

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 995.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1845.

Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Each successive packet from Europe furnishes fresh illustrations of that inexplicable contradiction between the official declarations of the British Ministers, both in and out of Parliament, and the acts of their Agents in the River Plate, which has so long bewildered people in this country single-minded enough to regard Talleyrand's celebrated saying—"the great object of speech is to conceal the thought"—as merely a sarcasm on modern diplomacy. From the following extract of the parliamentary debates, it will be seen that at the very moment that the Earl of Aberdeen was rebuking the extravagant pretensions of the mercantile agitators of Liverpool and Manchester, and deprecating the policy that would sacrifice the principles of justice in international dealing—at that moment, and when his Lordship was nobly upholding the necessity of respecting the independence of all nations, without regard to their power, the British Minister in this country, invoking the Right Hon. Earl's instructions, was acting in a diametrically opposite manner, and trampling under foot the dearest rights of nationality in the Government near which he was accredited. This is an enigma which time alone can unravel; but in the mean while an indelible stigma is riveted on the British character, and British interests are exposed to irretrievable ruin, amid the ravages of an inglorious war, the flames of which, lighted up by French intrigue, are fanned by British injustice.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 27.

The Duke of Richmond presented a petition from the merchants, bankers, and traders of Liverpool, praying that they might have a free navigation up the River Plate to Paraguay.

Lord Brougham presented a similar petition from the merchants, bankers and traders of Manchester.

The Earl of Aberdeen should be happy to open the commerce of Paraguay to this country, and also the river Parana, or any other river in the world that would extend the commerce of this country. The petitioners did not correctly state the article of the treaty with Buenos Ayres. This country was only to have the same advantages as other nations. All that they had a right to claim, therefore, was that they should give us as much as they gave to the most favoured nations. There was every prospect of an improvement in the trade with Buenos Ayres, as the Government was engaged with the French Government in endeavouring to restore peace in Rio de la Plata, the result of which would be a great extension of this country's commerce. But they should lose more than they could gain if they sacrificed the principles of justice in dealing with that nation. They might perhaps be following a system of commerce that this country might deprecate, because it was disadvantageous to it, but still they ought to respect the independence of all nations were they strong or weak.

Lord Brougham admitted that the petitioners had overstated their claims.—Morning Herald, June 28.

Monday the 8th inst., being the day of the *Natividad de Nuestra Señora*, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

A decree dated 26th ult., states, that convenient regulations, as it regards the military exercise of the militia, which national honor and independence have called into service, being necessary—It is, therefore, ordered that the different corps shall assemble on every day, (Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays excepted) two hours before sun set, and exercise until sun set, and that every public and private establishment shall be closed during those hours, and that if on the days stated there be no exercise, from bad weather or other causes, notice thereof will be given in the city by the firing of a gun from the battery at mid-day, and in the country by the ringing of the church bells.

AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.—MIS- SION OF MR. OUSELY AND BARON DEFFAUDIS.—ANGLO-FRENCH INTER- VENTION.

(Continued.)

The *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States requested, officially, on the 12th of June, an interview at the Foreign Office, as soon as possible, at which might be present the British and French Ministers, for the purpose of carrying speedily into effect the principles developed in the conferences with Mr. Ousely. The Argentine Government directed this proposal to be communicated to the Ministers of England and France, appointing a day and hour. The British Minister forthwith represented that he could not accede thereto, without previously ascertaining the intentions of the French Minister. The latter simultaneously answered that the proposal was unlooked for, that he understood not either its object or expediency, and that he could not resolve definitively until he had consulted with the British Minister. Seven days after, June 20th, Mr. Ousely replied, declining to accede to any conference whatever with the *Chargé d'Affaires*, representing, as his motive, that it would require the special order of his Government to that effect; for his instructions prescribed that he should negotiate alone, or conjointly with the French Minister, without the association of any other Foreign Agent in Buenos Ayres. The French Minister did not even answer.

Both transmitted a note, on the 17th June, requesting in writing, the suspension of hostilities, which they had before verbally solicited; stating that they were expressly ordered by their instructions so to do; and that it was a measure agreeable to all international usages in similar circumstances.

This pretension was as strange as sudden, and entirely irreconcilable both with the previous pacific proceedings of Mr. Ousely, and with the friendly mission which the Baron Deffaudis had announced. Neither the one nor the other was ignorant that the hostility subsisted of the combined squadrons not acknowledging the blockade of Montevideo; they were aware what was the right of the Republic; what the duty of its Government; what the consequences of pretending to establish a negotiation of peace on the basis of an enormous and serious attack on and insult to the sovereignty and honor of the Confederation: and they well understood at the same time (its political position leaving no doubt on the subject) that the Argentine Government, no more than any other, could not (with any propriety) reject a previous interposition of the Representative of a friendly Government, already proposed and accepted.

