

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 983.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 21st, 1845.

Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

A modification of the Brazilian Cabinet took place on the 26th ult., which, we trust, will prove to be the forerunner of a more cordial understanding between the Argentine and Imperial Governments, than that which has for some time since existed. M. Ernesto Ferreira Franca, the double-dealing Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Jeronimo Francisco Coelho, who, as Minister of War, had been the special protector of Rivera and other anarchists, and M. Manoel Antonio Galvao, Minister of Justice, gave in on that day their resignations, which were immediately accepted by H. M. The President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Limpo d'Abreu, was appointed to the Foreign Department, and the other porte-feuilles were provisionally entrusted to the Ministers of the Home and Navy Departments. Notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Opposition to elicit some explanation with regard to this change, Ministers have absolutely declined to give any information upon the subject; which seems to favour the belief that the Crown has interposed its prerogative on this occasion.

From the *Times*, of 5th April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—April 4.

BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO.

On the order of the day being read for going into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. EWART rose to ask a question relating to the state of affairs between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, his only object being that British property should be protected, and commerce restored, which he was sure was also the object of Her Majesty's Government. Since the subject was last mentioned in the house, he understood, on authority to which he must give credence, that the blockade, from a partial one, had become a general blockade of the town of Montevideo. Commerce up the River Plate was also totally prohibited at present. British vessels, any foreign vessels, could not sail up to the Paraguay. A duty was laid on foreign shipping, and there were 112 foreign vessels in the harbour, with several thousands of pounds leviable upon them. An edict had been issued by the Government of Buenos Ayres to suppress the British and Scotch schools in that place, depriving the children of the advantage of education, and he understood that the Government there had issued orders, that the privileges hitherto accorded to British subjects, were no longer to exist. In fact, they naturalized the children of British subjects, and afterwards desnaturalized them. He (Mr. Ewart) wished to ask, under these circumstances, whether such measures had been taken as would ensure the safety of the persons and property of British subjects, and secondly, whether measures were also in progress, as the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) some time since assured him were so, as would restore the commerce of that part of South America to British enterprise!

Sir R. PEEL (who was rather indistinctly heard) said, that to the latter question he could make no other answer than that which he gave sometime since, namely, that after full personal communication with Her Majesty's Government, a Minister had proceeded from this country to Buenos Ayres, having strict orders, in conjunction with the representative of France, to make a decided effort to terminate these hostilities; and he (Sir R. Peel) had no doubt that negotiations would be pressed by those Ministers, of a nature to insure that object. With respect to protection, we were employing means in the River Plate for the protection of the lives and properties of British subjects; and there were now, or very shortly would be, not less than six ships of war in that river—an ample force he apprehended, to give effectual protection. With respect to the schools, the hon. member appeared to have more recent intelligence than any that had reached the Government; no

communication indeed had been received from our Minister dated within the present year. Last year there was an edict issued by the Government of Buenos Ayres, which professed to regulate public schools; and the question was put to our Government whether certain English and Scotch schools, in connection with the English and Scotch Churches, were subject to the regulation of that edict. His (Sir R. Peel's) answer was, that he considered they were not justly subject to those regulations, and that British and Scotch subjects of Her Majesty had a right to have private schools at Buenos Ayres for the education of their children. If any edict had since been issued prohibiting such private schools, an effectual remonstrance should be made against its application to English or Scotch schools.—Of course, however, we had no right to protest against it, as far as the subjects of Buenos Ayres alone were concerned. With regard to British-born subjects being deprived of their privileges, he (Sir R. Peel) apprehended that the son or grandson of a British father or grandfather, born in Her Majesty's dominions, was a British-born subject; but we could not deny to a foreign state the right to the allegiance of a party born within its territory. This was a principle of British law also; and the son of a foreigner born within Her Majesty's dominions was a British-born subject. If there were subjects of Her Majesty born out of the territory of Buenos Ayres, that Government would have no right to subject them to the laws of Buenos Ayres as subjects of that state. But as to the son of a British subject born at Buenos Ayres, and put by that Government upon the footing of a subject of Buenos Ayres, we had no right to object to the application of that principle for which we ourselves contended, while he was resident at Buenos Ayres, and entitled to the privileges of citizenship there. In that case he was liable to the burdens of the state also, and while he remained there he had no right to protest against his being subject to the law of Buenos Ayres.

From the *Gaceta*, of the 12th inst.

On the 25th ult. it was observed, with a feeling of displeasure, that the vessels of H. B. M. at anchor in this port, did not, as was customary, salute the Argentine flag on that anniversary of the liberty of the Republic. This omission was the more remarkable, from the French vessels of war and others of friendly nations having performed that duty with the greatest punctuality and courtesy. Besides which, the battery "*Libertad*" had, on the 24th ult., fired the usual salute in honour of the birthday of H. M. Queen Victoria, and indeed no one can comprehend the object or motive of the unexpected and extraordinary conduct of the British Commander on this station.

