an army, as their predecessors had done.

The attention of this government has been also drawn to the circumstance, that their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, without entering into the essence of the question or proceeding to treat it in all its bearings, address themselves to him with isolated requests. This in the sequel of the negotiation may embarrass the course which Y. E.'s government may be enabled or bound to give it in conformity with the bases proposed through Thos. S. Hood, Esq., by the intervening governments, and the modifications with which they were accepted by the two governments of the Republics of La Plata. They come forward reminding H. E. the President of his former engagements, without mentioning those entered into in their turn by their own governments, on proposing the bases upon which all further negotiation must proceed, and merely confining themselves to declaring that their Governments have not ceased to be animated with the desire of re-establishing by a joint course of proceeding order and peace on the Oriental bank of La Plata. Those titles are the same that were invoked to establish the joint Anglo-French intervention. In this view, therefore, the absence of a like confirmation of the former engagements of their respective Governments, agreeably to the bases Hood and the modifications introduced therein by the two Governments of La Plata, is very noticeable on the part of the new Plenipotentiaries.

Nor does the Government of the undersigned see defined in the present negotiation the position now assumed by H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., Hon. Robert Gore, after his predecessor, the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden, having, in his note of 15th July last, declared to H. E. the President of your Republic, his determination to raise the blockade on both sides of the River Plate, so as far as H. B. M.'s vessels were concerned, and to cease all further intervention—a step which was duly approved by H. B. M.'s Government, and of which the Argentine Government was informed through its Minister in London.

Nevertheless, it is observable that the British Plenipotentiary in the note of the 22nd inst., in conjunction with his colleague the Plenipotentiary of France, appears regardless of this circumstance and soliciting the ratification of former engagements, which H. E. the President had explicitly given to the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden, in his note of the 15th of July, in reply to the beforementioned communication of his Lordship.

From the first steps taken by their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and France, it is easy to infer that in their new negotiation they entirely throw aside the bases agreed upon therefore, and that, dividing it as they do, they very unadvisedly endeavour to establish separate stipulations, under the original idea of military conventions, and to avoid every stipulation tending

to the acknowledgement of rights in these Republics. The consequences which may ensue from this isolated manner in which the new negotiators commence their proceedings, and the difficulties which it will throw in the way of a proper and speedy settlement of questions in which the paramount interests and rights of the allied Republics cannot be sacrificed, are too obvious not to be perceived.

The Argentine government rests in the firm assurance that that of H. E. the President, in its enlightened judgement, will comprehend the serious difficulties attendant on an isolated negotiation. The points upon which it is to be established have intimate relationship with both Republics, and it is indispensable to leave clearly recorded their incontestable political rights, which form the most important part in the Hood bases, and modifications with which they were accepted—a starting point for any arrangement whatever between the intervening powers and the allied governments of the Republics of the Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation.

God preserve Y. E. many years.
FELIPE ARANA.

The Oriental government replied to the above in the following terms—

Headquarters at Cerro de la Victoria, April 1, 1848.

Having bestowed upon the whole the most serious attention, H. E. has instructed the undersigned to state to Y. E. in reply, in order that you may convey the same to H. E. the Governor, 1st—that the want of the copy of the note addressed to H. E. the Plenipotentiary of H. E. M. among the others forwarded to Y. E., has arisen from an involuntary omission of the clerks, which is now supplied by sending to Y. E. the aforesaid copy.

2dly—That from the first steps of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of England and France, H. E. the President at once perceived the character they wished to give to the negotiation, and consequently foresaw the difficulties which might start up in the way of an arrangement in the new course adopted by those gentlemen.

But steadfast, as regards the vital political interests of these Republics, as well in the stipulations agreed upon by both governments with Thomas S. Hood, Esq., special Envoy of those of England and France, as in the principles and sentiments of loyalty and inviolable respect for the just alliance subsisting between the Argentine Confederation and this state, he awaited and still awaits the ulterior steps of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, in order to regulate thereby the proceedings of this government, which shall never depart from that course, inasmuch as, in doing so, he at once consults the honor of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, its rightly understood interest, the faith of its engagements, and even its sympathies for a sister Republic.

Meanwhile, H. E. the President, deeply impressed with the friendly and important frankness of the note to which the undersigned replies, finds in it a motive of grateful esteem towards Y. E.'s Government; and in making this declaration the undersigned has the honour to salute you with the highest consideration &c.

CARLOS G VILLADEROS.

The following is the rejoinder of the Argentine government.

