

BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1156.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1848.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.

The House of Representatives has voted a highly encomiastic address to General Rosas in reply to his last message, rendering an account of his proceedings in the Gore-Gros negotiation. It has at the same time sanctioned the following decree, which, for greater solemnity, has been signed by all the members present—

Buenos Ayres, October 6, 1848.

The Hon. House of Representatives, in a sitting on this day, has sanctioned the following decree—

Art. 1.—The conduct observed by Government on occasion of the mission confided by those of England and France to the Hon. Robert Gore and Baron Gros, as also all its preceding acts relative to the unjust armed intervention of the aforesaid powers in the affairs of the Republic of La Plata meet with the highest approval of the House.

2.—Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel Rosas is declared to have saved the independence and honor of the country.

3.—This decree shall be published three times in the public journals, and communicated by the Government to the presidents and heads of corporate bodies, departments and offices of the civil, military and ecclesiastical lists, with directions to transmit the same to all the employes under them.

4.—Let this be communicated to the Executive.

MIGUEL GARCIA—Nicolas Anchorena—Felipe Senillosa—Juan Alsina—Fermín de Irigoyen—Juan N. Terrero—Paulino Gari—Miguel Estanislado Roxas—Tiburcio de la Cárcova—José de Escurrea—Arguibel—Julian J. Viron—Miguel de Riglos—Cayetano Campana—Saturnino Uzué—Pedro J. Vela—B. Escalada—Rogeo Saenz Peña—José de Oromi—Miguel Rivera—Inocencio José de Escalada—José de Fuentes—Felipe de Escurrea—Rosaldo Gaete—Mariano Benito Rolon—Justo Villegas—Francisco Casiano de Belustegui—Baldomero Garcia—Juan J. Urquiza—Pablo Hernandez—Eduardo Lahitte—Bernardo Pereda—José María Roxas—Simón Pereyra—Manuel Arrotten—Felipe Elizondo y Palacio—LORENZO TORRES, Deputy & Secretary—EUSTAQIO J. TORRES, Deputy & Secretary.

We have received Rio Janeiro journals to the 7th inst. Another of those every-day occurrences in Brazil—a change of ministry—had taken place. The new cabinet is organized as follows—President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Viscount d'Olanda; Minister of Finance, M. Joaquin José Rodríguez Torres; Minister of the Home Department, Viscount Monte-Alegre; Minister of Justice, M. Eusebio de Queiroz Continho Mattoso da Camara; Minister of Marine, charged *ad interim* with the war portfolio, M. Manoel Felisardo de Souza e Mello.

We copy from the *Jornal do Commercio* some late interesting intelligence from Europe.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 29.

We have been favoured with Glasgow journals to the 9th ult., which contain accounts from London to the 5th and from Paris to the evening of the 6th.

Smith O'Brien, the leader of the Irish insurrection, was taken prisoner at Thurles on the evening of the 5th, and sent immediately to Dublin, where he arrived on the morning of the 6th. He was going to be tried for high treason. Tranquillity reigned throughout Ireland.

In the House of Lords on the 7th Lord Stanley gave notice that he would on the following day put the question to the ministry whether orders had been given to the English Squadron to oppose any attempt which the King of Naples

might make to recover Sicily, and whether any of the British authorities had in any manner interfered in the election of the King of Sicily.

The accounts from Paris reach to the evening of the 6th of August. Some slight disturbances had taken place at La Villette on the 6th, but were immediately suppressed.

It was rumoured as certain that the government were going to solicit the permission of the National Assembly to prosecute Mess. Caussidiere, Louis Blanc and Proudhon, representatives of the people, as implicated in the events of May and June.

The division of the army of the Alps which had come to Paris in consequence of the insurrection in June, and which was encamped near Vincennes had received orders to return to the frontiers by forced marches and had set out on the 5th. The void left in the garrison of the city had been immediately filled up by troops from the north. It appears that General Cavaignac is determined not to diminish the number of troops of the line garrisoning Paris, it having been discovered that the anarchists were organising secret societies and threatened a fresh outbreak.

The news of an attempt to assassinate M. Thiers had caused a great sensation in Paris. At 8 o'clock in the evening of the 5th a person in the employ of Andri, Cottier & Co., and much resembling M. Thiers, was about entering the house of said gentleman. An assassin hid in the opposite house took him for M. Thiers returning from the Assembly and fired a shot at him with an air-gun. The ball struck on the pavement and, rebounding, wounded a little girl who was passing by.

