

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 996.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1845.

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BUENOS AYRES.

We subjoin a full report—for the one we gave in our last, extracted from the *Morning Herald*, was garbled—of what took place in the House of Lords, in June last, on occasion of the presentation of the Liverpool and Manchester petitions on the subject of the navigation of the river Paraná.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 28, 1845.
THE RIVER PLATE.

The Duke of Richmond presented a petition from merchants, manufacturers and traders, praying for the free navigation of the River Plate.

Lord Brougham also presented a petition to the same effect from bankers, merchants, manufacturers and traders, in Manchester.

The Earl of Aberdeen said he should be most happy to contribute, by any means in his power, to open the navigation of the Plate, or any other river, in any part of the world, to facilitate and extend the commerce of this country. But it was not so easy a matter as the petitioners supposed to open that which lawful authorities had declared should be closed. The petitioners had spoken of a treaty with this country, by which they alleged that they were entitled to the navigation of the river Plate. Now, Buenos Ayres was the only organ of the combined states with which foreign powers could deal; some of the provinces had revolted, and war was now waging between them. That their lordships might judge of the manner in which the petitioners had put forward their claims under the treaty, he would compare their claims with the treaty itself. The petitioners alleged that by this treaty there should be reciprocal freedom of commerce between Great Britain and the United Provinces, and perfect freedom and security for British subjects there. Now the article of the treaty referred to was to this effect—that there should be between all the territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe and the territories of the United Provinces in Rio de la Plata reciprocal freedom of commerce; that the British should have liberty to come with their ships into all the ports of the territories aforesaid "into which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come" [hear, hear, hear]. Therefore it appeared by the article of the treaty, that this country had only a right to claim that which was granted to other foreigners. The article went on to say, that the inhabitants of the two countries should enjoy perfect security for their commerce, "subject to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively." So that this country was at the mercy of a sovereign state, choosing to make laws restrictive of free commerce, provided they gave us all that was enjoyed by the most favoured nation [hear]. This country was now engaged in the endeavour to restore peace in Rio de la Plata, and he hoped that the result would be an improvement in the present state of things, and a great extension of our commerce in those regions. But we should lose more than we could possibly gain, if, in dealing with these states, we lost sight of the principles of justice [hear, hear]. They might be unwise in their commercial policy, and they might be following out a system which we might think imprudent and injurious as regarded their own interests as well as ours, but we were bound to respect the rights of independent nations, be they weak or be they strong [hear, hear].

Lord Brougham agreed that the petitioners might have overstated their claims.

In answer to a question by Lord Ashburton, which we did not distinctly hear,

The Earl of Aberdeen said that Buenos Ayres possessed the sovereignty on both sides of the river, and prevented the access of any foreign power up

that river, in the same manner in which we had the right of prohibiting the passage of any foreign power up the St. Lawrence.

Lord Colchester said the question was of great commercial importance, and he was sure had not escaped the attention of the government. If we could succeed in opening the navigation of the river it would be of the greatest possible service to our commerce in those regions. If this country attended to their own affairs solely, and observed strict impartiality between the contending states, he had no doubt that General Rosas would listen to any reasonable proposals for settling the question.

(From the "Morning Chronicle" of June 28.)

Inexplicable as are those honorable declarations of Lord Aberdeen, in view of the outrages perpetrated here under the pretended authority of his instructions; they are not more perplexing than the following statement subsequently made by the Premier in the

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 14, 1845.

THE BLOCKADE OF MONTEVIDEO.

In the evening sitting, in reply to a question from Mr. M. Gibson,

Sir R. Peel said that General Rosas had claimed the right of blockading Montevideo, but the British Government had objected to the claim, unless such right were indiscriminately exercised. Subsequently the French Government appeared to assent to the blockade, and the British Government also felt it necessary to recognise the blockade as the natural right of belligerent nations.

(From the "Liverpool Courier" of July 16th.)

To reconcile the above with Mr. Ouseley's solemn asseveration, on the 24th of June, that, "so far from allowing him to accede to the establishment of a strict blockade, his instructions required him to ask that the partial one previously declared should be raised," will, we think, baffle any but the skill of a diplomatist. Yet it was the non-recognition of what Sir Robert Peel very correctly calls "the natural right of belligerent nations,"—and upon which the Argentine Government uncompromisingly insisted, as a preliminary to all negotiation—that which has led to a state of things no less disgraceful to the English name than disastrous to the best interests of commerce and humanity.

Mess. Ouseley and Deffaudis have advanced another step in their tragi-comical "pacification." At their instigation, and through the means placed by them at the disposal of the Genoese outlaw, Garibaldi, the Argentine island of Martin Garcia has been taken possession of by the colleague of Admirals Ingfield and Lainé. The garrison, consisting of 1 officer and 10 superannuated soldiers, was landed here from H.B. M.'s schooner *Dolphin*, to which they had been removed from the French corvette *Expeditive* where they originally took refuge from the tender mercies of the Italian buccaner. In anticipation of some aggression like this, the Argentine Government had previously ordered the force stationed on the island to withdraw, leaving only the few men above mentioned to assert the territorial rights of the Republic.

Rivera Indarte, Editor of the notorious *Montevideo Nacional*, &c., is no more. He died a short time since in Santa Catalina. Olavarria, one of Lavalle's colonels, is also stated to have ended his days.

AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.—MISSION OF MR. OUSELEY AND BARON DEFFAUDIS.—ANGLO-FRENCH INTERVENTION.

(Continued.)

The Argentine Government replied separately to the British Minister, repeating the general reasons set forth to the French Minister, and adding, that he should recollect that he (the British Minister) had consented to meet the United States Chargé d'Affaires, in order to come to an understanding with him, and adjust a suitable arrangement: that, at the earnest request of the Government, and after a correspondence between the British Minister and the United States Chargé d'Affaires, respecting which of the two should be the first to call upon the other, at length the United States Chargé d'Affaires had seen, and entered into explanations with, the British Minister, the 28th May: that both, without arranging anything in regard to the interposition of the Chargé d'Affaires, had entered fully into the question of pacification, agreeing then on the appropriate bases to obtain it: that in the conference held on the 2nd June, between both, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, after the British Minister, as well as the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, had perfectly agreed upon the bases which they deemed appropriate to obtain the pacification of the Oriental Republic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, authorized to offer officially in the name of the U. S. Representative, his co-operation, in order to arrive at an effectual result in the negotiation he might undertake, had in fact so offered it in a manner completely official, and that the British Minister had accepted it in friendly terms, and agreed with the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires to meet on the following day in order to treat on the same business: that the Argentine Government had called the attention of the British Minister to the impression that this might make on the French Minister the Baron Deffaudis: declaring that in no case, nor in any manner, was it intended to render stronger the position of either of the two Ministers, nor cause a disagreement which might give displeasure, or be an obstacle in the way of a pacification: that the Minister of H. B. M. and the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires had both expressed that under any circumstances they would not fail to proclaim the delicacy of the Government in this matter: that to this referred a note from the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, (of which copy was inclosed) wherein he stated that he was gratified to find that in the conferences between him, Mr. Ouseley, the British Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the most perfect agreement had existed in regard to the bases on which the pacification of the States of the River Plate should be effected: and that if his services in this interesting affair should be found to have tended to bring the war to a termination, he should consider it as one of the happiest events of his life: that as regarded the instructions to which the British Minister referred, he had proposed solely to make known the wishes of his Government: that, on his own responsibility, he might adopt other measures: that he was authorized so to do, for, having purposely called the attention of Lord Aberdeen to the difficulties in which he might find himself how to act, on account of the distance he had authorized him to act on his own responsibility, independently of his instructions, rendering an account to H. M.'s Government: that on the 17th May the British Minister withdrew all the confidential manifestations made by him in conformity with his instructions, declaring that he acted without them, and, on his own responsibility, entered into explanations to attain without difficulty a pacification, which was the primordial object of his Government, observing that the Argentine Government was animated with sentiments no less noble: that under these circumstances the conferences referred to with Mr. Brent had taken place, and under the same the Minister of Foreign Affairs

had stated the bases that the Government considered adequate and conducive to the pacification, as, according to them, the difficulties which resulted from the Minister of H. M. in the first instance following his instructions were avoided: that the Government could find no inconvenience in the non-concurrence of the French Minister, for, irrespectively of the rights of the Argentine Confederation, its Minister in London had advised, on the 21st February, that, on the same day, Lord Aberdeen had informed him that H. M. Government had determined to undertake at once, alone, the negotiation for peace in the River Plate, without waiting for the French or the Brazilian Governments, and that instructions had been given accordingly to Mr. Ousely to present himself to the Government of Buenos Ayres, and proceed to treat, without awaiting the arrival of the French and Brazilian Ministers, who would go thither afterwards; that the observations of H. M. Minister respecting the recognition of the blockade were grounded only on his instructions, which he opposed to the free exercise of the perfect right of an independent State: that since he had again taken them up again, the Government could have sincerely wished to have seen those observations founded rather on the precepts of public law, on the rules of neutrality, and on the principles of war: that upon these the Government had taken its stand, in its note of the 18th February, (copy of which was inclosed) when ordering the Commander-in-chief of the Argentine squadron to protest against Capt. Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, senior officer of H. B. M.'s vessels in the River Plate, for the non-acknowledgment of the absolute blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado: that thus the Government desired to make him thoroughly acquainted with the principles on which it had established the absolute blockade of the said ports, and the solid right with which it had claimed, and still claimed from H. M.'s Minister, most especially after the opinion of his predecessor Mr. Mandeville, in his note of the 22nd January last, (copy of which was inclosed) (1) in answer to

(1) "Buenos Ayres, January 22d, 1845.

"Sir,—

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th inst., transmitting to me a letter from Captain Sir T. Pasley, containing copies of a communication, dated the 16th inst., together with its enclosures, which he had received from Admiral Brown, wherein the Argentine Commander announces the establishment from that day of a rigorous blockade of the port of Montevideo, and also of Maldonado, in case the latter port should fall into the power of the enemies of the Argentine Confederation, and you inform me that you will request Sir T. Pasley to apply to Admiral Brown for a delay, until you have been enabled to obtain my opinion with respect to the proposed blockade.

