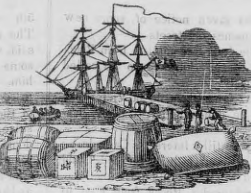


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1155.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1848.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE GORE-GROS MISSION.

(Concluded.)

The negotiation having been broken off in the Oriental State, the Plenipotentiaries, who, since the announcement of their arrival, had not held any communication with the Argentine Government, addressed to it the following communication:—

Her Majesty's ship *Inconstant*,
Montevideo, 16th June, 1848.

The undersigned Plenipotentiary of England sent on a Special Mission to the River Plate, received in the early part of April last, a note that His Excellency Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Government of Buenos Ayres, did him the honour to write to him on the 24th of March, in answer to the joint note that the undersigned and Baron Gros, Plenipotentiary of France, addressed His Excellency on the 21st of the same month, announcing their arrival in the River Plate, and the Mission they had to accomplish.

Since then the undersigned had entertained a hope at one time that peace was at length about to be restored to these countries. His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe had conveyed through the intermediation of the Plenipotentiaries of England and France, who could not act as negotiators but had offered their good offices to the contending parties, a draft of Convention upon which he proposed to enter into an arrangement for the pacification of the Oriental State of the Uruguay. But General Oribe has been induced to retract his word, proving to the two Mediating Powers that though he might have the desire to restore peace to his unfortunate country, he has not the power.

There is but one duty now left for the undersigned to fulfil: to declare to the Government of Buenos Ayres—

1st.—That the Government of Buenos Ayres having always professed to act in these affairs as the auxiliary of General Oribe, that General has been the person upon whom the Governments of Great Britain and France have been obliged to rely for the fulfilment of the engagements which have been the principal object of their joint Mediation.

2dly.—That another object of that Mediation having been to secure and maintain the independence of the Republic of Montevideo, the two Governments feel it their duty to declare that the Government of Buenos Ayres is bound by several formal instruments and especially by the convention between Buenos Ayres and Brazil of the 27th August, 1828, and by the 4th article of the convention concluded between France and Buenos Ayres on the 29th October, 1840, to respect the Independence of Montevideo.

The undersigned Plenipotentiary of England avails himself of this occasion to renew to His Excellency Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Government of Buenos Ayres, the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

ROBERT GORE.

His Excellency Don Felipe Arana,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
&c., &c., &c.
Buenos Ayres.

The gratuitous assertions contained in the above note were triumphantly refuted by the Argentine Government in its reply, which we proceed to lay before our readers; premising, that in the copy transmitted to the French Plenipotentiary the following passage occurs, which does not appear in that sent to the Hon. Capt. Gore—“Y. E. has been pleased to address the aforesaid communication after your diplomatic character had de jure become extinct. Nevertheless, from courtesy towards the Government of France, H. E., being informed of its contents, has directed the undersigned to reply thereto, as he has the honour now to do.”

Buenos Ayres, July 15, 1848.

In view of the manner in which Y. E.'s mission and that of your honourable colleague has developed itself, this Government cannot conceive what have been the grounds on which Y. E. had for a moment expected, that peace was at length about to be established in these countries. It is true that three missions have preceded that of Y. E., but it is likewise so that during those the Argentine Government has not ceased clearly to explain its views and all that it demands from the justice of the two intervening Governments. The mission entrusted to Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., in which the inseparable bases of any negotiation were fixed, and the subsequent one confided to the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden and Count Walewski, placed in the fullest light the invariable position which the Argentine Government has assumed and the indispensable conditions on which any arrangement must be based. Consequently, the Governments of the Republics of La Plata, on being made aware of the new mission confided to Y. E. on the part of your Government, had a right to expect, that, in view of the unfortunate issue of the former, in consequence of the departure of the governments of England and France from the Hood bases and the modifications made by those of the Confederation and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, better informed, and bound as they are to fulfill the engagements stipulated by all the parties interested, they would instruct Y. E. and H. E. to refrain from proceeding without any change of formula and sign the respective conventions and to carry them into execution. This step taken, peace would have been concluded. Y. E. and your honourable colleague in initiating the new negotiation have set the Hood bases entirely aside, rejecting this Government as a party in the arrangement of the differences with the Governments of Great Britain and France which might take place with H. E. the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe; disacknowledging also the legal authority which the latter exercises in that Republic and pretending to appear as mediators in the present contest, whereas the Governments of England and France are the real belligerents.

It is inconceivable, therefore, how Y. E. in the fulfilment of this new mission, departing still more than your predecessors from the Hood bases and the modifications with which they were admitted by the two legal Governments of the Republics of La Plata—the only standard of any negotiation in these questions—could have expected that peace was at length about to be established in these countries; that their Governments should with indelible disgrace abjure the declarations, as just as they were inequivocal, which they had made on the precise and only principles upon which any negotiation which might be entered into should turn; and that H. E. the President, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe, the faithful ally of the Confederation, after the explanations given to Y. E. and to H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, should enter into any engagement without its concurrence and consent in regard to the termination of the war which they jointly sustain.

Y. E. with great injustice and inaccuracy also states, that “General Oribe has been induced to retract his word, proving to the mediating Powers, that, though he might have the desire to restore peace to his unfortunate country, he has not the power.” This assertion, in itself destroyed by the very force of the facts themselves, unmeritedly casts a slight upon the legal authority of the Oriental State, represented by H. E. the President, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe. The Government of the undersigned decidedly repels it.

