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AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th of August, Mr. DISRAELI brought Lord PALMERSTON to task on the subject of the Danish and River Plate questions. We give below, without note or comment for the present, all that transpired (according to the report in the *Times*) with reference to affairs in this quarter; merely premising, that, at the period alluded to, the raising of the blockade by the French appears not to have been known in England.

MR. DISRAELI.—I want to know what is the state of our force in the troubled waters of La Plata. (Hear, hear.) I have the best reason in the world for asking that question; I have a letter here which I received to-day, but will not now read, from a member of a most eminent Liverpool firm, and I am informed by it that one of the most important houses connected with our trade with the regions of La Plata has been obliged to suspend its payments in consequence of the state of affairs in La Plata (hear); and my informant says very candidly that he does not see why, unless some settlement of the affairs of those countries takes place, every other house connected with that trade should not be prepared for results equally disastrous. (Hear, hear.) We have had now for five or six years in those waters a force of unprecedented amount for those regions; the result has been very unsatisfactory for some time; the accounts that have reached us have not been such as have encouraged British enterprise or compensated in any degree for the losses of our fellow-countrymen; but the most remarkable circumstance of this increased expenditure, is that of late we have had no accounts whatever from that quarter. (Hear, hear.) Here is a district of country in which British enterprise has been most active, in which the establishments of our merchants have been on a very great scale, in which besides the enjoyment of a considerable present commerce there has been a very great prospect of novel adventure of that kind in countries never explored—for they were only recently opened to us, and almost as immediately shut; the attention of our Government and the resources of our navy have been particularly addressed to this rich and this disturbed district, and I want to know what this force, for which we are about to vote these large sums, has done for the vindication of our rights and the protection of our interests in those parts. (Hear.) I asked the noble lord (Palmerston) at the commencement of the session whether he would lay on the table the instructions he had addressed to an Envoy-extraordinary whom he had himself sent thither in order to terminate the misconception and the disturbances, and open these new avenues to English commercial enterprise, but who had failed in that special mission; but the noble lord objected, because though that Envoy (Lord Howden) had failed, there was another special mission just sent out, and he thought the production of the instructions might prevent the happy termination of the new negotiations. That new Envoy has also failed in his attempt; but I suppose it would be useless for me to ask for his or for the former instructions again, because a third special mission since Parliament met has been sent out. Let me remind the house of this circumstance, unprecedented in the diplomacy of any country, that we have employed six Envoys extraordinary in that part of the world on missions which probably nobody understands, for purposes which we all feel, because British interests are greatly at stake, and there is, I believe, at this moment not the slightest prospect of this country obtaining any satisfaction whatever; as far as we know, we are as distant from a termination of the matter as ever. I am obliged to form my opinion, in the absence of any information from the Government, from that which I read in the foreign journals of the country in question; but it is not specially the duty of the house, in voting these immense sums, to inquire how it is that the experienced Mr. Mandeville, our Minister at Buenos Ayres, received instructions which did not attain the desired result, and was summoned back to England; that Mr. Ouseley was sent out on a special mission and recalled; that the

adventurous Mr. Hood was despatched, and the chivalric Lord Howden, and our friend Mr. Gore, and now a new Minister is at this moment on his way not to Montevideo, but to Buenos Ayres, and there is not the slightest information given to the British nation by the Minister, while mercantile houses of great importance are failing in consequence of these matters not being settled? The expenses of six missions have been voted by this house; surely this is a time to ask what prospect there is of a satisfactory termination of these negotiations—of our rights being vindicated, and our interests protected in that quarter; what amount of force we have there, whether it is of that extraordinary amount that ships that were cruising on the coast of Africa have been sent to carry on warlike operations there? These are questions which I think Her Majesty's Government ought to answer. I trust that before we pass this vote the merchants of this country will have some satisfactory explanation on the subject of these blockades, which have occasioned them so much loss. I see, from an official French source, that France has resolved to enforce a most stringent blockade of Buenos Ayres instantly, which cannot fail to have a most injurious effect on the interests of our commerce. Up to a recent period, although these blockades have been established, our merchants have had the means, to a certain extent, of carrying on their commercial operations, but if these blockades in the Baltic and at Buenos Ayres should be strictly enforced the consequences to our commercial interests will be most grievous, and upon an occasion like this, when we are about to vote money for the naval force of this country, I think we are entitled to ask for an explanation, and I hope we shall receive it.