It seems that H. E. Mr. Gore Ousely, H. M.'s Minister, had occasion to know or to be advised of this incident, upon which he made inquiries of Captain Hotham, the senior officer of the British vessels of war in this port. We hear that this officer has pretended that the omission was not from any inattention on his part, but from his not being informed of the festival by the Captain of the Port, neither previously nor after the involuntary omission had been noticed.

It may be that Captain Hotham viewed the matter in this light; but in this case it is to be regretted that he had not recollected the order established by an arrangement between the Government and H. E. the Minister of H. B. M., which has been constantly observed. According to it, the town, without previous notice, salutes the British flag, on the days of the national solemnities of the United Kingdom, and in the same manner as H. M.'s vessels of war have on previous occasions practised towards the Argentine flag, and as was practised on 25th ult. by the French vessels of war, in virtue of a similar arrangement with the Charge d'affaires of France.

If the excuse made by the British Commander be not plausible, the conduct of the Captain of H. M.'s ship "*Comus*" is less excusable, this vessel having anchored in the port on 26th ult., and being in duty

bound to salute the town, neglected to do so. But as she has subsequently, on the 6th inst., complied with this duty, we shall confine ourselves to merely noticing this unpleasant and extraordinary omission on entering for the first time in a friendly port.

We have reason to believe that both these events have occurred contrary to the wishes of H. E. the Minister of H. B. M. in this country; and in stating this we do nothing more than render due justice, inasmuch as such proceedings are as much at variance with the frankness and character of a great nation, as tending to thwart his friendly mission, and disturb the good understanding subsisting between both countries.

We therefore believe that H. E. will not leave incomplete the reparation of the extraordinary omission of 25th ult.; and that in future British officers will act in entire unison with the wishes of the Representative of H. M., and consistently with their duty towards their Government, whose relations with the Argentine Confederation, according to the declaration of H. M., affords not even a pretext for such occurrences, which the natives of the Republic cannot view but with the deepest concern, and in regard to which it is impossible for the Government to be indifferent.

On Wednesday, at 8, A. M., H. B. M.'s ship *Comus*, saluted the flag of Rear Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, with 13 guns, which was returned by the Satellite with 7. The French brig of war *Ducoudre*, saluted with 11 guns, which was returned by the Satellite with a like number. At 2, P. M., the Brazilian brigantine of war *Olinda*, saluted with 11 guns, which was returned by the Satellite with a like number. At 9, A. M., the Satellite saluted the town with 21 guns, which was returned from the battery by a like number.

The Admiral came on shore shortly after 10, A. M., on Wednesday, and was received by the Captain of the Port and his officers. A numerous assemblage had collected to witness the disembarkation.

On the 10th January, 1839, H. B. M.'s ship *Ganges*, 84 guns, Rear Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, Captain (now Admiral) Samuel Hood Inglefield, arrived at Montevideo. The Admiral, with his two sons, came to Buenos Ayres on the 12th, in the *Tribune* frigate, but did not land until the 16th, owing to boisterous weather, he departed on the 26th, since which, no British Admiral has visited Buenos Ayres, until now that it is honoured with the presence of Admiral Inglefield.

We'll remember the period of Admiral Otway's visit to Buenos Ayres; civil war then raged in consequence of the Revolution of 1 December, 1829.

The following has been posted in the Commercial Room:

(Copy.)

Buenos Ayres, 18 June, 1845.

Sir—

Application having been made to Her Majesty's Legation, by the owners, consignees or masters of several British merchant vessels in this port, to which entry has been refused, under the provisions of the Decree of the Argentine Government of the 13th February last, I should feel much obliged if you could inform the parties interested, that the cases of those vessels, respectively and collectively, have been duly brought by my predecessor, Mr. Mandeville and myself, to the attention of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations; and that immediate notice will be given to the consignees or others, of any measure that may be adopted, affecting their interests in those vessels.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obt. humble servant,
(Signed) W. G. OUSELY.

PATRICK McLEAN, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee of British Merchants, Buenos Ayres.

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. BARTIN'S, No. 46, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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, express to order, and consisting of Goloshe Prunella Boots, with welts and heels, ditto, with spring heels and channelled edges, Prunella and patent leather Slippers with spring heels, bronze and cream coloured slippers, stout walking Cardovan Shoes, likewise Children patent leather Shoes, the smaller sizes with straps.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Men's and Boys' English Blucher Boots.

ON sale, at No. 17, Calle de la Reconquista, an assortment of upwards of 500 pairs of men's and boys' blucher boots, recently imported per brig Middleton from Liverpool.

Notice.

JUST received at No. 34, Calle de la Paz, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, consisting of American pegged and sewed Boots, an excellent article for seamen or country people, as they are manufactured purposely for the water, and will be sold very low for cash.

English Shoes of all descriptions. American brogans, pegged and sewed. Ditto ditto Boys. French Boots, an excellent article, cork and wall soles. Ditto Women's double soled calf skin and Morocco. All of which will be sold low, as the undersigned is about to close his business in this City. All those who have long out-standing debts would confer a great favour by calling and settling their accounts, at No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

MERIT PARKER.

