

# British Packet

## AND

### ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 962]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1845.

[Established in 1826

#### BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th, 14th and 15th inst., contains an important article in Spanish, English, and French, on the relations at present subsisting between this country and Paraguay. It concludes as follows:—

The subject of the non-recognition of the Independence of Paraguay by the Argentine Government, is worthy of impartial meditation. It has no other object than the peaceful preservation of a right in a pressing emergency, when insuperable difficulties present themselves, through which the security and interests of both are placed in jeopardy. The Argentine Government has promised to inform that of Paraguay more explicitly, through an Agent, of its weighty reasons for refusing to acquiesce in the recognition of its independence. However lightly it may be thought upon, it is neither necessary, in order to ascertain what those reasons may be, to go back to the period of the emancipation from Spanish dominion, nor to take as a basis the *uti possidetis* of that time, which is the present guarantee of the nationalities which have risen out of the victory of American Independence, with the same territories and state property comprised in the former political or departmental demarcations. The Argentine Republic was foremost in this noble contest; and its efforts and sacrifices not only confer upon it the common right, but they have also been productive of benefits for Paraguay. The latter has continued isolated from the great movement; whilst the Provinces of the sister-republics, such as Chili, Perú, and Bolivia, which form their nationality, have shared more or less in the common sacrifices which have produced liberty and independence. Notwithstanding, if they should separate themselves from the community of the *uti possidetis* or previously existing political division, their respective Governments would not consent to the separation. Paraguay has had the advantages of the sacrifices of the Argentine Republic, and we rejoice that it is so. If a fortunate result had not rewarded their efforts it would have been an appendage of colonization. It is owing to this same struggle and the consequent oscillations, that it has remained isolated; but the Argentine Government has not renounced its rights; on the contrary it has sustained them by its successful efforts not only in favour of the common emancipation but for its preservation up to this day. The following principles should be called to mind. "Sovereignty is acquired by a state either through its settlement or when it lawfully throws off the dependence in which it was placed. To be valid it requires neither to be acknowledged or guaranteed by any foreign power whatever, provided the possession be not defective. Notwithstanding it may be prudent to obtain its recognition either expressly or tacitly and to obtain the guarantee of one or more Powers. On the contrary, the acknowledgment not only of possession *ad interim* but of the independence of a nation in unlawful insurrection, or of that of an usurper, would be an offence to the legitimate sovereign, as long as he has not renounced his rights of sovereignty. Sovereignty extinguishes itself the moment the state ceases to exist, whether in consequence of the total destruction of its territory, whether through the dissolution of the social ties or through its incorporation union or submission of the whole or part thereof to another state. [1]

The right of the Argentine government, which is common to all the American states, and of which they are now in actual possession with the same title, upon the respective territories, of the *uti possidetis*

of the Spanish districts or provinces before the independence, is one of settlement; the separation from Spanish dependence was legitimate, and besides. Paraguay participated in the benefits resulting from the sacrifices of the Argentine Republic. In order to be valid it needs not the recognition of foreign powers, because its title is not defective, but moreover that recognition is not wanting. By recognizing the Independence of the Argentine Republic and its right of sovereignty, several powers of Europe and of America have recognized the basis upon which those rest in all America. This is so unquestionable, that to effect the lawful separation of the Oriental Province of Uruguay, now an independent Republic, it was necessary formally to express a renunciation of rights, on the part of the Argentine State, in the treaty of 1828, in which Great Britain mediated, although that country had been for several years either free from Argentine authority or occupied by Brazil. And for the lawful separation of Potosí, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Paz, which compose the Bolivian nationality, the explicit renunciation of the rights of the Argentine Republic was obtained. The Argentine government has not renounced, nor can it be considered as having renounced its acknowledged rights, since it sustains them by pacific means, and they are essentially imprescriptible. The present order of things in Europe and America does not rest on other grounds; because, if it is unquestionable that States have rights which they alone can sustain in particular circumstances, either in friendly intercourse or in a state of war, it is also certain that they possess in relation to other states the supreme right of their necessary preservation and security, common to all, and which is not hypothetical but absolute.

But the urgent motives that oblige the Argentine Government, despite its most amicable and fraternal feelings towards Paraguay, are not those principles; though, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that they are useful to Paraguay, and to all America, since, guarding it against an enfeebling and endless subdivision of territories and nationalities, it would avoid it many evils, and a melancholy destiny of dependency. The most serious part of the difficulty lies in the absence of all means to reconcile the recognition urged by the Government of Paraguay with the mutual interests of all parties. From that necessity, which there is no possibility of overcoming, and not from any other view, our Government peacefully sustains its resolution. The entrance to Paraguay by water cannot be effected but by the river Parana, which belongs to the Argentine Confederation, as is proved by a simple reference to its geography. The Argentine Government possesses the perfect right of disposing of the navigation of that river in its territory. Fundamental principles of the law of nations are these—that "in virtue of State property the Government can, to the exclusion of foreigners, not only possess the territory of the State, and make use of it, but likewise dispose of it agreeably to its will, and augment it by the right of accession. It can make in its territory whatever arrangements the utility of the State may demand. The right of State property being independent of all foreign influence, it follows that the State can exclude every foreigner not only from the occupation of things having no owner, and from the use of its territory in case of necessity, but even from any other use whatever that might be made without it being prejudiced in anywise;" [2] and that "the independence of States is caused to be observed particularly in the free and exclusive use of the *right of the waters*, in all its extension, as well in the maritime territory of the State as in its rivers, great and small, canals, lakes and ponds. That right is not restricted but when the State renounces it by conventions wholly or partially, or when it has obligated itself to allow

the concurrence of some other State. It could not be accused of injustice should it prohibit the passage of all foreign vessels through the rivers, large and small, canals or lakes of its territory, the passage of vessels upon the sea within gunshot of its coasts, their entrance or stay in the harbours or in the roadstead." [3]