MR. DISRAELI.—I did not say "sent out," but "employed."

MR. PALMERSTON.—Mr. Hood was undoubtedly sent out by the Earl of Aberdeen, and his mission did not succeed. The reason was, that the two Governments had not given, as it was intended to do, instructions to their respective agents. Lord Howden then went out, and his mission did not succeed either, though without any blame being imputable to Lord Howden, for no man could have shown more discretion or judgment than he displayed. There was unfortunately a difference of opinion between him and the French representative, on a question which was not provided for by their joint instructions, and that difference ended in Lord Howden raising the British blockade, while the French representative did not feel himself justified in raising the French blockade. Captain Howden then went out, and his mission cannot be said to have been altogether unattended by success, as his departure, however, the French revolution has broken out, and a question has arisen whether the powers of the French representative have ceased, and whether they do not require to be confirmed. With regard to the amount of the squadron employed, the Admiralty will be able to state the exact figures, but I know that the number of vessels engaged on that coast has been diminished, in consequence of the hope which was entertained that hostilities would altogether cease. There is no doubt that there has been a great interruption to the trade of this country in consequence of this blockade. There has, indeed, been an arrangement, though not a very regular one, that merchant vessels, notwithstanding the blockade, should be allowed to go to Buenos Ayres, after paying import duty at Montevideo. At the same time there is no doubt that grievous inconvenience has been suffered by the trade of this country in consequence of the blockade, and I can assure the hon. member and the house that no effort will be spared

on the part of Her Majesty's Government to bring this unfortunate transaction to an honourable conclusion. I believe the Governments of England and France are both agreed on the subject of terminating the existing state of things as speedily as possible. I should explain, however, that it does not form any part of the arrangement between the two Governments to open up, as the hon. member expressed it, any fresh communications with Paraguay, and I am afraid that, even if this were done, any expectations that Paraguay would afford a great and fruitful field for British commerce would be greatly disappointed. The population of Paraguay is exceedingly small, and their productions very small also. They want very little of what we can produce, and they have nothing to give us in return, except some very bad bark. With regard to the right of navigation, we are prepared to acquiesce, in America, in that principle of public law which we maintain in Europe—namely, that countries through which rivers pass—if they be really rivers, and not arms of the sea—are entitled to command the navigation of those rivers; and that if a river runs between two countries, it belongs to them to make such regulations for its navigation as they think fit. It forms, therefore, no part of the arrangement between England and France, to interfere with any regulation made with reference to the Parana and the Paraguay. [Uruguay!]

MR. DISRAELI observed that the noble lord had named five out of the six agents who had been employed to negotiate, but he had not said a word about Mr. Southern, who had just gone out to Buenos Ayres. The house would recollect that we were in a state of quasi war with General Rosas, and that we were in possession of the fleet of the Argentine Republic. The noble lord had omitted to inform the house what was the change in the prospects of our commercial interests which had induced him to alter the course of diplomatic negotiation. The noble lord had said that Paraguay had but a small population, and that our trade with that country would be insignificant. The house had also been informed that China, with a population of 350,000,000, was not likely to take much of our manufactures, from which he drew the conclusion that it would be as well not to relinquish idly our home and colonial markets.

MR. PALMERSTON said, it was true that the fleet of the Argentine Republic had been detained, but the squadron was to be given up the moment matters were settled between the contending parties in the River Plate. Notwithstanding this, the intercourse between General Rosas and Lord Howden had been of the most friendly description, and Mr. Southern merely went out to replace the former negotiator.