"The regulations of the modified blockade of the port of Montevideo, were adopted by the Buenos Ayrean Government in consequence of the memorandum which Count de Larde and I presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 26th March, 1843, but no stipulation time was fixed for its duration, and it was left to the Government to take it off, or change it according as circumstances might require. With regard to your observation that I must be in possession of the views of H. M.'s Government with respect to that arrangement, I have no hesitation in putting you in possession of whatever I know on the subject. When the modified blockade was referred by Commodore Purvis to H. M.'s Government for their decision as to its validity, H. M.'s Government decided that it should be respected, and Lord Aberdeen in his dispatch to me of 1st August, 1843, acquaints me for my information and guidance that 'the Government of Buenos Ayres being at war with the Government of Montevideo, had a right to issue the orders contained in Mr. Arana's dispatch to Admiral Brown of 19th March, 1843, prohibiting all vessels from introducing provisions or munitions of war into the port of Montevideo after the ensuing 1st of April, and although the circumstances stated by Commodore Purvis were such as to justify him in hesitating to admit the legality of the order in question, he acted properly in determining to await your decision on the subject.' It is the right of a belligerent to impose upon the ports of its enemy, either a strict blockade, by preventing all access thereto by means of an adequate force, or to modify such blockade by confining its operation to provisions and munitions of war, and this right, whilst exercised in a legal manner, cannot be interfered with or contested by any third state professing neutrality between the contending parties."

"The Queen's Advocate, therefore, assuming as he correctly does, that H. M.'s Government is not prepared to take part in the contest, is of opinion

the consultation which the British Charge d'Affaires in Montevideo had addressed to him on the 17th of the same month, respecting the recognition of the blockade: that the Government had trusted that H. M.'s Minister, conformably with what he had so repeatedly stated himself to be disposed to do, and upon which he had agreed with the Legation of H. M. the King of the French, and had given the American Charge d'Affaires to understand in the before mentioned conferences of the 27th May and 2nd June, would pay due regard to the right of the Confederation, but that the note now being replied to revealed sentiment contrary to the pleasing rational confidence which the Argentine Government had been in duecél to entertain.

After repeating to H. B. M.'s Minister all that had been stated to the French Minister respecting the blockade, the Minister of Foreign Affairs went into the observations in regard to what had been denominated details of form and execution, under the pretence of the disacknowledgment of the absolute blockade by the French and English naval forces, not being offensive to the honor and dignity of the Confederation: and showed the British Minister that the latitude taken in his mode of arguing would tend to warrant the Government in withholding from British subjects the privileges that the treaty with Great Britain secured to them, without there being anything offensive to that nation in so doing, if the incontestable right it had that they should be respected was not denied: that, in the judgment of H. M.'s Minister, acts are considered so independent of right, as he supposed them, and those same acts had nothing offensive in them, whilst the right which was attacked or violated was not denied, it would follow that, in like manner as what the Minister denominated disputed points of form and details of execution was capable of rectification, their offensive nature was removed, the same would be the case should the Government propound the well founded question whether the independence of the Argentine Confederation in all its plenitude not being recognised by its perfect rights as a belligerent being violated by the British naval forces, it was bound to respect the treaty: that the notoriety of the facts had already proved that those disputed points of form and details of execution had been nothing else than disreputable measures put into execution for the purpose of rendering illusory the blockade, in contempt of the laws of war, and in violation of neutrality: that the absolute blockade had been announced conformably with the conditions sanctioned by international principles: that if there arose any circumstances requiring rectification, these, without disturbing the operation of the blockade, should have been submitted, in obedience to the orders of the British Government, to the British Minister accredited to the Confederation, sole depository of the intentions of H. M.'s Government: that in the cruel intervention of Captain Pasley, whereby he had attacked the belligerent rights of the Argentine Government, consisted the only points of disputed form, and the only details of execution, which had prolonged the war, increased the calamities of the Oriental Republic, and bathed its people in blood, who long ago would have been in the enjoyment of peace, so may be judged by the correspondence, of which a copy was annexed: and that the dignity and honor of the Argentine Government had received a real and enormous offence from the British naval forces.

Thus the first joint steps of the Ministers of England and France, in the so-called mission of pacification have been entirely those of force, insult and arbitrariness, in order to occasion a desolatory and sanguinary war.

The mission is wholly inexplicable in any other manner than as one of injustice and cruelty.

They had not announced themselves as mediators or interveners. Their respective credentials, presented to the Argentine Government, accredited them in the character of Ministers Plenipotentiaries. They have not made known to this Government any other special character.

The Argentine Government gave, in anticipation and spontaneously to Mr. Ousely, the bases for an

that the naval forces of Great Britain would not be justified in forcibly putting an end to the modified blockade of Montevideo.

"As it is thus distinctly stated by the Queen's Advocate that a belligerent has the right to impose a strict or a modified blockade upon the ports of its enemy, and assuming as, Lord Aberdeen says, the Queen's Advocate correctly does, that H. M.'s Government is not prepared to take part in the contest, I should not feel justified in taking upon myself to direct that the strict blockade of Montevideo, notified by Admiral Brown, should not be recognised by the naval forces of H. M. in the River Plate.