Removal.

MR. TENKER Surgeon Dentist, would inform the public and his friends that he has removed his establishment from No. 21, Calle de Cangallo, around the corner to No. 96, Calle de Catadra, (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.

Passengers Only.

THE very superior, fast sailing A. No. 1. British built Brig "MAGNOLIA,"—232 Tons,—

Capt. JAMES JOHNSON, WILL sail hence about the 25th July, for Antwerp, calling at Plymouth, and will land Passengers at either port—having excellent accommodations, with every thing conducive to comfort.

For terms of passage, please apply to the Master, at his Consignees, Messrs. H. & G. DOWSE or to CHARLES R. HORNE,

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 51 Calle de la Paz.

For Sale.

SUPERIOR Champaign, Old Port Wine, Madeira, Sherry and Cognac Brandy. Calle de la Reconquista No. 70.

Notice.

THE undersigned intending to leave the Country desires all those having unsettled accounts against him, to render them in for payment, and those indebted to him in account to settle the same, either by payment or by note, on or before the 25th instant, at his house in this city, No. 171, Calle Universidad, or at the Quinta. Buenos Ayres, 12th June, 1845.

WILLIAM A. RHODES

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH,

TEACHER of the Spanish language, translator of the Spanish, French, and Portuguese languages. No. 81, Calle de Tacuary.

British Medical Dispensary.

A GENERAL Meeting of British Residents will be held in the school room of the English Church, on Monday the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m. to receive a report of the proceedings and expenditure of the Dispensary, to revise the rules and regulations and to appoint a new committee. THOMAS HUGHES, President.

Buenos Ayres, June 11, 1845.

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. Tentamen visiting Buenos Ayres will find an excellent dinner every day at 2 o'clock; single dinners or breakfast at all hours.

Vines and Fruit Trees

MAY be had at the quinta, No. 233, Calle del Temple, one square from the Parque de Artilleria.

John Lockley,

BRICKLAYER,

No. 121,

Calle de Cangallo,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for the patronage which has been generously extended to him, the continuance of which he hopes to merit by his punctual attendance to any order with which he may be favoured, and takes this means to inform them that he has removed to No. 121, Calle de Cangallo. He pledges himself that all work entrusted to him shall be executed in the best manner and on moderate terms. Economical Stoves, Parour Grates of all descriptions, Steam Boilers, Kitchen Ranges, &c., put up at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms.

Smoky Chimneys cured.

J. A. Mayer,

TAILOR,

Calle de Cangallo, No. 50.

TAKES this opportunity to give notice to his customers and the public in general that he has on hands a complete Stock of most superior French and English Cloth, consisting of black, blue, olive, browns of different shades, drab, fancy cassimers, velvets, &c., which he offers to make up at very low prices. All the above mentioned articles are fresh goods, being just imported.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Chief of Police in communications to the Government states, that in the month of March 598 persons arrived in this city and 467 departed. In April 626 arrived and 570 departed. In May 494 arrived and 480 departed.

Similar communications from the Captain of the Port states, that in March 600 persons arrived at this port and 240 departed. In April 360 arrived and 324 departed. In May 653 persons arrived and 255 departed.

The Gaceta of 3rd April, 3rd ult., and 4th inst., contain the prices current of articles of importation and exportation for the months of March, April and May.

The same paper of 19th and 20th April, and 8th May, contain a report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives of the Province on 27th February, 7th March, and 30th April. In the sittings of 7th March, the House resolved that Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas should continue Governor and Captain General of the Province for the term (5 years) ordained by the law of 7th March, 1835, approving at the same time of the manner in which he had used the extraordinary powers conferred upon him, and voting him thanks for the patriotism, wisdom, and firmness with which he had upheld the sacred cause of the Argentine Confederation, and of American Independence and Liberty.

Señor Garrigos, in the course of the discussion, said that General Rosas had saved the country from anarchy and ruin, and that the war in which it was engaged against an infamous faction—a faction which had spread desolation throughout the land, would long since have terminated but for the scandalous interference of foreigners, foreign agents, and foreign naval officers, who, in their party zeal, had set at naught their neutral character, international law, and every principle of justice. Indeed, it was impossible to view without excitement and indignation the conduct of the major part of the foreign population which had come to these shores—hospitably received, protected in person and property, enjoying privileges denied to the native, they, notwithstanding, side with rebellion, with the enemies of the Government, and with those whose only aim is to promote civil war. In the old world such conduct on the part of strangers would create disturbance—here, the powerful influence and firmness of General Rosas insure tranquillity.

Señor Lorenzo Torres followed on the same side, declaring that the prolongation of the war was the work of foreigners, and foreigners alone.

Don Pedro Pascual Segura has been elected Governor and Captain General of the Province of Mendoza, of which event he informed the Governor of Buenos Ayres, who addressed to him a congratulatory reply.