MR. URQUHART said the noble lord had omitted to notice the other question of the hon. member for Buckinghamshire, as to the withdrawal of part of the squadron of the power of Buenos Ayres.

MR. PALMERSTON said that the event took place during the last Administration, but he believed the vessels were taken chiefly from the coast of Brazil.

MR. URQUHART said, the committee were much indebted to the hon. member for Buckinghamshire for having asked these questions about Denmark and Buenos Ayres. With respect to the first, it appeared to him that he had not prevented an evil that was raging; and in the other case we had caused an evil that was intolerable. That Denmark was entitled to our protection, and if any danger arose to us from the present conflict, he laid it to the charge of the Government of this country in abstaining from a just and proper exercise of its power. With respect to Buenos Ayres, we had been guilty of acts of aggression and offence. Since 1841 we had been in negotiation with France, been guilty of aggression in the Rio de la Plata. The noble lord had justly said, he was not responsible for the commencement of those acts, but he (Mr. Urquhart) spoke not of those who held the office, but of the office or the Government itself. He must, however, remind the noble lord, that if he were not directly responsible for the offences that had been committed, instructions from himself were at the foundation of them. He would ask the Government, whether they had submitted the transactions that had taken place in Buenos Ayres to the law officers of the Crown, and whether they had assented to them?

There are accounts from Europe to the beginning of September. Nothing of moment had occurred in regard to the question of the duchies; but military preparations were still going on on a large scale, whilst diplomacy continued busily at work. With respect to the Italian question, the Austrian successes appear to have induced England to require a modification of the bases originally agreed upon with France for a joint mediation. In the latter country the intervention party were loud in the demand for immediate action, but General Cavaignac evinced great unwillingness to be carried away by their clamours. A stormy debate took place in the National Assembly on the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the events of May and June, but ended without any interruption of public tranquillity, thanks to the precautionary measure adopted by government. The Assembly granted permission to prosecute Louis Blanc and Cavaignac. Though thus far order had been preserved, reports were rife in the beginning of September that another outbreak was in contemplation. The following is from the papers—

A letter from Warsaw of the 4th of August, says—The first detachment of the Russian army is two miles distant from the frontiers of Prussia; the soldiers are scattered over the cities and small towns; the light cavalry constituted the vanguard. In the vicinity of Warsaw there is an encampment of 40,000 men, and throughout the kingdom of Poland there are two divisions of 50,000, and another division is still expected of which only a part has arrived, the remainder having retired to Luk; the cholera having broken out among said division. There is another division also near Radziwill. The Czar had not yet arrived in consequence of the ravages made by the cholera at St. Petersburg.

—Charles Albert did not enter Turin on the 7th as had been stated, but remains at Vigevano gathering together the remnants of his army, whilst General Olivieri is doing the same at Truscate with the Lombard troops.

—Paris, August 18—England has agreed to enter with France into a mediation, but she has not been willing to hold any communication with the French government in regard to the affairs of Italy, and particularly in respect of the intervention; she has sent her late ambassador at Madrid, Mr. Bulwer, to communicate this resolution to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic; that diplomatist arrived in Paris on Monday last and left again at seven in the evening on Tuesday; he has declared in the name of his government, that it would oppose any armed intervention at present or at a future period.

—The cholera continues to make numerous victims at Constantinople, Adrianople, Aleppo and several other parts of the empire.

—The Porte after fluctuating for several days has at length recognized General Aufrick in the character of official ambassador from the French Republic.

—The cholera spreads rapidly—it is only a few days since it appeared at Berlin and it is now in Vienna.

—The reigning Arch-Duke of Modena, Francis V., has occupied the capital of his states at the head of an Austrian division.

—Marshal Radetzky has been replaced by General Walder in the command-in-chief of the Austrian army in Italy.