"A. Turner, Esq."

honorable pacification for both Republics, and at once permanent and highly beneficial to foreign interests. These bases were agreed to by the British Minister, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States. In place of discussing them or even presenting them to that of France, on his arrival, he in conjunction with the latter endeavoured to force on the Argentine Government the unjust and humiliating surrender of the perfect rights of the Republic, which it neither ought nor could consent to. They arbitrarily wished to despoil an independent State of its belligerent rights, and even of its liberty and dignity in its relations with friendly States, endeavouring to subject it against every international principle or usage, to the instructions of a foreign court, which in no manner ought to coerce it in that which attacks the law of nations and treaties, by which the rights of independence and sovereignty of the Republic have been sanctioned and recognised.

By a most deplorable contradiction, whilst they evinced in the course of their communications extreme interest for the independence of the Oriental State, and obtained in this respect from the Argentine Government the confirmation of the most positive assurances already given and maintained by it since 1823, as well as the most complete and satisfactory explanations founded on facts and incontestable reasons, they have not hesitated, from their very first steps, to attack the independence and honor of the Republic of the Uruguay. The occupation of Montevideo by Anglo-French forces, which commenced on the arrival of Baron Deffaudis, and continued during the negotiations, is a well known fact, as is likewise the joint refusal to recognise any representation whatever, even *de facto*—even for the ends of pacification—in the legal Government and in the universality of the Orientals, which sustains and acknowledges it, as representing the principle of legality and of the Oriental Constitution, inseparable from its independence.

At the same time, in opposition to every pacific principle, and with enormous offence to humanity, the English and French squadrons furnished powder and ammunition to the town of Montevideo, which was absolutely in the greatest distress for these articles: and whilst the Ministers appeared to be horror struck at the evils of the war, their Admirals were profusely providing the means of destruction and the shedding of blood.

After the Ministers had set out on a mission of lawless intervention, in a manner and for an object which no international principle or usage could ever authorise: after having excited by the non-acknowledgment of the first rights of independent nations, grave difficulties for the Argentine Government to take into consideration the proposition to suspend hostilities, in a manner which should leave the right and honor of the Republic unimpaired: after having by their minatory intimation, anti-neutral acts, and the extraordinary accumulation of the elements of war in the River Plate, declared unequivocally that their object was no other than an ambitious intervention contrary to the rights of nations, the stipulations of existing treaties, and the interests of humanity and of commerce, they proceeded to demonstrate it more openly by an intimation of the 8th of July.

In this intimation they repeated the proposition for a suspension of hostilities, and remarked that the Government had not replied thereto, although the British Minister was not ignorant that he himself had occasioned this delay by the explanations and conferences with which he dallied and occupied the Government as we have before noticed, and although on the other hand, they had no right, even without this circumstance, neither jointly nor separately, to summon the Government to give peremptory answers, and less so inasmuch as the British Minister had delayed for more than a month giving an answer which was urgent in its nature, not alone from the respect due to the rights of the Republic and its Government, but to those of the diplomatic Agents of three other States. The Minister of France had also neglected giving another essential and important reply—in fact he never gave it.

The note stated with manifest inexactitude, that the Argentine Government had not accepted the proposition for a suspension of hostilities, when in fact the grave difficulties which prevented the taking of it into consideration emanated from the Ministers themselves, by their not previously removing these obstacles: the one, by an act of strict justice, which was to allow the Argentine Confederation to exercise its acknowledged and natural rights as a belligerent; and the other, by an arrangement with the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, which could not cause any inconvenience as it regarded Mr. Ousely, inasmuch as he had come to an agreement with him on the bases in the affair of the pacification, and was

authorised by Lord Aberdeen to act on his own responsibility, in any unexpected and unforeseen cases which might occur.

The note alluded to, delivered by Mr. Ouseley, was as follows:—

"Buenos Ayres, 8th July, 1845.

"The undersigned, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, has not yet had the honor of receiving the answer of Señor Arana, Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, to the note which he addressed to His Excellency on the 24th of last month, renewing the proposal for a suspension of hostilities.

"This proposal had the two-fold object of stopping the useless effusion of blood, and by this means affording an opportunity for consulting the wishes of the Argentine Government as to the line to be adopted in the negotiations. But His Excellency not having agreed to this proposal, the undersigned is under the absolute necessity of at once acting in strict conformity with his instructions. Any further delay in so doing, would be incompatible with his duty.

"The undersigned has now, therefore, the honor to address Señor Arana, in order to obtain—

"1st.—The evacuation of the territory of Uruguay by the Argentine troops

"2nd.—The recall from before Montevideo of the Argentine squadron now blockading it.

"It is in the name of his Government that the undersigned makes these two propositions, in whose name he likewise explains the ground upon which, according to his instructions, they are made.

"In the first place, both the letter and spirit of two solemn treaties signed by the Argentine Government itself, dictates the proposals now made.

"The 10th article of the treaty of 1828, concluded under the mediation of England, between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, declares:—

"It being the duty of the two contracting Governments to assist and protect the Province of Montevideo until it shall be completely constituted, the said Governments agree that if before the Constitution of the Province shall be sworn to, and for five years afterwards, its internal tranquility and security shall be disturbed by a civil war, they will lend to its legal Government the necessary aid, in order to maintain and support it. After the lapse of the time abovementioned, all protection which is promised by this article to the legal Government of the Province of Montevideo, shall cease, and the same shall be considered in a perfect and absolute state of Independence."

