

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 999.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1845.

Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The bucanneering expedition up the Uruguay, undertaken by the Italian outlaw Garribaldi, under the auspices of Admirals Lainé and Inglefield, has met with a rather severe check in an attempt to effect a descent at the town of Soriano, preparations having been made there to meet the invaders. But it appears that the flourishing commercial town of Gualeguachú, on the Entre-Rios side, where no measures of precaution had been taken, has fallen a victim to those pioneers of "civilization," as understood by Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis. The scenes of Colonia were re-enacted with additional circumstances of wanton cruelty and outrage towards the pacific inhabitants, without distinction of natives or foreigners. The spoil carried off by the freebooters is estimated to amount to no less than £30,000 sterling. Hurrah for the "peacemakers!" They are doing their work gloriously.

The Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda fired a salute on Monday last, in consequence of a visit from Don Manuel Rodriguez, Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadrons.

Two boats of H. B. M.'s ship Curagoa, in the afternoon of the 3rd inst., chased, fired at, and captured two whale boats, hide laden, from the Banda Oriental, and sent them to Colonia. These being the first prizes made by the Curagoa, it is natural to ask if the details thereof will appear in the London Gazette, as is usual on such occasions, and if the prize money is to be divided amongst the squadrons of the three allied powers now acting in this river; Admirals Lainé, Inglefield, and Garribaldi, as flag-officers, receiving one-sixteenth part of the nett proceeds, and the ship's cooks two shares each, as ordained by law.

4th and 5th inst.—No news.

6th and 7th.—Two flag of truce boats of the French brig of war Pandour came to shore on each of those days to take off the luggage of the French Legation, and on the latter day, (7th) the Curagoa stopped a brig, supposed Spanish brig Centinela, from Ensenada, bound to Guayaquil, but coming hither to seek a pilot.

8th and 9th.—No news.

10th inst.—The American schooner Sarah Ann, from Patagonia, with produce, was stopped by the blockaders. The Curagoa's boat seemed to be busy in examining one or two little craft near the Quijmes shore, and two flag of truce boats from the French brig of war Pandour, came to shore for luggage of the French Legation.

This day (10th inst.) completes the seventeenth day of the blockade.

The Weather this week has been cold, wet, and boisterous.

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

Saturday.....	.62
Sunday.....	.60
Monday.....	.56
Tuesday.....	.54
Wednesday.....	.50
Thursday.....	.50
Friday.....	.56

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 10th inst.

British.....	.12
American.....	.10
French.....	.4
Spanish.....	.7
Sardinian.....	.5
Brazilian.....	.5
Danish.....	.5
Prussian.....	.1
Dutch.....	.1
Belgian.....	.1
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DIED.

On the 1st inst., at the town of Capilla del Señor, in this province, aged 32 years. Mr. THOMAS MAUGUIRE, native of the County of Westmeath, Ireland. His funeral, in the Cemetery of said town, was attended by a great many natives and foreigners. He was much respected, and has left a widow, and many sincere friends to deplore his loss.

Advertisements.

For Sale,

A FEW very superior Hams, and Cases of Currants. Also, Ale, Porter, and Port Wine, at moderate prices, Calle Piedad, No. 761.

LOST,

ON Saturday last, in Calle Universidad, between Calles Venezuela and Victoria, and thence under the Cabildo through Calle Catedral as far as Calle Corrientes, an AME THYST STONE, set in Gold, belonging to a Bracelet. Any person who will present it at this Office will be rewarded.

Notice.

THE Establishment of the undersigned will henceforth be conducted by Mr. SAMUEL LEA.
P. pro. of H. & G. DOWSE,
JAMES MILLER.
Buenos Ayres, 1st October, 1845.

Rats' Poison.

OF an excellent quality, without damage for other animals \$3 a pot, is to be sold at Calle de Cangallo, No 36. N. B. This poison is particularly recommended to the possessors of stores, shops, &c. &c.

Notice to Ladies of taste.

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

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

(Concluded.)

