

# British



# Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 1848.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

#### THE GORE-GROS MISSION.

(Continued)

President Oribe being now in possession of the views of his ally, and fully impressed with their correctness, directed his Minister for Foreign Affairs to address to the Plenipotentiaries the following note, of which a copy was forwarded to this government under date of the 20th of May—

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of the Uruguay.

Headquarters, at Cerro de la Victoria, May 17, 1848.

To H. E. the Plenipotentiary of England, sent on a special mission to La Plata, Hon. Robert Gore.

The undersigned, by order of H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, has the honor to address H. E. the Plenipotentiary of England, sent on a special mission to La Plata, Hon. Robert Gore, for the purpose of acquainting him, that this government having transmitted to the government of the Argentine Confederation, as its ally in the present contest, a copy of the convention proposed through the medium of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of England and France for the pacification of this State, with the view to concert respecting the withdrawal of the Argentine auxiliary divisions, spoken of in the 6th article of the convention, the above-mentioned government of the Argentine Confederation has not deemed that the case for the withdrawal of the Argentine auxiliary troops has arrived, inasmuch as it does not consider the rights and interests of the Republics of La Plata secured by the aforesaid convention, but on the contrary calls the attention of H. E. the President to the serious difficulties which would attend its consummation.

In such a state of things, although H. E. the President of the Republic should not have established in the said article VI previous concert with the Government of the Argentine Confederation in regard to the measures to be taken for the withdrawal of the auxiliary divisions—a previous concert, which, being established upon a basis of the proposed convention so important, that on the settlement thereof alone depends the execution, in their case, of all the rest, necessarily maintains in suspense, until it be accomplished, the whole negotiation, without producing rights or obligations for any of the parties;—although these principles and the firm intention of H. E. the President to proceed throughout in accord with the government of the Argentine Confederation should not have been set forth on several occasions, through the medium of the undersigned, to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, and although H. E. the President himself should not have urged in this instance the government of the Argentine Confederation to speak out with the friendly frankness which the alliance of both Republics, their mutual sacrifices and their common interest entitled it to do, it would always be evident that the government of the Argentine Confederation would, in pursuance of all these considerations, make use of a perfect right in delivering its opinion, in setting forth its views with respect to the aforesaid Convention, and in pointing out likewise the conditions on which, in preservation of its interests, it would consent to an arrangement—a perfect right which H. E. would by no means dispute it, whatever interest might stand in the way.

On the other hand, there exists between these Republics and England and France a convention concluded by the Governments of the two first with the Special Commissioner of the two last powers, Thos. S. Hood, Esq., a convention accepted by all the parties concerned, and which if it was not carried into full execution, it was owing solely to the ill will of their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary then residing in these countries, Wm. Gore Ouseley, Esq., and Baron Deffauds. To carry into effect, therefore, this convention, which embraces the interests of both Republics, would be the way to re-establish peace therein, putting an end at the same time to the differences existing between the two Republics and England and France, since, for the reasons set forth, this

blessing cannot be obtained by the last convention proposed through Your Excellencies, which is inserted in the note which the undersigned has the honor to address to you, by order of H. E. the President, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, under date of the 21st of April last, and which, by like order, he now declares cannot be taken into consideration.

This, nevertheless, by no means diminishes the feelings of esteem and gratitude which H. E. esteems towards their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries for their exertions in behalf of the peace of these regions, which on his part H. E. anxiously desires.

The undersigned has the honour, &c.,

Carlos G. Villademoros.

To the communication in which a copy of the above was enclosed to the Argentine Government, the following answer was returned under date

Buenos Ayres, June 1, 1848.

In view of all, H. E. the Governor has ordered the undersigned to state to Y. E. what he now proceeds to do, in order that you may convey the same to H. E. the President, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe.

The intention of H. E. the President to act in perfect accordance with his ally, the Government of the Confederation, as manifested to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of France and England in the note which Y. E. addressed to them on the 17th of May, by order of H. E. the President, is highly just and honourable. This Government feels pleasure in reciprocating it by its remarks on various points of said note. In doing so, it has in view, besides the fulfilment of its duties, to come to an understanding with H. E. the President in the possible case that their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of England and France should attempt to misconstrue Y. E.'s note of 17th May above referred to, on account of the want of explanations therein observable.

This Government could have wished that they had not been omitted, not only because in cases of so much importance as this it would be expedient to express them clearly and at full length, but also because this expediency is enhanced still more when treating with such negotiators as their Excellencies the present Plenipotentiaries of France and England, who have disclosed in all their steps and propositions the plan to disunite the two American allies and to trample on the rights and abuse the dignity of both Republics of La Plata and their legal governments.

It is at once seen in Y. E.'s communication of 17th May to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, that the deliberate opinion of Y. E.'s Government, expressed in its estimable note to this Government dated the 20th, that H. E. the President is convinced of the importance of the observations embodied in the note of the undersigned of the 5th of May last, is not therein set forth. It was of importance, therefore, that the Plenipotentiaries should become aware of that opinion of H. E. the legal President of Oriental State, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, and that they should be convinced that the accord of both allied Governments is based on their mutual conviction, as is actually the case, and not merely on the conviction of the Argentine Government alone. The latter, in expressing it, manifested to H. E. the President, its ally, that it hoped he would take into consideration the reasons on which it grounded the same. H. E. the President, deliberating according to his own judgment, has seen cause to be convinced of the importance of those reasons, and it would have been expedient that their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries should have been made clearly to understand this point so essential to the interest of both Governments of the Republics of La Plata, and of the just American cause which they defend in alliance with each other, as well by the joint action of their arms as by the firm and spontaneous accord of their will.