"In another treaty concluded in 1840, between France and the Argentine Government, article 4th is to this purport:—'que le Gouvernement de Buenos Ayres continuera à considerer en état de parfaite et absolue indépendance la République Orientale du Uruguay de la manière qu'il l'a stipulé dans la convention préliminaire de paix conclue le 27 Aout 1828, avec l'Empire du Brésil, sans préjudice de ses droits naturels, toutes les fois que le demandeur la justice, l'honneur et la sécurité de la Confederation Argentine.'

"Thus it is clear that the assistance afforded by the Argentine troops, and their presence in the army, and under the command of General Oribe in the present war in Uruguay, in order to force him upon that Republic as its legal President, and to overthrow the established Government is a flagrant violation of the above cited treaties.

"The term of five years, during which the Argentine Government might have considered itself authorised to act thus, has long since elapsed, and its present conduct in assisting General Oribe, must be considered as an act of interference in the internal affairs of Uruguay, and a direct attack on the independence of that State.

"On the other hand, the right of France as principal in one treaty, and that of England as mediatory in the other, to demand a cessation of such acts, is equally clear.

"The Argentine Government on the other hand, cannot reject this proposal in virtue of the last part of the 4th article of the treaty of 1840, by which it reserves its natural rights—'toutes les fois que le demandeur la justice, l'honneur et la sécurité de la Confederation Argentine.' For without here examining the question of the real origin of the war, and admitting, that, as the Argentine Government has frequently asserted, its adversaries provoked it—in other words, that the late President, Don Fructoso Rivera, in the first instance declared war against the Argentine Government, it must be recollecte that General Rivera having been defeated, and having left the Banda Oriental, it is clear that the only motive for the continuance of the war, is at present the desire of reinstating, by means of the assistance of the foreign army, General Oribe as President.

"This being contrary to the treaty guaranteed by Great Britain, as well as that concluded by France in 1840, it is the duty of the undersigned distinctly to declare to His Excellency, that no election or installation of General Oribe in presence of an Argentine force can be admitted as legal, or recognised by the Government of Great Britain.

"The same principle actuates the Governments of France and England in not permitting their respective subjects to give any assistance to the ex-President Don Fructoso Rivera.

"Moreover it is evident that the Argentine Government has long since more than obtained justice, avenged its honor, and secured its security by the terrible reprisals that it has carried on, and by the ruin and desolation that the prolonged stay of its troops has caused in the State of Uruguay. Therefore, no consideration of justice, honor, and security can, it is clear, serve to explain the motives for continuing the war. The sole object and aim of this war is clearly and indisputably the overthrow of the Government now established in the Uruguay, and whose legality has not been disputed by any European or American Government, with the single exception of that of Buenos Ayres for the purpose of reinstating General Oribe as legal President.

"This is precisely what the Argentine Government has bound itself not to do, by the first part of the article in question, as also by the treaty of 1828, in acknowledging the perfect and absolute Independence of the Oriental Republic. Neither can the Argentine Government found a refusal of the demand of the undersigned on the participation more or less direct, and more or less proved, of certain French subjects which may have taken place, or still continue in the war of the Oriental state of the Uruguay. For the French Envoy has already disclosed verbally to His Excellency, and gives the same declaration this day in writing, that he will take the necessary steps to cause all participation in the internal differences of the State of Uruguay to be completely put an end to, on the same day that the Argentine Government will on its part think fit to withdraw its troops from the territory of that state and recall its squadron.

(See next page.)

