

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 980.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1845.

Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.



THE "humanity-mongering accusers" of the Argentine Government, after all the foul calumnies and revolting romances in which they have been so lavish, in order to incite to an European cruzado against this country, have at length found out that they have committed an anachronism, and that people now-a-days, in international transactions, are not so easily made the dupes of either religious or political fanaticism. Thus it is that, throwing "civilization and humanity" overboard, they have entirely changed their tactics, and now put forth the allegation that the independence of the Oriental State will be endangered by the fall of Montevideo, as the only justification for armed intervention on the part of England in the affairs of La Plata. This is the chief ground on which such a course is advocated by the *Atlas* and the *Times*. And as this new-born zeal for the maintenance of the several nationalities of America seems to require some explanation—especially when it is recollected that Texas is being quietly annexed to the U. S., and that only a few years since Peru was swallowed up into the so-called Peru-Bolivian Confederation of Santa Cruz, without a single European remonstrance, but, on the contrary, with the rather officious declaration of the British Minister of the day, that the war undertaken by the Argentine and Chilean Republics to resist that usurpation was "unjust and impolitic"—those papers very gravely account for it by assuming that England has contracted special obligations in regard to the independence of the Oriental State. Now, the fact is, England was merely a mediator in the treaty of the 27th August, 1828, between this Republic and Brazil, which established the independence of the Uruguayan State. She guaranteed none of its stipulations, and consequently her functions ceased with its conclusion, except in the cases provided for by the treaty itself. Those cases are only two; 1st, the renewal of hostilities between the high contracting parties, which, according to article XVIII., cannot take place without notification being reciprocally given, with the knowledge of the mediating power, six months previously; 2nd, the occurrence of difficulties in the adjustment of the definitive treaty, when it is implied by the same article, that the good offices of the mediating power are to be sought. Consequently, it is a gross perversion of truth to assert that England is bound by treaty to the independence of the Oriental State. Her obligations—if such may be termed the offices gratuitously assigned to her—are exclusively confined to the limits we have briefly pointed out, as may be seen by reference to the Preliminary Convention of Peace itself, which it would have been well the *Atlas* and the *Times* had not quoted merely from memory. Mr. Mallatien, too, ought to have consulted the original document before he admitted the correctness of the assumption of those journals, in his late excellent pamphlet.

But all the outcry raised about the Oriental independence being in danger—at least as far as the Argentine Government is concerned—is as groundless as was the appeal of the Montevideo jobbers to "the Right Reverend Fathers in God the Bishops of the United Kingdom" on the score of religion and humanity. There is no warmer or more sincere friend to the absolute nationality of the Uruguayan State than the Government of Buenos Ayres, as is proved by its honorable and dignified conduct in several memorable transactions. If the independence of that State is in anywise unsafe, it is not from the aggrandising policy of the Argentine Confederation, but from the grasping ambition of the Imperial Cabinet, under whose eye the right to the "Casplatine" is made the theme of academical dissertations, whilst its organs undisguisedly maintain that "the Empire of the Holy Cross—Brazil—was

destined by nature to comprise the whole territory extending from La Plata to the Oyopoc." There was a time, when the Brazilian Ministers abating somewhat their lofty pretensions would gladly have leagued with the Argentine Government to play over again the Poland game. This was shortly after the memorable battle of Arroyo Grande, when President Oribe, at the head of the victorious Argentine and Oriental forces, re-entered the Uruguayan territory and there was not the most remote reason to apprehend those fatal complications which immediately ensued, from diplomatic blundering and military presumption on the part of foreign agents. The Imperial Cabinet hastened to invite the Argentine Minister at Rio Janeiro to sign a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, though aware that he was unprovided with powers for this purpose. This, requisite, however, they readily dispensed with, and the treaty was actually concluded. In the existence of the government of Fructuoso Rivera and his partisans was declared to be incompatible with the peace and security of the Empire and the adjoining Republics, and Brazil engaged immediately to blockade the port of Montevideo, and all others in the possession of the Riveristas. This treaty, which we insert at length elsewhere, was forwarded "cut and dry" and ratified *sub spe ratii* by the Emperor, to the Argentine Government, and arrived here at a moment when Commodore Purvis was carrying high-handed sway and a part of the French population in Montevideo, at his instigation, were arming as belligerents in the cause at issue. Under such circumstances the alliance of Brazil was particularly desirable, and at first sight it might be supposed that General Rosas would not have hesitated a moment to accept it. However, he, to his eternal honor, at once rejected it, not that he refused the proposed alliance with the Empire, but because the rights of the Oriental Republic as a free and independent nation were entirely overlooked, and Brazil and the Confederation undertook to decide upon its fate and dispose of its territory, without the consent of the authority representing its sovereignty. These cogent reasons, which militated in the mind of the Argentine Government against the ratification of the treaty in its proposed form, were set forth by M. Arana to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a note dated the 13th April, 1843, in a spirit of candour and friendliness. Had the Imperial Cabinet harboured no mental reservation, had it entertained no sinister designs, it would at once have duly appreciated the noble and disinterested policy of the Government of the Confederation and acceded without delay to the proposal of the latter, that the legal Government of the Oriental State should be a party to the projected alliance. But no, this did not suit its ambitious views, and it unhesitatingly declared that the condition urged by General Rosas was an unsurmountable obstacle in the way of the definitive conclusion of the treaty. Here the negotiation broke off; but the Brazilian intrigues still went on and with renewed activity, though in a different course. The Imperial Cabinet, with something like a Jim Crow facility, immediately wheeled about and courted the alliance of the Government, whose existence it had a few weeks before declared to be incompatible with the peace and security of the Empire; pocketing at the same time the gross insult which this very Government had recently offered to its Representative at Montevideo. It forthwith accredited a full Minister to the Riverista Government; and the first step of this new agent was to disallow the partial blockade which the Governments of England and France had just enjoyed their naval commanders scrupulously to respect. At the same time the language of the Brazilian Minister in this country which had hitherto been so courteous and friendly became all at once audacious and hostile, to such a degree as to oblige this Government to break off all communication with him. Meanwhile M. Sinimbué, the Imperial