So perfect is that right that it is not impaired by the necessity of another State, even in the event that no injury should arise to it from the use of the territory. Besides the Argentine Government having the right of regulating commerce in its own continental and maritime possessions, without thereby giving offence to the natural liberty of the commerce of other nations, inasmuch as that liberty is understood to exist whilst a commerce is not carried on prejudicial to the rights of sovereignty, it possesses free and exclusive right to the waters running through its territory, and with greater reason when it is necessary to it. This right can only be restrained by voluntary conventions; it cannot be exacted by dictation or violence. All the engagements which the Governments of Europe have stipulated in that respect, in identical or similar cases, proceed from voluntary treaties which would not have been required, if the principles of the Law of Nations universally acknowledged, had not been so positive and obligatory. All the stipulations that have been made with regard to the Tagus, the Rhine, the Scheldt, the Vistula, the Po, and other rivers, and to the States of Leyden and Baden, confirm the principles of dominion over national possessions of land and water. It is only by free conventions that the right can be restrained or modified. Thus leaving aside the question of independence, the Government of Paraguay has no right to exact a passage through the Argentine territory owing to the state of separation in which it has declared itself. The consequence of the recognition of the independence of Paraguay by the Argentine Government would be the loss to the former of the immense advantages arising from the difference of duties in its favor, which its commerce enjoys in the Argentine markets, and a great benefit to other nations, especially to Brazil, which would derive considerable and positive profit from Paraguay being deprived of the valuable favors which are secured to it in the tariff of the Argentine customs.

The most jarring interests are generally made to agree, and respective rights are usually preserved by mutual and friendly explanations. The conduct which the Government of Paraguay has latterly observed by treating with the ruthless Unitarian rebels of Corrientes is not calculated to correspond with the favourable and friendly dispositions of the Argentine Government, nor to promote the real interests of Paraguay. As we do not impugn its intentions, when such artful and selfish intrigues are put in play, we feel convinced that on calm and considerate reflection it will consult in an enlightened manner its own interests and respectability.

The recognition of the Independence of Paraguay by the government of Bolivia and Brazil is precipitate. The Brazilian cabinet, although aware of the just causes and of the necessity of the non-acquiescence of the Argentine government, hastened to recognize the independence, flattered by the advantages which the Brazilian commerce would obtain over that of Paraguay, if the Argentine government should acknowledge the independence of that state. Paraguay in this situation would lose its superiority and advantages in the liberal Argentine markets, and the Brazilian commerce would be benefited in proportion. We easily conceive that the Argentine government could not do less than protest in due form against the recognition, which it does not look upon as valid, considering as void the acts which may emanate there from, and as unworthy of notice all

[1] Kluber, droits des gens moderne de l'Europe, vol. 1, par. 1, chap. 1, § 23.

[2] Kluber, ditto, ditto, 2nd part, tit. 2, chap. 1, § 134 et 135.

[3] Kluber, vol. 1, part 2nd, tit. 1, chap. 2, § 76. (See last page.)

**Advertisements.**

**KIDD'S HOTEL,**  
NO. 72, CALLE DE LA PAZ.

JUST received, and for sale, a parcel of fine Old Scotch Whisky, which will be sold in barrels or by the single gallon. J. Kidd has always on hand fine Old Port, Sherry, and Madeira, which may be had either by the dozen or single bottle. Gentlemen visiting Buenos Ayres will find an excellent dinner every day at 2 o'clock; single dinners or breakfast at all hours.

**French Boots.**

JUST received and for sale at D. Flemings, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, an assortment of fine French calf, dogskin and morocco boots, manufactured in Paris in a very superior style and from the lightness and flexibility of the material, well suited for the present season.

**DENTISTRY.**

**CHARLES KRAUSE,**

DENTIST, having been examined and approved by the Medical Tribunal of this City, has the honour to offer his professional services to the Public. He sets and fills teeth in various ways, cleans and extracts them, without much pain, having excellent modern instruments for the purpose.

During his long residence in Montevideo, he has practised his profession punctually and faithfully, and promises to do the same in this City. He begs to request his friends and the public generally either to call or send their orders to No. 41, CALLE DE LA CATEDRAL, in the Altos, where they will be punctually attended to moderate prices.

**TO LET.**

A MOST desirable house in one of the best situations in the town. It has recently undergone a thorough repair, and possesses every requisite for a small family. Apply to Mr. Macome, No. 5, Calle de la Reconquista.

**French Summer Botines.**

JUST received and for sale at D. FLEMING'S, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a superior assortment of Gentlemen's Summer Stuff Botines, black and coloured; likewise a small assortment of Ladies black and coloured Boots, Paris manufacture.

**Notice to Carpenters AND Cabinet Makers.**

JUST received from North America, a fine lot of Hard Screws and Bench Screws, to be sold at very moderate Prices, at No. 52, Calle de la Paz.

**Notice**

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. G. Lowry & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Buenos Ayres, January 1st, 1845.

**John Maria Farina,**

The oldest distiller of the genuine EAU DE COLOGNE, No. 23, Rhine Street, Cologne.

BEGS to inform the Public, that in order to prevent the frequent impositions which occur from the large quantity of imitation of his Eau de Cologne which is shipped to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions, which imitation is of a most inferior quality, and not to be compared to his celebrated manufacture, he has appointed Messrs. SIMMONDS & CLOWES, 19, Cornhill, London, as his special Wholesale Agents for shipping to the British Colonies, who will always have a stock on hand, at the following net prices; and J. M. F. requests that his friends will give their orders to the above Agents, which will meet with prompt attention.