In the note of 17th May above referred to Y. E. is pleased to announce to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, that the Government of the Argentine Confederation considers the case for the withdrawal of the auxiliary Argentine divisions not to have yet arrived, and that it makes use of a perfect right in giving utterance to its opinion, in manifesting its views as regards the proposed condition, and even in stating the conditions on which it would with a view to its

own interest be a party to an arrangement—a perfect right which H. E. the President would by no means question, however important an interest might stand in the way.

But this Government considers that in the present case, the perfect right which the Argentine Government possesses, mutually with its worthy ally, the Government of Y. E., to be necessarily a party in a convention of peace, and that the latter should be established with its acquiescence and concurrence, was not the only subject under discussion. In this there is not nor can there be any difference of opinion between both allies, but on the contrary a cordial agreement, sealed by the sacred engagements of their alliance and by the special contracts already established by the Hood negotiation. The subject principally treated of was that of the just motives for which the government of the Confederation, one of the allies, has not assented to said proposed Convention, and of the honourable conviction of the other ally, the government of Y. E., respecting the importance and justice of those motives and the common vital and legitimate interest of both parties to sustain them in defence of the sovereignty, independence and honor of both Republics.

This Government could have wished that under this point of view, also, the case had been presented to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries in Y. E.'s note of the 17th of May. The reasons given to H. E. the President by the Government of the undersigned in its note of the 8th of the same month, in which it had the satisfaction of declaring to Y. E.'s Government it might make thereof whatever use it should deem advisable, have not been set forth. The adhesion thereto given in by its ally, H. E. the President, is not stated.

It was not solely for the purpose of consulting this Government in regard to its agreement to the withdrawal of the auxiliary Argentine Divisions that that of Y. E. forwarded to it the draft of Convention contained in Y. E.'s note of 21st of April last to the Plenipotentiaries. Both as regards this point as well as in respect to all the others connected with the alliance and joint war carried on by the two legal Governments against the rebels of both Republics and against the Anglo-French belligerents, H. E. the President declared the concurrence and consent of his ally, the Argentine Government, to be indispensable, as is just and reciprocally expedient. This is clearly the sense of the explanations which Y. E. deemed to give, by order of H. E. the President, in forwarding a copy of said draft of Convention. This is the purport of an alliance and joint war as laid down by the Law of Nations and moreover confirmed by both allies by special engagements in accepting the Hood bases with express modifications. And the reasons set forth by the undersigned in the note dated the 8th of May, the importance of which Y. E.'s Government acknowledges to be convinced, are based on the same.

Although H. E. the President has very justly and honourably declared, through the medium of Y. E., to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of England and France, in the note dated the 17th of May, that the proposed Convention which he forwarded to them, in the note dated the 21st of April last, can not now be taken into consideration, the reasons on the part of Y. E.'s Government for that just declaration are not explained, nor are those expressed which the undersigned, by the order of H. E. the Governor, gave in his note of the 8th of May. What had been previously manifested by its ally, the Government of Y. E., is not stated, nor the subsequent assent of H. E. the President to the views of this Government, which Y. E. communicates in the estimable note to which the undersigned now replies.

In the absence of all those manifestations which have not been addressed to their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary, and as a precaution against ulterior pretexts, on their part, prejudicial to the two Governments of these Republics, either for the purpose of making that of the Argentine Government falsely appear as the sole and predominant opinion and of continuing under that pretence to disavow the legal and independent authority which Y. E.'s Government possesses and exercises as sole arbiter of its acts, or of making the withdrawal of the Argentine auxiliary forces the only subject of their demands, and as a precaution moreover against any other contingency, it is that this Government has the satisfaction to offer to that of Y. E. its views and ob-

servations in order that both allies may be forewarned and in perfect accord for the purpose of disconcerting, by a uniform manner of proceeding in their correspondence, and agreeably to the reasons above stated, the plans of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, so severely opposed to the rights, interests, and sovereignty of both Republics.

With the same view of mutual interest the Government of the undersigned considers it expedient always to keep in mind that, in sustaining that the Convention entered into by the two legal Governments of the Republics of La Plata, with the honourable confidential Agent of the two Governments of England and France, Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., is the only means of terminating the differences of the two Governments of France and England and the Republics of La Plata, and of solidly and honourably re-establishing peace, by said Convention must be understood the proposals of the British and French Governments presented by their above-named Agent and the modifications with which they were admitted by the two legal Governments of the Republics of La Plata. These mutual stipulations thus understood, between the four governments, inseparable from each other, are the fundamental and only bases for an honourable arrangement between the Governments of England and France the two legal Governments of these Republics, in two solemn public conventions of peace, one between the Government of Y. E. and those of France and England, and the other between that of the undersigned and those same Governments. Neither that of Y. E. nor of the undersigned would treat without the acquiescence and concurrence of its ally respectively, nor would the one or the other ally take separately into consideration a single point of those bases and modifications without its necessary union to the rest and without the solemnity of a public convention of peace.