When H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of Uruguay, by the order of H. E. the President, transmitted to this Government the draft of Convention with the note of 22d April, an attested copy of which is now forwarded to Y. E., he expressed himself in the following terms: “The realization of the proposed convention depends entirely upon the concurrence of that of Y. E. and will not take place should that not be obtained. H. E. consequently expects that with the same noble and friendly frankness which Y. E.'s Government has ever employed, it will speak out on this solemn occasion.” The Government of the undersigned responding to this noble invitation in a note dated the 8th of May last, of which the undersigned has also the honour of forwarding to Y. E. an authenticated copy, expressed to H. E.

the President, without the least reserve, its opinion in regard to the proposed Convention, making publicly known to him the very serious inconveniences which militated against the admission of the Plenipotentiaries of England and France as mediators in a struggle in which the forces of their Governments figured as chief belligerents. And it concluded by stating to him what follows: “H. E. the Governor highly appreciates the good faith with which H. E. the President has communicated to him his enlightened views, which he reciprocates with the explanations herein contained, hoping that H. E. will, in his wisdom, take them into consideration.”

The explanations given by this Government in the note above referred to, in fulfilment of its duty and with a view to proceed in concert in a matter of vital importance and of common interest to the allies, were accepted by H. E. the legal President of the Oriental State of Uruguay without hesitation, obtaining his fullest approbation by a note of 20th May, of which an attested copy is also enclosed. If in view of such explanations H. E. the President declined to enter into a military Convention entirely at variance with the Hood bases and the modifications with which they were accepted by the allied Governments of the Republics of La Plata, and which, besides other inseparable inconveniences that Y. E. will find detailed in the note of this Government of the 8th of May, was established upon the inadmissible basis of the mediation of the intervening belligerents, Y. E. cannot on that account conclude, without overlooking the evident truth of the facts, that H. E. General Oribe was in such case coerced by this Government. The free and deliberate will of H. E. the President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe, his high capacity, and the obviousness of facts have led him to that determination.

But this improper conduct on the part of Y. E. was not unanticipated by the Argentine Government. It foresaw and formed a correct judgment of what would take place, when its non-adhesion to the project under such inadmissible bases should once be known. Under date of the 1st June it stated so to its illustrious ally when replying to the note of H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State, dated the 20th of May, in which he enclosed a copy of that of the 17th which he had addressed to Y. E. and to H. E. the Plenipotentiary of France. Y. E. will notice it in the enclosed authenticated copy. If it be not surprised that Y. E. should have proceeded in this manner, it has to lament that it is owing to the parsimoniousness of Y. E.'s honourable colleague and of Y. E. in declining to inform yourselves of the contents of the note of this Government dated the 8th of May, when on H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State going to take it up for this purpose he was repudiated by H. E. the French Plenipotentiary with these words—“No, Sir, we do not wish to see it, we absolutely refuse to do so both my colleague and myself.”

Y. E. could not make the offer of good offices as a mediator, since the Government of Y. E. and that of France are the only belligerents against the two allied legal Governments of the Republics of the Plate. As such did the former own themselves in the Hood bases, which they proposed for the settlement of the differences existing with them, without pretending to practise good offices between the disputants. In the contest, also, on the one side, the Argentine Government and its ally, and on the other the power and influence of England and France, in support of the handful of expiring rebels in the city of Montevideo.

It is not strange, but in conformity with all the recognized principles amongst nations, that the ally of the Confederation should have dissented from the draft of convention to which Y. E. refers, after coming to an understanding with its ally the Argentine Government, since the realization of that draft was made to depend on their mutual agreement.

H. E. the President of the Oriental State, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, in his proceedings has not been either forced or cajoled. Neither has he retracted an engagement or his word, since in coming to an understanding with Y. E. and your colleague the Plenipotentiary of France, he considered the acquiescence of the Argentine Government as an ally indispensably necessary. It is well known that in a joint war two independent allied Governments must proceed in

concert and mutually concur at the time of negotiating peace, without this proceeding, of universal right and practice amongst nations, in any way detracting from their perfect independence or self-power. The desire of both allies for peace has been and is equal, but for an honourable one. Instead of bases for that purpose Y. E. and H. E. the Plenipotentiary of France have proposed stipulations injurious and humiliating to both Republics.

To prove what is stated the undersigned calls Y. E.'s attention to the reasons of perfect right which are set forth in the note of this Government of the 8th of May last. They go in the most positive manner to contradict the very erroneous views and declarations of Y. E., at variance with those of your own Government, the solemnity of which in the face of the world, it would seem, ought to preserve them from a new retraction.

The mediation which Y. E. assumes on the part of your Government and of that of France has never existed. A simple reference to the Hood bases, in which the Governments of England and France proposed an arrangement as parties in the question would suffice to show it, were it not, on the other hand, so public, that they have sustained conjointly with arms, ammunition and soldiers, as well as with their naval forces, the besieged city of Montevideo; that they in conjunction captured the Argentine squadron, took possession of the island of Martin Garcia, invaded the inland rivers, fought at the Vuelta de Obligado a bloody battle, and made other devastating incursions on the Argentine coasts and on those of the Oriental State; and that they in conjunction not only established an unjunct blockade, but have also consented to the burning of neutral merchant vessels within Argentine ports.

The Government of the Confederation does not recognize, and it believes that the civilized world will never perceive, in such unjust and unheeded aggressions, the characteristics of a joint mediation or of joint good offices in favour of peace.

In regard to such acts, the Argentine Government, in its just reclamations, represents the most sacred right of an independent nation, thus enormously offended and violently attacked. The Governments of England and France should not overlook this, under the pretence that the Argentine Government is an auxiliary of the legal Oriental Government. Even it were not, as it is, a legitimate ally of the latter, and therefore aiding it in the war in common defence, no one can pretend, with the least appearance of reason, that it should be indifferent to such offences offered to the Confederation, except that the sovereignty and independence of this Republic is disacknowledged and denied—an offence as gratuitous as it is irritating, which is implied in Y. E.'s assertion.