The Argentine Government on the same date replied in similar terms to the Baron Deffaudis, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, adding that from the confidential and friendly explanations given to the Government by the private agent sent by H. E. Admiral Baron Mackau, Minister of Marine and Peer of France, and the assurance with which H. E. the Governor was inspired by the sentiments of justice and kindness expressed both by the latter and H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he never could have supposed that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Government, in contradiction to such facts, and rendering unavailing his efforts to stay the effusion of blood, should reject all discussion, taking only the position which the strict letter of his instructions enjoined: that a proceeding so much at variance with the sentiments of the Government of France, and with international law and usage, which destroyed every hope of a return to true neutrality on the part of the naval forces of that nation, and which preserved them in the attitude of belligerents against the Argentine Confederation, from a sense of what the dignity of the Republic demanded, and of the duty imposed upon the Government in order that its desires for peace should not be misconstrued or left in doubt, and to give to the world and neutral nations an unequivocal proof of the just respect which the Governments and people of the Confederation were entitled to, rendered it a duty imperative on it earnestly to call the attention of the French Minister to the letter, a copy of which was annexed from H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs (1) to H. E. Admiral Mackau, dated the 4th March last, in consequence of the departure of M. Page, Captain of Corvette, as confidential and private Agent to the Argentine Government: that at the same that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France so emphatically announced that the Government of H. M. had never for a moment harboured the idea of infringing upon his rights or his power, (Governor Rosas's whom he denominated President) the Minister Plenipotentiary of France had done nothing to re-establish the perfect neutrality which the French squadron off Montevideo ought to observe, by recognising the declared absolute blockade of that port: that this was a perfect right of the Confederation which could not be disacknowledged: that the French Minister Plenipotentiary by disallowing it,—as he did, since he did not at once acknowledge it,—infringed on the power of the Argentine Government, and acted contrary to the true intentions of the Government of H. M., as expressed by his

(1) This letter is in tenor as follows:—"Foreign Office, Cabinet—My dear colleague—I am charmed to hear that you are sending Captain Page to the Plata. No one more proper than him to explain there our true intentions. I sincerely desire that they may be well understood by all the world, and above all by President Rosas. We have not harboured for a moment the least idea of infringing on his rights or his power, nor of interfering in the domestic affairs of his country and of his Government. We have need of peace on the shores of the Plata. This is our only aim. We trust that President Rosas will accept a mediation, which contains nothing, absolutely nothing hostile to him, and we earnestly desire to preserve with him the good understanding so happily re-established by you in 1840. Let M. Page leave him no doubt in this respect: he will be the faithful interpreter of our policy, and will render a service I dare aver to President Rosas himself.—Adieu, my dear colleague.—Ever yours, GUIZOT.—Tuesday, 4th March, 1845.—To Admiral Mackau, Minister of Marine."

Minister of Foreign Affairs: that his mission could only be understood as being that of peace and friendship in the sense expressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, and not in that which the Minister Plenipotentiary had followed in putting it into execution, refusing to acknowledge the perfect rights of the Republic, and adopting a line of conduct tending to impair the power of its Government: that in the same feeling H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of H. M. stated that the Cabinet of France, in the mission of its Minister Plenipotentiary, did not pretend to interfere in the domestic affairs of this country and of its Government: that he could not deny that the fact of the naval forces of France having made themselves belligerents, joining with the enemies of the Confederation, showing them all manner of favour and protection, and furnishing them with the elements of war, of which they stood in need in order to prolong it, was a true intervention in the affairs: that if the Minister Plenipotentiary of France adhered so tenaciously to the instructions of his Government, he could not but be aware of its true intentions, so explicitly manifested, and so adequate to attain peace, which is the sole wish of the Government of France without infringing on the rights or power of H. E. the Governor, or interfering in the domestic affairs of this country and of its Government: that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of H. M. justly stated that the march of the pacification conducted on these bases had nothing hostile towards this Government, and evinced the desires of the Government of France to preserve the good understanding so happily re-established by the Convention of 1840: that it could not then be presumed that its true intentions were so manifestly at variance with the execution of his instructions: that from the confidential explanations given by M. Page of these intentions of the Government of H. M., not a doubt existed with the Argentine Government on the policy of that of France, and the Argentine Government duly appreciated this distinguished service: that it could not reconcile so many contradictions as were contained in the correspondence of the Minister Plenipotentiary: that the Government would not for a moment call in question or offer an offence to the enlightened integrity of H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of H. M.: that it was not improbable that some unfortunate mistake had given rise to the contradiction in which the Minister Plenipotentiary appeared with respect to the Government: that it earnestly entreated him to reconsider his position, in view of the correct information furnished by the aforesaid copy: that the Government was proceeding in the strict line of its duty, on international principles, and animated by a sincere and decided wish to arrive at the pacification of the Oriental Republic in a manner at once worthy and honorable: that it could not sacrifice its most sacred duties and convictions to the assertions of the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, relative to his instructions, and that he might judge from this of the earnest desire of the Government to come to some arrangement relative to the form and march of the pacification of the Oriental Republic upon the principles set forth by H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France: and that the having requested that previously to the consideration of the solicitation for the suspension of hostilities, the re-establishment of the blockade should take place, was not a rejection of that solicitation, as it had not even been discussed, but the intimation of a wish to establish the form and march of a pacification on the observance of international principles in accordance with the true intentions of the said Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that the Plenipotentiary of France should carry into execution his instructions in conformity thereto, thus evincing that he never had for a moment harboured the idea of infringing upon the rights or power of H. E. the Governor, or of interfering in the domestic affairs of this country and of its Government.