—The Paris National says that if Austria refuses the mediation of France and England, France will draw the sword and save Italy. Two Piedmontese generals had left Milan for the Austrian headquarters, to treat for the capitulation, which has since been announced. The Presse states that the terms of mediation proposed by England are, the independence of Lombardy with the Adige for the Austrian boundary. The French government accept the terms, and have given instructions to its ministers at Turin and Vienna to that effect.

—A letter from Bucharest in the *Augsbürg Gazette*, announces that the fate of Wallachia is decided. The Ottoman Porte has recognized the new constitution, and the ambassadors of France and England have given in their adhe-

tion. The Porte has protested against the entrance of Russian troops. The Turkish government will resist all encroachments on its rights, and demands that the old treaties concluded between Turkey and Wallachia be respected. The Russians have already retired from Jassy, and will be replaced by Turkish troops. The chieftain is declining in that city.

Irish Intelligence.

In Ireland the British government has seized several hundred barrels of gunpowder on board an American vessel.

CAPTOR OF SMITH O'BRIEN—William Hulme, the railway guard who arrested Smith O'Brien on Saturday received the reward of £500 at the Bank of Ireland on Tuesday, and came over here by the *Ira-Duke* on Wednesday. It is said that he was sent for by the Mayor of Manchester, who thought it unsafe for him to remain in Ireland. He was formerly in the B division of the Manchester police. He left the force about two years since and was then employed as porter at the Victoria Railway in Ireland. When in Manchester he was considered a very respectable and industrious character.

PARTIES AGAINST WHOM WARRANTS ARE ISSUED.

Francis Morgan, solicitor to the Corporation of Dublin; Thomas Francis Meagher, gentleman, Dublin; Michael Dobson, barrister, Tipperary; Richard O'Gorman, jun., barrister.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION—The Lord-Lieutenant, in addition to the caution against harbouring any of the rebel leaders, has issued a further caution, to the effect that the penalty of treason will equally attach to all masters of emigrant ships, vessels, and sea-going vessels, should they be concerned in favouring the escape of any of the persons above named, or other whom they shall know to have been engaged in treasonable practices. A large number of the club leaders have taken their departure from Cork for America.

SUBMISSION OF THE REBEL LEADERS—A communication has been made to the Irish government, through the mediation of an influential Catholic clergyman, from the parties who, next after William Smith O'Brien, were considered the most important against whom warrants have been issued, to the effect that these gentlemen undertake to surrender themselves to the government upon receiving the assurance that none of the proceedings instituted against any of the state-prisoners shall extend to the taking of life. The Rev. Mr. Mackay, parish priest of Clonony, is the negotiator of this surrender on the part of the rebel chiefs.

LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

William Smith O'Brien, M. P. for the county of Limerick; Charles Gavin Duffy, editor of the *Nation*; Joseph Brennan, sub-editor of the *Felan*; John Lawless, secretary of the Sandhment Club, Dublin; Francis Hanley, North Earl-street, Dublin; —Nolan, supposed to be an American sympathiser, arrested at Thurles; —Fitzpatrick, ditto; Dr. Ryan, surgeon, Carrick on Suir; Mr. O'Ryan, Cashel; Thos. Witty, farmer or landowner, Wexford county; Francis Strange, solicitor of Waterford, president of the Fein Club there; —Supple, glover, Waterford; Patrick M'Aliff, clothier, Waterford; —Fogarty, assistant surgeon, Waterford; Thos. William Condon, white-smith, secretary to the Wolf Tone Club, Waterford; —Taste, barrister, Dublin; TWENTY-ONE countrymen from the neighbourhood of Ballyangary, in the county of Tipperary, charged with having assisted Smith O'Brien in the attack on the police; —Marron, editor of the *Drogheda Argus*; J. S. Barry, editor of the *Cork Southern Reporter*; Ralph Varien, Cork; Isaac Varien, ditto; Tom Drapers' assistants from Messrs. Finns' establishment, Dublin; S. J. Henry, of the *Irish Felon*; Mr. Wess, surgeon, Dublin; Dr. McCarron, of America; Mr. Bergin, ship broker of New York; Mr. Butler, editor of the *Galway Vindicator*; —Costigan, of Castlebar; Mr. Denny Lane, merchant, Cork. Mr. De Courcy Young, Vice-President of the Polytechnic Club, in Dublin; Dr. William Marshall, a native of Ulster, who had been located in the United States.