H. E. the Governor, by whose order the undersigned replies to the above esteemed communication, has received in it a fresh evidence of the honourable sentiments by which H. E. the President, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, is actuated in his political relations with the Government of the Argentine Confederation, and the confirmation of the judgment he had formed that H. E. will, in the new negotiation, sustain, with firmness and wisdom, the stipulations agreed upon by the governments of La Plata with Thomas S. Hood, Esq. as representative of those of England and France, with the modifications introduced into the bases of pacification presented by him.

H. E. is highly grateful for the proofs of esteem which H. E. the President gives him through Y. E., and, feeling obligated to reciprocate them with the greatest cordiality, it is satisfactory to him to repeat his constant and ardent solicitude for the independence and future prosperity of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, the faithful ally of the Argentine Confederation, and to give H. E. the President, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, the assurance, that, on the part of the Argentine Government no effort shall be omitted in order to preserve, in the new negotiation, unimpaired and respected the paramount rights of both Republics and Governments, assailed as they are by an unjust intervention, and this aggression upheld by a suspicious and alarming policy on the part of the two intervening Powers.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

(To be continued.)

The first conquest, and the last stronghold beyond the walls of Montevideo, of the Anglo-French intervention, has just been recovered. The following bulletin contains the only account yet received of the affair—

BULLETIN No. 139.

To H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe—

Line of La Colonia, August 18, 1848.

My dear President—This day at 3 o'clock A. M. we attacked and carried the fortified town of Colonia, defended by 16 pieces of artillery and 2 French vessels of war. It is at present impossible for me to give a detailed account of this glorious affair; but I can assure Y. E. that there are more than 70 of the enemy killed and about 200 prisoners, including about 30 officers. A large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c. has fallen into our hands.

It is now 2 P. M. and the last cantonment just surrenders.

I am elated with joy at having under my command such valiant officers and troops—in their name and my own I beg Y. E. to receive the most respectful congratulations.

I remain, &c.

Lucas Moreno.

The Argentine and French Republics.

Paris, April 30, 1848.

Sir, A decree of the Council of State issued on the 20th of August, 1847, declared unlawful prizes three Argentine vessels, the *Federal*, *Rosa* and *Mandame*—which had been captured in 1840, under the idea of a violation of the blockade of the ports and coasts of the Argentine Republic. According to this decree, the proceeds of the sale of the said vessels and cargoes should be restored to the owners and loaders. The prize cash-office has, accordingly, transferred last month to that of deposits and consignations; where funds bear interest, the sums accruing from these prizes. In conveying to you this notice, in order that you may make it reach the parties interested, I have the honor to communicate to you an abstract of a return in which are shown, among other data, the net proceeds of those vessels and their cargoes, and the names of such of the owners as are known.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be

Your very humble
obedient servant,
LAMARTINE.

M. de Sarraute, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation, Paris.

The proceeds of the *Federal*, M. Theodore, master, are 881 fr.
Do. do. *Rosa*, Aug. Barton, 851 *
Do. do. *Mandame*, T. Collins, 330 *

Paris, May 12, 1848.

Sir,—

The National Assembly, interpreter of the wishes of France, has proclaimed by acclamation the Republic founded by the people on the 24th of February. It has just constituted the executive power by the appointment of a committee of five members. This committee has confided to me the ministry of Foreign Affairs. In accepting functions, all the gravity of which I feel, I personally congratulate myself on the relations which they call upon me to entertain with you.

The French Republic has already proclaimed the principles and tendencies of its foreign policy. It has declared peace and fraternity towards all countries; it has made a protestation of its respect for all nationalities, for all governments and for all rights. These principles preserve all their vigour, and all their truth.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

JULES BASTIDES.

M. de Sarraute,
&c. &c. &c.

There are accounts from Italy to the 15th of June. No new signal engagements had taken place between the Italian and Austrian forces. Charles Albert at the head of his troops was nevertheless pushing on and it was expected that he would between the 12th and 13th of June cross the Adige, near Zevio. The Neapolitan troops under the orders of General Pepé, on the refusal of the latter to obey the orders of his Government to return home, had broken out into open insurrection and had disbanded in small numbers committing such depredations on their homeward march that the population have in many cases been obliged to take up arms to defend their respective towns

from assault. The greater part of the superior officers and several corps of cavalry and infantry had nevertheless remained faithful to their commander-in-chief. A retrograde movement in favour of Austrian domination took place at Milan on the 29th of May, but was easily suppressed. Monsignor Morichini had left Milan for Innsbruck, the present residence of the Emperor of Austria, in the character of Envoy from His Holiness the Pope, in the expectation of bringing the Emperor to terms. In Sicily, a decree had been issued by the legislative ordering the members of both Chambers and all civil and military authorities to wear mourning for three days as a testimony of their grief for the events of Naples and directing prayers to be offered up in all the churches for the delivery of that noble country from the hands of the tyrant who oppresses it. Another enactment authorizes the Executive to send troops to Naples to aid that people in their struggle with Ferdinand of Bourbon.