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This dignified and satisfactory answer of the Argentine Government, setting forth and clearly upholding a good right and wise policy, inspired as well by justice and honor as by the most pure sentiments of conciliation and humanity, completely set aside all the objections on which the Ministers of England and France grounded their intimations, perverting their mission of peace and friendship, and converting it into an absolute attack, and a sanguinary intervention. Yet the Government addressed itself to the joint note of the 21st July, in answer to those of the Government of the 15th and 18th of the same month, and abounding in reasons and in a moderation appropriate to the dignity of its just cause and to the important interests it involved, manifested to the Ministers of England and France in a separate note to each: that H. E. the Governor deeply regretted to observe that they disacknowledged the sentiments of conciliation which animated the Argentine Government, and which were so unequivocally ex-

pressed in the correspondence which had taken place: that therein its wishes and intentions in regard to the pacification of these Republics were clearly and decidedly explained, and so far from raising difficulties to the conciliatory spirit of peace and friendship which they invoked, it had proposed the adoption of measures, which decidedly would have been most efficacious in procuring a happy issue to the pacification: that very far from the Government having experienced from them the cordiality it expected, by their corresponding to its noble efforts, directed by international usage and principles, and from their discussing the application of these principles as it regarded the pacification of these countries in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, it saw with profound regret, that it had to address itself to a minatory note, the precursor of immense evils, and of great and deplorable events, which they had substituted, whereas they had presented themselves, announcing on the part of their Governments the strongest assurances of friendship and good-will: that the Government reposed on the well-known justness of its acts, and on the impartial judgment of every Government and individual who valued humanity, whether in sustaining the first rights of the Confederation, the defence of which had been confided to it by the people, it had endeavoured to paralyse and render negotiation impossible by the excess of its pretensions and the nature of its language: that if its noble and worthy proceeding had been ill understood, if there were nothing in it offensive to Great Britain, if it were wished to prepare for these Republics a future of bloodshed and disasters, if it were wished to involve neutral commerce in immense ruin, it was not the work of the Government: that without any cause whatever they explained the persistence of the Government in the concurrence and participation of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in the affairs of the pacification, as a complete want of reciprocal sentiments of conciliation: that the Government cherished as much as any one these sentiments: that it had given abundant proofs of its sincerity and honesty: that the sentiments it had expressed to the British Minister in the notes of the 24th May and 6th June were eloquent proofs thereof: that on presenting its demands as a previous step to all negotiation, very far from pretending to render the wishes and efforts of the Ministers to arrive at an amicable termination of their mission, unavailing, the object it had in view in the first of these notes was to inform the British Minister of the true state which things presented prior to his arrival, and to that of his colleague the Minister of France,—a state which was very delicate for the Government, which imperiously called its attention, and which it could not disregard without giving great offence to the kind and sincere friendship of the Government of the United States: that opportunely, and in the most detailed manner, it had manifested the same to them: that its observations thereon had not been replied to: that it had likewise earnestly requested them,—with a view to arrive at the pacification without raising up disagreeable complications for the Republic,—to arrange this matter with the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, inasmuch as it was impossible for the Government to disregard an interposition which had been admitted, without bringing upon itself immense responsibility: that under the character which it had recognised in the said Chargé d'Affaires, it had punctually acquainted him with the correspondence on these particulars, and placed him in a situation to appreciate the inconveniences which the Ministers of England and France expressed to the Government, and it repeatedly had occasion to judge of the very lively sympathies of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States for the friendship and loyalty of the Argentine Government towards that of those States: that under such circumstances the Government ought not to admit the disagreeable consequences which it would occasion, by abandoning the previous engagement it had contracted with the Legation of the United States: that it could do no more than it had repeatedly done, earnestly to urge an arrangement between them and the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States in order to remove this difficulty: that it was scarcely credible that they could have pretended to surmount it by soliciting that the Government should sacrifice its honor, its credit, and its first necessities: that if in the opinion of the Ministers of England and France, the interposition of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States was an obstacle to the pacification, if they had sincere and vehement desires for peace, if they devoted such lively attention to the clamour about the principles of humanity, if they sincerely wished to avoid the useless effusion of blood, the Ministers had not put in practice the offices, the overtures, nor any friendly step tending to remove this pretended difficulty: that so far from this the Chargé d'Affaires having solicited a conference at the office of the Minister of