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	Santamaría, Llambi & Co.	
June 16	Brig Bolla Parsons, John Van Wyck	217	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
July 7	Brig James Orr, William Martin	181	Macdonald, Dale & Co.	London.
18	Barque New Pink, John Poyatz	219	Charles Taylor & Co.	London.
Aug. 4	Barque Samuel Baker, F. Langlois	209	Henry & George Dowse,	
12	Brig Ann, Lumley Kennedy	208	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
14	Brig James Duncan, Daniel England	241	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
Aug. 19	Brig United, Amice Berteaux	208	Bertram, Le Breton & Delisle	Falmouth.
29	Barque Clio, John Le Grand	242	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Great Britain.
30	Barque Hermes, Nicholas Donnough	241	Charles Taylor & Co.	Liverpool.
31	Brig Alyth, William Walker	199	McCann, Gerding & Co.	Havanna.
Sept. 2	Barque Chalco, James Hellyer	236	Charles Taylor & Co.	Valparaiso.
10	Brig Philomela, Robert Bell	220	John Best & Brothers	
13	Brigantine Emma, A. H. Kemp	153	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
14	Barque John Panchett, John Norman	262	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	
15	Brig Narcissus, Paul Battay	207	Charles R. Horne	West Coast.
American				
Aug. 3	Barque Chancellor, A. Beauvais	277	Francis Dominick	New York.
3	Barque Winipac, John Mitchell	340	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
4	Brig Falconer, Charles W. Dennison	252	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
5	Brig Margaret Hugg, William Litton	327	Jacob Paravicini	Rio Janeiro.
10	Brigantine W. G. Hamel's	241	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
23	Brig Olinda, Samuel Hutchison	306	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
Sept. 1	Barque Mason Barney, F. Scott	340	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	New York.
7	Barque Zenobia, Henry Barber	279	Daniel Gowland & Co.	
14	Barque America, E. F. Berry	313	Moss and Purdon	
14	Ship Shaw, Thomas W. Rae	343	Daniel Gowland and Co.	
16	Barque Louisa, Reuben Blanchard	273	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
French				
July 23	Ship Paquebot des Mers du Sud, F. Coineux	313	Chapeaurouge & Co.	Havre de Grace
24	Barque Napoleon, Nicole Rabardy	227	Thomas Roussé	Havre de Grace
Aug. 3	Barque Henri & Louise, J. P. Gaatter	192	Bartholomé Harand	Cette.
12	Barque Turenne, Felix Larché	214	Vignal & Sons	Marseilles.
20	Ship Parana, Lecomte	256	Ochoa & Co.	Havre de Grace
Sept. 14	Brig Louisa, Joseph E. Canard	179	Zumaran & Treserra	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian				
July 5	Polacre Precosoro, Geronimo Cuno	177	Jacinto Caprile	Genoa.
17	Brig Capricorno, Jacomo Capello	155	Jacinto Caprile	
Aug. 23	Barque Maria Eugenia, C. Lassolo	224	Zumaran & Treserra	
17	Polacre Narciso, Juan Vassallo	156	Pietratera, Piaggio & Co.	Brazil.
30	Begn. Irdo, Santiago Gaggino	91	Llavallo and Sons	
31	Polacre Concepcion, Maguone	145	Pietratera, Piaggio & Co.	
Spanish				
July 7	Polacre Juanica, Narciso Marcia	179	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
15	Brig Unico, Antonio Roig	163	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Havana.
24	Brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, F. G.			
Veigin				
Aug. 4	Brig Fortuna, Silvestre Sensat	185	Geronimo S. de la Maza	Cadiz.
7	Brig Esperanza, Pedro Guardiola	232	Llavallo & Sons	Malaga
25	Brig Vencedor, Juan Roses	182	Llavallo & Sons	Havana.
Sept. 2	Polacre Esmeralda, José Millet	164	Llavallo and Sons	Havana.
3	Brig Centinela, Miguel Guisende	300	Llavallo and Sons	
16	Barque Industria, Salvador Millet	230	Enrique Ochoa and Co.	
16	Polacre Perzika, Agustin Aulich	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	
16	Polacre Rosario, José Durall	171	Santamaría, Llambi & Co.	
Brazilian				
July 5	Polac. Virginia, Alvin Jacques Nicos	152	Juan Balbino Soriano	Brazil.
Aug. 21	Brig Balseiro, Manuel de Silva Santos	232	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
29	Begn. Alerta, J. M. Oliveira	165	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
29	Brigantine Guillermina, José Rino	125	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
Sept. 10	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez	163	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
15	Brigantine Especulador, A. J. Diaz	147	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
16	Brig Jacuba, Clemente J. Salvador	208	Juan Gualberte Garcia	do.
Danish				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielsen	198	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
July 11	Brig Ernest, Peter Knudsen	209	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
14	Schooner Elina, A. E. Amundsen	127	Freyer, Brothers	Havana.
17	Brig Connor, C. E. Thomsen	120	Charles R. Horne	Havana.
31	Brig Margaretha, Johann H. Jorjan	153	Thode & Co.	Falmouth
Aug. 4	Barq. Sara & Johanna, J. W. Wittusen	186	Thode & Co.	Hamburg.
6	Brig Melitta, B. Moller	120	Egg, Krutsh & Co.	Antwerp.
6	Brig Emilie, E. F. Harberier	196	Frers, Malcolm & Co.	Havana.
Sept. 16	Brig Osmond, Claus C. Clausen	194	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
17	Brig Ana Cecilia, C. C. Fischer	176	Thode & Co.	
Hamburg				
Aug. 4	Barque Attonette, Henry Babr	178	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	Hamburg.
6	Brigantine Express, J. D. Cohrs	110	Lewis Winter	Falmouth.
Dutch				
Sept 14	Galliot Plata, John Henry Henning	174	Thode & Co.	
Prussian				
Aug. 3	Barque Herzog Bogislaw, J. F. Jaeger	250	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havans.
Sept. 14	Barque Wilhelm, C. D. Schultz	269	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antw.rp.
Swedish				
Aug. 3	Brigantine Orion, Nicolas Larsson	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramos	Cette.
Bremen				
July 17	Brigantine Orient, D. Stego	150	John Jacob Klieck & Co.	Hamburg.
Belgion				
July 18	Brig Windhoed, E. Langhete	204	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Curacoa, 24 guns, Captain Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart
FRENCH—Corvette Coquette, 34 guns, Captain Larrue.
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.
Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.
SARDINIAN—Brig Colomba, 18 guns, Captain the Baron Tholosano.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Arrived, on the 31st ult., (allowed entry on the 13th inst.) Sardinian polacre Concepcion, 146 tons, Magnone, from Pernambuco 18th July, with sugar, &c., to Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.

On the 11th inst., Sardinian brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Captain the Baron Tholosano, from Colonia 11th inst. She saluted on the 14th inst. with 21 guns, which was returned from the battery by a like number.

Sailed, on the 9th inst., Spanish brig Manuel, Pedro Garcia, for Malaga, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra, with 14,616 dry ox and cow hides, 436 horse hides.