The war between the Danes and the Germans still continued; an overture for a suspension of arms for three months had been made, but had been rejected.

The news from England is a little later than our last, but unimportant. A motion had been made in the House of Commons to pass a vote of censure on Lord Palmerston's interference in the internal affairs of Spain; upon which a warm discussion took place, which led to no result, the debate having been adjourned.

The last accounts from Ireland are to the 4th of June. The country was quiet, but this tranquillity was regarded as the calm which precedes a storm. The two fractions of the repealers had coalesced; Conciliation Hall had been closed, avowedly for the want of funds, but John O'Connell had announced that terms had been agreed upon for the formation of a National Association, embracing both Old and Young Irishers and that it would speedily commence operations. The organization of armed clubs was proceeding with alarming rapidity. The jurors who convicted Mitchel had received several threatening notices, and their persons were considered insecure.

The National Assembly of France had refused to permit the prosecution of Louis Blanc. The Attorney General, M. Portalis, had, in consequence, given in his resignation. M. Buchez's presidential term having expired, M. Senard had been elected to succeed him. Among the new members returned to the assembly were M. Thiers, Louis Bonaparte and Victor Hugo. In the sitting of the 7th of June a decree was passed by a large majority prohibiting all meetings of armed men.

Some sarcastic articles which have appeared in the *Courrier de la Plata*, a low French journal published in Montevideo, in which M. Devoize, the French Chargé d'Affaires in that city, has been accused of being anti-republican, have caused the Editor to get into disgrace. It appears that the latter allowed his passion so far to outrun his discretion as to say that he cared not for M. Devoize notwithstanding the influential position in which he was placed by the payment of a monthly subsidy of 40,000 dollars to the powers that be, under the denomination of a loan. This was treading on delicate ground. It was, in fact, killing two birds with one stone. The so-called Government have, however, taken a right view of the case, and—correctly judging that the bawling of the one Frenchman might, perhaps, so far exercise an influence on the other as to make the needful difficult to be got at,—have set aside all considerations of their so much vaunted liberality, and by a *coup d'état* condemned the poor scribe to silence. Consequently the last number of the *Courrier* was published a few days since with the first page in blank, and the inscription—"liberty of the Press as understood by citizen Devoize, Consul of France." This event whilst affording the clubs of Paris the prospect of an accession to their ranks, throws new light on

the character of the men upholding the iniquitous state of things existing in Montevideo at the present moment.

On the night of the 19th, at about 10 minutes before 12, an earthquake producing a noise something like the rumbling of distant thunder, was again felt for about eight seconds. Scarcely 25 or 30 minutes had elapsed when another occurred, though of much less duration and much less perceptible.

(Mont. *Comercio* 21st inst.)

We have accounts from Rio Grande to the 19th inst. There had been a strong gale from the N. W. on the night of the 12th, during which an American barque was driven ashore, and also a brig, nation unknown. A schooner from San Pedro had been lost outside the bar, and the crew having taken to the boat during the night, all hands perished, except a blackman who clung to the masts of the schooner and thus saved himself. In regard to the rumored inundation, it appears not to have been so serious as has been represented. In consequence of heavy rains all the lakes were said to have overflowed, and the country generally to be flooded. This circumstance, however, had not been attended with any material damage to the inhabitants.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

August 19.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental zamacca San Gregorio, 62 tons, Ramon Garcia, from Buceo, 18th inst., in ballast, to order.

Sailed, British barque *Mary Miller*, 296 tons, George W. Hall, for England, despatched by John Galt Smith & Co., with 2164 pipes, 500 barrels and 14 boxes tallow, 112 quintals preserved beef, 1720 dry ox and cow hides, 4594 salted do., 21 bales horse hair, 21 do. sheep skins, 10 do. wool, 35,600 bones.

British brigantine *Navigator*, 143 tons, John Lefevre, for Liverpool, despatched by Bates, Stokes & Co., with 158 pipes, 116 barrels and 235 seroons tallow, 2000 salted hides, 93 seroons wool, 15 tons bones.

French barque *Universel*, 276 tons, Felix Ducormier, for Havre, despatched by Mosca, Dunoyer and Vanni, with 13,375 dry ox and cow hides, 910 calf skins, 2212 horns, 11 bales wool, 3 do. feathers, 1 box do.