As regards the first declaration of Y. E. in the note to which the undersigned replies, it is contradicted by what the Plenipotentiaries of both intervening Governments have at all times practised. The latter have always addressed themselves to the Argentine Government as a party in regard to the objects of a negotiation entered into with it, and the Hood bases demonstrate this position still more clearly. Thus, the inconvenience deviation in which Y. E. makes your Government appear from the bases stipulated through the medium of its confidential Agent, and the ratification of which in points comprised therein, as regards the legal Oriental Government, the ally of the Confederation, has been previously asked for by Y. E. of H. E. the legal President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe, in the outset of the negotiation entered into with him, is singularly striking.

On the other hand, the correspondence of the legal Governments of the Republics of La Plata with the different Agents of England and France, since the Anglo-French intervention was initiated, shows in a manner sufficiently conspicuous, that the auxiliary forces of the Argentine Government in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in virtue of the alliance with H. E. the legal President of said Republic, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe,—the Argentine Government being as it is a party in the war—justly exercise from duty, honor and necessity the Confederation's right of belligerent against the ruthless and unfeeling rebels who have usurped the authority in Montevideo, after the Chief of the Republic declared war against the Confederation, and against the foreigners who have

improperly allied themselves to them under the offered protection of the belligerent Anglo-French intervention.

In regard to the second declaration contained in said note of Y. E. with reference to the independence of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the undersigned refers Y. E. to the luminous explanations which are registered in the correspondence held with the Plenipotentiaries who have preceded Y. E. The Confederation perseveringly faithful in the fulfillment of all stipulations with other States has known and knows how to value the obligations which treaties entered into impose on it in regard to the preservation of the independence and integrity of the Oriental State of Uruguay. No one has that independence more at heart, established as it was by its efforts in common with those of the Orientals, by the blood of its citizens and its treasure. And it is for this reason, therefore, that it cannot admit, that, in circumstances in which, in the face of the world, the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of that very State have been and are seriously attacked by the Anglo-French intervention, to the extent of placing the sham authority existing in the city of Montevideo, under its influence, Y. E. should come forward declaring, "That another object of the mediation having been to secure and maintain the independence of the Republic of Montevideo, the two Governments feel it their duty to declare that the Government of Buenos Ayres is bound by several formal instruments, and especially by the convention between Buenos Ayres and Brazil of the 27th August 1828, and by the 4th Article of the convention concluded between France and Buenos Ayres on the 29th October 1840, to respect the independence of Montevideo." Far from admitting such a declaration, it is on the contrary bound on this occasion once more to declare, after so many others on which it has done so, that in the faithful fulfillment of that same convention of the 27th of August, 1828, between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, and of the 4th article of the convention between France and the Confederation of the 29th October, 1840, in due respect to and defence of the complete independence, not of the "Republic of Montevideo," as it is intentionally and with reserve styled by Y. E., but of the whole "Oriental State of Uruguay," which it has guaranteed without any participation on the part of England or France, and which is seriously menaced by the reiterated acts of unprovoked hostility on the part of the Anglo-French intervention,—and in order to free it from all the consequences of such an unjustifiable proceeding, this Government will ever employ, whilst it shall exist in that state, the Argentine forces and other adequate means for so interesting a purpose.

The Argentine Government also formally declares that that of Y. E. or that of France far from having guaranteed the independence of the Oriental Republic have attacked, and manifestly do attack it, as well as the immunity of its territory by their belligerent armed intervention against the legal authority and the Oriental nation of Uruguay, and in favour of a few hundreds of rebel traitors. Faithful and persevering in the defence of the independence and integrity of the Oriental State, it will ever sustain them at all hazards, without reserving any sacrifice, from a sense of duty, from a sense of honor, of self-security and of American dignity. As long as the common enemy of both Republics shall exist there, and against whom they combat in a just and holy alliance to defend their hearths, their liberty and their independence, it will look upon any act of hostility on the part of the Government of Y. E. or that of France, against the Oriental Government, as an attack against the Argentine Confederation itself in its right of belligerent and guarantee also of the independence and integrity of the Oriental State, as a new aggression of European conquest against these Republics, and as another flagrant violation on the part of the Governments of England and France both of the immutable principles of universal justice which advocate the independence of nations, and of the treaty of the 2nd of February 1825 between Great Britain and the Confederation and the Convention of 29th October 1840 between France and this Republic.

Rear Admiral Le Predour having on the other hand officially notified the Argentine Government, in a note dated the 16th of June last, of which an authenticated copy is now forwarded to Y. E., that the French vessels of war had orders to put an end to the blockade of the coasts of the Argentine Republic and to limit themselves to blockading the ports of the State of Uruguay, occupied by the Army of Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, the undersigned has by the order of his Government forwarded to said Rear Admiral the note and decrees whereof attested copies are now forwarded to Y. E., decidedly and solemnly protesting against that unjust and un-called for blockade, so offensive to the sovereignty and independence of the Republics of La Plata, allies in the war for common defence.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

FELIX ARANA

We omit the protest and decrees above alluded to, as the substance of the former is embodied in the preceding note and the latter, in terdicting all communication with the vessels of war of the intervening powers, have already been published in this journal.

The Police has given notice of some new changes in the names of streets.

In future Calle de la Reconquista from Plaza de la Victoria to the South is to be called "Calle la Defensa."

Calle de la Paz from Plaza de la Victoria to the North is to be denominated "Calle la Reconquista."

Calle de Cangallo till it intersects Calle de las Artes is to be called "Calle la Merced," and thence westward to preserve its old name.

Calle del Restaurador Rosas from East to West as far as Plaza General San Martin is to be denominated "Calle San Francisco," and thence westward "Calle General Lopez."

Calle Belgrano is to preserve its name from East to West till it intersects Calle del Buen Orden, and thence westward to be called "Calle Monserrat."