The Lyons' workmen were again manifesting their habitual turbulence. On the 4th they attacked all the shops where the aristocrats were said to assemble and broke the furniture to pieces. The troops interfered, several persons were arrested, and tranquillity was restored. Slight hopes were entertained of the recovery of General Bédouin who was wounded at the barricades in June.

In the sitting of the 4th the national assembly unexpectedly came to a decision which alters all the financial projects of the government. On the 2d the measure brought forward by the minister of finance imposing a tax of one-fifth per cent. on mortgage securities passed on the first reading by a small majority. On the 4th the opposition proposed an amendment reducing the tax to one-eighth which was carried by a majority of 329 votes to 313. The voting having concluded the minister ascended the tribune and declared that that amendment having completely altered the character of the measure, he withdrew it and would present another, the object of which would be to impose a tax upon all moveable property.

The news from the seat of war in Italy comes up to the 3d of August. On the 31st July the Austrians attacked the Piedmontese positions of Crotta d'Adda, Como Vecchio and Matta Storma, but were repulsed. Charles Albert judged it, nevertheless, necessary to retire, and abandoning Cremona concentrated his forces on the 1st of August beyond the Adda. Lord Abercrombie, the British Minister at Turin, arrived at the King's head-quarters the same day and after a long conference with H. M. proceeded to the Austrian encampment.

The mediation of France and England in Italy appears certain. Lord Palmerston, replying in the House of Commons on the 7th to a question put by Mr. Howard, said that the British and French governments were alive to the necessity there was for a speedy termination of the war in Italy, and that they expected to obtain that end by an amicable mediation.

At the date of the last accounts Marshal Radetzky was at a short distance from Milan. From Frankfort it is announced under date of the 2d of August that orders had been issued to all the governments of Germany to send reinforcements to General Wrangel's army, but it was nevertheless thought the question would be still amicably settled through British mediation. Lord Cowley arrived at Frankfort on the 3d.

—We have dates from Lishon to the 13th ult. Tranquillity continued to reign throughout the kingdom. The dates from Madrid reach to the 6th of the same month. It was known that Cabrera had penetrated into lower Aragon and that forces had left Saragosa to pursue him. In Catalonia the Carlist guerrillas had been completely dispersed.

Rio Janeiro, September 30.

We have been favoured with the *Liverpool Mail* of the 12th of August, and have received the *London Times* up to the 10th. Ireland continued quiet, and all fears of insurrection had subsided.

It was rumoured that Lord John Russell would retire from the ministry after the close of the session of Parliament, and that Lord Clarendon, the present viceroy of Ireland, would succeed him.

To the question put by Lord Stanley, of which we spoke yesterday, in regard to the affairs of Naples, the Marquis of Lansdowne confined himself to replying in general terms, that government had employed all the means at their command in order amicably to settle the differences between the King of Naples and his Sicilian subjects, and absolutely declined to state whether government had or not given orders to Admiral Parker to prevent the departure of the expedition which the King of Naples was preparing against Sicily. The British Government, says the *Times*, will not either avow or deny this contingency, but we can aver that the Neapolitan Ambassador in London has instructions to declare to Lord Palmerston that any armed interference in the movements of the Naples squadron will be considered by his court as a declaration of war on the part of this country.

The appointment of M. Marrast to the French embassy in London had remained without effect, and M. Gustave de Beaumont was named Minister Plenipotentiary to that court. The *Times*, on mentioning this appointment, says that M. de Beaumont is a person admirably qualified to fill this mission, on account of his having written a singularly absurd book on Ireland.

The accounts from Paris reach to the 10th of August. Nothing important had occurred. The law relating to the liberty of the press was under discussion in the National Assembly. The amendment diminishing the security in money for newspapers had been rejected on the 9th by a vote of 402 to 342. A warm discussion ensued in regard to the publishing of the documents on which the report of the committee of inquiry on the events of May and June was based; it was finally decided that they should all receive publicity. Some of the witnesses who gave evidence before the committee accuse M. Caussidiere of having furnished the insurgents with General Cavaignac's description.

The accounts from Italy continued to be distressing to the arms of Charles Albert.

As we yesterday stated, the British minister at Turin had on the 1st of August proceeded from the Piedmontese headquarters to those of the Austrian army for the purpose of soliciting an armistice. Marshal Radetzky refused, adding that he would consent to no suspension of arms until he should enter Milan and occupy all Lombardy as far as the Po and the Tessino. The King, Charles Albert, immediately on learning at Lodi, on the 2d, the result of Lord Abercrombie's mission, abandoned the line of the Adda and concentrated his forces in the vicinity of Milan, being resolved to fight there a battle which should decide the fate of Italy. The correspondence of the *Times* of the 10th of August only reaches to the 3d, but the *Journal des Debats* of the 9th states that that battle was fought on the 5th, and that the Piedmontese having been defeated they fell back on Milan. The *Liverpool Mail* of the 12th adds that Milan had capitulated, and that the Piedmontese army was retreating towards the Tessino.