O'CONNELL & THE WIDOW.

In Madden's "Revelations of Ireland," we find a whimsical account of a scolding match between the late Daniel O'Connell, then a young man just called to the bar, and one Biddy Moriarty, an ancient widow, who kept a huxter's stall in one of the quays nearly opposite the Four Courts, and whose powers of abuse were notorious then from one end of Dublin to the other. The *lingual duelo* was the result of a wager: O'Connell was very confident of success. He had laid an ingenious plan for overcoming her, and with all the anxiety of an ardent experimentalist, waited to put it into practice. He resolved to open the attack. At this time O'Connell's own party, and the loungers about the place, formed an audience quite sufficient to rouse Mrs. Moriarty, on public provocation, to an exhibition of her powers. O'Connell commenced the attack. "What's the price of this walking stick Mrs. Moriarty? What's your name?" Moriarty, sir, is my name, and a good one it

is; and what have you to say again! and one-and-sixpence is the price of the stick. Truth, it's cheap as dirt, so it is." "One-and-sixpence for a walking-stick! Whew! Why you are no better than an impostor, to ask eightpence for what cost you twopenny." "Twopenny, your grandmother," replied Mrs. Biddy; "do you mean to say that it's cheating the people that I am? Impostor, indeed!" "Ay, impostor; and it's that I call you to the tooth," rejoined O'Connell. "Come, cut your stick, you cantankerous jackasses." "Keep a civil tongue in your head, you old diagonal," cried O'Connell, calmly. "Stop your jaw, you pug nosed badger, or by this and that," cried Mrs. Moriarty, "I'll make you go quicker nor you came." "Don't be in a passion, my old radins; anger will only wrinkle your beauty." "By the holy, if you say another word of impudence, I'll tan your dirty hide for you, you basteily common scab, and sorry I'd be to soil my fists upon your carcase." "Whew! boys, what a passion old Biddy's in; I protest as I am a gentleman!" "Jintleman! jintleman! the likes o' you a jintleman! Wisha, by Gor, that bangs Banagher. Why, you potato-faced pippin-sneezing, when did a Madagascar monkey like you pick enough of common Christian decency to hide your Kerry brogue?" "Easy, now easy," cried O'Connell, with imperious good humour, "don't choke yourself with fine language, you old whiskey-drinking parrotologist." "What's that you call me, you murdering villain?" roared Mrs. Moriarty, stung into fury. "I call you," answered O'Connell, "a parrotologist; and a Dublin judge and jury will say it's no libel to call you so!" "Och, tare-moons! Och, holy Biddy! that an honest woman like me should be called a parrotologist for her face! I'm none of your parrotologists, you rascally galloos-bird, you cowardly, sneaking, platticking biglard!" "Och, not you, indeed!" retorted O'Connell; "why I suppose you'll deny that you keep a *hypoheneuse* in your house." "It's a lie for you, you b—— robber. I never had such a thing in my house, you swindling thafe!" "Why, sure all the neighbours know very well that you keep, not only a *hypoheneuse*, but that you have two *diameters* locked up in your garret, and that you go out to walk with them every Sunday, you heartless old *heptagon*!" "Och, hark! that ye aints o' glory! Och, sure, there's bad language from a fellow that wants to pass for a jintleman. May the devil fly away with you, you micher from Munster, and make evelery tub of your rotten limbs, you miserable scabbed sauc of guts!" "Ah, you can't deny the charge, you miserable submultiple of a duplicate ratio." "Go hence your mouth in the Liffey, you nasty tickle-pickler; after all the bad words you speak, it ought to be filthy than your face, you dirty chicken of Beelzebub." "Nince your own mouth, you wicked-minded old *poisson*—to the deuce I pitch you, you blustering intersection of a s—— g superficial." "You saucy tinker's apprentice, if you don't cease your jaw, I'll—" but here she gasped for breath, unable to hawk up any more words, for the last volley of O'Connell had nearly knocked the wind out of her. "While I have a tongue, I'll abuse you, you most inimitable periphery. Look at her boys! there she stands; a convicted perpendicular in petticoats! There's contamination in her *circumference*, and she trembles with guilt down to the extremities of her *convolvulus*. Ah; you're found out, you *rectilinear*, antecedent, and equilateral old hag, 'tis with yourself the devil will fly away your porter-swiping stiltitude of the bisection of a *apex*." Overwhelmed by this torrent of language, Mrs. Moriarty was silenced. Catching up a successer, she was aiming at O'Connell's head, when he very prudently made a timely retreat. "You have won the wager, O'Connell, here's your bet!" cried the gentleman who proposed the contest. O'Connell knew well the use of sound in vituperation; and having to deal with an ignorant scold, determined to overcome her in volubility by using all the *sesquipedalia verba* which occur in Euclid. With these, and a few significant epithets, and a scolding, impudent demeanour, he for once imposed silence on Biddy Moriarty.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