September 13.—Wind S.—rain and hazy.

Arrived, British brigantine Emma, 153 tons, Arthur H. Kemp, from Liverpool 3rd July, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

Passengers—23.

Sailed, Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe, 16 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Pereyra de Melo, for Colonia. A boat of the French corvette Coquette landed despatches this day for the French Legation.

September 14.—Wind S.

Arrived, British barque John Patchett, 262 tons, John Norman, from Liverpool 18th July, with general cargo, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

American barque America, 313 tons, Benjamin F. Berry, from New York 5th July, with lumber, &c., to Moss and Purdon.

American ship Shaw, 343 tons, Thomas W. Rae, from Boston 24th June, with lumber, &c., to Daniel Gowlan and Co.

Dutch Galliot Plata, 174 tons, John Henry Henning, from Antwerp 3rd July, Island Mayo 2nd August, with salt, &c., to Thode & Co.

Prussian barque Wilhelm, 269 tons, C. D. Schultz, from Copenhagen 15th June, with lumber, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

French brig Louisa, 179 tons, Joseph B. Canard, from Cette 4th July, with wine, &c., to Zumaran & Treserra.

Brazilian corvette Bertoga, 18 guns, Captain William Parker, from Montevideo 12th inst.

Sailed, Danish brig Fortuna, Morton Olsen, for Antwerp, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 9808 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do., 4300 horns.

French brig Petrus, Jaime Lemaesquier, for Cette, despatched by Vignal and Sons, with cargo hence, 112 dry ox hides, 21 bales with 560 dozen sheep skins, 15 chiquas with 225 arrobas hair, and 5 do. with 100 arrobas wool.

Cargo shipped at the Buseo—4858 salted ox and cow hides, 206 bales with 5800 arrobas wool.

French polacre Eugenie Jenny, Guerin, for Cette, despatched by Joseph Bazain, with 821 dry ox and cow hides, 957 salted do., 2322 salted calf skins, 2483 horns, 197 bales with 5800 arrobas wool.

Brazilian brig Oceano, Antonio Jacquin Alves de Cuna, for Brazil, despatched by Juan Geronimo Martinez, with 60 dry ox hides, 2401 quintals jerked beef.

September 15.—Wind S.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Reginald Thomas John Levinge, from Martin Garcia and Colonia.

British brig Narcissus, 207 tons, Paul Batty, from Cadiz 7th July, with salt, to Charles R. Horne.

Brazilian brigantine Especulador, 147 tons, Alejandro José Diaz, from Santos 25th ult., with sugar, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

September 16.—Wind S.E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Jacuba, 208 tons, Clemente José Salvador, from Parnagua 29th ult., with yerba, &c., to Ivan Gualberto Garcia.

Spanish barque Industria, 230 tons, Salvador Millet, from Barcelona 18th June, Malaga 8th July, with wine, &c., to Enrique Ochoa & Co.

Spanish polacre Pezinka, 162 tons, Augustin Autrich, from Barcelona 25th June, Algeiras 9th July, with wine, &c., to Pedro Antonio Sanchez.

Spanish polacre Rosario, 171 tons, José Durall, from Barcelona 3rd July, with wine, &c., to A. C. Santamaria, Llambe & Cambaeres.

Danish brig Osmond, 194 tons, Claus C. Clausen, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., in ballast, to Charles R. Horne.

American barque Louisa, 273 tons, Reuben Blanchard, from Boston 21st June, with lumber, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Brazilian brig of war Capiberibe and brigantine of war Olinda, both from Colonia 16th inst.

French hired schooner of war Catalina, from Colonia 16th inst.

Sailed, Hanoverian brigantine Heinrich, Johann Haesloop, for Hamburg, despatched by Jacob Paravicini, with 9301 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do. Sardinian polacre Vencedora, Paolo Parodi, for Genoa, despatched by John Jacob Klick & Co., with 4805 dry ox and cow hides, 748 salted do., 1140 horns, 56 boxes with 502 arrobas tallow, 2 bales with 200 bags of hides, 1 do. with 55 arroba hide cuttings.

September 17.—Wind E.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship Curacoa, 24 guns, Captain Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart., from Montevideo 14th inst., Colonia 16th, Lieut. Thomas Carmichael landed from her with despatches for the British Legation.

Danish brig Ann Cecilia, 176 tons, C. C. Fischer, from Hamburg 18th July, with general cargo, to Thode and Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Tres Guimaraens, Antonio Gonzales Viana, for Parnagua, despatched by José Marques de Sousa, in ballast.

Brazilian brig Licia, Joaquin Ferreyra dos Santos, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Sa Pereyra & Meyrelles, with 313 dry ox and cow hides, 1 bale with 25 doz. sheep skins, 1480 quintals jerked beef, 1 barrel salted tongues, 330 boxes tallow candles.

Sardinian brigantine Agata, Juan Bautista Dalorso, for Brazil, despatched by Pietranera, Piaggio & Co., with 10 dry ox hides, 57 arrobas tallow, 1689 quintals jerked beef.

British brig Camilla, Daniel Rennell, for Exeter, despatched by Hughes, Brothers, with 5390 salted ox and cow hides, 13 tons bones.