Foreign Affairs, at which the latter should assist, they declined to attend: that if it was because their instructions would not permit them to join with any other person in the said affair, and they conceived it their duty not to admit it, it was not incompatible with these instructions and truly consistent with the conciliatory spirit they manifested, to have been present in order to treat upon and discuss the inconveniences which they experienced in the interposition of the Chargé d'Affaires, and to endeavour to effect some arrangement which might lead to the removal of the alleged obstacle: that when they refused all discussion with the Chargé d'Affaires on this subject it was easy to explain on whose side was the absence of every feeling of conciliation: that it was, therefore, surprising that they should say that if they had not yet set forth in their official correspondence the motives determining their reluctance to admit the interposition of the Chargé d'Affaires, it was only from a spirit of conciliation: that the British Minister in doing so had likewise changed the position he had hitherto held: that they had explained their mission by making it consist in claiming the exact execution of treaties, in whose conclusion they said France and England had with the Argentine Government taken a part more or less direct, adding that they could not accept, nor have imposed upon them, the association of an agent of a Government in every shape alien to the conclusion of the treaties in question: that it was the first time that the Government had been informed that their mission was not relative to the pacification of these Republics: that the mission which they had recently said they were engaged with was very different from that which had been under consideration: was, perchance, or ever had been the execution or non-execution of treaties the matter treated of, or only the re-establishment of peace in these Republics and the arrangement of adequate and honorable measures to establish it? Did England and France, peradventure, become parties in the war in virtue of this pretended non-execution of concluded treaties? Without reason, then, they reproached the Argentine Government for what it had upheld relative to the interposition of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, and most commendable in the opinion of every person of good sense must be the just motives it had to remove from the Confederation the complications in which it would be involved with the Government of the United States, if it had pursued any other course: that this unmerited reproach however, had already ceased and disappeared: that Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, on the 26th, at night, addressed to the Government a note, of which the annexed was a copy. (1)

(1) "Buenos Ayres, 26th July, 1845.

"To H. E. Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

"Sir,—The promptitude and pleasure with which the Argentine Government received my proffer of services in my letter of the 11th of April was exceedingly gratifying. And the undeviating confidence which the Argentine Confederation has continued to manifest in relation thereto, are incidents which cannot but convince the United States of the exalted sentiments entertained by the Argentine Confederation for them. But it has occurred to me that, perhaps, under existing circumstances it might be desirable that this proffer of friendly services should be suspended. Desirous, therefore, that no step which I have taken should embarrass in any manner whatever the restoration of peace, I have deemed it best to make this communication to Y. E. If, then, the suspension of my services, as made by my letter of the 11th of April, is desirable on the part of the Argentine Government in order to the attainment of an object so much to be desired, I hereby state to Y. E. that the Argentine Government has my full approbation to suspend and to resume these services as they shall deem most conducive to the attainment of peace.