The Argentine Government answered, each of the two Ministers, (separately, as they had presented their demand for the suspension of hostilities) that it was pleased to find that, in the very first step they took in the negotiations for peace, they had invoked international usages, and principles of humanity; that H. E. the Governor had ever adhered

to them, ever had respected them; that he cordially sympathized with their noble expressions; that he should be highly gratified to see followed, in questions which have so long agitated these Republics, civilizing principles, and the only received modes of examining serious questions, the absence of which, so injurious to the dignity of this Republic, had been with so much reason lamented by the Argentine Government: this being the case, and in order that their good offices towards a pacification might be established in sincere friendship, and characterized by justice, and for the purpose of accelerating, in conformity with those same principles, the desired period of peace, the Argentine Government had the honor to repeat what the Minister for Foreign Affairs had expressed to them, when they verbally solicited the suspension of hostilities—that he would not take into consideration affairs relative to a pacification, neither in their incidents nor circumstances, until, as a satisfaction due to the Republic, in conformity with international law and principles, the absolute blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado, should have been previously and unconditionally acknowledged, in a sustained and efficacious manner, by the naval forces of England and France: that, hitherto, that step, so imperiously required by duty, so universally sanctioned by international usage, in cases of war between two States, so adapted to prevent the further destruction of life and property, and useless shedding of blood, and so appropriate unequivocally to manifest the true position of the Ministers in regard to the affairs of the River Plate had not been taken: that this is what the Argentine Government had constantly required in every conference, and by a note of the 24th May, which remained unanswered: that, moreover, they were aware of the previous and already admitted interposition of the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States: that in this predicament, no incident or circumstance relative to a pacification could be taken into consideration without the concurrence and participation of that Minister: that neither could the Argentine Government fail to fulfil a duty which it was called upon to perform from considerations and necessities of great weight; nor, in any case, belie the good faith with which it preserved the relations of perfect intelligence with the Government of the United States.

In reply to the abovementioned note of the Argentine Government, the British and French Ministers stated, on the 24th June, that in no manner did their instructions authorize them to concern with any of the Diplomatic Agents in Buenos Ayres: that, in regard to the rule of conduct which the Argentine Government might deem it proper to adopt respecting communications addressed to it, they had nothing to discuss: that every objection derived from communications of this nature, that might be decidedly opposed to the requests which they had orders to make, must, *de facto*, be equivalent to a refusal—that they could not consider it in any other light—that so far from their instructions allowing them to acknowledge the absolute blockade of Montevideo and Maldonado, they were thereby expressly commanded to solicit, as a previous measure, the raising of the existing partial blockade: that there had not been in this respect any offence to the honor and dignity of the Argentine Government: that no foreign naval force had denied the right which the Argentine Government, like all independent States, incontestably possessed, to establish a blockade in time of war: that if the exercise of this right had met with any opposition on the part of the commanders of foreign naval forces, it was likewise a fact that such opposition was reduced merely to matters of form, and details of execution: that even this objection might be discussed hereafter, when they might solicit the raising of the existing partial blockade; and that the persisting in requiring the previous acknowledgment of the absolute blockade would be considered as a positive refusal.

To this repulsive note, addressed separately, but substantially of the same tenor, by the two Ministers, the Argentine Government did not reply till July the 15th, for a remarkable circumstance had occurred: the British Minister announced verbally to the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he did not agree with the note that the French Minister had transmitted, dated June 24th: and that, although he himself had sent in a note of the same date and tenor, it should be understood that he had done so merely not to appear in disagreement with the French Minister. Some explanations were given in consequence, which delayed the drawing up of the reply of the Argentine Government. These explanations were highly requisite from the character of an *ultimatum*, which the British Minister's note of the 24th of June presented. (1)

(1) "Buenos Ayres, 24th June, 1845.

"The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, has received the answer of Señor D. F. de Arana, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, dated the day before yesterday, to the note which he had the honor to address to His Excellency on the 17th inst., asking for a suspension of hostilities, on the part of the Argentine forces now acting against Montevideo.

"The Minister of Foreign Relations makes two objections to the proposed suspension of hostilities, the removal of which must, in His Excellency's opinion, precede any negotiation on the proposals which the undersigned is instructed by his Government to make.

"One of these objections is founded on the previous acceptance by the Argentine Government of the mediation offered by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, which His Excellency declares will prevent him from taking into consideration any incident or circumstance respecting the pacification, without the concurrence and participation of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States.

"On this subject the undersigned has already had the honor of replying to His Excellency's note of the 12th instant, inviting him to an official conference with the French Envoy and Mr. Brent, and has now only further the honor to remark, that the Minister for Foreign Relations being aware that the undersigned is not empowered by his Government to act officially with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in this matter, a continued objection, grounded on the position of the Argentine Government respecting the mediation of Mr. Brent, can only be regarded as a refusal.

"The other objection made by H. E. Señor Arana, is to the effect that previous to all negotiation it will be indispensable (as a satisfaction due to the Argentine Government, and in conformity with the principles of the Law of Nations) that the rigorous blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado should be recognised by the naval forces of France and England.