Minister at Montevideo, had concluded a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with the Riverista Government, by which Brazil as a consideration for its assistance and a subsidy of half a million of dollars was to receive a large extension of territory on the Rio Grande frontier. This treaty was immediately sent ad referendum to the Imperial Cabinet, but the transaction was not of such a secret nature as not to come to the knowledge of this Government, which immediately assumed such an attitude as to cause a division in the Imperial Councils; and this was terminated only by the interference of the Emperor, who positively declared he would have no war. In consequence, the conduct of M. Sinimbué was disapproved, and fresh professions of neutrality were lavishly made, though the satisfaction demanded by the Argentine Government, albeit not absolutely denied, was, under one pretext or other, withheld, as it is, up to this day. Notwithstanding this detection of its perfidious policy, the Imperial Cabinet has not ever since ceased in its endeavours to compass its ambitious ends, by every species of deceit and low cunning. Whilst the Argentine Minister at Rio Janeiro was receiving assurances that the Imperial officers in Rio Grande had positive orders to preserve the strictest neutrality, inroads were incessantly being made into the Argentine or Oriental territory from that of the Empire by the enemies of both Republics, without those officers ever being reprimanded. Madariga with his gang of marauders was allowed to set out from thence to overrun Corrientes. Fortunato Silva, after having been twice obliged to seek an asylum there from the victorious arms of the liberating forces, was as often aided to make fresh incursions. Rivera was constantly supplied with arms, clothing, and ammunition in exchange for robbed cattle, at the same time that it was pretended that the introduction of the latter was prohibited; and the Baron de Caxias, whilst feigning to be a mortal enemy of the former, kept up an uninterrupted correspondence with him, and advised him of the movements of the armies under the command of General Urquiza and General Servando Gomez. And all this occurred whilst the forces of the latter punctually fulfilled the duty enjoined upon them of disarming and removing into the interior the groups of Rio Grande robbers which, defeated by the Baron, at different times sought refuge in the Oriental territory. We will say nothing of the connivance of the Imperial Cabinet at the flight of Paz, or the protection afforded to Lopez, and to other military officers of the same faction in their passage through the Rio Grande territory for hostile purposes, nor of the late mission of Viscount d'Abrantes to Europe to instigate armed intervention, for, though with barefaced effrontery denied by the Brazilian Ministers, these facts are too recent to require to be recounted, and too glaringly perfidious to need comment. What we have said is more than sufficient to establish the noble and upright principles by which the conduct of the Argentine Government in regard to the Oriental State is guided; and to show that if there is any fear, it is from the Punic faith, the base and underhand intrigue, and the senseless ambition of the Brazilian Cabinet. The Argentine Confederation entered into this contest, responding to an ignoble declaration of war made against it at a period when it was engaged in an unequal struggle with a great European power, to avenge an injury of the deepest dye, which it was impossible, consistently with the preservation of national honour, to brook, and to hurt from his usurped power an enemy, whose existence was acknowledged by the Emperor of Brazil, under his sign manual, to be incompatible with the security of the Republic. In doing so it exercised a right explicitly recognized both by England and France. In the prosecution of the war, notwithstanding all the opposition it has had to contend with—spite the complications of every species and from every quarter raised up against it, its exertions have been crowned with glorious success. Its foe is completely annihilated, and nothing remains to prevent the consummation of its triumph, and the full attainment of the legitimate objects for which its armies took the field, but the hostile attitude still maintained by a number of recreant foreigners who have taken up arms, and retain them, in defiance of the positive injunctions of their sovereign. This scandal once removed, we conceive the mission of the Argentine auxiliary forces to have terminated; the Oriental Republic, in the enjoyment of peace and freedom, will remain

(See last page.)

Advertisements.