"Let me not be misunderstood: of the right of the United States to make this proffer, as made by my letter of the 11th of April, and of the right of the Argentine Government to accept them, there can be no shadow of doubt: but I beg leave to repeat that as, under existing circumstances, it might be desirable to suspend the employment of these services to be resumed by the Argentine Government whenever they may be deemed useful and subservient to the ends of humanity, and to the attainment of a solid peace, they have my approbation to do so.

"I avail myself of this occasion to renew to Y. E. the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "WM. BRENT, JR."

and in virtue of which the exalted feelings entertained in this Republic towards the United States would remain intact, the Government having evinced, as it was bound to do, the consideration it owed to the estimable interposition of the Chargé d'Affaires: that relative to the acknowledgment of the absolute blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado, inconsiderately and unjustly disacknowledged by the English and French naval forces, they likewise declared that they came to protest against the existence of any blockade whatever, as being a direct infraction of solemn treaties, that they could not agree to, and that there was no right to demand of them a more extensive toleration of such infraction. In what treaty had the Argentine Government imposed on itself the duty of not establishing a blockade on the ports of its enemy? In what treaty had it stipulated that his port could not be blockaded by the Argentine Government when both Republics might be at war? Only in the case of such treaty could it be sustained with propriety that it had no right to exact a more extensive toleration of such infraction: that in the meantime in the face of this assertion they affirmed that from the lively desire of conciliation which animated them they had manifested some disposition to accept on their own responsibility the temporary establishment of an absolute blockade of that port: that this was an absolute denial of the right of blockade in all its latitude, which the Argentine Confederation in common with every independent State possessed: that if submitted to, it would become the scoff of other nations, who could not but view such a step as one without any reality, and agreed to as a concession of circumstances, temporary, and without any origin in the sovereignty and independence of the Republic: that it would be decidedly a stain on its dignity, humiliating to the Government, offensive to its first prerogatives and a fatal precedent, so much the more inadmissible, as the Government had been for a long time thwarted by the naval forces of England and France in the exercise of its right, as well as when it asserted it partially as when it established it in an absolute manner: that the establishment of a temporary absolute blockade could in no wise be considered as a moral satisfaction, but as a direct attack on the sovereignty and independence of the Confederation, and that to the quality of unjust, must be added that of being vexatious to the most essential rights which none could dispute the Argentine Government possessed under any circumstances in which she might be at war with another State: that by this pretended concession they gave to the exercise of the blockade by the Government of the Confederation the duration and extent they deemed fit, and imposed upon it whatever conditions they might think proper; it, therefore, could not accept these conditions without consenting at the same time to the disappearance of the sovereignty of the Republic: that in no respect could the Government acquiesce in this temporary blockade: that it would not have received this suggestion as a proof of conciliation, but on the contrary as an eloquent testimony of unfriendly feeling: that, unfoundedly attributing to the Government the desire to paralyse and render all negotiation impossible, they expressed that the Minister of Foreign Affairs being confidentially informed of that disposition, he by the exorbitance of its pretensions and the nature of his language, had on each occasion repeated that the Argentine Government wished the blockade to be absolute, permanent, efficient, and unconditional: what was the exorbitance of the pretensions of the Government? To claim the establishment of the absolute blockade of the ports of Montevideo and Maldonado, disacknowledged by the naval forces of England, and that these forces should return to their true neutrality, abstaining from the unheard-of intervention they exercised, which protracted the war, the calamities of these Republics, and caused useless effusion of blood? Could the remonstrances it made for the violation of rights, of perfect rights too, be considered as exorbitant pretensions?—the Government could not understand it as such: that in regard to the nature of the language, the Government intreated them to bring to mind the note it addressed to them on the 24th of May, and they would find that on that date it had already claimed the unconditional re-establishment of the blockade, and in the most rigorous form: that it was not, then, from having been confidentially informed of the disposition of the Ministers to concede a temporary blockade, and from being intent on paralyzing and rendering all negotiation impossible, that it had wished in the notes referred to, that the absolute blockade should be permanent, efficient and unconditional: that this had ever been its language: that as it regarded their reference to the note of the 19th July, the Government reiterated that which it had already manifested to them in answer thereto: that if the negotiation had not gone on in a manner more favourable, appropriate and happy, it was not because the Government had placed them in painful circumstances: that it had done every thing in its power to pave and facilitate the way so as not at the same time to infringe on the rights and dignity of the Republic: that it saw with the most lively grief that such friendly interest for a worthy and honorable peace should be designated as pertinacious demands entirely inadmissible: that there was ascribed to them an existence of three months, and that the fault of the negotiation not having advanced a single step was imputed to the Government: that the examination of the correspondence was the most conclusive evidence which the Government could oppose to this unfounded reproach: that as regarded the facts to which they referred, to ground this supposed much-to-be-regretted pertinacity, and to demonstrate the importance of their efforts to arrive at an amicable termination of their mission, the Government reiterated what it had already manifested to them as to the supposed rejection of the proposal for the suspension of hostilities: that it had not been discussed nor considered: that the Argentine Government neither directed nor interfered in the military operations of the besieging army of Montevideo: that these were under the exclusive direction of H. E. the President, Brigadier General Manuel Oribe: that the Argentine Government was not, therefore, responsible for any increased activity in the hostile operations, and for the position every day more threatening which that army was said to have taken since the arrival of the Ministers of England and France: that they stated that in this their mission has been insulted: but in what manner did they consider the supply of powder, ammunition, and other warlike stores, furnished by the naval forces of England and France, of which the armed foreigners in Montevideo stood so much in need, when they asked for a suspension of hostilities? How could they explain the sequestration of the Argentine squadron off Montevideo by the naval forces of England and France, whilst they had asked for the withdrawal of that squadron? How could they reconcile, that at the same moment when they were complaining of the Argentine Government for the increased activity of hostile operations of the besieging army of Montevideo, they disembarked in that city an armed force from the French and English Squadrons—that truly these were facts which unfortunately concurred to demonstrate in what light the wishes and efforts of the Ministers of France and England to attain an amicable termination of the mission ought to be regarded: that with respect to the continuance of a bominable cruelties the Government repeated that they were entirely suppositious, and that it was decidedly out of place to invoke them, when the termination of the war in every part of the territory of the Oriental Republic was notorious, and no one remained in arms after