- 1. Quality Eau de Cologne, double, 9s. 6d. | per dozen in short
- 2. Ditto, ditto, single, 4s. 6d. | or long bottles.
- 3. Ditto, ditto, 3s. 3d. in long green bottles, in cases, from 25 to 50 dozen, packages included.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS-PAPER OFFICE,**  
No. 18, Cornhill, London.

**Simmonds and Clowes,**

GENERAL NEWSPAPER and Advertising Agents, forward London and Country Newspapers to all parts of the world. Proprietors of Newspapers, Booksellers, and News Agents supplied on liberal Terms. Advertisements are promptly inserted in all the Continental, London, and Country Journals and Magazines.

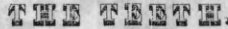
**New Curled Horse Hair Mattrasses,**

WARRANTED to be equal in quality to any made in Europe, and particularly well adapted for Summer use, on account of their coolness, elasticity, &c. For Sale at the Upholtery and Mattress Store of Wm. & P. Inglis, Calle de Potosi, No. 49, half a square from the College Church towards San Francisco.

The British brig  
**WILTON WOOD,**

WILL sail hence for Liverpool, at the commencement of February. Any Passengers wishing to proceed by this conveyance will please make early application to  
**Messrs. John Best & Brothers,**  
OR TO  
**CAPT. MATTHEW RUSSELL.**  
Buenos Ayres, 17th January, 1845.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**



**Mr. TENKER,**

**SURGEON DENTIST** of the Cities of New York, Washington, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and received with full approbation by the Faculty as Professor of said art in Buenos Ayres, continues his business as usual in the Altos, Calle de Cangallo, No. 31, on the same side as the Merced Church, a half a square on the right hand going towards the Café Catalanes, between Calle de la Paz and Catedral. Fills Teeth with pure gold, (without alloy) silver, tin or lead foil and mineral cement. Inserts Mineral Teeth on the old stumps or on gold plates, without pain,—cleans Teeth, and cures all diseases of the gums, some of which are only peculiar to this climate.—a residence of 4 years has given him a perfect knowledge of them and their mode of cure.

**BALSOMO DE LOS ANDES,** (Andian Balsom) for removing the tartar and making those firm which have become loose, &c. &c.

**AGUA DE LAS PAMPAS,** [Pampa Water] for preserving and cleaning the Teeth, hardening the enamel, and removing everything offensive in the breath.

**FIRE KING'S REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH ACHE,** well known in Europe and the U. S., the receipt possessed by him alone in South America.

**POWDER** for cleaning and preserving the Teeth. All have full printed directions upon them, and are very extensively used.

A very superior article of Tooth Brushes just received from Paris.

**N. B. Teeth Extracted at all hours in a very superior manner.**

**For Sale,**

AT No. 145, Calle Parque, a pair of English Sash Windows' with Iron Knockers and Lintels complete. Also, a large Bedstead, with a crown top and several old doors and frames.

**Union Library.**

THE Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Library on Tuesday Evening, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, when those who are interested in the advancement of the Institution are requested to attend.

By Order of the Committee.

Many works being missing it is requested that those persons who have retained them beyond the time allowed, will return the same before the Annual Meeting, to facilitate the formation of a Catalogue.

By Order of the Committee.

We received by H. B. M's. brigantine Dolphin, London papers to 6th November and Paris to the 3rd. They contain no political news of importance, we, therefore, continue our extracts from their domestic details.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.**

The times, thank heaven, are changed for the better, since his Most Gracious Majesty William IV. and his Grace the Duke of Wellington could not dine with the loyal city of London for fear of violence, even although Sir Claudius Hunter, mounted on his white horse, valiantly offered to escort them, and to answer for their safety with his life. Reform has calmed that excitement, and comparatively Saturnian times have succeeded to them. We live under a Queen who, like an Aatrea Redux, has brought with her peace and plenty. Had Spenser, or Shakspeare, flourished at the present hour, to celebrate the grand ceremony, what chivalrous apostrophes should we not have had to the fair lady "throned by the West," or the bright Gloriana, who was at once the object of Louis Philippe's homage and of Common Councilors' enthusiastic adoration! But the age of chivalry is gone, and the age of utility has succeeded. Royal pageants and knightly tournaments are succeeded by naval launches and civic lunches. Even royalty itself, in this age, does honour to utility, and consecrates the opening of the world's chief Temple or Mammon. In the spirit of commerce, how vast is the change since the days of Queen Elizabeth, or of Sir Thomas Gresham, when

commerce shone like a bright light of civilization amidst a surrounding world of rudeness and barbarism! when a heroic spirit of enterprize and discovery nourished by Vasco de Gama, Columbus, Magelhaen, and Sir Francis Drake, succeeded the princely magnanimity of the Medici and the merchants of Venice. Literature, science, and chivalry, were then the handmaids and companions of trade. The spirit of shopkeeping had not then mastered the spirit of gentlemen; and utilitarianism had not then organised human society into productive forces, nor a Devil-take-the-hindmost philosophy taught men to consider each other as so many brute forces, to be conquered and used up by strength or cunning for each other's advantage. It is true, in those days the law of the strongest sometimes prevailed; but the far more cunning law which now enables a man to cut his neighbour's throat by artifice, has produced just the same effect of making the units, essentially antagonistic to each other, hold together only by the nexus of cash payment. When Queen Elizabeth opened the old Exchange men had a conscience and a religion—now-a-days the only actual belief of the multitudes who will witness the gorgeous spectacle of Monday next may be safely said to be the belief in monies and in money's worth; their only hell, the fear of "not succeeding."