**J. BINFORD,
MUSICIAN,**

BEGS to inform the foreign residents of Buenos Ayres that he intends teaching the Violin and Accordion on the most reasonable terms. Evening or family parties punctually attended to.
Music copied or transposed on the shortest notice.
N.B. Musical Boxes, Instruments, and Accordions cleaned and repaired, apply at Mr. BARTON'S, No. 46, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Mrs. Heathfield

HAVING obtained permission of the Government to continue her School, it is re-opened at the extensive house of Don Francisco Saenz Valiente, No. 196, Calle de Belgrano, which affords every convenience for Day-Scholar and Boarders.
The usual branches of Education are taught with the assistance of the best Masters.

JUST received and for Sale at the Earthenware Store, No. 49, Calle de la Paz, a small and select assortment of Bone China Jugs with Britannia Metal Covers, being one of the most elegant Articles ever introduced into this market.

To Parents and Guardians.

THE undersigned wishes to undertake the instruction of children in private families in the various branches of Education, viz. Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, &c. upon moderate terms.
Instruction given to adults in Mercantile Accounts, Book-keeping, &c.
The Violin taught.
H. LOWE,
Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 25.

Wanted,

A MACHINE for chipping tobacco: any person having one for sale, will please address by letter to the initials R. G. T. at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.
Buenos Ayres, 16th May 1845.

To Let,

ONE or two comfortable rooms, with breakfast and tea, at No. 143 Calle Parque.

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 Fort, 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.

**James Brown,
WATCHMAKER,**

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he continues the Business as carried on under the late firm of Brown and Mollison, at No. 62, Calle de la Piedad.

MR. FREDERICK SCHEUTEN, who held our full powers, retiring from our Establishment, he will cease to sign for us from this day, and in his stead we have appointed Mr. HUGH BUNGE as our duly empowered Agent.
BUNGE, HUTZ & Co.
Buenos Ayres, 16th May, 1845.

THE following Property in the Country district of Lujan, belonging to Mr. Henry Neill, is offered for Sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—250 head of cattle, 100 good large cows, with milk vessels to make butter, 2,400 good sheep, corrals of peach and pine wood, an excellent rancho with three rooms, furniture and cooking utensils, accommodations for cattle, and land ditched in. The country around is excellent, affording excellent room for cattle and sheep, and is within 12 leagues of Buenos Ayres.
Further particulars may be had of Mr. Lynagh, in the Altes, No. 14, Calle de la Victoria.

Vines and Fruit Trees

MAY be had at the quinta, No. 353, Calle del Temple, one square from the Parque de Artilleria.

Ladies' Winter Boots and Shoes.

JUST received per Navigator, and for Sale at D. Fleming's, No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a varied and select assortment of Ladies Boots and Shoes, manufactured in London, with express to order, and consisting of Golshe Prunella Boots, with welts and heels, ditto, with spring heels and channelled edges, French and patent leather Slippers with spring heels, bronze and cream-coloured slippers, stout walking Cordovan Shoes, likewise Children patent leather Shoes, the smaller sizes with straps.

Boots.

JUST received a small lot of Boots, in trunks of twelve pairs each, suitable for the country, will be Sold very low at wholesale and retail, at No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

French Boots,

RECEIVED by the last arrival from France, and for Sale at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a small assortment of the best quality yet imported.

Men's and Boys' Shoes.

JUST received by late arrivals from England, and for sale, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, a general and excellent assortment of men's Waterloo double ties, and half dress shoes, bluchers, light and heavy, stout half boots, and likewise a small assortment of boys' double ties.

Women's Winter Shoes.

ON Sale, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, 500 pairs of Women's French Morocco and calf leather Winter Shoes.

American pegged BOTINES.

RECEIVED per ship "John Carver," from New York, and for sale at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, an assortment of upwards of 1000 pairs of men's, boys', and children's pegged botines, all fresh and of good quality.

**MR. TENKER,
Surgeon Dentist,**

FROM the Cities of New York, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and received by the Hon. Tribunal of Medicine of Buenos Aires, continuous his profession as usual at Calle de Cangallo, No. 31, near the old Theatre.

TEETH inserted on a new plan, without pain, by gold plate, or on pivot placed on the old roots. Teeth filled with gold, silver, or tin foil, also with mineral cement, so celebrated in France.—The largest cavities can be filled without pain. He has a method of destroying the nerves, when exposed, entirely new in South America, as thousands can testify, with little or no pain. In this country the tartar accumulates very fast upon the teeth, and often requires to be taken off with instruments, he is able to do it in a very superior manner without the least injury to the enamel. All chemical methods break the enamel and ruin the Teeth. As an optical point of beauty the Teeth must ever stand pre-eminent, besides they give compass and volume to the voice, so requisite to the singer, orator, or commander of an army.

POWDER, very superior, to clean, whiten, and smooth the teeth, as well as to keep them free from tartar.

PAMPA WATER, distilled from herbs and roots, to cleanse the mouth and harden the gums when spongy.

BALSOM OF THE ANDES, an excellent specific to fasten Teeth that have become loose, it makes them firmer in their sockets.