he complete defeat of Rivera, and his absence from that Republic: that if any cruelties had taken place, they were those committed by the armed foreigners in Montevideo, who respected nothing, violated everything, and held in consternation that unfortunate city: that in order that nothing might be left undone on the part of the Government, in furtherance of its spirit of conciliation and peace, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, Baron de Mareuil, having had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the former entered into explanations with him on the pacific intentions of the Government and the honorable bases which it acknowledged as adequate to arrive at a favorable result: that he had manifested that the spirit of the Government was not really understood, and that this was owing to the distance at which the Ministers of France and England had placed themselves: that the Minister of Foreign Affairs added that he much wished the Ministers to be informed of these sentiments and conversation, in order to place this delicate affair in a clearer point of view, without the complications which the note he was to answer had a tendency to create: that the Chargé d'Affaires of France returned with an answer, that H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French would attend a conference, whenever he was invited so to do, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he would give the invitation the moment he received the orders of H. E. the Governor to that effect, which in fact he received the same day, and in the mean time he postponed the pending correspondence: that in this state of things M. Chevalier, one of the Secretaries of the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, announced in his name and in that of the Minister Plenipotentiary of England, that they did not consider the conference already accepted by the Minister of France, to be opportune, until after the note of the 21st July had been answered: that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had manifested to the said Chargé d'Affaires of France, the ardent desire of the Government that the affairs of the pacification should have an honorable, suitable and efficient termination: that under such circumstances, which left no doubt of the conciliatory and friendly spirit of the Government to arrive at a pacification, but which was not met in a similar spirit, he inclosed them the passports they had demanded: that this proceeding of the British and French Ministers prepared the way for a fatal future: that terrible evils