Calle de Venezuela from East to West till it intersects Calle del Buen Orden is to be designated by the name of "Calle Santo Domingo," and thence westward to be denominated as before.

The disturbances in Rio Janeiro, which we alluded to in our last, commenced on the 7th ult., anniversary of the independence of Brazil, on occasion of the municipal elections. The Old Portuguese appear to have been the principal objects of the popular hatred. The opposition papers aver that the whole affair was got up by the ministry.

(From the New York Sun, of July 31.)

A War of Races seems to be lighting up in every part of the American world. In various sections of South America contention and bloodshed are raging between the Indian and the white races, even where their social and political equality is not disputed. In Mexico, at its opposite extremes, and in Oregon, the Red race is exterminating the whites, literally sweeping their towns and cultivated homes as well as themselves from existence. In the West Indies the blacks are enacting the same drama. In the French and Danish islands the negroes rose upon their masters and massacred them at the moment in which they were informed of the certainty of immediate emancipation and future social equality with the whites.

The wholesale murders of St. Domingo have been repeated with aggravations in Martinique, St. Thomas and Santa Cruz. Not to escape from slavery, for their chains were actually broken, but to celebrate their emancipation, the negroes have tortured, violated and burned to death all the whites in their way—youth and old, sick and well, man, woman and child, the kind and the unkind, those who had never owned as well as those who had possessed slaves. Young girls were stripped naked, and nailed by their hands and feet to the floors of their dwellings, and after enduring the most horrible outrages were burned with their mutilated parents in their homes. Wives and daughters are subjected to these unheard of tortures in the presence of fathers and husbands, who watch their hands and feet cut off, are left to perish with them in the flames of their homesteads.

These scenes are now enacting in Yucatan, in Martinique, in St. Thomas, in Santa Cruz, and are attempted in Porto Rico. Can this simultaneous outbreak at so many different points be attributed to foreign interference?

(From the same paper of August 3.)

A correspondent of the Picayune writes:—

Vera Cruz, July 16, 1848.

You can form your own opinion of the singular position of the United States, should Paroles succeed, for it is well known that his opposition to what he terms the disgracefulcession of the public domain, in the treaty with the United States, is the base of his revolutionary movements. If victorious, will he not feel himself bound to carry out the avowed purpose of his rebellion by refusing to acknowledge the treaty as binding upon Mexico, and probably, by carrying on a guerrilla warfare along the line of our exposed frontier? Should this be so, and I think it not unlikely, the only hope of a permanent peace will be for the United States again to invade the country, conquer it and keep

A rumor was afloat this morning that Paroles and Bustamante had another fight, but I could not trace it to any authentic source.

INSURRECTION FROM MARTINIQUE.

INSURRECTION AND MASSACRE.

The French brig Indus arrived Thursday with a large number of waters as passengers from Martinique, who left their plantations and their growing crops on account of the insurrection. They state they had applied to government in order to ascertain if they would be recompensed for their property, and were given no satisfaction.

The blacks would have charge of the whole Island in a few days, and were massacring all they came in contact with. Government had taken no means to put the end to it.

FROM ST. BARTHOLOMEWS AND ST. CROIX.

THE INSURRECTION AND MASSACRE.

By Capt. Shank, of the schr. Providence, arrived Thursday, we learn that Gov. Ichontom, of St. Croix, had issued a Proclamation on the

5th inst, freeing all the blacks on the island. The immediate cause of their freedom, it was said, was this:—He was met on the road by some 500 of the inhabitants, who compelled him, on pain of death to issue the said proclamation. The white inhabitants, not knowing of the act, were not prepared to protect themselves. The blacks, after obtaining their freedom, set fire to and burned a number of the plantations. A British steamer lying in port was despatched immediately to St. Johns, P. R. and brought 500 soldiers to put the blacks down. The troops attacked and killed above 100 of them, and took a number prisoners.

The government was immediately taken out of the hands of the Governor, and a provisional government was formed by the inhabitants to protect themselves from the blacks. The Governor's proclamation decreed that all blacks on the island were to be free after the 5th inst.; all those who were disabled were to be supported by their former masters. This the whites protested against, on the ground that if the slaves were set free, the government should take care of them.

In Haiti, towards the close of June, turmoil and bloodshed still prevailed. The President was making a tour through the country, carrying death and desolation in his train. One hundred and seven persons had escaped to Jamaica, and an American vessel of war was lying in the harbor with some hundreds on board, who would probably be conveyed to Jamaica. The President, it is said, contemplates the extermination of all the wealthy and intelligent citizens.

A large and well-appointed Circus company from New York has been for several days entertaining the Buenos Ayres public. We have witnessed some of their performances, which appeared to us well worthy of the patronage they meet with. The bill of fare for this evening is enticing.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

October 7.—Wind E.

Arrived, Sardinian polacre Revoca, 150 tons, Juan Bautista San Miguel, from Bahia 31 ult., to Pietranni, Piaggio & Co., with 93 pipes and 50 barrels red wine, 100 bags farina, 40 pipes aguardiente, 150 bags mair, 40,000 pieces of wood, 1 box cigars.

Sailed, Prussian barque Caesar, 346 tons, C. Richter, for New York, despatched by Chapeaurouge & Co., with 41,000 boxes, 465 bales hide cuttings, 55 chiguas wool.

October 8.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, French ship Leon, 359 tons, Bonnet, from Bourdeaux 11th August, to order, with 784 pipes red wine, 9 casks white do, 641 cases Bourdeaux do, 587 jars oil, 100 baskets porter, 160 bales cork stoppers, 4 boxes hats, 20 pipes brandy, 21 boxes preserves, 36 cases muscatel wine.

Sailed, Spanish barque Caridad, 230 tons, Pedro Siches, for Havana, despatched by Felix Buxareo, with 6250 quintals jerked beef, 150 dry ox and cow hides, 150 bundles straw.