The great Remedy called the "FIRE KING'S REMEDY," to cure the Tooth Ache,—never failing.

Tooth Brushes, very superior.
Remedies for Sale, with printed directions for their use.

Mr. TENKER'S method of extracting Teeth is very superior, he does it any hour in the day or night, with little pain. Hours for operations from 9 to 5.

Treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with Brazil, which the Argentine Government declined to ratify in 1843.

We, Constitutional Emperor and perpetual Defender of Brazil, &c.—To all those who may see this letter of confirmation, approbation and ratification, make known, that on the 24th March of the present year, a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive was concluded and signed in Rio Janeiro, between ourselves and the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, for the purpose of obtaining the complete pacification of the Province of Rio Grande de San Pedro del Sud, and of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, with the re-establishment of peace and of the legal authority in both territories, which treaty is in tenor as follows:—

In the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity.

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, and H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, desiring to re-establish peace in the Republic of the Uruguay and in the

Province of Rio Grande de San Pedro del Sud, and convinced that the Government of Fructuoso Rivera is incompatible with the internal peace of the said Republic, and with the peace and security of the Empire and of the adjoining States, and that the perpetuation of his power, maintained as it is by a deceitful and faithless policy, not only endangers the political existence of the said Republic, which by the third article of the preliminary treaty of peace of the twenty seventh August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, both Governments solemnly engaged to defend, but foments the rebellion of the Province of Rio Grande de San Pedro del Sud, against the Constitutional Throne of Brazil, and considering that the rebels of the said Province have allied and united themselves with Fructuoso Rivera, to make war on the Argentine Confederation and the Empire, which authentic documents in possession of both Governments prove, and wishing to put an end to this state of things, re-establishing the empire of the law in the Republic of the Uruguay, and securing at the same time the peace of the Empire and of the Argentine Confederation, have agreed to enter into a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, and for that purpose have named for their Plenipotentiaries, viz. —

The Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, H. E. General Tomas Guido, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the said Republic to His Imperial Majesty: and H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, their Excellencies Honorio Hermeto Carneiro, Privy Counsellor, Senator of the Empire, Minister *ad interim* for Foreign Affairs, and Joaquin José Rodriguez Torres, Privy Counsellor, Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Empire, and Minister of Marine;

Who, after having exchanged their respective powers, agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1.—The Governor encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation and H. M. the Emperor of Brazil enter into alliance offensive and defensive against the power and authority exercised by Fructuoso Rivera in the Republic of the Uruguay, and against the rebels in the Province of Rio Grande de San Pedro del Sud, and against the partizans of said chief and of the aforesaid rebels.

ARTICLE 2.—Both the high contracting parties pledge themselves to employ their disposable land and sea forces to obtain the complete pacification of the Province of Rio Grande de San Pedro del Sud, and of the Republic of the Uruguay, with the re-establishment of peace, and of the legal authority in both territories.

ARTICLE 3.—H. M. the Emperor of Brazil as soon as the present treaty shall have been ratified will declare the port of Montevideo in a state of blockade, as also all other ports in the Republic of the Uruguay which may be in possession of the forces of Fructuoso Rivera. A sufficient naval force of the Empire shall be stationed in the blockaded ports, to render the blockade effective, and the Government of the Argentine Confederation pledges itself to aid this force with its disposable vessels of war, which shall be under the orders of the Commander of the Imperial force.

ARTICLE 4.—The warlike stores, provisions, and the funds which the naval force of the Empire may need, shall be furnished by the Government encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, and duly paid for by the Imperial Government.

ARTICLE 5.—The Government encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation pledges itself to furnish the Imperial army of Rio Grande de San Pedro del Sud, six thousand horses, or more if necessary, which shall be placed at the disposal of the said General in the shortest time possible, and paid for by the Imperial Government, if required, conformably to terms to be agreed upon between the aforesaid General and that of the Argentine forces.

ARTICLE 6.—The troops of the Confederation which, passing the frontier of the Republic of the Uruguay, enter the territory of Brazil to act against the common enemy, shall be under the orders of the Commander-in-chief of the Imperial army, and the Imperial troops which with the same intent, enter the territory of the Republic of the Uruguay, shall place themselves under the orders of the General of the Confederate forces. In order to designate the respective commands; the frontiers between the Imperial and Oriental State shall be considered those which were recognised between the Province of Rio Grande and the aforesaid State previously to its independence.

ARTICLE 7.—The allied troops of the Empire and of the Argentine Confederation, shall be paid, provisioned, clothed, and supplied with warlike stores during the campaign by their respective Governments.

The hospital charges shall be mutually deducted from their respective pay. The payment of whatever other extraordinary aid, that the forces of either of the contracting Governments may receive from each other, shall be arranged between the Commanders-in-chief of both armies.

ARTICLE 8.—At the conclusion of the war, neither Bento Gonzalez, nor any other rebel chieftain of Rio Grande, who may be designated by the Imperial Government, shall be permitted to reside in the Oriental territory nor in that of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government of the Argentine Confederation pledges itself to expel them from its territory, and to take in accordance with the Imperial Government those measures which may be necessary for their expulsion from the territory of the Oriental State.