The proclamation which the Governor elect issued to the army of Mendoza concludes as follows:—

"SOLDIERS! The infamous rebel Unitarians, allied with ungrateful and ferocious foreigners, carry on a war of extermination, infamous and atrocious in its origin and end. Vanquished in a hundred combats, humiliated and terrified at the lances of federal freemen, they have thrown themselves into the arms of Europeans, and would deliver up to ruin and desolation our beloved country. The execration of all honorable men will fall upon them, and the responsibility for the torrents of blood that they are the cause of being shed. In the meantime we will follow in the footsteps of the great Rosas, of that tutelar genius whom the people of the Confederation hail as the heroic defender of their independence. In this mode we will frustrate the iniquitous plans of our enemies, and secure for ourselves and our children, country, liberty, justice, and prosperity."

PARAGUAY AND CORRIENTES.

ARTICLE THE 1ST.

When the Government of Buenos Ayres took pleasure in announcing to the Hon. House of Representatives that it had freely opened the navigation of the Parana and of its influencias, notwithstanding the precautions which the political state of Corrientes demanded, the Government of Paraguay, at whose solicitation so important a concession had been granted, was celebrating treaties with the enemies of the Confederation, sanctioning the insult offered to our flag, and the scandalous robbery of our property. Conduct, so much the more unjustifiable in as much as it was its duty to show itself inexorable against these acts of piracy, in order not to discourage speculators. The least obstacle thrown in the way of the only passage of communication which nature has reserved it, would again close it in the most boisterous and fatal manner. What the Government of Paraguay ought to have most dreaded was the alliance of a rebellious Province, and it is precisely what it has sought, separating itself from the severe but salutary principle which has for so many years preserved it from the invasion of revolutionary doctrines, and from contact with the anarchical parties which have destroyed the neighbouring Provinces. Those who now command in Corrientes are of the same school as were those which the Government of Paraguay would not receive when they were expelled from their country. Then it considered itself compromised by their presence, whilst now it does not think itself contaminated by their alliance! In the meantime the mere fact of its having entered into friendly relations with a revolted Province and at war with the Argentine Confederation, has caused it to deviate from that line of neutrality which it appeared so zealous in observing whilst our domestic dissensions should last. We will state the events in order to justify the charges.

The Government of Buenos Ayres conceded to that of Paraguay all that which was in its power to confer. At first it resisted the request of opening the navigation of the Parana; but at last it granted it, although at the risk of indirectly affording provisions and elements of war to our adversaries. Could the Government of Buenos Ayres give a more positive proof of its interest for the prosperity of Paraguay, and of the confidence which it placed in those

who govern it! It renounced a right in order to satisfy a wish and preferred the convenience of a friend to the necessity of carrying on hostilities against its adversaries!

So sincere was this concession, that it was not revoked even after what had been foreseen took place. The Government of Buenos Ayres awaited the official announcement of the capture in Corrientes of thirty vessels richly laden, and the effect of the first measures adopted by the Government of Paraguay for saving them, when it unexpectedly received the news of a treaty celebrated between these two Governments the very day on which the ruthless Unitarian Madariaga issued a most injurious and hostile decree against the Government of Buenos Ayres. There was then a predisposition and intelligence between the two contracting parties, of excluding from the navigation of the Paraná the one who had opened it, and a singular abnegation on the part of the Government of Paraguay in dissembling the insult offered to its dignity, its flag and its commerce! This offence could not be more direct nor flagrant, by what appears from the same decree in which the Government of Paraguay complains not only of the assault of its vessels and effects, but of the audacious manner in which its reclamations were answered: the intrusive Government of Corrientes amongst other things said, *a people veteran in war never count the number of their enemies to meet them* (1), nor did it show more politeness with the convoy which sailed from *Assumpcion*, which was attacked by one of its Chiefs and carried in triumph to Corrientes, without paying any regard to the vessel of war which escorted it. Nothing was done on the part of the Commander of the said vessel of war to prevent it, and complying with the instructions he had received, returned to give an account to his Government of so scandalous and provoking an event.

It was then reported and no one doubted it, that the Government of Paraguay had energetically reclaimed against these acts of piracy, and that it was preparing troops and naval forces in order to exact complete reparation. But this hope soon vanished and it was known not without surprise that it had limited itself to suspend its communications with the *Corrientinos*, leaving the vessels of the "lower Provinces" (2) which were in its ports, without protection.