October 9.—Wind E.

Arrived, British barque Anne Jenkins, 253 tons, Edward Lewis, from Cadiz 2nd August, Rio Janeiro 23d ult., with 300 tons salt, to José Gregorio Lezama.

American barque Mason Barney, 241 tons, Francis Scott, from New York 20th July, to O. J. Hayes & Co., with 193 bales, 647 boxes, 1 hoghead, 121 kegs, 4 bags, 833 barrels and 1511 bundles merchandise, 1400 reams paper, 1500 feet pine oars, 2 ploughs, 1 scythe, 4 carriages, 210 cartwheel spokes, 7 rolls cargo, 2 chairs. Passengers—Rev. Frederick Bosworth, Mr. John James Berry and son, Messieurs Samuel Hunter, Stephen Hallet, jun. Stephen Berryan and Robert Treadwell.

Sardinian brig Rivadense, 146 tons, Angel Croce, from Rio Grande 31 ult., to Narciso Martinez & Sons, with 100 pipes cans, 55 pipes wine, 30 barrels do, 144 boxes tea, 43 do. and 1 bale merchandise, 113 rolls matting, 280 barrels sugar, 3,500 pieces of wood, 10,000 oranges, 4 bags pine apples, 54 boxes do, 50 barrels oil, 1050 jars do. 40 boxes soap, 25,006 onions, 40 bales brown paper, 50 bags almonds.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Don Alfonso, 234 tons, A. J. Aranjó, for Parnaguá, in ballast, despatched by Manuel A. Ramos.

National schooner Suerte, 124 tons, José Avenuto, from Rio Grande 6th inst., to Manuel Lopez, with 89 tercios yerba, 11 pipes caña, 91 boxes merchandise, 85 baskets champagne wine, 1560 reams brown paper, 25 dozen pine planks.

Sardinian schooner Ninfá, 121 tons, José Barbéro, from Montevideo 8th inst., in ballast, to order. Passengers—48.

Spanish polacre Carlota, 112 tons, José Fontaner, from Barcelona 2 August, to Felix Buxareo, with 130 pipes, 24 do. and 52 barrels red wine, 10 pipes aguardiente, 200 jars do, 50 barrels oil, 1050 jars do. 40 boxes soap, 25,006 onions, 40 bales brown paper, 50 bags almonds.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Don Alfonso, 234 tons, A. J. Aranjó, for Parnaguá, in ballast, despatched by Manuel A. Ramos.

October 10.—Wind N.

Arrived, United States brig of war Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. John A. Davis, from Montevideo 9th inst.

H. B. M's. schooner Renira, from Montevideo 9th inst.

French ship Rio, 224 tons, Desonize, from St. Catherine's 30th ult., in ballast, to Mosca, Dummeroy and Vanni.

Sailed, British schooner Sappho, 134 tons, Joseph Easton, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 2383 salted ox and cow hides, 1708 do. horse hides, 82 pipes, 50 barrels and 69 boxes tallow, 30 chiguas wool, 17 bales do, 42 do. horse hair, 7 bags do, 3 bales sheep skins, 34,000 horns.

National galliot San Martin, 175 tons, John Haus-hild, for London, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 264 pipes, 109 half pipes, 58 seroons and 60 boxes tallow, 29 horse hides, 5 boxes grease, 7 salted ox and cow hides.

October 11.—Wind N. E., very fresh, rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 12.—Wind E. S. E., fresh.

Arrived, H. B. M. packet schooner Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., Montevideo 16th inst., with the mail brought to Rio on the 24th by H. M's. packet Express from Falmouth 5th August.

Passengers—Mr. John Wyatt Smith, Doh Donning Aross and 5 others.

American brig Mexican, 227 tons, Jenkins, from New York 20th July, with 117,696 feet pine lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sardinian brig Apollo, 210 tons, Juan Lavarello, from Genoa 24th July, to Jacinto Caprie, with 15 bales and 24 boxes merchandise, 100 cases white lead, 103 pipes and 36 half pipes red wine, 2 barrels sweet do, 98 bags rice, 200 boxes vermicelli, 60 baskets and 8 boxes oil, 40 boxes preserves, 4 barrels pickles, 4 boxes medicine, 4 do. cheese, 225 bales white paper, 300 do. brown, 1400 brooms, 2 boxes books.

Spanish brig Invenchito, 219 tons, Francisco Mariatega, from St. Catherine's 2nd inst., with 136 beams timber, to Zumaran and Trezsera.

Montevideo brigantine Hidra, 120 tons, John Williams, from St. Catherine's 5th inst., with 294 bales merchandise, to Lavallol and Sons.

British brig Bkby, 323 tons, Thomas Nicols, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., to Thomas Armstrong & Co., with 320 tons salt, 1033 rolls and 77 boxes tobacco, 173 barrels sugar, 30 do. tapioca, and a quantity of loose staves.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner Renira, for Montevideo.

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, for Montevideo.

October 13.—Wind E.

Arrived, Sardinian three masted schooner of war Fama, Lieut. Alexander Wright, from Montevideo 12th inst. Passengers 48.

British brig Adam Smith, 220 tons, David Gouley, from Liverpool 29th July, to Nicholson Green & Co., with 614 bars, 561 bundles and 47 pigs iron, 185 crates machinery, 50 tons coal, 4 pieces and 2 boxes earthenware, 112 bales 19n barrels and 14 kegs merchandise, 12 kegs powder, 1 box and 9 packages samples.

Passengers, 10

British barque Galtshirer, 252 tons, Francis Ritchie, from Valparaiso 5th, San Antonio 22d August, with 4326 bags wheat, to Juan Bautista Peña.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on the 2nd August for the River Plate:—

Brig Jessie Mitchell, 192 tons, W. M'Call.