"The Austrians," says the *Times*' correspondent, "are full of enthusiasm and in the best possible order, and are amply supplied by the municipalities and cities who leave the brave Piedmontese to die of hunger. At Cremona Radetzky's soldiers were received with congratulations and bands of music, money and cattle; and at Cologno with repeated vivats. Judge yourselves whether these demonstrations are the offspring of affection or of fear; I confine myself to stating the fact."

Letters from Copenhagen of the 3d, and from Hamburg of the 7th of August, state that the Danish Government had resolved to blockade the rivers Elbe, Weser and Jahde, and that the blockade would begin on the 15th. Reinforcements for General Wrangel's army were still continuing to march, and it is now said that the central government of Frankfort would not ratify the Malmo armistice until Denmark should acknowledge the imperial government.

Pernambuco, 15th September, 1848.

We have received the *Times* up to the 11th of August. The rebellion in Ireland was almost entirely quelled. The Catholic clergy in general had declared themselves against it, concurring the people to remain quiet; great excitement, however, still prevailed throughout the island.

The Irish patriot, Mr. Smith O'Brien, the principal leader of the revolt, was taken prisoner at Thurles and immediately sent to Dublin. It is stated that this unfortunate gentleman, in whose veins flows the blood of some of the first monarchs of Ireland, on seeing the streets deserted, inveighed bitterly against the want of sympathy on the part of the people for whom he had thus sacrificed himself. "They behold one a state prisoner," he exclaimed, "the unfortunate man, and they do not even give me a testimony of their sympathy! Well, after I have been hanged and three or four other leaders transported to Ireland will be quiet."

Things were tranquil in France. The government, nevertheless, appears to begin to be impatient in consequence of the Republic not having been yet recognised by foreign powers, especially by Great Britain. In one of the ministerial or diplomatic *soirees* this question was very warmly discussed. On the part of France it was alleged that a government now existing as legal and fully constituted as any other could be, inasmuch as it emanated from the National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, there was no plausible reason for the non-recognition of the republic by foreign states wishing to enter into friendly relations with her. To this it was replied that foreign nations, although desirous of cultivating friendly feelings with France, are bound by facts and principles, and are obliged to abstain from formally recognizing a transitory government, such as, without any offensive meaning, that of France must be still considered.—That only when the constitution of France should be voted by the National Assembly the French government would have a right to insist on the recognition of the republic.

In one of the days of the last month a committee of public instruction had to take into consideration a petition presented to it by an infidel named Koenig. This individual had the effrontery to demand that a professor of atheism should be appointed and paid by the state!!! The committee, be it said to its honor, indignantly rejected the petition and proceeded to the order of the day.

The French Government, as is announced by the *Journal des Debats*, had definitively concluded an arrangement with Great Britain to put an end to the effusion of human blood, and to offer their joint mediation to the belligerents in Italy. A courier had been immediately despatched to Lord Abercrombie, British minister at Turin, and to M. Reizet, French Charge d'Affaires in that city, with orders to proceed to the head-quarters of the King, Charles Albert, and Marshal Radetzky, to notify them officially of the offer of a mediation made by both powers and to negotiate a provisional or temporary armistice. Another courier had been despatched to Vienna with instructions for the British and French ambassadors in that city, in virtue of which they were to offer simultaneously the mediation of their respective governments.

Rio Janeiro, October 5.

We have before us the *London Times* of the 11th of August. The news of the capitulation of Milan is confirmed. The *Times* of the 11th says—

"We yesterday stated that it was rumoured in Paris on the 9th that the Austrians had entered Milan on the 5th inst.

"Our Milan correspondent informs us on the morning of the 5th that two Piedmontese generals had just left for the Austrians head quarters, in order to treat for a capitulation. That capitulation was agreed upon without doubt, as the Paris journals and correspondence of yesterday's date, positively assert that Milan capitulated on the 5th."

It is stated from Frankfort under date of the 6th that Lord Cowley, the British minister, entertained hopes of obtaining a ratification of the armistice. The *Times* correspondent adds—

"The accounts from Munich are the most cheering for the German patriots. There is no doubt that in the higher circles there is an utter aversion to the dictates of the parliament at Frankfort. The Russian motto *diva et impera*, so clearly expressed in Count Neesselrode's

famous manifesto meets there a most excellent field. Of the destinies of Germany as they at present manifest themselves it may be said—*Austria reigns and Prussia governs.* Now, these two constitutional facts are highly displeasing to the cabinet of Munich. It is positively stated that King Maximilian has frequent interviews with the Russian plenipotentiary in a private house and that the Cabinet messengers who run constantly between Linz and the cabinet of Bavaria are not merely bearers of questions and replies in regard to the state of the Emperor's health.