French brig *Autonne*, 193 tons, José Maria Noel, for Marseilles, despatched by Mosca, Dunoyer and Vanni, with 10,345 dry ox and cow hides, 4402 horns, 300 dry horse hides, 24 boxes tallow, 60 bales wool, 6 do. horse hair.

August 20.—Wind E.S.E.

Arrived, American schooner *Jubilee*, 64 tons, Horace Dean, from Montevideo 19th inst. Passengers, 38.

Sailed, during the night, Italian brig *Camila*, 242 tons, Antonio Ferraro, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprie, with 77 pipes tallow, 7845 dry ox and cow hides, 14,400 horns.

August 21.—Wind S.

Arrived, Montevideo brig *General Belgrano*, 312 tons, John Garrido, from Cadiz 18th June, with 170 lasts of salt, to Santamaria, Llamí & Cambaceres.

Sailed, American brig *Russian*, 222 tons, J. C. Carter, for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 11,919 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do., 1000 horns.

French barque *Adèle et Julie*, 210 tons, Louis Vugnier, for Havre, despatched by J. B. Prell, with 6512 dry ox and cow hides, 3113 salted do., 9050 horns, 77 bales wool, 8 do. horse hair.

Spanish pique *Moreditas*, 129 tons, Francisco Domenech, for Havana, despatched by Santamaria, Llamí & Cambaceres, with 3069 quintals jerked beef, 8000 horns, 100 dry ox and cow hides.

Italian three masted schooner of war *Fama*, Lieut. Alexander Wright, for Montevideo.

During the night, Brazilian brigantine *San Manuel*, 152 tons, J. B. Matarrana, for Rio Grande, in ballast, despatched by Juan Geronimo Martinez.

August 22.—Wind E. S. E.

British brig *Plata*, 245 tons, Richard Pringle, for Liverpool, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co., with 5036 salted ox and cow hides, 309 dry do., 25 tons bones, 34 bales horse hair, 10 do. wool, 6 bags do., 6 bales sheep skins, 234 pipes, 18 barrels, 1 quarter cask, 54 seroons, and 111 boxes tallow.

British barque *Elizabeth Archer*, 338 tons, George Graham, for London, despatched by John Beal and Brothers, with 300 pipes and 240 boxes tallow, 69.9 salted ox and cow hides, 1500 dry do., 90 bales wool, 17 do. horse hair, 21 seroons do., 283 calf skins, 484 tons bones.

MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST. For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Main table listing merchant vessels with columns for Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tonnage, Consignees, and Destinations. Includes sub-sections for NATIONAL, BRITISH, AMERICAN, DANISH, FRENCH, HAMBURG, SPANISH, BRAZILIAN, ITALIAN, HANOVERIAN, and SWEDISH.

British brig Venilia, 203 tons, William Martin, for England, despatched by John G. Smith & Co., with 73 bales wool, 40 tubs and 10 seerons horse hair, 103 pipes, 5 half pipes, 16 quarter casks, 21 barrels, and 601 boxes tallow, 4717 salted ox and cow hides, 26,000 shn bones. Danish barque Achiles, 210 tons, John Lozanoz, for Antwerp, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 12,625 dry ox and cow hides, 1152 salted do, 10 bales wool, 2300 horns, 180 hides for covers.

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido Joê Ferreira, for Montevideo. August 23.—Wind S. E., fresh, slight rain. Arrived, Italian brigantine Dos Hermanos, 129 tons, Nicolas Martinez, from Rio Grande 19th inst., to Bernardo Delfino, with 191 boxes and bales merchandize, 216 mahogany boards, 62 rolls tobacco.

Italian brig Giuseppe, 216 tons, Thomas Pietranera, from Genoa 15th June, to Livalloli & Sons, with 170 pipes, 30 half do, 20 quarter casks red wine, 203 boxes wax, 233 boxes Bourdeaux and frontignan do., 39 barrels oil, 30 boxes agardines, 30 do. cognac brandy, 9 do. liqueurs, 30 do. pickles, 80 bales white paper, 1000 reams brown do., 199 boxes soap, 5 do. perfume, 8 do. scented water, 100 bage rice, 10 do. canary seed, 18 boxes merchandize, 1 do. fishing hooks, 395 do. vermicelli, 200 oars, 1 box shirts, 1 do. summer coats, 13 quintals hemp.

Arrived, French brig Arago, 176 tons, Simon Deyrien, from Cetto 31st May to order, with 400 cases wine, 40 tons salt. French brigantine Jenne Barthe, 144 tons, M. D'Almeida, from St. Malo 14th May, Cape de Verde 13th June, to Delisle Brothers, with 20,000 French tiles, 200 barrels lime, 18 do. oil, 51 baskets champagne, 35 moyes salt. Hamburg barque America, Mathias Hauschildt, from Philadelphia 5th June, to Bocher Preuss & Co., with lumber.