The Imperial Government equally pledges itself to expel from the Brazilian territory Fructoso Rivera, and other chieftains who may be designated by the Government of the Argentine Confederation and to take in accordance with the said Government those measures which may be necessary for their expulsion from the Oriental State.

ARTICLE 9.—The other rebels of Rio Grande de San Pedro del Sud, who may seek refuge in the territory of the Oriental State, or in that of the Argentine Confederation, shall not reside at less than two hundred leagues from the frontier of the said province.

In like manner the partisans of Fructoso Rivera, and other enemies of the Confederation who seek refuge in the territory of the Empire, shall not be permitted to reside in the provinces of Rio Grande, Santa Catalina and San Pablo.

Any of those mentioned in this article who may be admitted in the respective territories during the war shall be under the inspection of the respective Governments.

ARTICLE 10.—On the re-establishment of peace and the legal authority in the Republic of the Uruguay, no land force dependent on either of the High Contracting Parties shall remain there, except the Government of that Republic should require it, and when this is agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties they shall determine upon the number, arm, and the duration of this aid.

ARTICLE 11.—If the troops of the Confederate Army should enter the territory of the Province of Rio Grande, whether for the re-establishment of peace, or in pursuit of the common enemy, they shall evacuate it, as soon as the motive for this operation ceases, or at the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army.

ARTICLE 12.—It being to the mutual interest of the Empire, and the Argentine Confederation, the celebration of a definitive treaty of peace between both countries in conformity to the stipulation of article seventeen of the preliminary treaty of the twenty-seventh of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, both the High Contracting Powers promise to name as possible the respective Plenipotentiaries, for the conclusion of said treaty and of the limits of the Republic of the Uruguay.

ARTICLE 13.—The exchange of the ratifications of this treaty shall take place in Buenos Ayres, within the term of fifty days from the date hereof.

In testimony of which, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Government of the Argentine Confederation and of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, in virtue of our full powers, sign the present treaty, under our hand and seal.

Given in the city of Rio Janeiro, on the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Tomas Guido.

Honorio Hermelo Carneiro Leao.

Joaquin José Rodriguez Torres.

The said treaty in tenor as above inserted having been laid before us, and carefully considered and examined by us, we approve, ratify and confirm all that it contains, in each and every one of its articles and stipulations, and we hereby give it full validity; promising on our Imperial Faith and Word to observe it and fulfil it and to cause it to be observed and fulfilled in every possible mode. In testimony whereof we have added the present note signed by us with the Seal of the Imperial Arms, and countersigned by our undersigned Minister of State.

Given in our Palace of Rio Janeiro, on the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three

PEDRO EMPEROR.

Honorio Hermelo Carneiro Leao.

The Ministers Plenipotentiaries of H. I. M. and of the Argentine Confederation having assembled in the Foreign Office of the Empire of Brazil, and taking into consideration the present state of the war in the Banda Oriental, which urgently requires the speedy adjustment of the offensive and defensive alliance between the Governments of H. I. M. and the Argentine Confederation, to re-establish peace and the legal authority in the Republic of the Uruguay, and to terminate the rebellion of Rio Grande de San Pedro del Sud, the said Ministers Plenipotentiaries have agreed, that, notwithstanding the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation General Tomas Guido, had explained that he did not possess special powers to sign the treaty, they proceeded to adjust and conclude it, the same as if such powers had been granted, requesting General Guido that he would in forwarding the treaty for the ratification of his Government, ask for the correspondent full powers, which should be exchanged by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of H. I. M., making the present adjustment a protocol as due evidence of its existence.

Foreign Office, March 27, 1843.

Honorio Hermelo Carneiro Leao.

Joaquin José Rodriguez Torres.

Tomas Guido.

True copy.—By absence of the under Secretary

José Dominguez de Altamira Moncorvo.

A faithful translation from the original protocol in Portuguese which remains in the archives of the Argentine Legation.

Guido.