This Government considers it so much the more necessary to explain itself to that of Y. E. in the manner which the undersigned has done, as it is clearly perceptible that the new negotiators on the part of the Governments of England and France act with a view to stir up anarchy in these countries, by endeavouring to disunite the two American allies, in order to trample under foot the rights, honour and most vital interests of both Republics, and to establish European domination over them, for which end they also propose to legitimate the high treason of the ruthless unitarian faction, proscribed to the views of the Anglo-French league and without any other power than that which the latter display as intervertors and belligerents.

In the extract which Y. E. makes of the note of the undersigned, dated the 8th of May, in the 4th page of the note of Y. E. the following sentence is read: "as a legal authority," referring to that with which H. E. the President of the Oriental State, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, is invested. The sentence indited on this subject by the Government of the undersigned in the rough copy of said original, and which is contained therein, runs thus: "as the only legal authority."—If in the note of the undersigned above referred to the serious error which he has just rectified is contained, it has originated with the clerk who drew up the note from said rough copy and from its having been overlooked at the time of comparing them with each other.

After leaving these points thus explained, to which this Government, in behalf of the reciprocal interests of both, calls the special attention of that of Y. E., the undersigned has the honor to declare, also by the order of H. E. the Governor, that H. E. highly esteems, as a proof of the uprightness and good faith of his ally, H. E. the legal President of the Oriental State, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, the deliberate resolution which he has adopted to abide by the Hood bases with the modifications with which they were accepted by both allied legal Governments.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

On the 22d of May, President Oribe officially informed the Plenipotentiaries of the cessation of the armistice, in consequence of the negotiation having been broken off; and to this communication the Plenipotentiaries replied as follows—

Her M's Ship Incoastant, Montevideo, 23d May, 1848. The undersigned have this moment re-

ceived the note that His Excellency General Oribe has done them the honour to send them, to inform them the negotiations for peace proposed through the mediation of the Plenipotentiaries of England and France being without result, the suspension of hostilities which had taken place between the belligerents will be renewed twenty four hours after the declaration of twenty four hours by the Plenipotentiaries, and without doubt, hostilities will commence at Maldonado and Colonia twenty four hours after notice has been received by the Commandants of the forces attacking or defending the two points.

The undersigned hasten to make this communication known to the Government of Montevideo and will send as soon as possible a copy of the note of His Excellency to Colonia and Maldonado.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency General Oribe the assurance of their distinguished consideration.

ROBERT GORE—  
BARON GROS—  
His Excellency Brigadier General  
Don Manuel Oribe  
&c. &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

#### ORIENTAL STATE.

Miguetele, September 17.  
Yesterday another shock of earthquake was experienced in this place and its vicinity; and we are aware to what distance it may have been felt in the interior. At 14 minutes past 8 a.m. a noise similar to that of an explosion was heard, causing a slight trembling of the earth, which was followed by a subterraneous thunder which lasted from 14 to 16 seconds, apparently in an Easterly direction. The noise went on gradually decreasing without any interruption till it became inaudible from the distance. According to our own observation, and the general opinion, the subterraneous thunder which was heard yesterday came from the direction of the Mount. In all the edifices an almost instantaneous trepidation was felt at the moment of the detonation which preceded the thunder, and similar to that caused by the collision of two bodies.

(Defensor.)

#### BRITISH LEGATION.

Monte-Video, 4 Sept. 1845.  
The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, having this day received the Report of Mr. Vice Consul Hunt, who was directed by the undersigned to proceed to Colonia, to enquire into the condition of British subjects after its capture by the troops of His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe; hastens to offer to His Excellency the expression of his sincere thanks, for the conduct and treatment, which British subjects in that town, received on the part of General Moreno.

The undersigned begs leave to request His Excellency to make the same known to General Moreno; and avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, the assurance of his highest consideration.

ROBERT GORE.  
His Excellency Brigadier General  
Don Manuel Oribe, &c., &c.,  
Cerro.

The Minister of Foreign  
Affairs of the Oriental  
State of Uruguay.

Headquarters, at Corrito de la Victoria, September 10, 1845.

To H. E. the Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., Hon. Robert Gore.  
The undersigned is directed by H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, to apprise Y. E. of the receipt of your note of the 4th inst. relative to the good conduct of the troops of this army, who, under the command of Lieut. Col. Lucas Moreno, stormed and took the town of Colonia on the 18th ult.

H. E. duly esteems the testimonials which, in this respect, persons of so elevated character and worthy of consideration have been pleased to give spontaneously; and is highly delighted to observe that in this manner are recognised the invariable principles which have guided him in all his public life, and which he has caused to be practised by all his subalterns in the course of the war carried on in defence of the liberty and legal institutions of these countries.

The undersigned has the honour, &c.  
Carlos G. Villademoros.

The Old Spanish, Italian and French residents, severally, have presented addresses to Lieut. Col. Moreno, thanking him in the most grateful terms for the efficient protection he has extended to their persons and property.