(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	Tonnage	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British				
July 18	Barque New Pink, John Poyntz	219	Charles Tayler & Co.	London.
Aug. 4	Barque Samuel Baker, F. Longlois	209	Henry & George Dowse	London.
14	Brig James Duncan, Daniel England	241	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Great Britain.
Aug. 19	Brig United, Amice Berteaut	208	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Falmouth.
29	Barque Cho, John Le Grand	216	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Great Britain.
30	Barque Herms, Nicholas Donough	241	Charles Tayler & Co.	Liverpool.
31	Brig Alth, William Walker	199	M'Conn, Garding & Co.	Havana.
Sept. 2	Barque Chales, James Hellyer	236	Charles Tayler & Co.	Liverpool.
10	Brig Philomela, Robert Bell	220	John Rest & Brothers	London.
13	Brigantine Emma, A. H. Kemp	153	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Liverpool.
14	Barque John Patchett, John Norman	262	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
15	Brig Narcissus, Paul Batty	207	Charles R. Horne	West Coast.
American.				
Aug. 3	Barque Wintipac, John Mitchell	340	Samuel B. Hale	Boston.
4	Brig Falconer, Charles W. Dennison	232	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
5	Barq. Margaret Hugg, William Linton	327	Jacob Paravincit	Baltimore.
13	Brig Tweed, W. G. Hands	306	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
29	Brig Olinda, Samuel Hutchison	178	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Rio Grande.
Sept. 1	Barque Mason Barney, F. Scott	240	Oliver J. Hayes & Co.	New York.
7	Barque Zenobia, Henry Barber	229	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
14	Barque America, B. F. Barry	313	Moss and Purdon	Boston.
14	Ship Shaw, Thomas W. Rae	343	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
16	Barque Louisa, Reuben Blanchard	273	Zimmermann Frazier & Co.	Boston.
French.				
July 24	Barque Napoleon, Nicolé Rabardy	227	Tomas Rousse	Havre de Grace
Aug. 12	Barque Turenne, Felix Laroche	214	Vignal & Sons	Marseilles.
20	Ship Parana, Leonote	256	Ochoa & Co.	Havre de Grace
Sept. 14	Brig Louisa, Joseph B. Canard	179	Zumaran & Treserra	Havre de Grace
Sardinian.				
Aug. 23	Barque Maria Eugenia, C. Lassolo	324	Zumaran & Treserra	Genoa.
17	Polacre Narciso, Juan Vasallo	186	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
30	Brgn. Iride, Santiago Gaggino	91	Livallol and Sons	Brazil.
31	Polacre Concepcion, Magrone	146	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
Sept. 22	Polacre Margarita, Ambrosio Vacaro	159	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
Spanish.				
Aug. 7	Brig Esperanza, Pedro Guardiola	150	Livallol & Sons	Havana.
25	Brig Vencedor, Juan Rosas	182	Livallol & Sons	Havana.
Sept. 2	Polacre Emeraldia, José Millet	164	Livallol and Sons	Havana.
3	Brig Centinela, Miguel Gaisende	200	Livallol and Sons	Pacific.
16	Barque Industria, Salvador Millet	230	Enrique Ochoa and Co.	Cadiz.
16	Polacre Pezinka, Agus in Autrich	162	Pedro Antonio Sanchez	Barcelona.
16	Polacre Rosario, José D'Urall	171	Santamaria, Lhambic & Co.	Cadiz.
Brazilian.				
July 21	Brig Belisario, Manuel d. Silva Santos	232	Mmanuel Acevedo Ramos	Brazil.
Aug. 29	Brgn. Alerta, J. M. Oliveira	165	Mmanuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
29	Brigantine Guillermina, José Rino	125	Juan Balbino Soriano	do.
Sept. 15	Brigantine Espectador, A. J. Diaz	147	Mmanuel Acevedo Ramos	do.
16	Brig Jacuba, Clemente J. Salvador	208	Juan Gualberto Garcia	do.
Danish.				
July 14	Schooner Elinna, A. F. Amundsen	127	Freyer, Brothers	Havana.
Aug. 6	Brig Melitta, B. Moller	120	Egg, Krutsh & Co.	Falmouth
16	Brig Emilie, E. F. Haberler	136	Frens, Malcolm & Co.	Havana.
Sept. 16	Brig Osmond, Claus C. Clusen	195	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
17	Brig Ana Cecilia, C. C. Fischer	176	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
Dutch.				
Sept. 14	Galliot Plata, John Henry Henning	174	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
Prussian.				
Sept. 14	Barque Wilhelm, C. D. Schultz	369	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp.
Belgian.				
July 18	Brig Windhoed, E. Langhaese	304	Charles R. Horne	Antwerp.
FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.				
BRITISH—Ship Curacao, 24 guns, Captain Sir Thomas Sabine Phaley, Bart				
UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.				
FRENCH—Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.				
Brig Pandur, 16 guns, Captain Duparé.				
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo				
Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amaroza.				