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
British.				
Feb. 20	Brig Ann Henzell, T. S. Henzell...	277	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth.
27	Barque Chandos, David Wighton...	278	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
Mar. 8	Barque Baronet, James Scotland...	297	Barber & Orr	Falmouth.
13	Barque Salinas, Hugh Longmuir...	295	R. & J. Charles & Co.	Mauritius.
20	Brig Joanna, James Davidson...	295	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
30	Brig Cetus, Galice...	260	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
April 9	Brig Hebben, John Longridge...	260	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	London.
14	Brig Queen of the Isles, James Leach...	278	Henry & George Dawse.	Plymouth.
18	Brig Troa, James Winters...	194	Hughes & Brothers	London.
18	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert...	248	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Liverpool.
18	Brig Britannia, George Wear...	186	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Great Britain.
24	Schooner Casarea, John A. Godel...	173	John Galt Smith & Co.	Antwerp.
May 3	Brig Richard Watson...	261	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	Liverpool.
12	Brig Middleton, John Tannion...	261	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Mauritius.
14	Brig Magnolia, James Johnson...	32	Henry & George Dawse.	Liverpool.
14	Brig Ann, John Sully...	165	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
14	Barque Columbine, James Simpson...	199	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	London.
17	Brig Superb, David Japp...	186	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
23	Barque Rose, Noah Eyles...	231	John Best & Brothers	Falmouth.
23	Brig Mail of Athens, Haroz Leung...	205	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	London.
23	Brig Mars, William Darr...	193	Thomas Gowland & Co.	Falmouth.
25	Brig Jean Baptiste, Levi Honeyburn...	224	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Boston.
American.				
Mar. 7	Brig Emily Farnham, Daniel Hodgson...	216	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
April 17	Brig Philip Hone, David C. Mitchell...	216	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
23	Schooner Enterprise, C. Nicholson...	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
23	Brig Henry, Robert H. Means...	232	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
24	Brig Russian, John Curtis Carter...	232	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
26	Barque John Carver, Benjamin Carver...	235	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
28	Barque Neptune, Warren Cooper...	231	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
French.				
Mar. 19	Barque Universel, Louis Vuigner...	267	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace.
April 7	Brig Jeanne Baspaine, J. Belar...	169	Chapenouze & Co.	Havre de Grace.
May 2	Barque Normandie, A. Hanlet...	235	Jacob Paravichini	Cette.
8	Brig Ave Maria, Baurtruche...	189	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	Havre de Grace.
14	Brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel...	136	Bartolome Herand	Cette.
17	Brig Sylphide, Francis Victor Roquier...	120	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Feb. 28	Barque Esperanza, Juan B. Gastaldi...	202	Jacinto Caprice	Marseilles.
Mar. 27	Barque Pauline, Juan Castro...	246	Zumaran & Treserra	Genoa.
April 9	Barque Prudencia, Carlos Rossi...	235	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Marseilles.
May 13	Polacre Carolina, Roque Piaggio...	205	Pietratera, Piaggio & Co.	Brazil.
13	Schooner Aguilá, Pascual Sarsano...	79	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
23	Brig Ana Terseeta, Antonio Pisco...	132	Pietratera, Piaggio & Co.	Brazil.
Spanish.				
Feb. 20	Brig Margarita, Simon Anstategui...	184	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga.
April 21	Barque Joven Agustin, A. Domenech...	215	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
26	Brig Arrogante Emilio, J. T. Sandeils...	204	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
May 8	Brig Henrique, Juan Barcelo...	151	Zumaran & Treserra	Malaga.
12	Brig Union Compostelana, Ferreyro...	191	Llavallol & Sons	Coruna.
13	Brig Enrique, B. Antich...	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Barcelona.
13	Polacre Descenda, José Esquivel...	180	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
14	Brig Nueva Santa Ana, J. J. Gordo...	120	Freyer & Brothers	Malaga.
18	Brig Emprendedor, Antonio Siches...	263	Santamaria, Liambi & Co.	Havana.
Brazilian.				
Mar. 7	Brig Feliz Union...	141	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	Brazil.
April 11	Brig Donato, Antonio Alves Dias...	234	Faustino Jovita Jorge	do.
23	Brig Sociedad, D. da Costa Rosa...	183	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
23	Brig Bon Jesus, Pedro José Salas...	233	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
May 12	Brig Confianza, Anacleto Elisario...	208	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
16	Schooner Venus, Francisco Carneiro...	141	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
17	Brig Orestes, Manuel Pereyra Jardim...	300	Juan Gualberto Garcia	do.
23	Brig Veloz, J. Maria de la Concepcion...	165	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
23	Brig Cubelia, José Mariano de Vargas...	104	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen...	198	Thode & Co.	Behia.
April 8	Brigantine Comet, A. M. Schmidt...	100	Zumaran & Treserra	Continent.
May 13	Schooner Succours, N. H. Schmidt...	104	Charles R. Horne	Continent.
Hamburg.				
April 24	Brig Charlotte, John Bestmann...	320	Lewis Winter	Hamburg.
Prussian.				
May 17	Brig Carl, Martincourt...	208	Thode & Co.	Behia.
Austrian.				
Jan. 12	Polacre Mina, José Gandolfo...	121	Risso & Rosa	Buase.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Firebrand, steam frigate, Captain James Hope.
Gorgon, steam sloop, Captain Charles Hobham.
Ship Comet, 18 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.
FRENCH—Brig Pandore, 16 guns, Captain Duparc.
Brig Ducoedic, 30 guns, Captain Broguere Page.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

The Sardinian brig which arrived on the 23rd inst., is the Ana Terstea, Antonio Fiace, from Bahia 27th ult., with sugar, &c., to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.

May 24.—Wind S.E.—strong—hazy and rain.
Arrived, Oriental schooner of war Sancala, from the Buseo 23rd inst.

H. B. M.'s brig Acorn, 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham, from Montevideo 23rd inst.
Portuguese schooner (tender) Bocage, from Montevideo 23rd inst.