We have intelligence from England to the 22d July, via Cadiz. The most important items relate to Ireland, which unhappy country was in a state of political ferment bordering on open rebellion. Indeed, it would appear that

the standard of revolt had been actually raised; for, according to the *Morning Post*, it was current in London on the 22d that Limerick was in possession of insurgents. Be this as it may, the fact is that government considered the posture of affairs to be so critical that it had applied to Parliament to strengthen its hands, and in one single sitting a bill to that effect was hurried through all its stages in the Commons. A letter from Dublin, dated the 21st, says— "To-day the Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation for this city and its county, calling upon the people to deliver at the respective police offices on or before the 28th of July all muskets, pistols, and other firearms, swords, bayonets, pikes, poignards, gunpowder, balls, and other ammunition in their possession. It remains to be seen whether it will be obeyed, notwithstanding that a penalty of two years' hard labour with imprisonment is imposed on defaulters. The Dublin police has collected a good many pikes and muskets." The crisis seems to have been hastened by the prosecutions instituted by government against the editors of the *Nation*, *Irish Felon* and *Tribune* newspapers, who had been committed for trial, bail being refused, and their establishments seized.

In France tranquillity prevailed. The utmost activity was still observable in the execution of the orders of government for the disarmament and arrest of parties implicated in the late revolt. Every day hundreds of new arrests were taking place, and every day thousands of muskets and quantities of ammunition and military stores were discovered and lodged in the depots of the State. General Cavaignac continued to act with the greatest energy. The state of siege at Paris was maintained, and a portion of the press still remained under sequestration, though M. Emile de Girardin had been released from confinement. No journal was allowed to appear after the 12th of July, whose proprietor had not previously deposited the security in money required by the law of December, 1830, which had been again put in force. It was calculated that the debate on the new constitution could not be concluded in the National Assembly before the 15th of September.

The celebrated Viscount Chateaubriand died at Paris on the 4th of July.

In regard to the quarrel between the Danes and the Germans we read in the *Times* of 11th July the following:—

"Hamburg, July 5.

"It has been announced on 'Change that a truce with Germany has been signed at Copenhagen for a period of three months, under the guarantee of England and Russia. The terms of the truce have not been made known, further than that the Duchy of Schleswig, as an independent state, and the foreign and Danish troops be withdrawn. The conditions have been forwarded to Berlin for ratification by an English courier, who came from Copenhagen. A steamer was also despatched thence to the isle of Alsen to inform the Danish general."

"The *Borsenhalle* of Friday evening fully confirms this statement. It further informs its readers that, as regards the conditions of the truce not only Schleswig, but the Holstein also, (excepting a small garrison in Altona,) will be cleared of troops, the Danes leaving a small force on the isle of Alsen for the protection of the hospitals. Besides the ships taken, the prisoners will likewise be given up on both sides, and arrangements are contemplated, as soon as the Duchy of Schleswig is cleared of troops, to introduce a Provisional Government. The amount claimed by Denmark for the Prussian requisitions in Jutland is estimated at 140,000 dollars in specie.

Our correspondent says that the King of Sweden has used every possible influence with the Danish Government to effect an amicable adjustment of the dispute.

The same paper contains a telegraphic despatch giving news from Hamburg to the 5th. The following is an extract—

Since Thursday 2,000 Prussian troops have passed through Hamburg to join the army in Schleswig, and 3,000 were expected by Tuesday next.

It was reported that the King of Prussia declined to ratify the treaty proposed by England and Russia without the consent of the Germanic Parliament, which was not expected to confirm it.

The feeling against the proposed terms of the treaty was very strong among the Germans.

The accounts received from Copenhagen today are still warlike, and the nation is fully prepared to continue the contest with renewed

vigour; they say that the Germans cannot ratify such a treaty, and if they do not, assistance is certain to be given to Denmark by other Powers.

Throughout Europe things continued in a troubled state. In Italy the Austrians appeared still to hold the vantage ground.

A Carlist conspiracy had been discovered in Madrid. Cabrera had entered Catalonia, but his presence there did not appear to give the government any serious uneasiness. It was reported in Cadiz that Queen Isabella had been delivered of a still-born child.

The cholera morbus had made its appearance in a part of the Prussian dominions.

Mott Allston Pringle, Esq., has, by a decree of the 8th inst., been appointed Consul for this Republic at Charlestown, S. C.

### MARINE LIST. PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

September 16.—Wind N. W.  
Sailed, American barque James Smith, 236 tons, Calvin Ballard, for Boston, despatched by Charles T. Getting, with 16,500 dry ox and cow hides, 685 dry horse do., 10 tons shin bones.

Sardinian brigantine Dos Hermanos, 129 tons, Nicolas Martinez, for the Buceo, despatched by Bernardo Dolfini, with 36 pipes wine, 250 boxes vermicelli, 37 boxes merchandize, 5 bales do.

September 17.—Wind S. S. W.  
Arrived, Sardinian three masted schooner of war Fama, Lieut. Alexander Wright, from Montevideo 16th inst., Passengers 99.

American schooner Jubilee, 64 tons, Horace Dean, from Montevideo 16th inst., in ballast. Passengers—89.

Sardinian schooner Carmen, 121 tons, José Riso, from Montevideo 16th inst., in ballast. Passengers—60.