Since the above was in type we have been favoured with the *Liverpool Mail* of the 12th of August, from which we copy the following—

The advocates of the ballot obtained an unexpected advantage in the House of Commons on Tuesday, which they have magnified into a triumph. Through the tact and attention of the party, and the laxity and negligence of their opponents, they beat the minister on their favourite topic by 86 to 81 votes in a house of 167.

—There are again rumours of a contemplated change of ministry, to which we merely say, "we shouldn't wonder." Lord John Russell, if he have a spark of the independent spirit of his ancestors remaining in his breast, must be tired of ruling on sufferance. He is to go out, it is said, at the close of the present session. "A good riddance" &c. A contemporary announces that Lord Clarendon will be the new First Lord of the Treasury, and that Viscount Hardinge will remain in Ireland, not as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces stationed in the southern district, but as Lord-Lieutenant.

—The continental intelligence is exciting. The question of peace or war between Denmark and Germany rests entirely on doubt whether Denmark will recognise the German union. Should she recognise the union, negotiations will be immediately commenced for a settlement of the dispute. If, on the contrary, Denmark refuses her recognition, war will be at once resumed with the military forces of the whole of Germany. In a few weeks, all the Germans would rise in defence of their nationality, and a desperate war be the result. At the same time Russia and Sweden would come to the help of Denmark, and one of the largest battles on record follow. The general belief is that both sides will be satisfied in the end. As was to be expected, General Kadetzky has not given way in the least, but, fully aware of his position, pushed his success to the utmost, and after Prince Charles Albert had declared his determination to hazard another engagement under the walls of Milan, that city is now announced to have capitulated. Previous advices announce that the inhabitants of Milan were in a state of extreme disaffection, and were with difficulty kept in order. They, doubtless, have been the cause of the city having been so quickly and quietly given up. A report has prevailed that the Emperor of Austria had abdicated in favour of his nephew, Francis Josef, but this is discarded. England and France are to be mediators between Austria and Sardinia, though it is difficult to say how far this monarchy would be justified in acting with the present unsettled government of France.

—The Frankfort correspondent of the *Times* says that Lord Cowley has had several conferences with the new foreign secretary, and he has every reason to believe that the British envoy's pacific representations found a ready hearer. An arrangement will be arrived at very shortly; the long interrupted commerce of England with the Baltic will be resumed in a week or two. The government of one of the great German States will be empowered by the Arch Duke to conclude an armistice on behalf of the empire.

ARREST OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

On Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Smith O'Brien was arrested in the town of Thurles, just as he was on the point of leaving for Limerick. The arrest was made without the slightest resistance either on the part of the prisoner or the people, and the infuriated rebel chief is now in prison at Dublin. He was recognised in passing through the principal street of Thurles by Hulme, a guard in the employ of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. Mr. O'Brien asked him the way to the railway station, and Hulme having answered the question, immediately sent a soldier off for reinforcements. On arriving there Mr. O'Brien asked for a second-class ticket to Limerick, the price of which he paid. His manner was so embarrassed that the clerk noticed it, and particularly the tremor of the hand. He did not, however, recognise his face. Having given more money than was sufficient to pay the fare the clerk returned him 6d. change, but he took no notice of this, and he was walking away, when the clerk called him back. On his return he asked which was the right platform to go to, and being told that it was that opposite where he stood, he crossed the line to get to it. There he was immediately arrested by Hulme, who commanded him to surrender himself in the Queen's name, and seized his arm to prevent any resistance or the use of a weapon. Head-constable Hanover, D, who held the warrant for his arrest, immediately assisted Hulme, and Mr. O'Brien was at once disarmed of a small pistol which he carried in his waistcoat pocket, and which was the