To speak seriously, we have need to pray that the exclusive worship of wealth which characterises England, and through England infects the world, should be tempered with some more refined and ennobling influences than the shopkeeping ones. Money is not power, although we are told that knowledge is. A nation may have all the riches of Croesus locked up within itself for the enjoyment of the few; but if the possession of that wealth corrupt the mind with selfishness, luxury, and cowardice; if the bulk of the people be degraded physically and morally, until a mere *caput mortuum* be left, dearly will all the gold and silver of the universe be purchased. Such a nation has reason to fear that the wealth which constitutes its boast may leave it without even the virtue of courage to defend its possessions.

The opening of the London Exchange is an event of sufficient historical importance to merit the attendance even of the Sovereign. It is the consecration of that commerce which constitutes the greatness and the glory of England—a commerce which, whatever may be said of its abuse, operates, on the whole, as the great civilizer of the human race, and is a title to renown preferable to the armies of Napoleon, or the sword of all-conquering Rome. It is not essential to commerce that wars and devastations should open up its path and spring out of its progress. It is only commerce ill-understood which grasps at monopolies and exclusive markets, that ruins nations, and leads to disputes and interminable feuds. The commerce which deals out reciprocal benefits stands in no need of military conquests.

The opening of the Exchange by a Sovereign of England is therefore quite as national and appropriate as a marriage of the Adriatic by the Doge of Venice. The spectacle will, doubtless, be grander and more splendid than any that Venice, or Carthage, or Tyre, of old, ever witnessed, and we only wish that the monarchs of Europe who desire to have an idea of the power of this nation could be present on the occasion. We are quite sure that, like Marshal Sout at the coronation, they would at once perceive the futility of all the efforts of their past lives to make any impression on the great Colossus. Other nations may surpass even the noble building which will then be consecrated (for it is not the custom or England to vie with the useless piles of Egypt or Rome, which returned no benefit for the treasure lavished on them); but we are quite sure that Queen Victoria might point to her surrounding subjects and safely say, without fear of contradiction, like Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, "These are my jewels!"—(Atlas, October 26th.)

The same paper in speaking of the present state of England says:—

The distress of 1840 and 1841 has been succeeded by a period of unexampled commercial activity; speculation in trade and commerce is pushed to a degree that already begins to create alarm for a period of glut and overproduction; two bountiful harvests, with cheap food, have mollified the anti-corn-law cry; the revenue continues to exhibit a quarterly increase in the customs and excise, those tests of the consumption of the people, and the income-tax even contrives to make up a small surplus to go in diminution of the national debt. Furthermore, the Whigs are prostrated for a time under the majorities of their adversaries, and a fusion of parties, backed by an indifference in public opinion as to men, provided we get good measures, assists in gradually breaking down and amalgamating the whole. The rapid advance of the last ten years has elevated great social problems into the place of mere party of political ones, and in the face of those problems faction seems



to be averted. The most absolute of oligarchies or despotisms cannot avoid grappling with the realities of things when they prove too irresistible to be evaded. The force of circumstances, the necessity of dealing manfully and sincerely with the great necessities of the people, with their food, their employment, their education, their moral and physical condition, if we wish to avoid the precipice which a few years ago yawned under our feet, begins on all hands to be felt and acknowledged. Finally, France and America have, for a time, ceased to threaten us, and we have neither a General Hoche, backed by American sympathizers, to fear.

### A WATERSPOUT.

The French papers contain a melancholy account of the ravages committed by a waterspout at Cette on the 22nd October. About four o'clock an electric waterspout fell upon the town, and committed such ravages, that it might be supposed the place had been submitted to all the horrors of a siege. This terrible phenomenon, which arrived in the direction of the Fortress of St. Pierre, skirted the mole in its whole length, and when it came opposite the engineers' establishment, attracted probably by the conductor and the zinc roof of the house, it turned round the edifice, and at last fell with violence upon it. At the same moment a violent explosion was heard. During two minutes' space of time a terrific crash resounded in the air. The roofs of the houses were smashed to pieces, and the fragments were carried to the most distant part of the town. The building belonging to the engineers was entirely sacked, its zinc roof was carried off in the twinkling of an eye, and the whole *façade* demolished and razed to the ground, so that nothing now remains of it but the back and side walls. Another house, four stories high, new and solidly built, was literally crushed to the earth. In every apartment the separation walls were destroyed, the windows torn out; every where destructive traces have been left. A fearful inundation joined at the same time its ravages to those of the electric waterspout. In an instant the waters of the canal rose and flooded the quays. It was a pitiable spectacle to see all the lighters loaded with wines torn into the current, driven one against the other, and then swallowed up by the element. At least a dozen boats were sunk in the canal itself, which had their crews on board. Some few were able to save themselves, the others perished. Five or six large vessels were being completely wrecked, and remain with their keels uppermost. The lesser injuries done among the masts, rigging, &c., are innumerable. In the streets and on the quays are every-where to be seen wounded wretches, some with bloody heads, others with mutilated limbs. A body was dug out of the ruins of the house belonging to the engineers. In front of the Café de la Bourse, a merchant of the town was crushed beneath the ruins of a huge structure belonging to a party of strolling players, stationed at the extremity of the old bridge. Persons are missing in their families, and it is to be feared that they have perished in this awful storm. It is impossible to give any description of the feelings of terror produced in the minds of the whole population.

### AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURE. VALUABLE INVENTION.

The following account of a new machine for cutting, or rather gathering wheat, which has just been invented in Australia is very curious, and the results of the invention may be most important. It is communicated by Governor Grey, of South Australia, to the Royal Society of England, under the date of December 13th, 1843. He says:—

"The colony continues to prosper, and the only event which has created any sensation is the complete success which has attended the operations of a new y-invented reaping machine, invented in the colony. This machine reaps, thrashes, and winnows, all at the same time, and this at the rate of nearly an acre an hour; the machine requiring to be attended by two men, and to be pushed by two horses. The corn is at once taken from the machine (which is stepped for the purpose when it is filled), and put into bags for exportation. The total sum charged for this operation is 10s. per acre: the sowing, saving of corn, time, and labour, and consequently of expense, is very great. The inventor of the machine anticipates that, next year, the whole of these operations will cost much less than 10s. per acre. I have seen this machine at work, and was quite satisfied as to its success. You will say, But we shall soon make such a machine in England, when the principle is known. It is, however, based upon a peculiarity in this climate, and could, I think, only succeed in a similar very dry climate. I must now give you a description of this invention. It is something like a cart pushed forward by two horses, instead of being drawn. In front of the machine is a very large steel comb, which is pushed forward and seizes the straw of the wheat, as an ordinary comb seizes hair. As the machine is moved forward, the straws are by the motion drawn through the comb, until the head or the part containing the grain, is caught in the comb and dragged upwards towards the mouth of the machine. From the peculiar dryness of this climate, the wheat sheds very easily; that is, the corn or grain falls very readily out of the husk; indeed so much so, that wheat cannot be reaped here in the usual manner without considerable loss from shedding. As soon, therefore, as the head of the wheat is caught in the comb, the grain is, as it were, combed out, and falls down the comb to the mouth of the machine. That part of the head of the wheat which does not go through (which is too fine to admit it, until the grain has fallen out) is ultimately dragged up to the mouth of the machine, where it is knocked off by an apparatus like that of the ordinary thrashing machine, and the wheat is then thrashed in the same manner as in other thrashing machines; whilst the rapid advance of the machine creates a strong draft, by aid of which the corn is winnowed. The straw is left standing. So much of it as is required for manure, &c., is mown, and the remainder is burnt."

This machine, though perhaps not applicable to the gathering of grain in a damp climate like that of Great Britain, must be quite as applicable in Canada, the United States, South Africa, and other dry countries, as in Australia, and if it should answer the expectations formed of it, it will overcome the only difficulty that exists in growing wheat to almost any extent in those countries,—that is, the difficulty of cutting, carting and preparing it for the market.

The earlier operations of wheat growing, namely, ploughing and sowing, may be performed by very few hands, at a trifling cost, but to cut and secure a great breadth of wheat in the short time that elapses between the ripening and the shedding of the grain, has hitherto been next to impossible, in countries in which hands are few and labour dear; and when got in, the cost of thrashing and preparing for the market has, in general, run away with all the profit of growing. If wheat can be gathered and thrashed in dry climates at a cost of 10s. an acre, which is not more than 3d. or 4d. a bushel on the abundant crops grown in virgin soils, there is no limit to its cultivation in such countries as Australia, South Africa, British and Independent America, or even in the hot and dry countries on the shores of the Mediterranean—*Liverpool Times.*

## MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THURSDAY LAST. For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>				
Nov. 7	Brig Rebecca Jane, Peter Le Mesurier	215	Bertram LeBreton & Delisle	Falmouth.
12	Brig Urania, Samuel Martin	203	Hughes & Brothers	Great Britain.
12	Brig Brazilian Packet, John Faddy	206	Henry & George Dowse	London
14	Brig Philomena, Robert Bell	237	John Best & Brothers	Great Britain.
14	Barque Rebecca, Patrick Tegan	251	Thomas Gowland & Co.	London
15	Schr. Commodore, William Raisbeck	164	Brownell, Stogmann & Co.	Great Britain.
22	Brig Wilton Wood, Matthew Russell	243	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
24	Bar. Mary & Ann, Lewis Whiteaway	212	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
4	Barque Sovereign, James Porritt	241	Hughes & Brothers	Plymouth.
5	Brig Camoens, James Baird	194	John Galt Smith & Co.	Montevideo to load for Falkland Isles.
10	Brig Kate, Robert James	171	Thomas Gowland & Co.	Falmouth.
11	Brig Ringdove, John Walker	176	James C. Thompson	Falmouth.
16	Brig Hermes, Donnough	241	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Liverpool.
17	Brig Pioneer, John Reid	223	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Great Britain.
17	Brigian Lady of the Lake, D. Wingood	108	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	West Indies.
18	Brig Creole, William Stephenson	282	John Best & Brothers	Falkland Islands.
19	Bar. Countess of Durham, J. Presley	324	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
20	Brig Nestor, William Stuart	288	C. R. Horne	Falmouth.
20	Barque Chelco, James Hellyer	236	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Liverpool.
21	Brig Chamois, George Jory	185	Charles R. Horne	Falmouth.
Jan. 1	Brig Young Queen, Wm. Chalmers	284	John Best & Brothers	Great Britain.
1	Barque Diamond, Thomas Irvine	230	John Galt Smith & Co.	London
5	Schooner Mystery, John Amy	127	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Falmouth.
8	British Big Plata, Richard B. Pringle	231	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
11	Ship Active, Charles Rogard	540	Zumaran & Treserra	Mauritius.
21	Brig Chimera, George Mout	279	Brownell, Stogmann & Co.	London
21	Brig Catherine, Charles Gill	212	Charles R. Horne	Boston.
<b>American.</b>				
Nov. 17	Barque Izette, William Harron	275	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
Dec. 8	Ship Shaw, Thomas W. Rao	344	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
13	Brig Olinda, Samuel Hutchinson	178	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salem
18	Barque Mason Barzey, Francis Scott	340	Oliver J. Hayts & Co.	New York.
19	Ship Globe, John Wootton	474	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
22	Brig Jane, Elisha S. Pinkney	168	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Philadelphia.
23	Brig Tweed, Washington G. Hands	306	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
Jan. 7	Brig Emerald, Charles Babson	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
7	Brig Olinda, Oliver George Lane	211	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
9	Barque Chalcedony, John E. Tongue	214	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salem.
10	Brigantine Emma, Edward Smith	130	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Santo.
16	Barque Nautilus, John W. Reed	283	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore.
16	Barque Adeline & Eliza, F. Hopkins	249	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Philadelphia.
18	Schooner Sarah Ann, P. Stevenson	60	Jacob Faravini	Baltimore.
19	Brig Pultney, James Mount	231	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore.
30	Barque Niagara, John W. Pearson	332	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
<b>French.</b>				
Nov. 30	Bar. Louise Maria, J.B.E. Maugendre	190	John Baptist Prelog	Havre de Grace
Dec. 7	Ship Parais, Eecomte	256	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Havre de Grace
12	Barque St. Jacques, Benjamin David	215	Zumaran & Treserra	Marseilles.
22	Brig Claire, Henry Lamelle	139	Thomas Rousseau	Havre de Grace
26	Barque Bonne Adele, A. Lie	283	John Baptist Prelog	Havre de Grace
Jan. 1	Brig Automne, Joseph Marie Noel	193	Mosca, Dunoyer and Vanni	Havre de Grace
9	Barque Alfred, Dubertrand	219	Bartolomé Herand	Bordeaux.
<b>Sardinian.</b>				
Aug. 5	Brigantine Francesco, Luis Corvetto	125	Llavallo & Sons	Brazil.
Nov. 15	B. Triumfi del Brazil, Nicolas Manara	149	Llavallo & Sons	Brazil.
28	Barque Victorioso, Vicente Vacaro	283	Pietrera, Paggio, & Co.	Genoa.
Dec. 20	Brig Hidra, Juan Bautista Antola	139	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
23	Brig Maria Toresa, Pedro Badaraco	189	Llavallo & Sons	Brazil.
23	Brig Nina, Francisco Reforzar	182	Llavallo & Sons	Brazil.
Jan. 22	Brigantine Irude, Santiago Gaggino	84	Llavallo & Sons	Brazil.
<b>Spanish.</b>				
Oct. 30	Brigantine Procer, Juan Millet	90	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
Nov. 7	Brig Concordia, Angel D. de Soto	157	Llavallo & Sons	Cadiz.
17	Barque Guadaloupe, Nicolas Arraste	270	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
17	Brig Coruiza, Clemente Regni	191	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
23	Brig Joven Clemente, Augustin Maig	120	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
21	Brig Duenda, José Guardiola	105	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
30	Brig Paqueta de Matanza, Juan Ariue	180	José Uragon	Havana.
Dec. 12	Brigantine Barones, José Oliver	88	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
15	Brig Narciso, Salvador Domenech	165	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
17	Brig Monte Carmelo, José Valentin	160	Zumaran & Treserra	Havana.
20	Brigantine Generoso, Luis Pagel	133	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Malaga.
Jan. 5	Brig Invencible, Mateo Maristany	140	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
5	Brig Cuacaro, Antonio Ajsina	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
7	Barque Federico, Gil Geipi	248	AC. Santanaria, Llanib & Co.	Havana.
13	Barque Nueva Luisa, J. J. Bareno	267	Llavallo & Sons	Callao.
13	Polacero Vicente, Francisco Oliver	114	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
16	Brig Segunda Monica, José Conill	131	Felipe Senilola	Havana.
<b>Brazilian.</b>				
Dec. 4	Polacero Vigiuna, Geronimo J. Telles	152	Juan Balbino Soriano	Brazil.
9	Brig Principe Augusto, J. A. Carneiro	205	Miguel Raggio Nobrega	do.
11	B. Tres Guimarães, Antonio G. Vianna	172	José Marques de Sousa	do.
Jan. 11	Brig Orestes, José Gonzales Rindo	200	Juan Guaberto Garcia	do.
14	Brig Independente, J. F. H. Ferreira	190	Manuel de Sousa Monteiro	do.
22	Brig Pentacion, Francisco de Costa	140	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
22	Barque Improviso, (late Hobart)	204	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
<b>Danish.</b>				
Nov. 14	Brig Sarah, G. Bartelsen	142	Zumaran & Treserra	Antwerp.
18	Bar. Alwina & Clara, Hans Schmidt	200	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
Dec. 15	Ship Creole, Jens Peter Boysen	250	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Gibraltar.
17	Schooner Odin, N. L. Engers	105	Thode & Co.	Altona.
20	Bar. Sara & Johanna, J. W. Wittusen	186	Thode & Co.	Altona.
Jan. 4	Brig Anna Cedilia, C. C. Fischer	200	Thode & Co.	Altona.
10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen	198	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
11	Schooner Randers, Jens Clausen	126	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
<b>Hamburgh.</b>				
Nov. 20	Brig Conrad, John H. Harms	180	Louis Winter	Falmouth.
Dec. 2	Gallt Carl Henrik, George H. Van	146	John Jacob Klieck & Co.	Hamburgh.
Jan. 13	Brigantine Neptunus, F. W. Waller	124	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Hamburgh.
<b>Belgian.</b>				
Jan. 13	Barque Progress, Harm H. Smidt	238	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
<b>Bremen.</b>				
Dec. 19	Schooner Pegasus, Henry C. Schaffer	100	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth.
<b>Prussian.</b>				
Nov. 17	Brig Dido, Gustave Malchow	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Falmouth.
Dec. 20	Bar. Frederick Carl, Carl J. Woscow	278	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Bunze, Hutz & Co.
Jan. 25	Bar. Frederick, Johann Stormer	290	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	do.
21	Schooner Ungary, G. Schroeder	124	Nash, Wilson & Co.	do.
<b>Swedish.</b>				
Dec. 14	Barque Skatan, J. O. Sundberg	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Parnagua.
28	Brigantine Wallborg, J. O. Hillborg	92	Jacob Paravini	do.
Jan. 5	Brig Magnus, Sannel Frederick Wulf	190	Thode & Co.	do.
17	Brig Andreas, Brant Borison	250	John Best and Brothers	do.
<b>Russian.</b>				
Nov. 17	Brig Alexander, Hermann Preuss	200	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Boston.
<b>Dutch.</b>				
Nov. 18	Galliot Plata, John Henry Henning	160	Thode & Co.	Falmouth.
<b>Austrian.</b>				
Jan. 12	Polacero Mina, José Gandolfo	121	Risso & Rosa	Buseo.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry DeLisle, Commander.  
FRENCH—Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.  
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Bertoga, Captain William Parker.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 18.—Wind W. S. W. rain.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Rosa, Andres Priario, from the Buseo 17th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with produce.