Brazilian corvette Bertoga, 18 guns, Captain William Parker, for Montevideo.

September 18.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s brigantine Dolphin and French hired schooner of war Catalina, both for Colonia.

Dutch ship Anna, Kurst, for Antwerp, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 18,050 dry ox and cow hides, 2200 salted do., 7980 horns, 143 bales with 4000 arrobas wool.—The Anna fired 5 guns on getting under weigh.

Sardinian schooner Atrevida, Geronimo Saccone, for Bahia, despatched by Lezica & Co., in ballast.

September 19.—Wind S.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Hamburg barque Laura & Louisa, Christopher Henry Frederik Mareks, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Thode & Co., with 17,750 dry ox and cow hides, 819 salted do. Passengers—Messrs. William H. Parker and John Morris.

Spanish brig Centenela, for Ensenada, to perform quarantine.

Sardinian schooner Bella Sofia, Juan Bautista Lotero, for Rio Grande, despatched by Rizzo & Rosa, in ballast and with passengers.

Sardinian brig Leopoldo Eugenio, (late Argentina) Nicolas Martinez, for Patagonia, despatched by Vicente Casarés & Sons, with merchandise.

(Continued from third page.)

"The second ground upon which the undersigned is ordered to make the present requisition is founded on the principles of humanity, which have been but too often violated in this war, as expressed in his instructions "by the cruelties which have attended it." These cruelties which have shocked all the civilized world, would have been sufficient to induce England to unite its views and endeavours to those of France, for the restoration of peace.

"Thirdly, a further ground for the proposals of the undersigned is found in the interests of European commerce, and more especially that of England. Commerce cannot indeed flourish in the River Plate, but by restoring peace to the inhabitants of the banks of this noble river, and thus securing industry, order, and prosperity. On the other hand, commerce must, as experience has too clearly proved, daily decline in the midst of the violence, devastation, and distress that war brings in its train.

"In this respect, as in many others, the interests and the prosperity of Europe (and it must always be gratifying to England that it should be so) are closely and intimately connected with those of America.

"The undersigned has written this note conjointly with H. E. the French Envoy, and he trusts that the requisitions that it contains will be favorably received by the Argentine Government. It is further his duty to request from H. E. the Minister for Foreign Relations an early reply: his efforts hitherto to stop the effusion of blood having been unfortunately without effect.

"The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to H. E. Don Felipe Arana, the assurances of his highest consideration.

"W. G. OUSELY.

"To H. E. Sr. Don Felipe Arana, &c. &c. &c."

(To be continued.)

Captain Sir Thomas S. Pasley, Bart., of H. B. M.'s ship Curacoa, landed on Thursday afternoon and re-embarked yesterday morning.

The Weather at the commencement of the week was unseasonably cold.

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

Saturday.....	46
Sunday.....	44
Monday.....	45
Tuesday.....	44
Wednesday.....	48
Thursday.....	52
Friday.....	55

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 19th inst.

British.....	16
American.....	11
French.....	6
Spanish.....	11
Sardinian.....	6
Brazilian.....	7
Danish.....	10
Prussian.....	2
Swedish.....	1
Bremen.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Belgian.....	1
Hamburg.....	2

75

Advertisements.

Prime English Cheese and Hams

CAN be obtained at a much lower rate than the prime cost in England, at Patrick Fleming's store, No. 23, Calle de la Alameda.

Alexander Fraser, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

IN returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the kind and liberal support he has received since he commenced business, takes this opportunity to inform them that he has removed to No. 65, Calle de Venezuela, where he trusts by strict attention to business, and study to please, to merit a continuance of their favors.

N. B. On hand an excellent assortment of Wellington Boots of first-rate quality, at extremely low prices.

Notice to Ladies of taste.

AT the Milliner's Shop, No. 33, Calle de la Victoria, the first door under the altos de Belustigui, there are on Sale, just received from Europe, Tuscan and transparent straw bonnets, also an assortment of ribbons and muslin bonnets, all at very moderate prices.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	\$ 250	each
Do. Patriot.....	242	do.
Plata, macquina.....	124	do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	15	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	147	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	76	do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	3½	do.
Do. France.....	35	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	15	do. do.
Do. Montevideo.....	141	do. do.
Do. United States.....	14½	per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Germ'y.....	54	per pesada.
Do. France.....	47	do.
Do. North America.....	45	do.
Do. Spain.....	45	do.
Do. salted.....	42	do.
Do. Horse.....	22	do. each
Calf skins.....	45	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	28	per dozen
Do. fine.....	36	do.
Deer skins.....	8	do.
Goat skins.....	35	do.
Nutria skins.....	5	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins.....	80	dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	38	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	45	do.
Do. long.....	100	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	32	do.
Do. picked.....	35	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	35	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	20	do.
Tallow, pure.....	16	do.
Do. raw.....	11	do.
Do. with grease.....	15	do.
Jerked beef.....	26	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	100	per thousand.
Do. Cx.....	500	do.
Shin bones.....	70	do.
Hide cuttings.....	24	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	9	per lb.
Do. black.....	8	do.
Salted tongues.....	7	per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	15	per fanega.
Discount.....	14	3 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 255 dollars
The lowest price 240 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 34 pence. The lowest ditto 3 7-16 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.