Sailed, Sardinian zumaca Angelita, 122 tons, Pedro Antonio Michelene, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Diego Calvo & Sons, with 554 boxes tallow.

September 18.—Wind S.  
Arrived, Brazilian brig Don Afonso, 235 tons, Amaio José de Araujo, from Rio Janeiro 22nd August, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 417 rolls tobacco, 175 bales paper, 361 bags rice, 300 do. farina, 164 do. coffee, 10 tercios yerba, 50 bags candlewick, 277 boxes soap, 100 do. sperm candles, 24 do. paper, 3 do. hats, 30 pipes caña, 1 case merchandize.

Sailed, Spanish brig Unico, 108 tons, Pablo Rang, for Havana, despatched by Santamaria, Liambi & Cambaeres, with 3,400 quintals jerked beef, 100 dry ox and cow hides.

Danish brig Melitta, 151 tons, B. P. Moller, for Pernambuco, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 1440 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry hides.

During the night, Sardinian schooner of war Fama, Lieut. Alexander Wright, for Montevideo.

September 19.—Wind S. S. W.  
Sailed, British schooner Racer, 147 tons, Phillip Prouet, for England, despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 4,728 saltee ox and cow hides, 212 horse do., 2 tons bones, 6,000 do., 65 pipes tallow.

September 20.—Wind N. W.  
Sailed, Brazilian brig Maria Rosa, 136 tons, Francisco da Costa Carvalho, for Parnaguá, in ballast, despatched by José Marquez Souza.  
American brigantine Eagle, 142 tons, Charles Davis, with 300 salted hides for Bahia Blanca, despatched by Zimmermann & Co., to load there for Boston.

Brazilian brig Aguila del Plata, 202 tons, José G. A. Rino, for Parnaguá, in ballast, despatched by José Marquez Souza.

British brig Alyth, 199 tons, Robert Harris, for Liverpool, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 12,000 horns, 8,000 shin bones, 3,697 salted ox and cow hides, 188 pipes tallow, 53 bales wool.

September 21.—Wind S. W.  
Arrived, Brazilian sloop of war Donna Francisca, 22 guns, Captain M. M. Balhuos Riveco, from Montevideo 20th inst. Passenger—Signor Rego Monteiro, Brazilian Chargé d' Affaires to Chili.

Sailed, American schooner Jubilee, 64 tons, Horace Dean, for Montevideo, in ballast.  
Sardinian schooner Carmen, 122 tons, José Riso, for Montevideo, in ballast.

September 22.—Wind N.  
Arrived British barque Leopard, 300 tons, George Shire, from Cadiz 2nd August, with 185 lasts salt, to Nicholson Green & Co.

British brigantine Choice, 177 tons, Abraham Ogier, from Liverpool 12th July, to Wilfred Latham & Co., with 539 bars and 434 bundles iron, 131 tons coal, 116 bales and 186 cases merchandize, 2 casks, 1 crate, 1 bale and 7 packages samples.

British brig Emmanuel Boucher, 216 tons, William Farmer, from Bahia 16th August, Buenos 20th inst., in ballast, to George Dewee.

Sardinian schooner Niña, 321 tons, José Barbero, from Montevideo 21st inst., in ballast, to order. Passengers—70.

#### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

September 9.  
Sardinian polacre Maria Emilia, 301 tons, Nicolas Raggio, from Genoa 20 June, to Lavallol & Sons.

Brazilian brigantine Navidad, 84 tons, V. J. de Motta, from St. Catherine's 24th ult.  
British brigantine Suerte, 81 tons, Alejandro Recagno, from St. Catherine's 1st inst., to order.

September 10.  
French brig Jasses, 142 tons, Duhart, from Rio Grande 4th inst., to Zumaran & Treserra.  
British barque Mary Worrall, 259 tons, Gardner, from Valparaiso 25th July, to Lavallol & Sons.

September 11.  
British brig Mias, 255 tons, Love, from Talcahuano 27th July, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

September 12.  
H. B. M.'s Packet Keestrel, Lieut. Henry Baker, hence 11th inst.

#### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

September 8.  
Brazilian brig Cacique, for Parnaguá.

September 9.  
American brigantine Benjamin Bigelow, for Rio Grande.  
Brazilian brig Nayade, for Pernambuco.

September 11.  
French barque Gustavus 11, for Brazil.

September 12.  
Oriental brigantine Paqueta de Rio Grande, for Rio Janeiro.

September 13.  
Brazilian Corvette Uniao, 18 guns, Captain F. M. Barros, for Rio Janeiro.

September 14.  
H. B. M.'s packet Keestrel, Lieut. Henry Baker, for Rio Janeiro.

September 15.  
American brigantine George W. Russell, for Rio Janeiro.  
Oriental zumacaca Juramento, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian brigantine Viajante, for Rio Grande.

September 18.  
H. B. M.'s frigate Inconstant, for Rio Janeiro.  
Sardinian polacre Asunta, for Cape de Verdes.  
Sardinian polacre Telegrafo, for Pernambuco.

September 20.  
British brig Princess Royal, for Pernambuco.

Havana, 7th June, 1845.  
The following further arrivals of jerked beef have taken place here:—

Spanish ship Federico, from Buenos Ayres, 5,800 quintals.