Sailed, Hamburg barque Amphitrite, Jan Jacobus Arends, for New York, despatched by Thode & Co., with 265 bales with 7,950 arrobas wool, 100 do. with 2,700 dozen sheep skins, 16,000 ox horns.

Brazilian brig Convencion, Joaquin Antonio da Santos, for Brazil, despatched by Sa Pereira & Meyrelles, with 2382 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian polacre Giove, Juan Bautista Chiosa, for Pernambuco, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 1170 quintals jerked beef, 4 arrobas wool.

January 19—Wind N. W. rain at night.

Arrived, American schooner Sarah Ann, 60 tons, Peter Stevenson, from Montevideo 16th inst. in ballast, to Jacob Paravicini.

American brig Pulteney, 231 tons, James Monat, from Baltimore 23rd September, Cape de Verds 25th November, Montevideo 16th inst., with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian corvette Bertogga, Captain William Parker, from Montevideo 16th inst.

National zamaca Providencia, 122 tons, Carlos Bandin, from the Buseo 16th inst., with produce, to Carlos Galeano.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner La Paz, Sebastian Dalarzo, for Puerto Alegre, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio, in ballast.

Sardinian packet schooner Eufracia, Nicolas Martinez, for the Buseo, despatched by Antonio Lopez, with passengers.

Swedish ship Oscar, Christian Faksland Dahl, for Bahia, despatched by Thode & Co., in ballast.

Brazilian brig Pensamiento, Manuel Maria Mergu, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel de Souza Araujo Monteiro, with 40 dry ox hides, 5000 horns, 40 arrobas tallow, 2890 quintals jerked beef.

January 21—Wind S. rain.

Arrived, American barque Niagara, 232 tons, John W. Pearson, from Boston 19th November, Montevideo 17th inst., with lumber and general cargo, to Samuel B. Hale.

January 26—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, British brig Chilmark, 179 tons, George Penny, from Liverpool 18th November, Montevideo 19th inst., with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

Passengers, Mr. John Travis and Mr. Robert Offer. (The latter landed in Montevideo.)

British brig Catherine, 212 tons, Charles Gill, from London 22nd October, Cadiz 21st November, Montevideo 17th inst., with salt and coal, to Charles R. Horne.

Prussian schooner Uruguay, 124 tons, Otto Schroeder, from Patagonia 10th inst., with salt, to Nash, Wilson & Co.

French corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu, from Montevideo 19th inst.

January 22.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Carmen, Pablo Bartolomé Cavassa, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Riaso & Rosa, with 85 passengers.

Sardinian brigantine Iride, 84 tons, Santiago Gaggino, from Rio Janeiro 13th inst., with sugar, &c., to Llavallo & sons.

Brazilian brig Tentacion, 140 tons, Francisco da Costa, from Parnagua 11th inst., Montevideo 21st inst., with yerba, &c., to Sa Pereira & Meyrelles.

January 23—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Spanish brig Juanito, Antonio Alsina, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallo & sons, with 3931 quintals jerked beef, 100 boxes tallow candles.

Brazilian schooner Venus, Francisco Carneiro, for the Buseo, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with merchandise.

French brig Rose Amelie, Jean Marie Mariedec, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 8500 dry ox and cow hides, 6500 horns.

British ship Active, Charles Renaud, for Ensenada, to load with mules, for the Mauritius.

Sardinian schooner Aguila, Pascual Zarzano, for Santos, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 750 quintals jerked beef.

January 24.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Spanish brig Vigilante, 115 tons, Francisco Maristany, from Havana 19th November, Montevideo 19th inst., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to order.

Spanish brig Leon, 122 tons, Pablo Domenech, from Barcelona 14th October, Malaga 13th November, Buseo 23rd inst., with part cargo, to Felipe Senillosa.

British brig Lightning, 181 tons, William Mellish, from Cadiz 19th November, Montevideo 22nd inst., with salt, &c., to Bertram Le Breton & Delisle.

Portuguese brigantine

Sailed, Prussian barque Herzog Bogislaw, John Frederick Jaeger, for Falmouth, for orders to the continent, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 17,339 dry ox and cow hides.

Belgian brig Lesseliers, John Henrichsen, for Antwerp, despatched by Mohr, Ludovici & Co., with 14,119 dry ox and cow hides, 352 boxes with 2000 arrobas tallow.