Brigantine Howard, Bowen.

Schooner Commodore, 147 tons, Josiah Pratt.

For Cadiz and the River Plate, Phoenix.

AT NEW YORK.

Brigs ship Hudson, Hohorst, for Buenos Ayres.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Cleared 24th July, Brig Consort, Lyle, for Buenos Ayres.

AT HAMBURG.

British barque Ann Dingwall, to sail about the middle of August.

The following vessels have sailed for the River Plate:—

FROM LIVERPOOL.

July 10, Brig Croxdale, Douglass.

" " James Ray.

" 29, " Alcipo, Bennet, for Montevideo.

FROM SEVILY.

July 6, Schooner Enterprise.

FROM LONDON.

July 23, Brigantine Stratton, for Montevideo.

August 4, Brig Arab, for Buenos Ayres.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT BOSTON.

July 10, American brig Prairie, Hutchinson, from Esenada.

" 24, Danish schooner Estevan Frantzen, Esenada 6th June.

AT NEW YORK.

July 29, Brig Cronstadt, Hatch, from the Buceo.

AT ANTWERP.

July 9, Belgian brig Jean de Loqueheim, from Esenada.

The Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich and Carl having been sold, are under the flag of this Republic. The former sailed hence on the 10th inst., for London, and is now called the San Martin, the latter has been named the Argentina. The American schooner Sarah Ann has also been sold, and is now in the coasting trade; she is called the Rio Salado.

Prices of jerked beef from River Plate were quoted at Havana as follows, according to recent prices current—

1848, June 17, at 10 & 11 rr. per arrobo.	
July 1, at 10 & 10 1/2	»
» 8, at 9 1/2	»
» 15, at 9 1/2 & 10	»
On hand 4 cargoes from S. South America.	
Freights per ton 22 1/2 lbs.	
For the Baltic	£ 2 6 & £3
» Hamburg & Bremen	£ 10 & £3
» Great Britain	£ 10 & £4
British and Spanish vessels.	
» France 90 & 100 francs.	
Exchange on London 60 days sight 12 & 13 per cent premium.	

Thermometer in the Mirror of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday	71
Sunday	73
Monday	75
Tuesday	75
Wednesday	65
Thursday	65
Friday	69

Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 12th inst.

National	3	516
British	20	5,185
American	7	1,632
Danish	5	1,195
French	11	2,561
Hamburg	7	1,527
Spanish	14	3,090
Brazilian	3	653
Italian	13	2,132
Lubeck	1	212
Prussian	1	211
Puseian	1	259
Bremen	3	720
Belgian	1	350
Hanoverian	1	170
Montevideo	3	560
Peruvian	1	277
Chilian	1	313
	96	21,406

LAST DATES.

Antwerp	31 July.
Baltimore	1 August.
Barcelona	30 July.
Boston	2 August.
Bremen	29 July.
Cadiz	1 August.
Genoa	28 July.
Hamburg	31 July.
Havre	2 August.
Lisbon	7 June.
Lubeck	30 July.
Malaga	2 August.
Lo don	30 July.
Marseilles	1 August.
Montevideo	12 October.
New York	5 August.
Paris	3 July.
Philadelphia	31 July.
Rio Grande	5 October.
Rio Janeiro	26 September.
Trieste	31 July.
Valparaiso	31 July.

Advertisements.
FOR LONDON,
 (Passengers only)
 The fine and fast-sailing A. I. Argentine barque "Christina," Capt. Wessels, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail in a few days.
 For particulars apply to
JOHN HIGINBOTHAM,
 Ship Broker.

FOR NEW YORK,
 The well-known, coppered and copper fastened American barque "Hason Barney," 241 tons register, Francis Scott, master, having part of her cargo engaged will meet with immediate dispatch. For balance of freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the consignees—
O. J. HAYES & Co.,
 No. 7 Calle Reconquista.

Notice.
 All persons having claims on the estate of the late Mr. James Brown, or any who are indebted to the same, are requested to apply within five days from this date to Mr. Robert Leys or the undersigned, who are authorised to arrange definitively all pending accounts.
WILLIAM WHITE,
 No. 594 Calle de Cangallo.
 Buenos Ayres, October 12, 1848.
For Sale.
 A first-rate Chronometer, at Mr. Burroughs' No 20 Calle de Cangallo.

Gatliff's Hotel.
 Mrs. Gatliff begs to inform her friends and the public that she has taken the Hotel, No. 53 Calle 25 de Mayo, lately occupied by Mr. Zwinger, where she hopes by strict attention to their comfort, to meet a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon the house. Furnished rooms with board, or a private sitting and dining room for the accommodation of gentlemen or parties.
 N.B.—An ordinary every day at 3 o'clock.

Patent Scales
 FOR BARRACAS.

Received a few to weigh from 1,000 to 2500lbs, with their corresponding weights for sale at moderate prices at the house of
Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 Reconquista No. 69.

New and Second-hand Books for Sale, Cheap, at No. 89, Calle de Cangallo.