Although thus undecided, the Government of Buenos Ayres hesitated in again closing the navigation of the Paraná, not to occasion new losses to commerce which could not but suffer from these changes. It sought a less disastrous solution to the difficult problem presented by these incomprehensible events, when it was obliged to adopt the only measure left it by the in consequence of the one, and the perversity of the other. What reply could it give to a treaty which contradicted the principle of neutrality so solemnly invoked by the Government of Paraguay, and which bound it to a rebellious Province! A treaty immoral and null in itself, because insurrection does not confer right upon the powers which it engenders. Who is he who at present assumes the title of Governor of Corrientes! A vile instrument of the interior and exterior enemies of the Republic, marked with the infamous brand of traitor of his country. And he is not only wanting in legality, but is also outlawed as usurper of the supreme power of the State. Rebel and outlaw, are the titles which he has for celebrating treaties and forming alliances! He has moreover another which excludes him from society, that of a pirate in which character he presented himself for the first time to the Government of Paraguay. The seizure of the vessels effected in Corrientes at the beginning of October of last year, is a consummate act of piracy, which would degrade the most accredited power. It was a premeditated attack against private property, with no other object than that of plundering it, and without observing any of the forms prescribed by the common law of nations for regulating the war of privateering between constituted powers. All the hostilities which a belligerent can exercise are comprehended in the declaration of war, with the exception of the letters of *marque* which require an especial declaration; and this order which binds every one, has been violated in Corrientes where the Argentine vessels were captured by surprise, not by a previous measure of war, but by an infamous act of piracy. The Government of Paraguay has then knowingly associated itself with a band of pirates, and has done so forgetting that a superior authority existed encharged with the political affairs of the Argentine Confederation by the free vote of its constituents. This delegation is as effective as the treaty is notorious which binds the Province of Corrientes to the other littoral Provinces, amongst which figures that of Buenos Ayres. This treaty, adjusted on the 4th of January 1831, is the fundamental pact on which the Confederation reposes, and which cannot be violated without affecting it. The declamations and calumnies against the administration of a Province are not sufficient to destroy the federal bond which unite them all, nor to exempt them from the obligations which they have contracted; and one of them is that, "they bind themselves not to hear nor make any propositions, nor celebrate any private treaty, one Province by itself with any other Government without the express previous consent of the rest of the Provinces which form the present Federation (3)." What public writers call *capacity* was then wanting in one of the contracting parties, for stipulating a new treaty, as both are wanting in the right of regulating the navigation of the Paraná. Of what value are the concessions made by the parties, if they are arbitrary in their origin and precarious in their consequences!

The sacrifice made by the Government of Paraguay of its neutrality has consequently been sterile, and since it determined to infringe it, it ought to have inclined towards the legal power which was also the strongest; seek the friendship of the Argentines, and not that of the rebels; hold fast to the trunk and not entangle itself in the branches. This resolution would correspond with the idea which we had formed of its circumspection, and would have placed it with honour in the ranks of those that sustain the cause of the American Continent. What can it now expect from its union with those who have deserted it? Will it aid them also in their culpable plots against the liberty and independence of the country? Will it applaud their efforts for submitting it to foreign influence? Will it call assassins its friends and traitors its allies! Such are the consequences which this error prepares it, and which perhaps those who have committed it have not foreseen. The preservation of a few vessels is not sufficient compensation for an immense sacrifice, and it were better to have lost them, than to have recovered them through such degrading means. "When an action is neither moral nor useful, who is the simpleton, or pre-tended sage that would counsel it (4)!" And the treaty which we examine, besides being immoral and useless, it is dangerous for the tranquility of Paraguay, because it positively associates it with the disasters annexed to the insurrection of a Province against the political body to which it belongs. To declare itself independent, with a view of plundering, is no title of sovereignty for any State; pirates are chastised and not caressed, nor ought Governments to degrade themselves to such an extreme.

To be Continued.

(1) Official communication of the 7th of October from Madariaga to the Government of Paraguay.
 (2) "The merchants of the lower Provinces, as well as those of other nations, can return whenever they may consider it convenient, &c." 3d article of the decree of the 14th of October, 1841.
 (3) Article the 4th.
 (4) MADAM DE STAEL. Considerations upon the French revolution.