"The instructions, however, of the undersigned, so far from allowing him to accede, as a preliminary to negotiation, to the establishment of a strict blockade, require him to ask as a preliminary measure, that the partial blockade now established should be raised. Nor can the undersigned admit that the dignity and honour of the Argentine Government require satisfaction, as Señor Arana has more than once declared, for any offences on the part of the foreign naval forces. The foreign naval Commanders have never denied the incontestable right possessed by the Argentine Government as by all independent states, to establish a blockade in time of war, under such conditions as are sanctioned by international principles or usages.

"If any difficulties have arisen on the part of the naval commanders, they are attributable only to disputed points of form and details of execution which admit of rectification.

"Under any circumstances the undersigned cannot be of opinion that the question of a recognition of a strict blockade can with propriety and justice be brought forward, in objection to the simple and entirely preliminary measure of a suspension of hostilities. The objection might admit of subsequent discussion, when it will be the duty of the undersigned to make proposals respecting the blockade, conformably to his instructions. In the meantime, a refusal to entertain the question of a suspension of hostilities would amount in fact to a rejection of all overtures made by order of the French and English Governments, for the negotiation of a peace, inasmuch as the temporary cessation of the destruction of life and property—requisite to allow time for peaceful negotiation on the part of the French and English Ministers—would thus be prevented.

"Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind the repeated assurances of the Argentine Government of a desire to terminate the present destructive

Here, still further, occurred a cruel incident, which manifested more and more the turbulent and sanguinary tendency of these unfounded and sudden demands: pending these, (and even previously) the English and French squadrons before Montevideo disembarked regular forces, increasing the garrison of that place, without any other justly presumable object, in the absence of all motive, and even explanation, that an occupation directly aggressive to the sovereignty and independence of the Oriental State. During the most solemn declarations of every kind and class of principles tending to display the most inviolable justice and humanity by the French and British Ministers, the Admirals of England and France supplied the intrusive Government of Montevideo with powder and ammunition, of which it was in want, in order to prolong resistance and bloodshed.

By not acknowledging the blockade, and by these injurious proceedings, the Ministers rendered themselves truly aggressors, since it is evident that the squadrons, as they ought to be, are under their control. At the very time that they, contrary to all international and civilized principles, against the faith of treaties with this Republic, consummated these aggressions, they haughtily demanded the suspension of hostilities; and even pretended to induce a belief in the rectitude of their principles, in the sincerity of their intentions, and in the propriety of their measures.

The accumulation of an extraordinary naval armament naturally excited the attention and anxiety of the other Diplomatic Agents, from the serious injury which resulted to their respective fellow-countrymen, their anxiety being increased by the frequent arrivals and departure of English vessels of war to and from this port.

The Chargés d'Affaires of the United States, of Portugal, and of Bolivia, requested officially, in May, some information respecting so extraordinary and alarming a circumstance.

The Argentine Government immediately addressed the British Minister, who delayed all definitive answer until the 6th June, whilst he required, during the whole course of the negotiation, speedy replies, which the Argentine Government never denied him, in as far as the very importunities of the two Ministers, and the influence of their acts upon the events of the war, rendered practicable.

The British Minister treated with the greatest indifference, or inattention, the communications of the Argentine Government, and of the Diplomatic Agents of three nations, in respect to a serious incident of incalculable consequence to the independence and honor of this country, and to the fate of immense foreign interests staked upon the attainment of a solid peace, and on the stability of order.

After a fortnight of suspense and alarm, the British Minister enquired whether notes of the same tenor had been transmitted respectively to all the Representatives or Agents of foreign maritime nations accredited to the Argentine Confederation, or merely to him.

The Argentine Government replied, that solely to the British Minister the note in question had been transmitted, as he represented the only nation whose vessels at that period entered into and departed from this port, and it was, therefore, presumed that the notes of the three Ministers alluded solely to British vessels of war; but that, lest any other had been the meaning of the notes, and duly to satisfy the British Minister, H. E. the Governor had ordered a copy of his note to be transmitted to them, in order that, on a perusal thereof, they might explain as they thought proper.

On the 5th and 7th of June, the Ministers of the United States, and of Portugal, reiterated their request.

At length, on the 6th of July, the British Minister officially declared it to be inadmissible, and contrary to diplomatic precedents and usage! Such a declaration has no other precedent, or usage, than those which Mr. Ouseley has now established in the River Plate, contrary to the principles of interna-

contest, the undersigned trusts that H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations will see the expediency of acceding to the proposal, which he has now the honor to repeat to His Excellency, of a suspension of hostilities on the part of the Argentine forces—and he would, for many reasons, sincerely desire that this proposal should not meet with the acceptance which he has reason to expect.

"The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Señor Arana the assurances of his highest consideration.

(Signed) "W. G. OUSELEY.