October 21.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S.E.
Arrived, British schooner *Commodore*, 147 tons, Josiah Pratt, from Liverpool 16th August, to Thomas Duguid & Co., with 232 bales and 383 boxes merchandise, 150 boxes tin, 13 kegs and 4 casks hardware, 78 pieces, 635 bundles and 1701 bars iron, 11 bags agricultural implements, 24 tons coal, 1 box writing utensils, 70 pairs brushes.
American brig *Consort*, 225 tons, Thomas Lyle, from Philadelphia 24th July, to Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 15 boxes tea, 25 barrels tar, 24 do. biscuit, 105,389 feet pine lumber.
Spanish brig *Viagaro*, 200 tons, Juan Currel, from Barcelona 10th August, Tarragona 22d, Malaga 30th, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 210 pipes, 22 half pipes, 22 quarter casks red wine, 160 quarter casks Malaga wine, 16 pipes aguar-

diente, 20 bales white paper, 60 barrels and 500 jars oil, 7 quintals tinned, 6 barrels anchovy, 6 do. olives, 16 do. tunny fish, 1,200 boxes raisins, 150 barrels grapes.
Brazilian brig *Inca*, 227 tons, José Bernardino Viera, from Rio Grande 17th inst., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 151 casks and 56 boxes hardware, 16 bundles iron, 257 kegs nails, 518 kegs Prussian blue, 107 empty demijohns, 30 barrels ale and porter, 10 boxes hats, 69 barrels and 38 boxes merchandise, 19 crates and 3 hogheads eryngo were 15 half pipes and 2 quarter casks aguardiente, 2 half pipes and 13 barrels wine, 10 baskets champagne.
Sailed, British brig *Lucy Sharp*, 270 tons, Hector McEffe, for Falmouth, despatched by Thode & Co., with 16,800 dry ox and cow hides.
October 22.—Wind N.E.
Arrived, H. B. M. schooner *Renira*, from Montevideo 21st inst.
British brig *Gannett*, 205 tons, John Presley, from Dona Vista 5th September, with 131 moyaas salt, to John Best and Box lars.
British barque *Ann Dingwall*, 267 tons, Glenville Brown, from Hamburg 16th August, Torbay 1st September, to Ott, Rosenthal & Co., with 557 boxes, 157 bales and 130 barrels merchandise, 100 barrels tar, 293 rolls cordage, 500 boxes, 1316 demijohns, 1531 cases, and 200 baskets gin, 30 pipes red wine, 110 boards, 1000 brooms, 60 tons coal.
British brig *Elizabeth*, 220 tons, John Le Brun, from Swansea 23th July, Pernambuco 22d September, with 332 tons coal to order.
Breton ship *Hadson*, 357 tons, Hermann Hohorst, from New York 5th August, to Beller Preuss & Co., with 521 bushels, 128,000 feet pine lumber, 40 barrels brandy, 150 barrels flour, 180 dozen brooms, 30 bags pepper, 100 do. biscuit, 241 cira, 100 handkerchiefs, 100 barrels pitch, 50 do. tar, 30 do. rosia, 6 do. varnish, 50 boxes yellow paint, 1 bundle merchandize, 150 barrels flour, 20 barrels pork, 39 boxes tinned, 11 boxes hales.