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

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c
British.				
Mar. 8	Barque Baronet, James Scotland	297	Barber & Orr	Falmouth.
8	Barque Sultana, Hugh Longmuir	311	R. & J. Carlisle & Co.	London.
8	Brig Coates, Galilee	378	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
April 5	Barq. Queen of the Isles, James Leach	278	Henry & George Dowse	London.
14	Brig Amelia, James Black	243	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Liverpool.
18	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert	221	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
24	Schooner Casarea, John A. Godel	173	John Galt Smith & Co.	Antwerp.
May 2	Brig Richard Watson, Seeds	311	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Liverpool.
3	Brig Middleton, John Tenison	261	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Antwerp.
12	Brig Magnolia, James Johnson	232	Henry & George Dowse	Mauritius
14	Brig Ann, John Sufley	165	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
14	Barque Columbine, James Simpson	199	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
17	Brig Superb, David Japp	186	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
22	Barque Rose, Noah Bales	234	John Best & Brothers	Antwerp.
25	Brig Maid of Athens, Haro Leing	205	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	London.
25	Brig Mars, William Dunn	182	Thomas Gowland & Co.	Falmouth.
25	Barq. Jean Baptiste, Levi Honeyburn	224	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Liverpool.
31	Barque Fame	200	Thomas Gowland & Co.	Liverpool.
June 6	Brig Cybele, John Fichet	362	Stanley, Black & Co.	Liverpool.
9	Brig Constance, James Chambers	306	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	London.
9	Barque Winscales, John Marculary	320	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
11	Brig James Ray, Alexander Rorison	233	Barber & Orr	Liverpool.
12	Brig. Martha Jane, Edward Toms	128	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
16	Brig Bella Portena, John Wm. Pyott	238	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
American				
April 17	Brig Philip Hone, David C. Mitchell	391	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
23	Schooner Enterprise, C. Nicholson	191	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
28	Barque Neptune, Warren Cooper	231	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
May 31	Barque Peru, Samuel Gore	271	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
31	Ship Camilla, George H. Kempton	323	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Marseilles.
June 9	Ship Brutus, Joseph Adams	470	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	New York.
10	Schnr. Sarah Ann, Peter Stevenson	60	Jacob Paravicini	Genoa.
French.				
Mar. 19	Barque Universel, Louis Vuigner	267	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace
April 7	Brig Jeanne Basquaise, J. Belar	169	Chapeaurouge & Co.	Havre de Grace.
May 2	Barque Normandie, A. Hamiel	225	Jacob Paravicini	Havre de Grace.
8	Brig Ave Maria, Bauruche	183	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Havre de Grace.
17	Brig Sylphide, Francis Victor Roquier	120	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
April 9	Barque Prudencia, Carlos Rossi	235	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Marseilles.
May 13	Polaere Carolina, Roque Piaggio	206	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
23	Brig Ana Terzeta, Antonio Fisce	132	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
June 14	Schooner Thalia, Juan Bautista Vasallo	63	Jacinto Caprice	Genoa.
Spanish.				
May 8	Brig Henrique, Juan Barcelo	151	Zunaran & Treserra	Malaga.
12	Barq. Union Compostelana, Ferreyro	191	Llavall & Sons	Cornua.
13	Brig Cacique, B. Aulich	158	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Barcelona.
13	Polaere Desenda, Jose Esqueu	180	Llavall & Sons	Havana.
14	Brig Nueva Santa Ana, J. J. Gorordo	120	Freyer & Brothers	Malaga.
18	Brig Ave Maria, Bauruche	183	Santamaria, Llambi & Co.	Havana.
June 18	Brig Salvador, Juan Bautista Risch	148	Felipe Senillosa	Havana.
Brazilian.				
April 21	Brig. Douro, Antonio Alves Dias	232	Faustino Jovita Jorge	Brazil.
23	Brig Bon Jesus, Pedro Jose Salas	233	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
May 13	Brig Confianza, Anacleto Elisario	208	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
16	Schooner Venus, Francisco Carneiro	141	Zunaran & Treserra	do.
23	Brig Veloz, J. Maria de la Concepcion	165	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
21	Polaere Lusadita, A. S. Almada	129	Juan Balthio Soriano	do.
June 4	Brig. Empreendedor, Jose P. de Souza	130	Miguel Raggio Nobrega	do.
12	Brig Tentador, Antonio Peson	196	Juan Geronimo Martinez	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen	198	Thode & Co.	Continent.
April 8	Brigantine Comet, A. M. Schmidt	100	Zunaran & Treserra	Continent.
May 13	Schooner Succours, N. H. Schmidt	104	Charles R. Horne	Continent.
Hamburg.				
April 24	Brig Charlotte, John Bestmann	120	Lewis Winter	Hamburg
Prussian.				
May 17	Brig Carl, Martincourt	208	Thode & Co.	Havre de Grace.
Swedish.				
June 19	Brig. Experiment, F. Routeron	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Liverpool.
Norwegian.				
June 19	Brigantine Elise, Oppegard	94	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Liverpool.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship *Sacellite*, 18 guns, Captain Robert Hilbert Bartholomew Rowley, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Samuel Hood Ingfield.
 Steam frigate *Firebrand*, Captain James Hope.
 Gorgon, steam sloop, Captain Charles Hotham.
 Ship *Comus*, 18 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.
 Schooner *Sputer*, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Commander.
 Brig *Acorn*, 16 guns, Captain John Elliot Bingham.
FRENCH—Brig *Duconadic*, 20 guns, Captain Ureigne Page.
 Corvette *Cognette*, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.
 Steamer *Fulton*, Captain Mazereau.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine *Olinda*, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

Erratum in our last.—In the sailing of the Paulina, on 13th inst., read Genoa, instead of Marseilles.

June 14.—Wind W.S.W.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Thalia, 63 tons, Juan Bautista Vasallo, from Bahia, 12 ult., with rum, to Jacinto Caprile.

Sailed, Oriental schooner of war Sancala, for the Buseo.

British brig Ann Henszell, Thomas Smith Henszell, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 12,206 salted ox and cow hides, 33,400 bones, 140 pipes, with 5,320 arrobas tallow, 30 bales, with 900 arrobas wool.