"To H. E. Señor Arana, &c., &c., &c."

tional jurisprudence, and acknowledged usage among nations.

The Argentine Government, on the 15th of July, replied, fundamentally and in detail, to the note of the two Ministers of the 24th June, rejecting the just right and solid reason which the Argentine Government had to require the recognition of the blockade, and a suitable arrangement or understanding in regard to the interposition of the Minister of the United States.

The Argentine Government stated to the Minister of H. M. the King of the French, that it could not but see, with profound sorrow, that the friendly and earnest wishes of H. E. the Governor, and of the Government, for the pacification, were not truly appreciated; that he regretted that no effort should have been made to overcome the difficulties which so often and so sincerely he had manifested, nor any arrangement entered into to obviate them in a suitable manner; it being deemed preferable to require that the Government should fail in the performance of a duty to which, from weighty considerations, it was strongly bound, and in the scrupulous fidelity with which it maintains a harmonious understanding with the Government of the United States: that, notwithstanding that the impropriety of such a requisition could not but be discerned by the judgment of the French Minister, the Government feeling bound to correspond to the mission of peace and amity which he had announced in the name of H. M. the King of the French, in the same spirit of frankness and kindness with which it had hitherto considered all matters concerning the relations of perfect good understanding between the two Governments, would enter into explanations: that he repeated the declaration made before that he could not take into consideration any incident or circumstance in connexion with the affairs of a pacification without the concurrence and participation of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States: that, although the French Minister might act conformably with his instructions, it was not just to require, on that ground, that the Argentine Government should regulate by them its administrative acts prescribed by the most urgent motives, as had already been explained to the Ministers: that, what in reality might be deduced from the French Minister's objection was, that the case of a previous interposition had not been provided for in his instructions, and that he did not feel disposed to take upon himself any responsibility whatever, beyond the limits therein prescribed: that by no means could it be concluded that the Argentine Government was bound to circumscribe itself to them, and not obligated to announce its true position, and manifest the inconveniences that a conduct contrary to that which it pursued might produce in its friendly relations, and even in the way of the pacification itself: that the interposition of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, authorized by his Government, (as would be seen by the accompanying document) had been accepted: that by no means, without injury to the vital interests of the Confederation, could the Government renounce the noble position which, long before the arrival of the French Minister, it had assumed, in order to obtain a humane and favorable solution of the affairs of the River Plate: that it could not justify so undeserved an insult to the United States Government, a sincere friend of the Argentine Confederation, which had proved its justice and benevolence in those very affairs of the River Plate, in a manner which no other Government had done: that the serious complications in which it would be involved thereby could not be doubted; that its credit and dignity would receive an indelible stain: that the Government could not at all comprehend in what manner its position could be considered at variance with the real interests at stake in the affairs of the pacification: that it was to be hoped that, in order to accelerate that pacification, as H. E. the Governor most earnestly desired, some arrangement would have been made with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States before requiring so important a sacrifice from the Argentine Government: that it had repeatedly called attention to this matter: and if throughout it had had the misfortune not to be rightly understood, it had now the regret to observe that the not yielding to the exclusion of Mr. Brent was declared to be considered tantamount to a refusal: that the Argentine Administration used no subterfuge: that its policy had ever been conducted upon a basis of irrefragable frankness and sincerity: that, if the French Minister was guided by his instructions, the Argentine Government could only proceed in the path which conviction and duty traced out for it; that it had to respect its acts and its words, and could not insult the Representative of a friendly people, who so generously and nobly made every effort to re-establish peace on the banks of the River Plate: that neither did this fact lead to the belief that the Argentine Government was opposed to the solicitations for peace: that, in regard to the absolute blockade