Dutch galley *Amst. Augustus*, 260 tons, H. E. Paers, from Rio Grande 17th inst., to order, with 61 boxes and 17 bales merchandise, 3 boxes perfume, 1 do. small 4-lb. 2 do. pins, 1 do. dolls, 1 do. mirrors, 1 do. fowling pieces, 1 do. walking canes, 2 do. cut glass, 1 do. books, 1 do. biscuit, 1 do. veneers, 2 do. paint brushes, 1 do. and 1 cask buttons, 25 do. glass, 450 small boxes toys, 1 box sundries, 1 iron box do., 2 bundles brimstone, 3 casks wire, 76 crates earthenware, 1 do. with a large earthen jar, 44 pine joints, 60 dozen do. boards, 12 pipes and 18 barrels wine, 2 quarter casks brandy, 87 boxes tea.
Sailed, National brig *Narcis*, 224 tons, Henri Valentin, for Falmouth and the Continent, with 17,619 dry ox and cow hides, 1100 salted do., despatched by Ott, Rosenthal & Co.
National brig *Margarita*, 193 tons, J. H. Jorin, for Falmouth and the Continent, with 400 salted ox and cow hides, 5740 dry do., despatched by Thode & Co. Passenger Mr. Adolf Dreyer.
Oriental brig *Meutor*, 160 tons, L. C. Nielsen, for Pernambuco, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 3,022 quintals jerked beef, 5000 horns, 55 dry ox and cow hides.
American schooner *Jubiloe*, 64 tons, Oliver Walco, for Montevideo.
October 23.—Wind N., in the afternoon, S. E., fresh.
Arrived, Spanish polacre *Esméralda*, 164 tons, José Millet, from Barcelona 1st, Tarragona 12th, Malaga 17th August, to Llavallol and Sons, with 143 pipes and 10 half pipes red wine, 35 pipes aguardiente, 50 bales wrapping paper, 55 do. white do., 400 jars and 50 quarter casks oil, 16 bales tinned, 25 boxes soap with 44 arrobes each, 20 do. do. 2 arr. each, 100 quarter casks white wine, 10 bags garbanos, 1000 boxes Malaga raisins, 200 serones dried figs, 9 boxes salt fish, 1 box merchandize.
Spanish brig *Cervantes*, 203 tons, Bruno Garcia, from Barcelona 23d August, to Frey Brothers, with 218 pipes red wine, 14 do. aguardiente, 35 casks oil, 50 bags unshelled almonds, 35 boxes soap, 150 roams wrapping paper, 100 roams white do., 500 jars anised brandy, 65 quintals onions, 42 do. potatoes, 1200 strings garlic, 17 bags raw wool, 25 quintals o. fish, 10 bags hazel nuts, 15,000 cigars, 150 jars anchovy, 80 dozen brooms, 24 do. stiffon, 74 arr. sausages, 7 cases containing 75 dozen dried sheep skins.
Spanish polacre *Trinitaria*, 250 tons, José Matarrá, from Barcelona 22d August, to Zumarán and Treseira, with 270 pipes, 40 half pipes and 20 quarter casks red wine, 50 pipes and 26 half pipes aguardiente, 6 pipes superior wine, 21 pipes anised brandy, 950 jars oil, 3 boxes books, 2 do. clothing, 22 do. white paper, 100 bales wrapping do., 50 boxes soap, 15 bags hazel nuts, 1 box saffron.
Sailed, H. B. M. schooner *Renira*, for Montevideo.
October 24.—Wind S. E., fresh.
Arrived, Norwegian barque *Freia*, 249 tons, Peter E. Brechan, from Drontheim 20th July, Rio Janeiro 11th inst., to Vicente Casarés & Sons, with 92,109 feet pine lumber, 100 barrels tar.
Sardinian schooner *Ninis*, 121 tons, José Barbo, from Montevideo 23d inst., in ballast, to order. Passengers—40.