Table titled 'Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 25th inst.' showing National (2... 624 tons), British (.21... 4,562), American (.11... 2,305), French (.10... 2,143), Spanish (.14... 2,936), Italian (.5... 711), Danish (.9... 1,717), Hanoverian (.1... 132), Brazilian (.9... 1,614), Hamburg (.6... 972), Lubock (.1... 212), Prussian (.1... 346), Swedish (.1... 259), Bremen (.1... 300), Montevideo (.1... 312). Total 93 10,433.

Table titled 'THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—' with columns for Day (Saturday to Friday) and Temperature (50 to 58).

Table titled 'LAST DATES.' listing destinations and dates: Antwerp (3 June), Baltimore (12), Barcelona (25 May), Boston (12 June), Bremen (3), Cadix (25 May), Genoa (15 June), Hamburg (3), Havre (2), Havana (22 May), Lieben (30), Liverpool (2 June), Malaga (27 May), Manille (5 June), Montevideo (21 August), New York (13 June), Paris (4), Philadelphia (19), Rio Grande (15 August), Rio Janeiro (24 July), Trieste (5), Valparaiso (24 July).

Advertisements. Important to Captains of Vessels. Preserved Beef, Tongues, &c. &c.

The undersigned has on sale at very low prices a stock of the above articles of the very best quality prepared in Buenos Ayres. He has obtained a great sale for them among many private families and others who pronounce them to be excellent. From a peculiarity in the mode of preparation, the beef retains all its original freshness, and uncommon to most of the preserved meats from England, loses none of its flavor. The tongues acquire a most delicious taste. As they are ready for immediate use, and form an excellent dish, for the sake of expedition and economy no captain should proceed to sea without a supply. At the General Provision Store of JAMES A. NEWNHAM, No. 66 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

The undersigned has on stock, and is selling at greatly reduced prices, the following articles. Groceries of every description. Bottled sherry wine of good age and great richness. Madeira, Malaga, Champagne and French Wines. Mats of Brazil of superior quality. Fine old Jamaica rum. Prime London and Holland gin. Aguardiente caña and other spirits. Bottled ale and stout of the most approved stamps. English hams and bacon. Cheese of all classes. Jams, jellies, marmelados, and preserved fruits of all descriptions. A large assortment of tans of very superior quality. Potted Yarmouth bloters, anchovy and a variety of other pastes. Havana cigars, a large assortment. And a variety of other articles too numerous to particularize. Also just received, A lot of fresh preserved Oysters, of best quality at an unprecedented low price. JAMES A. NEWNHAM, Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 66.

Men's English Boots and Shoes.

JUST received and for sale at D. Fleming's, No. 8 and 17 Calle de la Reconquista, a large and varied assortment of men's English boots and shoes at moderate prices. The undersigned as representative of the Firms of Firmin Didot Brothers and Belin Leprieur and Morizot of Paris, hereby informs the public that he has this day named Messrs. S. Puente and Charles H. do Jongang, agents for the abovementioned Houses. Signed—GIRARD. Buenos Ayres, August 19, 1848.

Advertisement. At the well known Furniture manufactory, Nos. 10 and 12 Calle de Mayo, Baltimore cane and wood bottom chairs, may be had by wholesale or retail at moderate prices, either set up for use in this city or packed in boxes for the country.

SUPERIOR LAMP OIL. On sale at 408 per arroba, at No. 66 Calle 25 de Mayo, adjoining the English Church.

Agency of the firms of Mess. Firmin Didot Brothers and Belin-Leprieur & Morizot of Paris.

Puente and do Jongang have the honor to inform the Public that they have been appointed Agents in this city to the above named Houses. In this capacity they offer their services to the public, receiving all commissions connected with the business of said firms, of which further particulars will be given hereafter. The Agents will not only procure literary works of all kinds now published or to be published in Paris, but likewise those extant in Europe, in all languages. They have already received an excellent assortment of Books, which will be offered to the public in the course of a few days, as also the catalogues of those that will be sent for. P and J will likewise announce the conditions under which they propose fulfilling the orders entrusted to their charge, and hope that, care, promptness, and moderate prices, will ensure them patronage, and show the many advantages offered by this new Establishment. Buenos Ayres August 19th, 1848.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS &c.

Board, furnished lodgings, and every accommodation, supplied in a private family. Apply at No. 6 Calle de la Piedad, half a square from the Alameda.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

Table listing foreign vessels of war in port: August 21 Brig General Belgrano, J. Garrido... 318; Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres; NONK.