Sailed, Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio F. Percyra, for Montevideo.

May 25.—Wind S.—rain all last night and to-day.
Arrived, French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazares, from Montevideo 24th inst.

Passengers.—M. Bourboulon, Mr. Geo. W. Lencke, &c.

Brazilian brigantine Cabocla, 104 tons, José Mariano de Bargas, from Parnagua 10th inst., with yerba, &c., to Zumaran and Treserra.

British brig Maid of Athens, 205 tons, Heron Laing, from London 15th March, Downs 17th do., with coals and general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

British brig Mars, 182 tons, William Dunn, from Cadix 18th March, with salt, to Thomas Gowland & Co.

British barque Jean Baptiste, 224 tons, Levi Honeyburn, from Liverpool, Montevideo 24th inst., with general cargo, to Anderson, Weller & Co., but from having touched at Montevideo she was not allowed entry here.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Robert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley, for Montevideo.

May 26.—Wind S.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship Comus, 18 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst., arrived at Montevideo 24th, sailed thence 25th, with the mail of the packet Express from Falmouth 4th April.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s schooner Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Reginald Thomas John Levinge, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro.—Messrs. Andrew Miller, Richard Holt Briscoe, Cox, and D. J. Allemand.

Do. for Montevideo.—Mr. Lewis Vernet and his son Lewis Emilio.

Portuguese brigantine Flor de Amorin, Antonio Cuna, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Gerónimo Martinez, with 35 dry ox hides, 1 bale with 750 lbs. nutria skins, 1980 quintals jerked beef, 23 bales and 5 boxes domestic goods.

May 27.—Wind S.W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazares, for Montevideo.

National schooner of war Federal, Captain Charles Roberts, for the Buseo.

Danish brig Henriette Sophie, John Frederick Moller, for Falmouth for orders to the continent, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, with 16,924 dry ox and cow hides.

Passengers.—Messrs. Frederick Scheuten and Martial Karypon.

Sardinian barque Egilda, Francisco Vierchi, for the Buseo and Brazil, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with 100 quintals jerked beef and 150 fanegas salt, for Brazil, and 240 half pipes wine and some domestic goods for the Buseo.

May 28.—Wind N.W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, H. B. M.'s brig Acorn, 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham, for Montevideo.

May 29.—Wind N.W.

No arrivals.
Sailed, French ship Rio, Daynel, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Mosca, Dunoyer and Vanni, with 867 dry ox and cow hides, 2039 salted do., 3709 horns, 11 tons bones, 40 bales with 1200 arrobas hair, 5 do. with 125 do. feathers, 12 do. with 120 quintals hide cuttings.

British barque Argentina, Thomas Tillson, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 6877 salted ox and cow hides, 20 tons bones, 93 pipes and 45 half do. with 4370 arrobas tallow, 169 bales and 70 bags with 5300 arrobas wool, 4 bales with 110 dozen sheep skins.

Passengers.—Mrs. McDonald, her daughter, and servant (Mrs. Jefferies.)

Sardinian barque Maria Eugenia, Carlos Lazzolo, for Brazil, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, in ballast.

H. B. M.'s steamer Firebrand, Captain James Hope, for Montevideo.

Portuguese schooner (tender) Bocage, for Montevideo.

May 30.—Wind N.

Arrived, French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazares, from Montevideo 29th inst., having on board the Baron de DeTaudis, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to this Republic.

National schooner of war Federal, Captain Charles Roberts, from the Buseo 25th inst.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 30th inst.

British.....	23
American.....	7
French.....	6
Spanish.....	0
Sardinian.....	6
Brazilian.....	9
Hamburg.....	1
Danish.....	3
Austrian.....	1
Prussian.....	1

66

The Weather this week has been cold and damp, with hoar frost on several mornings, the temperature on those occasions being at 40.

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

Saturday.....	49
Sunday.....	48
Monday.....	44
Tuesday.....	45
Wednesday.....	43
Thursday.....	46
Friday.....	50

(Continued from first page.)

mistress of her own destinies; and right glad, we wean, will the Confederation be to see in the consolidation of her independence a barrier placed between it and the wiles of a faithless neighbour.

How, it may be asked, is the dissolution of that alien band of mercenaries to be effected? The method to be pursued is, in our opinion, obvious and easy—nay, honorable and expedient. Let that neutrality, of which so many professions have been made, be for once honestly acted up to. Putting justice altogether out of the question, let the sound policy which forbids any sacrifices to be made for the purpose of bolstering up a fallen cause be duly consulted.

Let, as we before said, the mystification by which the hopes of the garrison of the beleaguered town are buoyed up be at once dispelled, and the Argentine squadron, untrammelled in the exercise of the belligerent rights with which it is encharged, will, we are convinced, bring matters to a satisfactory close in much less time than what would be required for drawing up half a dozen protocols. This is our humble opinion, and, we believe, we entertain it in common with every intelligent and impartial foreigner in the country.