Sailed, Spanish barque *Joven Agustín*, 208 tons, Agustín Domenech, for Havana, despatched by Felix Buxareo & Co., with 5530 quintals jack beef, 100 dry ox and cow hides, 50 boxes tallow.
Brazilian brigantine of war *Olinda*, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido Jose Ferreira, for Montevideo.
October 25.—Wind S. E., very fresh.
Arrived, French barque *Australe*, 211 tons, Courran, from Bourdeaux 25th August, to Thomas Rouse, with 518 casks and 25 boxes Bourdeaux wine, 25 cases white do., 190 do. cognac brandy, 25 boxes and 25 baskets oil, 10 boxes preserves, 63 boxesaguardiente, 46 do. champagne, 25 barrels brandy, 7 boxes merchandize.
October 26.—Wind E. S. E., very fresh.
No arrivals or sailings.
October 27.—Wind E. S. E., very fresh.
No arrivals or sailings.
Notice—Office of the Captain of the Port.
The captains and consignees of foreign vessels are hereby advised that the National brig "Cacique Catriel" is stationed between Point Indio and the eastern extremity of the Ortiz Bank in order to serve as a light hulk, a large lamp being every night displayed from her top mast that it may serve as a guide to vessels proceeding to or departing from this port.
The hulk lies from Point Indio N. E. ½ N. by compass, distance 10 miles, and from the head of the Ortiz S. ½ S. W. also by compass, distance 8 miles, being in lat. S. 35° 11', and lon. 57° 3' West of Greenwich. According to the instructions given to the Pilots, in conformity with the agreement entered into with the undersigned Captain of the Port, Pilots will be found on board said hulk who will convey to this port all vessels bound hither.
Buenos Ayres, 17th October, 1848.
PEDRO XIENGO.
Vessels loading at Barcelona for the River Plate, on the 18th of August.—
Spanish brig *Merced*, José Cabruja, for Montevideo.
" Eduardo, José Costa, for do.
" Fomento, B. Bertran, cleared at Barcelona on the 9th for Buenos Ayres.
Sailed from Rio Janeiro for the River Plate—
Oct. 8, Brazilian barque *Patriota*, in ballast, for Paraguay, to load for River Plate.
Oct. 9, British barque *Benjamin Heape*, 367 tons, M. J. Rolling, for Buenos Ayres, in ballast.
Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 27th inst.
National 5 1,114 tons
British 31 7,492 "
American 10 2,297 "
Danish 7 1,670 "
French 11 2,553 "
Hamburg 3 758 "
Spanish 16 3,516 "
Brazilian 6 1,205 "
Italian 10 1,839 "
Prussian 1 211 "
Bremen 3 207 "
Belgian 1 850 "
Hanoverian 1 170 "
Dutch 1 200 "
Montevideo 3 790 "
Norwegian 1 247 "
Peruvian 1 29 "
Chilian 1 313 "
112 25,468
LAST DATES
Antwerp 31 July.
Baltimore 1 August.
Barcelona 22 August.
Boston 11 August.
Bremen 29 July.
Genoa 1 August.
London 28 July.
Hamburg 31 "
Havre 2 August.
Havana 7 June.
Lisbon 30 July.
Liverpool 12 August.
Lyon 14 "
Malaga 30 July.
Marseilles 1 August.
Montevideo 23 October.
New York 5 August.
Paris 3 "
Philadelphia 31 July.
Rio Grande 5 October.
Rio Janeiro 10 "
Trieste
Valparaiso