Arabic Nights; El certaino; Anstis's Gothic with letters; Athos Vernon; Bulwer's Miscellanies The Bravo; by Cooper; Beauchampe or the Kentucky Tragedy; Calisten a tale of 1776; Cecil a peer; Confession of the Blind Heart; Conquest of Granada; Damsel of Darion; The Deceiters; Elvira, the Nihil's Wife; Egypt, Arabia Petraea, &c.; Family Records, or the Two Sisters; Ferguson's History of Rome; Goldsmith's Grecian History; The Governors, by the Countess of Blessington; Graydon, a romance of the Mohawks; Homeward bound; The Hawks of Hawk-hollow; Home as found; Husband Hunter; The Headsman; Hiedemannde or the Benedictines; Horace Walpole's Letters; The Lufel or the fall of Mexico; Joseph Andrew; Knickerbocker's New York by W. Irving; Kibler's Christian Year; Key to the first 8 books of Telemachus; 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 Scriver 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 Moneyed Man; Naval History of the United States by J. Fenimore Cooper; Olendorf's method of learning German; Orations of Demosthenes; Pic-Nic Papers by Boz; Peter Pilgrim; The Path-finder; Patch work by Captain Hall; The Pilot; The Pioneer; The Prairie; Perrin's Fables with key; Annals of Quodlibet by Solomon Secord thought; Robin Day by Dr. Bird; Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote; Statesman of the times of George III., by Lord Brougham Sturmer, a tale of Messemriam; Sketches of conspicuous living characters in France, with a portrait of Thiers; Sketches of Switzerland; S egs of France; The Spy, by Cooper; Shakespeare's dramatic works; Trimmer's practical Geometry 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 Tattler, complete; Voyages and Travels; The Wandering Jew; The Wept of Wish-ton-wish; The Water Witch; The Youth of Shakespeare; with other works in Spanish, French, Latin &c.

The Catholic School Book.
 NEW EDITION.

Containing easy and familiar lessons for the instruction of youth in the English language, &c., for sale at No. 89, Calle de Cangallo.

Apprentices Wanted.

AT the Carpet Manufactory, No. 80 Esmeralda street, two lads of from 10 to 15 years of age. Good recommendations will be required.
 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. 57 1/2

Sail Making.

Captain PETER STEVENSON has taken the premises No. 17 Calle de Cangallo, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its branches.
 All Awnings, bags, &c., made to order with all expedition.

For Sale,

Preserved fruits
 Assorted pickles
 Jams and jellies
 Smoked herrings
 Assorted sauces
 Anchovy and bloater pastes
 Ale, porter and brown stout.
 Walkden's copying and writing ink just imported—apply to
BAYLEY, BROTHERS,
 29 Universidad.

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.
JNO. BLUES.

Mrs. McGaw begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has several furnished rooms unoccupied and can accommodate gentlemen with board and lodging at No. 110 Calle de Mayo.
 Buenos Ayres, September 14th, 1848.

For Sale.
 A few dozen of strong wooden folding chairs at a moderate price. Apply at Mahan and Hansen's naval store, Calle de la Alameda, No. 29.