American brig Russian, John Curtis Carter, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6,673 dry ox and cow hides, 1,200 salted do., 7,710 horns, 184 bales, with 4,465 arrobas wool, 12 do., with 360 arrobas horse hair, 1 do., with 50 doz. deer skins.

June 15.—Wind N.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Feliz Union, for Montevideo, with the same cargo she brought to this port on 7 March last, not being allowed entry, from having touched at Montevideo on her passage hither.

British brig Trio, James Winters, for Plymouth, despatched by Hughes, Brothers, with 5,997 salted ox and cow hides, 15 tons bones, 80 pipes and 100 boxes, with 3,800 arrobas tallow, 16 bales and 40 chiguas, with 800 arrobas wool.

French brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel, for Cette, despatched by Bartolomé Herand, with 100 dry ox and cow hides, 1,531 salted do., 156 bales, with 4,000 doz. sheep skins, 120 do., with 3,600 arrobas wool.

June 16.—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig Bella Portaña, 238 tons, John William Pyott, from Liverpool, 1 April, with general cargo to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Passengers for Montevideo—Rev. John Armstrong, lady and daughter. For Buenos Ayres—Messrs. Richard Newton, Alfonso Rivolta, and Edward Gifford, and in the steerage, 3 labouring men.

Sailed, British barque Chandos, David Wighton, for London, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., with 8,189 salted ox and cow hides, 2,600 salted horse hides, 5 dry horse hides, 30,000 bones, 8,000 horns, 286½ pipes, with 10,568 arrobas tallow, 75 bales and 50 chiguas, with 2,700 arrobas wool, 15 chiguas, with 200 arrobas hair.

National polacre Bella Union, (late Mina,) Lazaro Boinfante, for Brazil, despatched by Rizzo & Rosa, with 380 quintals jerked beef.

French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeres, for Montevideo.

June 17.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Ninfa del Plata, Juan Bautista Repeto, from the Buseo, 15 inst., to Juan Pablo Gestal, with merchandise and passengers. She came into port with the American flag at her main, having on board Mr. Graham, Consul of the United States to this Republic.

H. B. M.'s steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, and H. B. M.'s ship Satellite, 18 guns, Captain Robert Hibbert Bartholomew Rowley, both from Montevideo, 16th inst. The Satellite had the flag of Rear Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, at her mizen, and was towed from Montevideo to this port by the Firebrand, the weather being calm.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Carolina, Gaspar Repeto, for Colonia, despatched by Rughi, in ballast.

June 18.—Wind E.S.E.—foggy.

Arrived, Spanish brig Salvador, 148 tons, Juan Bautista Rischel, from Barcelona, 11 March, Rio Janeiro, 1 ult, Buseo, 15 inst., in ballast, to Felipe Senillosa.

Sailed, British brig Britannia, George Wear, for Cork or Falmouth, for orders, despatched by John Galt Smith & Co., with 3,639 salted ox and cow hides, 38 tons bones, 48½ pipes and 304 boxes, with 4,129 arrobas tallow, 50 bales, with 401 quintals hide cuttings, and return cargo, 44 barrels biscuit.

Brazilian brig Orestes, Manuel Pereira Jardin, for Parnagua, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 294 dry ox and cow hides, 100 arrobas tallow, 400 fanegas salt.

National schooner of war Aprecio, Lt. Matias Armoro, on a cruise.

June 19.—Wind S.E.—foggy.

Arrived, French corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu, from Montevideo, 17th inst.

French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeres, from Montevideo, 18th inst.

Norwegian brigantine Elise, 94 tons, Christian Oppegaard, from Hamburg, 2 April, with general cargo, to John Jacob Kieck & Co.

Swedish brigantine Experiment, 200 tons, Fridolf Reutercona, from Boston, 22 March, Pernambuco, 24 May, with lumber, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

June 20.—Wind S.S.W.

Arrived, British brig Anemone, 199 tons, John Walker, from Liverpool, 17th April, with general cargo, to Nash, Wilson & Co.

Sailed, British brig Hebdon, John Longredge, for London, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 8,314 salted ox and cow hides, 599 salted horse hides, 30,000 bones, 258 pipes, with 9,804 arrobas tallow, 118 bales, with 3,500 arrobas hair, 20 do, with 2,000 horse hides, 6 do., with 180 arrobas wool, 1 do., with 150 doz. nutria skins, 1 do., with 150 doz. chinchilla skins.

Spanish brig Arrogante Emilio, Juan Tomas Sandels, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 4,028 quintals jerked beef.

Sailed, from Ensenada, 16th inst., British barque Johanna, James Davidson, for the Mauritius, despatched by Nash, Wilson & Co., with 85 mules, 216 bundles hay, 30 bags bran, 30 do. barley, 2 boxes sal ammoniac, 79½ tons coal, 180 tiranillos.

The Austrian Polacre Mina has been sold, and is now under the flag of this Republic.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrived, at Pernambuco, 14th ult., Swedish brigantine Orion, Larsson, hence 20th April.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 20th inst.