only weapon he had about him. The reinforcement which Hulme had the prudence to send for, and which consisted partly of police and partly of soldiers, now arrived, and Mr. O'Brien was at once conducted to the goal, where arrangements were made for his lodgment during the night. General McDonauld however wisely determined to send the prisoner without a moment's delay to Dublin, and accordingly, in an incredible short space of time, a troop of dragoons and a detachment of infantry were drawn out as an escort to the station. In the meantime the people began to assemble in groups, the voices of women were heard wailing eloquently rebellious, and every moment increased the signs of popular agitation. General McDonauld's arrangements, however, were made and carried out with the greatest expedition and precision. The entrance to the goal was cleared by the police, a strong body of infantry held the station, and a troop of cavalry swept the streets clear of the crowds that had assembled there. The shopkeepers were imperatively ordered to close their doors, and the general himself entered one or two where a disposition was shown to disobey his orders, and struck terror into the inmates. In consequence of these vigorous measures not the slightest difficulty was experienced in conveying Mr. O'Brien from the goal to the station. He was taken there on a car, which was also occupied by Mr. Gore Jones and Captain Fitzmaurice, the resident magistrate, and by General McDonauld. A strong escort of infantry and police accompanied the prisoner, who was safely placed in a special train previously prepared for the purpose of conveying him to Dublin. Mr. O'Brien occupied the centre seat in the carriage, and in the same compartment were Lieut. Alexander McDonauld, four armed policemen, and the sub-inspector of constabulary at Thurles.

Mr. O'Brien was prohibited from speaking or moving on the way on pain of instant death. He therefore tried to sleep, but his efforts were not successful. His manner during the journey was upon the whole confident and self-possessed, though the uneasiness of self-possession occasionally betrayed itself in his face, and in the restless manner in which he changed his position from time to time. Anxiety of mind and personal exposure have left deep traces behind them on his features. On reaching the Dublin terminus, on Sunday morning, he walked to the barracks, guarded by a party of thirty policemen, who had accompanied him by the train. This capture is decisive as to the fate of the Irish rebellion, and it is gratifying to think that it has been effected so quietly. A report had for some hours previously been industriously circulated in Thurles that Mr. O'Brien had escaped to a sea-port in Galway, and sailed for America.

The news of Mr. O'Brien's arrest flew like wildfire over town. People appear panic-stricken at the fate of the leader of the insurgent army. Evident discontent at his pusillanimous surrender without resistance is the prevailing feeling among the lower classes. The *Kilkenny Moderator* says:—"It is a strange and revolting fact that about fifteen of the men who, throughout the entire stay of Mr. Smith O'Brien in the county of Tipperary formed his personal guards, have become approvers and lodged depositions against him." It has been arranged that a special commission should be held in Tipperary, as soon as legally practicable, for the trial of Smith O'Brien.

Advices of a later date from Spain announce that Milan was taken possession of by the Austrians on the 6th of August, Charles Albert being unable to defend it, in consequence of two acts of treachery—the blowing up of the powder magazine and the flight of the convoys of ammunition and projectiles which he was expecting. The Milanese radicals treated the King with great indignity, and his troops with difficulty saved him from violence, an attempt having been made to seize his person. Subsequently, on the 9th, an armistice for six weeks was concluded between the belligerents, Charles Albert engaging to evacuate the whole of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, as well as Modena, Parma and Piacenza. An Austrian division had crossed the Po and entered the Pontifical States. At Bologna the people gallantly drove back the invaders. This news had created a great excitement at Rome, and the Pope had made a most energetic protest against the violation of his territory.

We have Boston papers to the 11th of August.

A convention had been held at Buffalo, consisting of seceding members of existing parties, who take the designation of the *free soil party*, and make professions of peculiar zeal in opposing the further extension of slavery. Mr. Van Buren received the nomination of this Convention for the presidency.

Vera Cruz was finally surrendered to the Mexican authorities on the 21st of July, when

General Smith evacuated the city. Every thing passed off quietly.

Meetings were being held and subscriptions raised in the principal cities of the U. S. to aid the insurrection in Ireland, and even to send an expedition against Canada. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Hughes, Catholic Bishop of New York, acting in unison with the clergy of the same persuasion in Ireland, was using his best endeavours to counteract the designs of the physical force advocates.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January, 1822, up to the end of September 1848, together with Cash Account from 1st July to the 30th September of the present year.