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.
NATIONAL.				
June 28	Brigantine Argentine, Jacob Prius	123	Barber and Or.	London.
October 5	Brig Emma, Elliot, Mortimer	270	Santa Maria, Llanib & Cambaceros	Discharging
9	Schooner Saerte, Jose Avenente	124	Manuel Lopez	London.
BRITISH.				
Sept. 26	Barque Mary Queen of Scots, W. Wilcox	356	Anderson, Weller and Co.	London.
1	Brigantine Merchant, John Lake	184	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
"	3 Brig. Susanna Collins, W. B. Crocombe	197	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
"	9 Brig Thomas, J. S. Rutherford	240	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
"	10 Brig Lundy, A. Clark	241	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	London.
"	10 Brig Mary Haiket, David M. Thompson	181	John Best & Brothers	Falmouth for order
"	11 Brig Lucy Sharp, Hector McKie	223	Thode and Co.	Do. do.
"	11 Barque Frances, George Hooson	445	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
"	22 Barque Leopard, George Shire	300	Nicholson, Green & Co.	do.
"	22 Brigantine Choice, Abraham Ogier	177	Wilfred Latham & Co.	Liverpool.
"	22 Brig Emmanuel Boucher, Wm. Barker	215	George Dowse, & Co.	London.
"	27 Barque Graham, William Soutter	356	De Lisle, Brothers & Co.	London.
"	27 Brigantine Philip Dean, George Dean	187	Stanley, Black & Co.	England.
"	28 Barque Minster, Richard Kelly	253	Thomas Armstrong	London.
October 4	Barque Queen, William Patin	293	Thode and Co.	London.
"	5 Brig Flint, F. Graham	309	John Best & Brothers	Falmouth for order.
"	6 Barque Albert Edward, W. Downward	115	L. C. Thompson	London.
"	9 Barque Anne Jenkins, Edward Lewis	253	To order.	London.
"	12 Brig Birky, Thomas Nicolls	293	Thomas Armstrong	London.
AMERICAN.				
July 19	Barque Chancellor, G. W. Walker	241	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Antwerp.
August 2	Brig Carter Matthew Halo	193	Daniel Gowland	Havana.
"	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	298	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
October 1	Barque Imogene, William Benedict	179	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Falmouth for order.
"	5 Barque Masakanga, Richard Crockett	248	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
"	9 Barque Alison Barclay, Francis Scott	231	J. Hayes and Co.	London.
"	12 Brig Mexican, Jenkins	247	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
DANISH.				
July 24	Brig Margareta, J. H. Jorjan	153	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
August 4	Ship Louise Sophia, Enasmus Skaaing	228	Thomas Armstrong	Boston.
"	29 Ship Polux, J. Petersen	175	J. Kliek and Co.	New York.
"	39 Brig Concordia, E. Bock	253	To order.	Antwerp.
Sept. 23	Ship Skjold, Claussen	368	Becher, Preuss & Co.	Discharging.
FRENCH.				
July 31	Barque Joinville, George M. Noe	205	Chapeauaugon and Co.	London.
August 11	Barque Guaran, Felix Larcher	244	E. Ochoa & Co.	Havre.
"	17 Barque Nouveau Protencal, H. Daumas	305	Marius Laplace	Marseilles.
"	17 Barque Alfred, Martini	219	B. Vignat	London.
"	25 Brigantine Jeanne Berthe	144	De Lisle, Brothers & Co.	Havre.
Sept. 3	Barque Anna, Leonie	247	E. Ochoa & Co.	Discharging.
"	30 Barque Antoinette, Simon Bayouet	244	B. Herand	London.
"	30 Barque Louise, Pierre J. Durand	238	Louis Winter	London.
October 8	Ship Leon, Bannet	359	Thomas Roussie	London.
"	10 Ship Rio, Desouzac	234	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	London.
HAMBURG.				
June 21	Barque Tomislav, Frederick Wm. Waller	170	J. J. Kliek & Co.	Continental.
"	23 Brig George & Aloys, Henry Valentini	186	Otto, Rosenthal & Co.	Antwerp.
"	24 Barque Antonette, C. F. Nomen	180	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Salem.
"	25 Brig Wilhelmina, A. F. Brunsh	189	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Boston.
August 25	Barque America, M. Hantschmidt	250	Becher, Preuss & Co.	London.
Sept. 28	Barque Der 27 May, F. F. Hennert	337	Felix Buxareo	Boston.
October 6	Barque Amphitrite, Johan J. Arends	215	Jose Gregorio Lezama	Havana.
SPANISH.				
August 1	Barque Joven Mariana, Bartolome Seguil	253	Zumaran and Trassera	Cadiz & Barcelona.
"	11 Barque Joven Agustin, Agustín Domenech	298	Felix Buxareo	Havana.
"	11 Brig Chulo, Geromino Ferrer	211	Felix Buxareo	Havana.
Sept. 4	Brig Joaquin Garrido, Juan Puyol	244	E. Ochoa & Co.	Spain.
"	10 Barque Pepe de Alcantara, P. Puyol	234	Felipe Senillosa	London.
"	11 Barque Jovaro, Carlos Pissas	388	Zumaran & Trassera	London.
"	23 Barque Villa Nueva, José Codina	256	Freyer Brothers	Cadiz & Malaga.
"	25 Brig Antea, Simon Bayouet	121	Felix Buxareo	London.
"	30 Brig Delicia, Felipe Julia	150	Felix Buxareo	London.
"	30 Brig Jacinto, Mariano Ricomans	199	Santa Maria, Llanib & Cambaceros	London.
October 6	San Narciso, José Domenech	281	Santa Maria, Llanib & Cambaceros	London.
"	6 Brig Julio, Felipe Costa	203	Felipe Senillosa	London.
"	9 Polacra Carlota, José Fontaner	112	Felix Buxareo	London.
"	12 Brig Inveniente, Francisco Maristany	219	Zumaran and Trassera	London.
BRAZILIAN.				
Sept. 6	Brigantine San José, J. F. Reis	121	Jose Gregorio Lezama	Antwerp.
"	28 Brig Luisa, Manuel dos Santos Ornela	305	Felix Buxareo	London.
October 5	Brig Casculdo, Joaquin Antonio Maya	247	Antonio Marques Mendoza	London.
ITALIAN.				
June 21	Schooner Luisa, José Morato	121	Casles Galeotto	Genoa.
"	21 Brig Giuseppe, Thomas Pietranera	216	Llavanil and Sons	Genoa.
"	29 Polacra Industria, Pedro Ferro	167	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
Sept. 5	Brig Hydra, Antoua	139	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
"	11 Brig Annalisa, A. Giordano	216	Llavanil & Sons	Genoa.
October 3	Brig Expresso, Agustín Ferrero	242	Vicente Gianella	Genoa.
"	3 Brigs. Dos Amigos, Pascual Lamfranco	141	Magliolo & Migoni	Genoa.
"	5 Brig Graciosa Emmy, Louis Tecomini	285	Magliolo and Sons	Genoa.
"	7 Polacra Revoca, Juan Bautista San Miguel	180	Petraterra, Piaggio and Co.	Genoa.
"	9 Brig Schneider, Angel Groce	146	Narciso Martinez and Son	Genoa.
"	9 Schooner Guido, José Capurro	50	Petraterra, Piaggio and Co.	Genoa.
"	9 Schooner Nini, José Franchero	182	To order.	Genoa.
"	12 Brig Apollo, Juan Lavarello	210	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
SWEDISH.				
August 2	Brig Presto, C. J. Norlin	259	Egg, Krutsh and Co.	New York.
LUBECK.				
July 19	Brig Bertha, F. J. Wächter	212	Louis Winter	New York.
PRUSSIAN.				
October 4	Brig Grafia von Bismark, Frederick Kell	311	Diego Calvo & Sons	London.
BREMEN.				
August 17	Barque Johan George, Charles Wessels	300	Becher, Preuss & Co.	England.
Sept. 2	Barque Anna, J. Wessels	350	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Antwerp.
"	23 Schooner Hermann Daniel, A. Hollman	160	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Havana.
BELGIAN.				
October 3	Barque Louise, S. Lams	350	Jose Gregorio Lezama	Antwerp.
HANOVERIAN.				
October 3	Brig Express, S. Christoffers	170	Becher, Preuss and Co.	London.
MONTEVIDEO.				
Aug. 30	Brig Mentor, L. C. Nielsen	210	Juan Balbino Soriano	Pernambuco.
Sept. 10	Brig Pancha, James Adams	220	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
October 12	Brigantine Hidra, John Williams	140	Llavanil and Sons	London.
PERUVIAN.				
Sept. 26	Brig Aurora, Robert Marshall	477	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	London.
CHILIAN.				
Sept. 30	Barque Moro Quilnayo, Andres Dodero	313	Louis Winter	London.
FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.				
BRITISH—Steam sloop Allecto, Commander Vincent A. Massingbord. Schooner Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon.				
UNITED STATES—Brig Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. John A. Davis.				
ITALIAN—Three masted schooner Fama, Lieut. Alexander Wright.				