English barque Anglo-Saxon, from do., 4,880 quintals.

Do. do. Sarah Abigail, from Rio Grande, 3,000 quintals.

And at Matanzas:—  
Argentine brig Emma, from Buenos Ayres, 3,500 quintals.

The Madrons, Condor, Concepcion, and Federico are all retailing; the consignees have agreed among themselves not to sell under 13s. 1/2.

The Anglo-Saxon's cargo has been sold at 11 1/2 rs. to be discharged at the rate of 1000 quintals per every 15 days, and the Emma's cargo at Matanzas at 11 rs. 3 and 6 months.

Business continues very dull, and we look for no revival until better accounts reach us from Europe. Money is very scarce, and great distress exists amongst the planters. Several of whom are obliged to ship off their produce for want of buyers.

A LARGE CARGO.—The American ship "Bazaar," Captain Thomas C. Simpson, cleared at the Custom House yesterday for Boston, with the largest cargo ever laden at this port, consisting of 1078 bales, 258 chiguas wool, and 950 dry hides, equal to 1,282 bales altogether, and measuring 1,100 tons.

The British ship Wellington, James Press, master, from Bristol in the beginning of April, bound for Valparaiso with a cargo of coal, having sustained damage from stress of weather off Cape Horn, put in to the Falkland Islands, but not meeting there with the necessary conveniences for undergoing repairs proceeded to the River Plate and grounded on the English Bank at 2 1/2 a. m. on the 17th inst. Captain Press and his crew arrived at Montevideo in the long boat on the night of the 18th, whereupon H. M.'s brigantine Griffin and several small craft were immediately despatched to render assistance to the Wellington. The Montevideo Comercio states that on the arrival of two of said craft alongside that vessel she was found to have got off, apparently without damage. But the zumaca *Consolador*, which had also been sent to the assistance of the Wellington, having subsequently come up with her on asking the men then on board if they wanted assistance they replied in the negative, and that said vessel shortly after again took the ground, sprang a leak and was totally lost.