Public Stocks.			
	Dr.	Cr.	
	4 per 100 Ds.	6 per 100 Ds.	
To Amount created by laws 20th October 1821, up to 28th March, 1840	2,000,000	52,350,000	
	2,000,000	52,350,000	
	Dr.	Cr.	
	4 per 100 Ds.	6 per 100 Ds.	Rs.
By Amount of Stock, not in circulation, belonging to corporations and Pious Establishments	146,923 2/1	865,945	
By Amount of Stock uncalled	10,297 6/4	7,438 1/2	
By Amount of Stock redeemed to 30th June 1848 by the sinking fund	816,958 1/1	3,994,762 7/3	
By Amount of Stock redeemed between the 1st July and 30th Sept. last 6 1/2 at par, and 4 1/2 at the price of 67			
By Balance being amount in circulation at this date	936,610 5	15,422,751	
	2,000,000	52,350,000	
	Cash Account.		
	Ds.	Rs.	Ds.
To balance at the end of June last			3,563,694 4/1
To Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking funds for July, August & Sept.			938,799 7/4
To Amount received from the Mint belonging to capital of sinking fund deposited there according to law of 20th March of the present year			25,988 2
			4,527,782 9/4
By Amount of interest 1/4 per 100 from 1st July to 31st Sept. 1848	10,567 7	256,620 5	
By Balance For sinking to next fund	3,900,872 3/4	4,271,162 1	
For interest	370,289 4/1		
			4,527,782 9/4

Buenos Ayres, September 30, 1848.
John Alsina, President—Miguel de Rigos, Vice-President—John Baptist Peña—Bonifacio Huergo—Simon R. Mier—A. Ibañez de Luca, Secretary and Accountant.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

October 14.—Wind N.
Arrived, Danish brigantine Estevan, 140 tons, E. Frantz, from Boston 12th August, to Nelson Hartwig, with 280 boxes, 192 kegs, 3 hogsheads, 139 barrels, 268 rolls, 88 bundles, 71 bales merchandise, 20 spars, 548 barrels flour, 55 planks, 28 joists.
Sardinian schooner Carmen, 121 tons, Andros Cavagnaro, from Montevideo 13 inst. Passengers 49.
Sailed, American barque Chancellor, 241 tons, G. W. Walker, for Antwerp, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 9938 dry ox and cow hides, 603 salted do., 4000 horns, 40 bales wool, 3 boxes pickles.
Swedish brig Prosto, 260 tons, Charles John Norlin, for New York, despatched by Parlane, Maclean & Co., with 437 barrels wool, 3444 dry ox and cow hides, 30,000 horns.
Sardinian schooner Nina, 121 tons, José Barbo, from Montevideo, is ballast.
Brazilian Brigantine San José, 121 tons, José F. Reis, for the Paes, despatched by José Gregorio Lozana, with 231 bales and bundles dry goods, 60 bundles iron, 2 pipes coals, 154 fane-gas salt, 60 joints urundiy, 2 pipes and 5 barrels poisonous mixture for preserving hides, 2 kegs nala.
American brig Carrier, 198 tons, Matthew Gowland, for Havana, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 5320 quintals jerked beef, 200 dry hides.
French barque Chasseur, 193 tons, Victor M. Silvestre, for Rio Janeiro with 418 quintals jerked beef, 63 barrels do., 20 boxes tallow, 14 pipes do.

October 15.—Wind E.
Arrived, British barque Orion, 332 tons, Hamilton Houston, from Rio Janeiro 23d August, Saint Helena 16th September, with 369 tons coals, to Nicholson, Green & Co.
British brig James Ray, 234, John Couche, from Cape de Verdes 1st September, with 342 tons salt, to John Galt Smith & Co.
American schooner Lodomía and Eliza, 131 tons, George Easterbrook, from Bucoo 14th inst., in ballast, to Louis Winter.

Sailed, British barque Mary Queen of Scots, 256 tons, William Willcox, for London, despatched by Anderson Weller & Co., with 1374 pipes and 250 boxes tallow, 2 hales hair, 4390 salted ox and cow hides, 5701 dry do., 513 calf skins, 13 barrels oil, 3000 horns, 20 tons bones.
National brigantine Argetino, 130 tons, Jacob Prins, for London, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 286 pipes and 11 half pipes tallow, 27 tons bones.

October 16.—Wind E.
Arrived, Brazilian brig Dos Amigos, 134 tons, Nicolas Repetto, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., to José Coelho Meyrelles, with 41 pipes wine, 244 bags farina, 57 do. coffee, 25 boxes tin, 60 do. smoking pipes, 40 baskets cork stoppers, 200 barrels porter, 50 do. tar, 132 rolls matting, 7 pianofortes.
Danish barque Cybele, 250 tons, Christian Backmann, from Lisbon 13th August, Rio Janeiro 6th inst., with 3660 fanegas salt, to José Gregorio Lozana.
American barque Quincy, 216 tons, Orley King, from Savannah 18th July, Rio Janeiro 5th inst., with 104,000 feet lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
Brazilian zamacá Rio Negro, 121 tons, Antonio José Lenos, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., to Juan Gerónimo Martínez, with 5 quarter casks wine, 70 bags coffee, 11 barrels cocoa, 666 rolls tobacco, 309 bags farina, 202 barrels sugar, 5 do. maniocca, 100 boxes soap, 50 do. preservans.