On the arrival of the steamer Fulton, yesterday morning, conveying the Baron de DeTaudis, the new Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to this Republic, the French brig of war Duconedie, saluted with 15 guns, and on his leaving the steamer at half-past 1 p.m. to proceed on shore, the Duconedie and Pandour saluted with 15 guns each. H. E. was received on his landing by the Captain of the Port and his officers. A considerable concourse of persons had assembled to witness the debarkation.

We learn that during his stay at Montevideo the Baron caused M. Pichon, the French Consul General, to be reinstated in his office. Is this a preliminary step to the disarming of the French legionists? We hope so.

FESTIVAL OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF MAY.

Anniversary of the Emancipation of this country from the dominion of Spain.

This festival was to have been celebrated this year with more than usual magnificence and considerable preparations were made, but the elements were adverse, the decorations in the Plaza de la Victoria were destroyed by the wind and rain of the 24th and 25th inst., and the only demonstrations upon the occasion were as follows:—

Salutes on the 25th at sun-rise, mid-day and sunset, from the battery and Oriental schooner of war Sancala.

Salutes at 1 p.m. of 21 guns from the French brigs of war Duconedie and Pandour, both vessels, as well as the French war steamer Fulton, having the flag of this Republic at their mast head all day.

The town was decorated with flags on the 25th, and illuminated at night, and the Victoria Theatre, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was crowded.

The festival of 25th May ever causes the greatest interest in this country, and we sincerely regret the disappointment which has occurred, particularly to the Paisanos and their families, who were wont during the three days of the feste to flock to town.

H. M. Queen Victoria, completed the 26th year of her age on Saturday last the 24th inst., upon which occasion H. M.'s vessels in the outer roads displayed their flags, that is to say, the Gorgon and Dolphin were tastefully dressed out, and the Firebrand and Satellite had flags on each mast head. The French brigs of war Duconedie, and Pandour, and Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe, had also the British flag at their fore. Salutes of 21 guns were fired at 1 p.m. from the Satellite, Dolphin, Duconedie, and the battery on shore. The Capiberibe was so ungallant as to sail before the saluting commenced.

The 24th inst. was also the anniversary of the birth day of Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor, on which day she completed her 25th year.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

STR.—Can you explain to your readers the reason why none of H. B. M.'s vessels saluted or made any demonstration on the 25th inst., there being at the time five of them in the outer roads, viz., Gorgon, Firebrand, Satellite, Acorn, and Dolphin. Their neighbours the French were more attentive, so much so that even the Fulton, although arriving late in the day, immediately displayed the Argentine flag on her arrival. The omission may have been involuntary, but it has given rise to many unpleasant remarks, it being the first time that such an event has taken place, British ships of war, until the present occasion, ever having been foremost in doing honor to the day.

A. B.

Buenos Ayres, May 26, 1845.

DIED.

At Arbroath, N.B., on the 6th of March, of typhus fever, ROBERT DEWEY, late seaman on board H. M. packet "Cockatrice." The deceased was universally respected by all who knew him.

Advertisements.

Removal.

MR. TENKER Surgeon-Dentist, would inform the public and his friends that he has removed his establishment from No. 31, Calle de Cangallo, along the corner to No. 26, Calle de Catedral, (late Thomas Whitfield's) between Cangallo y Cuyo, where he has rooms much more suitable and convenient, and offers his services in all the branches of his profession at all hours, and on terms moderate.

THE office of Thode & Co. has been removed to Calle de Chacabuco, No. 19.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	\$	
Doublons, Spanish.....	206	210	each.
Do. Patriot.....	204	205	do.
Plata, macuquina.....	114	12	do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	124	125	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	123	124	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	89	49	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	37	4	per dol.
Do. France.....	43	44	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	124	4	per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	12	4	do. do.
Do. United States.....	12	4	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engrl & Germny.....	44	48	per pesada.
Do. France.....	40	43	do.
Do. North America.....	35	43	do.
Do. Spain.....	41	42	do.
Do. salted.....	25	42	do.
Do. Horse.....	18	21	do. each.
Calf skins.....	42	44	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	22	30	per dozen.
Do. fine.....	34	36	do.
Deer skins.....	10	11	do.
Goat skins.....	26	30	do.
Nutria skins.....	6	7	dol. per lb.
China-billi skins.....	70	80	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	34	36	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	40	43	do.
Do. long.....	80	95	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	23	28	do.
Do. picked.....	35	40	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	28	40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15	20	do.
Tallow, pure.....	15	18	do.
Do. raw.....	9	10	do.
Do. with grease.....	15	15	do.
Jerked beef.....	18	26	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	150	200	per thousand.
Do. C.....	450	500	do.
Shin bones.....	70	80	do.
Hide cuttings.....	22	24	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	8	9	per lb.
Do. black.....	7	7	do.
Salted tongues.....	6	7	per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	16	18	per fanega.
Discount.....	14	24	pr. cent. pr month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 216 dollars.
The lowest price 203 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 15-16 pence. The lowest ditto 3 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.