of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado, it referred to the contents of the note of the 24th May, addressed the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty: that the French Minister would readily understand that the position taken by the Government on resolving with respect to the suspension of hostilities required by that Minister, had been announced long before: that it had not been taken into consideration—quite the contrary, disregarded, although with friendly earnestness, attention had been called to a circumstance which it by no means could overlook: that the Government understood not how the French Minister could deny it, on presenting himself on a mission of peace and amity, it being sanctioned by justice, founded on the principles of international law, and demanded by the independence and sovereignty of the Argentine Confederation, recognised by the Government of H. M. the King of the French: that the French Minister would likewise readily understand on whom rested the responsibility of the existence of an obstacle which did not allow the demand respecting the cessation of hostilities being entertained at present: that the Government had trusted that those difficulties would disappear: that such an answer would have been given respecting the blockade as the Government had earnestly requested, and that all the perfect rights of the Republic would have been re-established in their due plenitude: that, moreover, by the effectual recognition of the blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado, due respect would be rendered to the Legation of H. M. the King of the French, contravened by Rear-Admiral Lainé: that an answer in like manner had been expected which would satisfy the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States respecting a note (copy whereof was inclosed) in which he requested the Argentine Government would inform him whether the French and English Authorities recognised the right of this Government to establish a strict blockade against Montevideo, and whether they had powers to make the English and French Admirals admit that right, so that it might be fully and practically carried into effect: that, lastly, the Argentine Government had trusted that the Legation of H. M. the King of the French, under the efficacious protection of H. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, would enter into the arrangement which properly was an attribution of the said Legation, as it regarded the perfect rights of the Confederation, which had nothing conventional in them, and which affected the general relations of perfect harmony between France and the Republic: that thus the French *Chargé d'Affaires* had likewise announced, in concert with the British Minister: that the objections of the French Minister had no other basis than his instructions: that they opposed the free exercise of a perfect right belonging to an independent Government: that this Government sincerely wished to have seen them founded rather on the precepts of public law, on the rules of neutrality, and on the principles of war: that in these it was that the Argentine Government had founded its note of the 18th February, (copy whereof was transmitted), claiming satisfaction from the Legation of H. M., for the infractions committed by Rear-Admiral Lainé, in not respecting the blockade, and the order (copy of which was likewise inclosed) to the Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine Squadron, to protest against the French Rear-Admiral: that with so much the more reason had the Government been induced to trust in the issue, as the French *Chargé d'Affaires* rendering, by his note of the 27th March, (of which a copy was inclosed,) the justice due to the Government, stated, that having attentively considered the note of the 13th February, and the affairs to which it related, he had written to Rear-Admiral Lainé, to induce him to acknowledge the absolute blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado: that thus the French Minister might judge whether or not offence had been committed against the Argentine Confederation, whether its Government was right in requiring reparation and satisfaction, and whether it did not claim with ample justice the recognition of the absolute blockade, previously to taking into consideration the request for a suspension of hostilities: that its posterior discussion would be completely opposed to the rights of the Republic, illusory and inopportune, making the position of the French Minister appear problematical: that the sentiments of peace and amity, which he had presented himself as animated with, would not appear in the true light in which his decision regarding the acknowledgment of the blockade should place them: that as the principles recognised by the Argentine Government were those universally adopted by all nations, as were those which regulated the relations of amity with France, and were those which the Government must respect, from duty as well as national dignity; to them the attention of the French Minister was earnestly called: that by them the Government must be determined in regard to the non-acknowledgment of the absolute blockade, the only one which could now be in question, for the partial blockade had ceased to exist, and the Government had not re-established it: that if any one were spoken of, it must be that established by Rear-Admiral Lainé when he disacknowledged the absolute one by his note of the 27th January, (copy whereof was inclosed): that as regarded there not being therein any offence to the Confederation, nor its right being disputed, but merely forms, and that that right had no other limits or exceptions but those laid down by international principles and usage, as the French Minister had represented, it was to be desired that he had submitted to the Argentine Government the limits and exceptions laid down by international principles and usage, whereby the conduct of Rear-Admiral Lainé had been regulated, in order that the observation of the French Minister might have been practically appreciated: that, on the contrary, there existed a fact, consummated, notorious, unmistakable, which was the discordancy between Rear-Admiral Lainé and the Legation of H. M. the King of the French, which reproved his proceedings: that the unjustifiable conduct of Rear-Admiral Lainé was a question already judged, and there were clear proofs of the irritating injustice which he had committed towards the Argentine Government who would, long before, have obtained peace without the effusion of blood had not the unheard-of intervention of the Rear-Admiral prevented it: that the dignity and honor therefore of the Argentine Government were compromised: and that a most enormous offence against the sovereignty of the Republic had been committed by the naval forces of France, by disallowing the absolute blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado: that without a dereliction of the principles established by international usages, the Argentine Government's right to satisfaction and reparation, previously to taking into consideration the requested suspension of hostilities, could not be disputed: that the Argentine Government required that the French Minister would do away with the belligerent character which Rear-Admiral Lainé had assumed, circumscribing him to the strict neutrality which he should have observed and ought to observe: that, on the strength of these considerations, the Government hoped that the French Minister would reconsider his declaration that persistence in the objection relative to the recognition of the absolute blockade would be deemed a positive refusal: and that he would be convinced of the unavoidable duty of the Argentine Government to support the dearest rights of the Confederation, and that he would endeavour to procure that the pacification of these Republics, and every incident and circumstance relative thereto, should be established on so sincere, honorable and efficacious bases, as to be able to obtain that durable peace which the Argentine Government earnestly desired.

(To be continued.)