**MERCHANT VESSELS**

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

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons	Consignees	Destinations, &c.
<b>BRITISH</b>				
June 22	Barque Alexander Robertson, George Potter	229	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
July 4	Brig Jacini, James Jackson	25	James, Taylor & Co.	London.
"	30 Brig Mary Winch	18	Lowndes, Atkinson and Co.	London.
"	21 Schooner Rachel, James Hammond	38	Lapourange and Co.	London.
"	21 Barque Glenarich, Robert Fowler	38	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
August 10	Schooner Suppha, Joseph Easton	18	James, Macfarlane & Co.	London.
"	10 Brig Anna, William Mc Don	25	Johnsen, Weller and Co.	London.
"	3 Brigantine Merchant, John Lake	212	Strick and Orr	Liverpool.
Sept. 1	Barque Alice Brooks, Jonathan Jackson	194	James Twifield & Co.	Discharging.
"	3 Brig. Susanna Callings, W. B. Coscombe	240	James, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
"	9 Brig Emma, J. S. Macdonald	211	Briscoe, Twifield & Co.	London.
"	10 Brig Hannah A. Clark	15	John Best & Brothers	Falmouth for orders.
"	10 Brig Mary Hallett, David M. Thompson	15	To order.	Do. do.
"	11 Brig Lucy Sharp, Hector McE.	27	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
"	11 Brig Fremas, George Hoseason	44		
<b>AMERICAN</b>				
July 12	Schooner Sarah Ann, Peter Stevenson	62	Samuel B. Hale	For sale.
July 19	Barque Chancellor, G. W. Walker	49	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Antwerp.
August 24	Ship Bernard, James M. Smith	255	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
"	11 Brig Meta, F. K. Rich	20	Janiel Gowland & Co.	Havana.
"	24 Schooner Adventure, Oscar Daggett	28	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
Sept 11	Barque Washash, Parker Brown	252	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
<b>DANISH</b>				
June 21	Brig Cimbrin, C. J. Gronsdan	168	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
July 24	Brig Margaretha, J. H. Jordan	16	Flude & Co.	Antwerp.
August 2	Ship Luchter, Erasmus Skanning	21	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
"	23 Brig Concordia, E. Bock	171	Thomas Armstrong	New York.
"			Juan Balbino Soriano	Antwerp.
<b>FRENCH</b>				
July 31	Barque Joinville, George M. Noe	206	Chapeaurouge and Co.	Discharging.
August 1	Brig Louise, P. Falgouttes	75	J. B. Canard	Cette.
"	9 Barque Comandant, J. C. Martin	37	Thomas Rousseau	Cape de Verdes.
"	17 Barque Guaran, Felix Lacher	29	Ochoa & Co.	Havre.
"	17 Barque Snaucvet Provincial, H. Daumas	20	Jarais Laplane	Marseilles.
"	17 Barque Chasseur, Victor Silvestre	176	H. Laplane	Antwerp.
"	25 Brig Arago, Simon Heyren	213	J. Herand	Discharging.
"	25 Brigantine Jeanne Berthe	147	De Lisle, Brothers & Co.	Discharging.
Sept. 3	Barque Anna, Leconite	247	Ochoa & Co.	Discharging.
"	3 Barque Frimemps, Tuschet	252	B. Herand	Discharging.
<b>HAMBURG</b>				
June 21	Barque Tombois, Frederick Wm. Waller	170	J. J. Klock & Co.	Continent.
"	32 Brig George & Aloys, Henry Valentin	18	Ute, Rosenhall & Co.	Antwerp.
"	24 Barque Auguste, G. F. Nomens	12	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havana.
"	28 Schooner-Brig Carl, Jacob Prins	18	Burber & Orr	England.
"	28 Brig Wilhelmian, A. F. Herwen	168	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Boston.
July 5	Galton Carl Heinrich, J. Hauschild	147	Adolfo Mancilla & Co.	London.
August 25	Barque America, M. Hauschild	250	Becher, Preuss & Co.	London.
<b>SPANISH</b>				
July 22	Brig Paqueta de Bayona, Ayres, M. J. Veiga	185	E. Ochoa & Co.	Cadiz.
August 1	Barque Javira Mariana, Batolomeo Segui	253	Zumaran and Tresserra	Cadiz & Barcelona
"	1 Barque Caridad, Pedro Siches	230	Felix Buatores	Havana.
"	3 Brig Lepanto, Antonio Mirambel	245	Llavallol and Sons	Discharging.
"	11 Barque Javira Agustin, Agustin Dumetrich	248	Felix Buatores	Discharging.
"	11 Brig Chulo, Geronimo Ferras	241	Felix Buatores	Discharging.
"	4 Brig Joaquina, Gerardo Ora	254	Felipe Semellos	Discharging.
Sept. 10	Barque Pepe el Alcantano, P. Poyol	224	Zumaran & Tresserra	Discharging.
"	14 Barque Yuro, Carlos Piesca	382		
<b>BRAZILIAN</b>				
July 11	Schooner Amelia, Francisco Lemos	55	To order	
"	23 Brig Atala, Jacobo Vicente	182	Juan Balbino Soriano	Rio Janeiro.
August 23	Brig Carejo, Jose D. Araujo	245	Zumaran and Tresserra	
Sept. 1	Brig Pensamiento, Francisco A. Silva	224	Manuel Acededo Ramos	
"	6 Brigantine San José, J. F. Reis	121	Jose Gregorio Loxama	
"	19 Brig Don Alonso, A. J. Araujo	223	Manuel Acededo Ramos	
<b>ITALIAN</b>				
June 24	Schooner Luisa, Luigi Montoroti	121	Carlos Galeno	
"	24 Brig Giuseppe, Thomas Pietranera	216	Llavallol and Sons	Genoa.
Sept. 5	Brig Hydra, Antonio	167	Jacinto Caprile	
"	11 Brig Anibale, A. Giordano	216	Jacinto Caprile	
"			Llavallol & Sons	
<b>SWEDISH</b>				
August 2	Brig Presto, C. J. Norlin	259	Eggs, Krulsh and Co.	New York.
<b>LUBECK</b>				
July 19	Brig Bertha, F. J. Wachler	212	Louis Winter	New York.
<b>PRUSSIAN</b>				
June 24	Barque Caesar, C. Richter	346	Louis Clapaurouge & Co.	New York or Boston.
<b>BREMEN</b>				
August 17	Barque Johan George, Charles Wessels	300	Becher, Preuss & Co.	England.
Sept. 2	Barque Anna, J. Wessels	260	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Antwerp.
<b>MONTEVIDEO</b>				
August 21	Brig General Bálgrano, J. Garrido	313	Santa Maria, Llambí & Cambaceres	England.
"	30 Brig Mentor, L. C. Nielsen	210	Juan Balbino Soriano	
Sept. 10	Barque Panchita, James Adams	230	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
<b>PORTUGUESE</b>				
August 29	Brigantine Parant, Antonio da Silva	128	Diego Calvo and Sons	
<b>FORGIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.</b>				
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Donna Francisca, 22 guns, Captain Manuel Maria Bulhoes Rivero.				

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday	58
Sunday	59
Monday	56
Tuesday	56
Wednesday	64
Thursday	62
Friday	58

**Advertisements.**

**For Sale or To Let.**  
A fine Chacra 3 leagues from town, having an excellent house, all the lands under cultivation ditched in, and an abundance of Peach motes and other trees—may be given in a few days' notice. For further particulars apply at No. 29 Calle de Santa Rosa.

A young Englishman of business habits and several years' residence in South America, is desirous of obtaining a situation as clerk in a Mercantile House—best references can be given.  
Address A. B. Calle de Mayo No. 57½

**POTATOES.**  
THE undersigned has just received from the country a lot of potatoes, the production of one of the richest soils in the province for the growth of this article. They are of uncommon size and surpass in excellence the best classes usually sold here. With every confidence he recommends them to families, and all who know the luxury of this article of general necessity.  
James A. Newham.  
General provision Store,  
Calle de Mayo No. 66.

Prime fat grain fed Turkeys per dozen or singly, for sale at No. 68 Calle de la Pieda.