British	25
American	7
French	5
Spanish	7
Sardinian	4
Brazilian	9
Hamburg	1
Danish	3
Prussian	1
Swedish	1
Norwegian	1
	64

The Weather this week has been damp and foggy.

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

Saturday	48
Sunday	48
Monday	55
Tuesday	56
Wednesday	56
Thursday	56
Friday	60

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. William Brown, Mr. RICHARD MOORE, a native of Liverpool, to Miss ANN PETTIGREW, a native of Buenos Ayres.

"There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told,
When two that are link'd in one Heavenly tie,
With heart never changing and brow never cold,
Love on thro' all ills, and love on till they die."

DIED.

On the 19th inst., aged 3 years, Andrew, son of Mr. ANDREW HENDERSON, formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the accession to the throne of H. M. Queen Victoria, the British, French and Brazilian vessels of war were dressed out, and with the battery on shore saluted with 21 guns.

Advertisements.

To Let,

FURNISHED, at No. 17, Calle de Cuyo, a Sala and a Bed Room. Permanent lodgers would be preferred.

For Freight or Charter,

The first class, fast-sailing, coppered and copper-fastened Argentine barque

SIRENA,

J. W. GOODRICH, Master,

AND now ready to receive cargo. Apply to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.



Notice.

THE Native and Adopted Citizens of the United States of America, are respectfully requested to meet at Nash's Hotel, No. 40, 25 de Mayo Street, on Saturday Evening, the 21st inst., at 7 P.M.

June 19, 1845.

By order of the Committee.

Sale by Auction,

BY IBARRA & MACOME.

ON Thursday 26th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, at the Dwelling House, No. 91, Cangallo Street, will be sold to the highest bidder, in order to disoccupy the house, all the Household Furniture, belonging to the said house, which consists of Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads and Bedding, &c. &c., and also various Books on law and other subjects. For further particulars see the daily papers.

To the Public.

THE undersigned intending shortly to leave this country, requests all persons who may have unsettled accounts with him to present them for liquidation at his country house, behind San Domingo Church, within the term of Ten Days from the date hereof. And he further begs to acquaint the public that he has entered into partnership with Mr Ramon, Ma. Muñoz, and Mr. Richard Hastings, for the purpose of carrying on trade in timber, on his former well-known premises behind San Domingo Church, and at Calle del Cerro, Nos. 14 and 16, under the firm of James Black & Co. (Signed) JAMES BLACK.

Albion Cricket Club.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tuesday next, the 24th inst., is appointed a field day. All Members to be on the ground at half past 10 o'clock, A.M. Buenos Ayres, June 19, 1845.

MORRIS MORRISON, late of the Island of Cuba, Doctor of Medicine, deceased—If MARY MORRISON, the sister of the above, who was lately residing at Havana, will apply to or communicate with Mr. H. J. Waddelove, of No. 8 Great Knight-bridge-street, Doctors' Commons, (London,) Proctor, she will HEAR of SOMETHING to her ADVANTAGE, or if any person who can give any information respecting the said Mary Morrison, will apply as above, they will be rewarded for their trouble.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublions, Spanish	212	4	215 each
Do. Patriot	206	4	208 do.
Plata, macoquina	114	4	122 do for one
Dollars, Spanish	13	4	13¢ each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	12½	4	13 do.
Six per cent. Stock	80	4	do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3½	4	d. per dol.
Do. France	42	4	43 cent. per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro	13	4	13 cent. per premium.
Do. Montevideo	12½	4	13 do.
Do. United States	12	4	12 do.
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Gormy	48	4	49 per U. S. dol.
Do. France	40	4	42 do.
Do. North America	39	4	40 do.
Do. Spain	42½	4	43 do.
Do. salted	35	4	41 do.
Do. Horse	19	4	20 do. each
Calf skins	42	4	43 do. pesada
Sheep skins, common	25	4	28 do. dozen.
Do. fine	34	4	35 do.
Deer skins	10	4	11 do.
Goat skins	16	4	30 do.
Nutria skins	44	4	51 dol. per lb
Chinchilla skins	70	4	80 dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	33	4	36 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	40	4	43 do.
Do. long	30	4	35 do.
Wool, common, washed	22	4	25 do.
Do. picked	35	4	40 do.
Do. shorn from skins	35	4	40 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	20	4	30 do.
Tallow, pure	16	4	20 do.
Do. raw	19	4	21 do.
Do. with grease	15	4	15 do.
Jerked beef	24	4	25 per quintal.
Horns, mixed	150	4	175 per thousand.
Do. (x)	450	4	500 do.
Shin bones	70	4	80 do.
Hide cuttings, white	24	4	25 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	9	4	10 per lb.
Do. black	7	4	9 do.
Salted tongues	7	4	8 per dozen.
Salt, on board	16	4	17 per fanega.
Discount	11	4	24 pr. ct. pr month

The highest price of Doublions during the week 215 dollars. The lowest price 204 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3½ pence. The lowest ditto 3½ pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.