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				
May 2	Brig Richard Watson, Seeds	238	Santamarina, Llambi & Co.	
June 16	Brig Bella Portera, John Wm. Pyott	238	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
July 7	Brig Camilla, Daniel Rennie	148	Hughes, Brothers	Falmouth.
7	Brig James Orr, William Macdonald	231	Macdonald, Dale & Co.	London.
15	Barque New Pink, John Poyntz	219	Charles Tayleur & Co.	London.
Aug. 4	Barque Samuel Baker, F. Langlois	209	Henry & George Downes	London.
12	Brig Ann, Lumley Kennedy	208	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
14	Brig James Duncan, Daniel England	241	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
Aug. 15	Brig United, Amice Berteaut	308	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Falmouth.
23	Barque Clio, John Le Grand	216	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
30	Barque Hermes, Nicholas Donnough	241	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Great Britain.
31	Brig Aylth, William Walker	199	McCann & Guarden	Liverpool.
Sept. 2	Barque Chalco, James Hellyer	236	Charles Tayleur & Co.	Valparaiso.
10	Brig Philomela, Robert Bell	220	John Best & Brothers	
American!				
Aug. 3	Barque Chancellor, A. Beauvais	277	Francis Dominick	New York.
3	Barque Winifred, John Mitchell	340	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
4	Brig Falconer, Charles W. Dennison	252	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
5	Barq. Margaret Hugg, William Litton	327	Jacob Paraviciini	Rio Janeiro.
13	Brig Tweed, W. G. Hands	306	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
23	Brig Ohinda, Samuel Hutchison	178	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
Sept. 1	Barque Mason Barney, F. Scott	240	Oiver J. Hayes & Co.	New York.
7	Barque Zenobia, Henry Barber	279	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
French.				
July 23	Ship Paquebot des Mers du Sud, F. Coiteau	313	Chapantouge & Co.	Havre de Grace
24	Barque Napoleon, Nicole Rabardy	227	Thomas Rousse	Havre de Grace
Aug. 3	Barque Henri & Louise, J. P. Gautier	192	Bartholomeu Herand	Cette.
12	Barque Yvonne, Felix Larché	214	Vignal & Sons	Marseilles.
20	Ship Parana, Leconte	256	Ochoa & Co.	Havre de Grace
Sardinian.				
June 14	Schooner Thula, Juan Bautista Vasallo	63	Jacinto Caprile	
July 4	Palacere Vencedora, Pablo Parodi	147	John Jacob Kliek & Co.	Genoa.
5	Palacere Precosare, Gerónimo Cuno	127	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
17	Brig Caprichoso, Jacome Capello	152	Jacinto Caprile	
Aug. 6	Schooner Atrevida, G. Sacono	121	Lezica & Co.	Brazil.
23	Palacere Maria Eugenia, C. Lassolo	234	Zumaran & Treserra	
17	Palacere Narciso, Juan Vasallo	186	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	
20	Brig. Irde, Santiago Gaggino	91	Llavallol and Sons	Brazil.
31	Palacere Concepcion	91	Llavallol and Sons	
Spanish.				
July 7	Palacere Juanita, Narciso Marcia	179	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
15	Brig Unico, Antonio Roig	168	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
21	Brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, F. G. Veiga	185	Geronimo S. de la Maza	Cadiz.
Aug. 4	Brig Fortuna, Silvestre Sensat	232	Llavallol & Sons	Malaga.
7	Brig Esperanza, Pedro Guardiola	180	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
25	Brig Vencedor, Juan Roses	182	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
Sept. 2	Palacere Esmeralda, José Millet	164	Llavallol and Sons	
3	Brig Centinela, Miguel Guisenda	206	Llavallol and Sons	
Brazilian.				
June 22	Brig Licio, Joaquin Ferrerados Santos	170	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	Brazil.
5	Palac. Virginia, Alvino Jacques Nicols	152	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
16	Brig Oceano, A. J. A. de Cuña	165	Juan Geronimo Martinez	do.
Aug. 5	Brig Tres Guimarães, A. G. Viana	232	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
29	Brig. Alerta, J. M. Oliveira	172	Charles R. de Sousa	do.
29	Brigantine Guillermina, José Rino	125	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
Sept. 10	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez	163	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen	198	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
July 11	Brig Ernest, Peter Knudson	209	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
17	Schooner Elma, A. F. Amundsen	127	Freyer, Brothers	Havana.
31	Brig Gonzalez, F. Thomsen	190	Charles R. Horne	Havana.
Aug. 4	Brig Margarita, Johann H. Jorgun	152	Thode & Co.	Hamburg.
6	Brig. Sara & Johanna, J. W. Wittusen	186	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
6	Brig Melita, B. Moller	120	Egg, Krutsh & Co.	Falmouth.
11	Brig Emilie, E. F. Haberbr'er	196	Frers, Malcolm & Co.	Havana.
Hamburgh.				
July 16	Brq. Laura & Louisa, C. H. F. Marcks	306	Thode & Co.	Altona.
Aug. 4	Barque Antoinette, Henry Bahr	178	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Hamburg.
6	Brigantine Express, J. D. Cohrs	110	Lewis Winter	Falmouth.
Dutch.				
July 16	Ship Anna, Kunst	460	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp.
Prussian.				
Aug. 3	Barque Herzog Bogislaw, J. F. Jaeger	250	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havana.
Swedish.				
Aug. 3	Brigantine Orion, Nicolas Larsson	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Cette.
Bremen.				
July 17	Brigantine Orient, D. Stege	150	John Jacob Kliek & Co.	Hamburg.
Belgian.				
July 18	Brig Windhond, E. Langhetee	304	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
Hanoverian.				
July 17	Brigantine Heinrich, Johann Haesloop	126	Jacob Paraviciini	Hamburg.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.
BRAZILIAN—Brig Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio F. Pereira de Melo.
Corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Pedro Ferreira de Oliveira.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

September 6.—Wind E.N.E.