October 17.—Wind S. E.
Arrived, H. B. M. schooner Renira, from Montevideo 16th inst.
British barque Achilles, 232 tons, Phillip Langlois, from Cadiz 19th August, Rio Janeiro 2d inst., with 230 tons salt, to De Lisle, Brothers & Co.
American brig Oregon, 205 tons, Peter Ayres, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., with 60,000 feet pine lumber, 18 cases merchandise, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
Brazilian brig Eucantador, 191 tons, Antonio José de Santos Perysra, from Santos 30th ult., with 1222 barrels sugar, to José Coelho Meyrelles.
Oriental brig Rumilly, 230 tons, Leuchantín, from Parnaguá 9th inst., with 358 tercios 585 half tercios yerba, 101 rolls tobacco, 161 beams wood, 9000 pieces do., Jose Balbino Soriano.
American barque Margaret Hugg, 327 tons, William Litton, from Cape de Verdes 1st September, with 147 moyes salt, to Jacob Paravicini.
Sailed, H. B. M. schooner Renira, for Montevideo.

October 18.—Wind E.
Arrived, Spanish brig Ana, 235 tons, Joaquín Roig, from Barcelona 4th August, Rio Janeiro 8th inst., to Zamarana and Trósera, with 245 pipes, 48 half pipes, 20 quarter casks red wine, 3 demijohns aniseed brandy, 102 boxes oil, 1 box with 101 dozen shoes, 500 jars oil, 150 rolls tobacco, 25 boxes matches, 10 boxes sewing thread, 15 bales merchandise.
British brig Alcione, 199 tons, William Bennett, from Liverpool 20th July, to Louis Winter, with 306 boxes, 207 bales and 41 hogsheads merchandise, 520 quintals iron, 85 tons coals, 125 barrels porter, 14 boxes samples.
Sailed, United States brig of war Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. John A. Davis, for Montevideo.
Spanish brig Chulo, 211 tons, Gerónimo Ferrer, for Havana, despatched by Félix Buxareo, with 4964 quintals jerked beef, 151 dry ox and cow hides.
Sardinian schooner Goito, 50 tons, José Capurro, for Montevideo, in ballast.

October 19.—Wind E.
Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, from Montevideo 18th inst.
British brig Arrshire Lass, 157 tons, Gavin Bryan, from Salt Island 17th August, with 102 moyes salt, 3 boxes shoes, to Edmund Mackinlay & Co.
American schooner Jubilee, 64 tons, Oliver Walcott, from Montevideo 18th inst., in ballast, to Daniel Gowland & Co. Passengers—28.
Sailed, Hamburg brig Wilhelmine, 168 tons, A. F. Bronsen, for Boston, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 6315 dry ox and cow hides, 194 bales wool, 40 bales sheep skins, 12 tons bones.
Lubeck brig Bertha, 212 tons, F. F. Wachter, for New York, despatched by Louis Winter, with 1260 salted ox and cow hides, 1702 salted horse hides, 533 dry ox and cow hides, 332 bales wool and 70 do. sheep skins.
H. B. M. packet schooner Spiler, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro with the mail for Falmouth.
Passengers—Mrs. R. B. Hughes and servant, Messieurs Edward Gault, Henry Andrews, J. E. Green and John Rowand.
Sardinian three masted schooner of war Fans, Lieut. Alexander Wright, for Montevideo.

October 20.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, British Antilla, 285 tons, Robert Pearce, from Salt Island 2nd ult., with 174 moyes salt, to John Best and Brothers.

British brig Susan, 183 tons, Robert Law, from Cape Verde 2nd ult., with 124 moyes salt, to Chapeaurouge & Co.

Sailed, French brig Arago, 176 tons, Simon Deyrieu, for Martinique, in ballast, despatched by J. Vignal.

Sardinian schooner Carmen, 121 tons, Andrés Cavagnaro, for Montevideo in ballast.

The following omission occurred in our last: Oct. 11, Sailed, Spanish paco Carlota, 112 tons, José Pontaner, for Montevideo, with the cargo which she brought on her arrival on the 9th inst., having been denied entry.

Vessels which have sailed from Rio Janeiro for the River Plate—

Oct. 5, American brigantine Virgin, for Santos and the River Plate.

" Hamburg brig Aloyon, for do. do.

" 6 Bremen barque Sophie, for Buenos Ayres, in ballast.

" Brazilian brig Marquez do Pombal, for the River Plate.