THE PUBLIC are informed that arrangements are making to establish a Post Office communication between the South and Buenos Ayres, which will be carried into effect early in the ensuing month at which epoch any information required will be afforded at No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

**Auction.**  
Of Household Furniture  
On Wednesday morning the 27th at 11 o'clock.  
The furniture in the dwelling corner of Mayo street, (also No. 13 Calle de Cangallo dwelling of Mayo street, consisting of Brussels carpeting, mahogany chairs, dining, tea, card & center tables, sofas, a good Piano, Bedstead, Wardrobes, a pair of Ottomans, very richly embroidered with raised figures, a pair of Carcel Lamps, a good Kitchen Stove, Tin Baker, &c. &c.

**New and Second-hand Books for Sale, Cheap, at No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.**

Arabian Nights's Entertainment; Austin's Goethe with notes; Athena Vernon; Bulwer's Miscellanies; The Bravo, by Cooper; Beauchamp or the Kentucky Tregedy; Casleton a tale of 1776; Cecil a peer; Confession of the Blind Heart; Conquest of Granada; Damsel of Darien; The Deerslayer; Elvira, the Nabob's Wife; Egypt, Arabia Petraea &c.; Family Records or the Two Sisters; Ferguson's History of Rome; Goldsmith's Grecian History; The Governess, by the Countess of Blessington; Grey'sler, a romance of the Mohawks; Homeward bound; The Hawks of Hawk-hollow; Home and Hunt; Husband Hunter; The Houdonians; Hiedemunde or the Benedictines; Horace Walpole's Letters; The Infidel or the fall of Mexico; Joseph Andrews; Knickerbocker's New York by W. Irving; Kebab's christian year; Key to the first 5 books of Plutarchs; Last of the Mohicans; Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Lockhart; Lionel Lincoln; The Lover and the Husband; Life of the Rev. J. Wesley; Mysteries of Paris; Madame Sevigie and her contemporaries; Medical Essays; Miscellanies of Lord Brougham; The Mill-wright and Miller's Guide, with illustrations; Mercedes, a romance of the days of Columbus; Memoirs of the French Revolution; The Moseley Man; Naval History of the United States by J. Fenimore Cooper; Olenoff's method of teaching German; Orations of Demosthenes; Pic-Nic Papers by J. W. Peter Pilgrim; The Path-finder; Patch work by Captain Hall; The Pilot; The Pioneers; The Prairie; Perrin's Fables with keys; Annals of Quodibet by Solomon Secord thoughts; Robin Day by Dr. Bird; Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote; Statesmen of the time of George III., by Lord Broughton; Sturmer, a tale of Mesmerism; Sketches of conspicuous living characters in France, with a portrait of Thiers; Sketches of Switzerland; Siege of Florence; The Spy, by Cooper; Shakespeare's dramatic works; Trimmer's practical Geology and Mineralogy; Text book of Ecclesiastical History by Guiseler; The Travelling Bachelor; The Two Admirals; Tales of a Traveller; Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque; The Tatter, complete; Voyages and Travels; The Wandering Jew; The Youth of Shakespeare; with other works in Spanish, French, Latin &c.

**Advertisement.**  
JAMES CHAMPION & Co, beg leave to announce that they have commenced business as Sill Makers in all its branches. Tarpaulins, flags, cielo-rasos, awnings and mangas, furnished with expedition and made in the most approved manner.  
No. 12 Calle de Cangallo—

**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 flavour. 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 de Mayo.

The undersigned has on stock, and is selling at greatly reduced prices, the following articles.  
Groceries of every description.  
Buttled sherry wine of good age and great richness.  
Madeira, Malaga, Champagne and French Wines.  
Martells Brandy 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 brands.  
English hams and bacon.  
Cheese of all classes.  
Jams, jellies, marmelades, and preserved fruits of all descriptions.  
Pickles and sauces of all kinds.  
A large assortment of teas of very superior quality.  
Potted Yarmouth blotters, 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 de Mayo, No. 66.

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

**Advertisement.**  
At the well known furniture manufactory, Nos. 10 and 12 Calle de Maypu, 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.

**NORTH AMERICAN CHAIRS.**  
JUST received, an assortment of excellent North American wood seat chairs. For sale, at very low prices, in the Upholstery store of W. & P. Inglis, Calle de Potosí No. 49.

**FOR SALE.**  
At 140 Calle Pieda, a few casks of Byans' best India pale Ale and London Porter, also, a few cases superfine Holland Gin.

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. du Jongand, agents for the abovementioned Houses.  
Signed—**GIRARD.**  
Buenos Ayres, August 19, 1848.

**Notice.**  
The Subscriber has just received the following articles of excellent quality and at moderate prices—  
Scotch, English, and East India pale ale.  
London brown stout.  
Cognac and Hollands.  
Old port and sherry wine.  
English and French pickles.  
Preserved Salmon and Oysters.  
French Capers and Anchovies.  
Currants and Raisins.  
Green and Black Tea.  
N.B.—A few salt tongues and salt beef cured in a superior manner.  
No. 10 Calle Cangallo,  
No. 48 Calle de Mayo.

**For Sale,**  
Preserved fruits  
Assorted pickles  
Jams and jellies  
Smoked herrings  
Assorted sauces  
Anchovy and blatter pastes  
Ale, porter and brown stout.  
Walden's copying and writing ink just imported—apply to  
**HAYLEY, BROTHERS,**  
30 Universidad.