Arrived, French brigantine of war, (Tender,) from Colonia, 6th inst.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine Caboulo, Francisco Joaquin G. Oliveira, for Parnagua, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, in ballast.

September 7.—Wind S.S.E.—strong—hazy.

Arrived, American barque Zenobia, 279 tons, Henry Barber, from Boston, 27th June, with flour, &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

September 8.—Wind S.W.—strong—heavy rain and foggy.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 9.—Wind S.—strong.

Arrived, French war steamer Fulton, Captain Mazeres, from Colonia, 9th inst., and sailed again immediately.

Sailed, Portuguese hired schooner Bocage, for Colonia and Montevideo.

The Manuel, Petrus, Fortuna and Eugenie Jenny, were under weigh, but anchored again from strong head wind.

A boat of the French corvette Coquette landed despatches this afternoon for the French Legation.

September 10.—Wind S.S.E.—strong.

Arrived, British brig Philomela, 220 tons, Robert Bell, from Cadiz, 10th July, with salt, to John Best & Brothers.

Brazilian brig Venus, 163 tons, Luis Antonio Rodriguez, from Santos, 25th ult., with sugar, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sardinian schooner (Tender) from Colonia, 10th inst.

H. B. M's. brigantine Spy, 3 guns, Lieut. Samuel Otway Woodriddle, Commander, from Plymouth, 7th July, Rio Janeiro, 24th ult., arrived at Montevideo, 3d inst., and sailed thence 6th, and Colonia, 10th, with the mail of the packet Penguin, from Palmouth, 4th July.

September 11.—Wind E.S.E.—strong.—Rain at night.

Arrived, brig of war Brazilian brigantine

Sailed, H. B. M's. brigantine Spy, 3 guns, Lieut. Samuel Otway Woodriddle, Commander, for Colonia.

September 12.—Wind E.S.E.—A gale, with heavy rain.—foggy.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner

The Manuel, Petrus, Fortuna, and Eugenie Jenny, remain wind-bound.

The late American brig Sylph was on the 11th ult. placed under the Danish flag. She is now called the "Emilie."

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

May 16, British brig Wilton Wood, Russell, hence 18th February.

" 19, Do. do. Elizabeth, French, hence 18th December, Montevideo February.

June 1, Do. do. Plata, Pringle, hence 23rd March.

" 1, Do. do. Nestor, Stuart, hence 23rd February.

" 1, Do. do. barque Countess of Durham, Pressly, hence 10th March.

" 4, British brig Planter, Reid, hence 12th March.

" 5, Do. do. Content, Hamilton, hence 31st March.

" 10, Do. do. Chilmark, Penny, hence 4th April.

" 18, Do. do. Aristocrat, Thompson, hence 7th April.

The Brazilian corvette Union (Commodore's ship) saluted the town on the 5th inst., with 21 guns, which was returned from the battery by a like number.

On the 7th inst., the Brazilian Corvette Union, and brig of war Capiberibe, were dressed out and saluted with 21 guns at sun-rise, 1, P. M. and sunset, in celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Brazil. Salutes were also fired at 1, P. M. upon the same occasion from the battery and the French corvette Coquette. The latter displayed the Brazilian flag all day.

The Weather has been stormy and wintry during the greater part of the week, with heavy rains.

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

Saturday.....	64
Sunday.....	60
Monday.....	55
Tuesday.....	50
Wednesday.....	48
Thursday.....	49
Friday.....	49

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 12th inst.

British.....	14
American.....	8
French.....	7
Spanish.....	9
Sardinian.....	10
Brazilian.....	8
Danish.....	9
Prussia.....	1
Swedish.....	1
Bremen.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Hanoverian.....	1
Belgian.....	1
Hamburg.....	3
	74

Advertisements.

To Let,

IN a two story house, Calle del 25 de Mayo, No. 203, two fine Rooms, with a fine azotea to the river, and balconies to the street, having also a place for a servant. For further particulars please apply at the said house.

Vegetable Seeds,

ASSORTED in small boxes of above 50 specimens each, & suitable to sow in the present season, have just arrived from Hamburg, and will be sold at very reasonable prices. Apply to Messrs. ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN BURKE, will please present the same forthwith for adjustment, and all those indebted thereto are requested to call and settle their accounts, at No. 77 Calle de Cangallo, within one month from this date.