Vessels loading at Rio Janeiro for the River Plate on the 8th inst.:

Napollitan polacore Vesuvio; Hamburg barque Independence; Danish cutter Margareth;

French barque Diane; Brazilian barque Patriota; American brigantine Selin; British barque Benjamin Heap, cleared for Buenos Ayres in ballast on the 5th inst.

AT SANTOS.

Sardinian brig Josefina; Brazilian brig Nadye; Brazilian brigantine Emprendedor.

AT PARNAGUA.

Brazilian brigs Saudade do Santos and Espectador.

The following foreign vessels having been sold are now under the Argentine flag.

Hamburg barque America, now called the Buenos Ayres.

" " Tombola " Martina.

" brig George & Aloys, the Narcisa.

" barque Johan George the Cristina.

Danish brig Margaretha, the Margarita.

Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 19th inst.

National 7 1,450 tons.

British 20 6,592 "

American 10 2,138 "

Danish 11 2,670 "

French 11 2,501 "

Hamburg 3 753 "

Spanish 13 3,003 "

Brazilian 5 976 "

Italian 12 2,051 "

Prussian 1 211 "

Bremen 2 420 "

Belgian 1 250 "

Hanoverian 1 170 "

Montevideo 4 700 "

Peruvian 1 277 "

Chilian 1 313 "

105 23,525

LAST DATES.

Antwerp 31 July.

Baltimore 21 August.

Barcelona 20 July.

Boston 11 August.

Bremen 29 July.

Cádiz 1 August.

Genoa 28 July.

Hamburg 21 August.

Havre 7 June.

Lisbon 30 July.

Liverpool 2 August.

Lo. do. 4 "

Malaga 30 July.

Marseilles 1 August.

Montevideo 18 October.

New York 5 August.

Philadelphia 3 "

Rio Grande 31 July.

Rio Janeiro 7 "

Trieste 4 "

Valparaiso 21 August.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday 68.

Sunday 69.

Monday 70.

Tuesday 70.

Wednesday 70.

Thursday 69.

Friday 71.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

For a Shop in town a boy about fourteen years of age. Apply to No. 97 Calle San Francisco (formerly Restaurador Rossa).

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that neither the Captain or the Consignees of the British brig "FLINT" will be responsible for any debt contracted by the crew of said vessel.

Buenos Ayres, October 17, 1848.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

Saturday, October 21, 1848.

This Evening there will be a performance, commencing at 8 o'clock.

First representation of the interesting Equestrian Spectacle entitled the

LOST ZEPHYR AND MISCHIEVOUS CUPIDS.

With new mechanical and ornamental properties and rich wardrobe. The whole in character of a Fairy Scene of Fable.

Mr. G. Smith as Zephyr, and the Cupids by the three children of the company.

Among the other acts of interest this evening are the Horsemanship of Sra. Mariana, Master Odell and Mr. Leupine.

Gymnastics and Posturing

by H. Smith and Masters Thomas and Leander; and another trial of strength by Mr. Scott, in which he will fully prove that he can fairly break a new hemp rope of 32 strands, &c. &c.

The whole to conclude with the admirable

Jack and the Giant Killer.

To-morrow SUNDAY there will be a performance, commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning, and another in the Evening at 8 o'clock.

Charles E. Horne,

Sworn Ship Broker,

Has Removed his office from No. 57 1/2 Calle Mayo to No. 55 "Calle la Reconquista," (formerly Calle de la Paz) first street door on the left side of the street from "Calle la Merced" towards the Plaza de la Victoria.

To Let,

To single gentlemen, a parlour and bedroom apply Calle Chacabuco No. 27.

WANTED.

A steward for an English family one who understands his business and can give good references as to conduct, abilities &c. apply at No. 15 calle Mayp.

JOHN SYMONDS.

A native of Norwich, in Norfolk, England, aged about 40 years, formerly a sailor and who has subsequently followed the sail making business, having been in this country the last 18 or 20 years, would do well to apply at No. 65, Mayo Street, where he will learn something to his advantage.

Any information in regard to the above person would be thankfully received.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished lodgings at No. 6 Calle de la Piedad.

FOR LONDON,

(Passengers only)

The fine and fast-sailing A. 1. 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 "Hudson 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.

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.

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.

Awings, bags, &c., made to order with all expedition.

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.

MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Table with columns: Date of arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, &c. Includes sections for NATIONAL, BRITISH, AMERICAN, DANISH, FRENCH, HAMBURG, SPANISH, BRAZILIAN, ITALIAN, PRUSSIAN, BREMEN, BELGIAN, HANOVERIAN, MONTEVIDEO, and PERUVIAN.