Danish schooner Elinna, A. E. Amondson, for Hamburg, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 4617 dry ox and cow hides, 148 boxes with 1200 arrobas tallow, 10 bales with 280 arrobas hair, 9 do. with 270 arrobas wool, 1 do. return goods.

Danish brig Thornwaldsen, Frederick Stage, for Antwerp, despatched by Mohr, Ludovici & Co., with 16,238 dry ox and cow hides, 1100 salted do., 3 boxes merchandise.

American ship John Cadmus, William Cammett, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2300 dry ox and cow hides, 922 bales with 23,672 arrobas wool, 22 do. with 459 doz. sheep skins.

Passenger, Captain Charles Sander.

French barque Commerce de Paris, Got, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Jacob Paravicini, with 6329 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do., 43 pipes, 14 half, 37 barrels, and 79 boxes, with 3200 arrobas tallow, 180 bales with 5200 arrobas wool, 20 do. with 550 arrobas hair.

Passengers, Señores Calvo, (2 brothers) Monsieur Laccour, junr., and 2 basques.

Brazilian corvette Bertogga, Captain William Parker, for Montevideo.

The Emlyn for Exeter is ready to sail.

### Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 24th inst.

British	29
American	16
French	7
Spanish	19
Sardinian	7
Brazilian	7
Hamburg	3
Danish	8
Portuguese	1
Belgian	1
Bremen	1
Prussian	4
Swedish	4
Dutch	1
Russian	1
Austrian	1
	110

The Weather this week has been changeable, and at times unseasonably cold.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday	79
Sunday	75
Monday	68
Tuesday	68
Wednesday	67
Thursday	72
Friday	74

(Concluded from 1st page.)

the reclamations or pretensions in the case. The reason of this protest is found in the fundamental principle of the law of nations, which teaches, that independent states do not recognize a superior authority to decide with regard to their pretensions, much less in cases of justice and of absolute necessity: and consequently they cannot give their assent to an act which is prejudicial to them.

We do not, therefore, regard the recognition made by the Governments of Brazil and Bolivia as opportune or politic. How would they have looked upon a similar proceeding on the part of the Argentine or of any other Government? Would they expect that a friendly power should acknowledge, without mature deliberation, an order of thing against which they could necessarily advance positive rights? The American States have an urgent necessity of coming to a friendly understanding amongst themselves and of drawing closer the ties between them. Even the

experience of the past shows that examination, reflection and political prudence have always preceded the acknowledgement of a new order of things in the world. The Argentine Government does not contend against the fact, but the very special reasons we have set forth, independently of others, do not allow it in any manner to recognize and legalize it. Impartial men will see in its conduct, in all the cases and occurrences we have related, the most noble desire of preserving amity and good understanding with Paraguay, removing every motive, that, through the perfidy of the ruthless Unitarians, could disturb the friendly relations subsisting with the Paraguayan Government.

The battery *La Libertad* is in future to answer the salutes from foreign vessels of war, &c., it being found inconvenient to fire from the fort. Accordingly it replied to a salute of twenty-one guns from the Brazilian corvette "Bertogga," on Sunday last, and to a similar salute from the French corvette "Coquette" on Wednesday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a number of poetical communications, which the limits of our paper will not permit us to insert.

### Advertisements.

### Notice.

THE Creditors of the late Peter Sheridan, Esq., who died in Buenos Ayres, South America, in January last, are requested to send in their Claims against his Estate within nine months from this date, to the Curators, Messrs. James Sheridan and Thomas Hughes, appointed by the British Consul to administer to the affairs of the deceased in that place.

August 1, 1844.

In conformity with the above advertisement, which has duly appeared in the London Papers, the completion of the period therein stated is appointed for a Meeting in Buenos Ayres of the Creditors of the late P. Sheridan, Esq., for the purpose of receiving and arranging the payment of their respective claims, and to all such in Buenos Ayres, or those representing claims in England, notice is hereby given that it will be necessary in the mean time to present their claims with competent proof and legally authorised documents to the above named Curators.

Buenos Ayres, January 20, 1845.

### To Let.

TO Single Gentlemen, convenient Apartments well furnished, and Papered, in the Calle de Corrientes, No. 15. Enquire on the Premises at any hour.

### PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish	205	4	268
Do. Patriot	196	4	198
Plata, macuquina	11	4	111
Dollars, Spanish	124	4	124
Do. Patriot & Patancos	124	4	124
Six per cent. Stock	80	4	80
Exchange on England	4	4	4 1/2
Do. France	43	4	44
Do. Rio Janeiro	124	4	124
Do. Montevideo	124	4	124
Do. United States	12	4	124
Hides, Ox, for Engl & Gerny	44	4	45
Do. France	38	4	40
Do. North America	38	4	42
Do. Spain	41	4	42
Do. salted	35	4	42
Do. Horse	15	4	17
Calf skins	42	4	43
Sheep skins, common	24	4	25
Do. fine	31	4	32
Deer skins	5	4	7
Goat skins	13	4	14
Nutra skins	6	4	7
Chinchilli skins	60	4	70
Horse hair, short	29	4	30
Do. mixed	34	4	36
Do. long	30	4	30
Wool, common, washed	20	4	24
Do. picked	35	4	36
Do. shorn from skins	35	4	36
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	4	20
Tallow, pure	15	4	18
Do. raw	9	4	10
Do. with grease	13	4	14
Jerked beef	18	4	20
Horns, mixed	300	4	250
Do. Cx	330	4	300
Shin bones	60	4	70
Hide cuttings	23	4	24
Ostrich feathers, white	7	4	9
Do. black	6	4	7
Salt, on board	10	4	11
Discount	22	4	24
	14	4	21

The highest price of Doublons during the week 210 dollars. The lowest price 196 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange on England during the week 4 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 4 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.