DANIEL MAXWELL, } Executors.
JAMES KIERNAN, }

To Let.

TWO furnished rooms, with board and attendance. Apply at No. 50 Calle de la Catedral.

Mrs. Mc Gaw,

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo. August 13, 1845.

T. Kidd

BEGS leave to inform his friends that he has removed from No. 72 Calle de la Paz, to No. 13, 25 Mayo, where he still continues the same business as before. He likewise wishes to inform them that he has a large stock of fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira. Always on hand a few Barrels of fine Old Scotch Whisky, which will be sold cheap for cash.

To Let,

A HANDSOME house, containing seven rooms, situated in a good Street, apply at No. 3, Calle Reconquista.

THREE or four Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging on moderate terms, at No. 93, Calle de la Paz, where every attention will be paid to their domestic comforts.

For Sale,

A FEW small Casks of superior old Madeira, and also very excellent Champagne Wine at moderate prices, Calle de Balcarce, No. 57.

Daguerreotype Portraits,

BY the improved method, are still taken by J. A. BENNETT, late from New York, at 121, Calle de la Piedad, and persons wishing their own, or their friends' likenesses, had better call and have them done at once, as Mr. Bennett will probably remain in Buenos Ayres only a short time.

While life and health last, secure the portraits of your friends, or the time may speedily arrive when you will regret that you neglected so favourable an opportunity.

Hours of operating from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. Please call and examine the specimens taken in Buenos Ayres by

J. A. BENNETT.

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH,

TEACHER of the Spanish language, No. 81, Calle de Tacuary, can show written certificates from Gentlemen who have benefited by his instruction.

A PERSON who has been resident in this country 20 years and is perfectly conversant with the nature of business, understands accounts and book-keeping, speaks the English, French and Spanish languages, and can give the most satisfactory references, wishes to obtain a situation as Mayoromero, either in a Barraca or Estancia. A letter directed to E. J., No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will meet with immediate attention.

For Sale.

AN upright Mangle, in excellent order, works very easily, and particularly well adapted for private families, at a moderate price. Apply at No. 5, Reconquista Street, or at No. 62, 25th May Street.

Cheese.

THERE is a small quantity of good English Cheese, partly packed in tin and partly in other ways, for sale cheap, at the house of BARBER & ORR, Calle del Peru, No. 13.

THE undersigned beg most respectfully to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have bought the Fonds and Billiard Rooms situated in Calle Cangallo, No. 12, and Calle de 25 de Mayo, No. 46, where they intend carrying on business as MECHANICS' BOARDING HOUSE, and hope by their joint exertions and strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

DINNERS sent out by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

ROBERT HARRIS & MATHEW LAWRENCE.

Just Imported,

In the barque "Napoleon,"

A COMPLETE assortment of Paris Hats, of the very best quality, and latest fashions, Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, &c., at the Hosiery and Haberdashery, No. 21, Calle de Cangallo, (next door to the Theatre)

PRICES CURRENT.

	₮	₮	
Doublons, Spanish.....	245	₮ 250	each
Do. Patriot.....	240	₮ 242	do.
Plata, maequina.....	121	₮ 131	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	15	₮ 151	each.
Do. Patriot & Patascones.....	141	₮ 15	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	75	₮	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	31	₮ 31	
Do. France.....	35	₮ 37	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	15	₮	per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	144	₮	do. do.
Do. United States.....	145	₮ 15	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engl'd & Germ'y.....	54	₮ 55	per pesada.
Do. France.....	45	₮ 50	do.
Do. North America.....	45	₮ 45	do.
Do. Spain.....	60	₮ 64	do.
Do. salted.....	42	₮ 50	do.
Do. Horse.....	22	₮ 23	do. each
Do. Calf skins.....	45	₮ 50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	28	₮ 30	per dozen
Do. fine.....	36	₮ 38	do.
Deer skins.....	10	₮ 11	do.
Goat skins.....	35	₮ 36	do.
Nutria skins.....	5	₮ 6	dol. per lb
Chinchilla skins.....	80	₮ 90	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short.....	38	₮ 40	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	45	₮ 46	do.
Do. long.....	100	₮ 110	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	₮ 30	do.
Do. picked.....	35	₮ 40	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	25	₮ 40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	20	₮ 30	do.
Tallow, pure.....	16	₮ 20	do.
Do. raw.....	11	₮ 12	do.
Do. with grease.....	15	₮ 17	do.
Jerked beef.....	24	₮ 25	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	100	₮ 150	per thousand.
Do. Cx.....	500	₮ 600	do.
Shia bones.....	70	₮ 80	do.
Hide cuttings.....	24	₮ 28	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	9	₮ 10	per lb.
Do. black.....	8	₮ 8	do.
Salted tongues.....	7	₮ 8	per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	15	₮ 16	per fanega.
Discount.....	14	₮ 24	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 255 dollars The lowest price 239 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 37-16 pence. The lowest ditto 34 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.