would result from the position in which they had placed themselves: that the inhabitants and the fortunes of all on both sides of the Plata, were about to be involved in ruin: that the Government, in the most solemn manner, protested against a measure, the certain origin of disasters and misfortunes, which the Government had so earnestly desired to avoid: that it thus declared that the responsibility for such lamentable events rested solely on the conduct of the British and French Ministers in the fulfilment of their mission of peace and friendship: that the Government, guided by principles of humanity, so far from thwarting them in their proceedings, had prepared measures which might have been carried through with every success, inasmuch, as it sincerely desired the pacification of these Republics.

The British Minister on the 31st July last, the day of his departure, addressed, after having received his passport, a note to the following effect:—

"Buenos Ayres, 31st July, 1845."

"The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two notes from the Minister of Foreign Relations, dated the 29th inst., as also of the two subsequently received, dated the 30th of this month.

"The position of the Argentine Government, with reference to pending negotiations, appears, at present, to the undersigned, to be materially altered;—but he being under the necessity of accompanying His Excellency the French Envoy, charged with the special mission to the Argentine Government, to Montevideo, in the course of to-morrow or the next day, reserves, until after his arrival at that Capital, the replies that he will have the honour of making on the different subjects of His Excellency's notes.

"In the meantime he proposes to have the honour of calling on the Minister of Foreign Relations, with Mr. Bell, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation, to-morrow, about 1 o'clock, in order to present that gentleman to His Excellency as Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, during the absence of the undersigned, necessitated by the business of the special mission in which he has the honour to act conjointly with the French Minister.

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

"W. G. OUSELEY.

"To H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations."

Independently of the British Minister having already himself put an unexpected end to his mission, declared at first to be solely one of peace and friendship, and without any special character, he set up a pretension to negotiate from the enemy's camp, whither he was repairing, when, absolutely, and to all intents and purposes, his diplomatic mission had expired, as it regarded the Argentine Government and all external international effects.

But on the same day of 31st July, by order of the two Ministers, it was intimated to the Argentine squadron, which they had caused to be embargoed in the harbour of Montevideo since the 22nd, that they must deliver up the English and French volunteers who served spontaneously on board, from agreement and compensation, and an effort was made to revolutionize and dissolve the naval armament of the Republic, whilst during the whole course of the negotiations the Ministers had aided the besieged town of Montevideo with reinforcements of troops, and furnished it with every element of war.

To the extraordinary and final note of Mr. Ouseley of 31st July, the Government replied, that as in these delicate affairs it was desirable to remove every complication which might be disagreeable, clearness of expression was most imperiously required, so as to leave nothing involved in doubt, or susceptible of various and distinct interpretations: that, under this impression, before answering him, it requested an explanation relative to his true meaning as it regarded the position of the Argentine Government which in his opinion appeared to be materially altered; or rather, what had he wished to say, or be understood from the position of the Argentine Government with reference to the pending negotiations being at present materially altered: that he had expressed to the Government that he would be under the necessity in the course of the 1st or 2nd August, of accompanying the French Minister, engaged with a special mission to the Argentine Government, to Montevideo, whilst in his note of 21st July he had informed the Government that "in this state of things the undersigned, as ordered by his instructions, has now in unison with H. E. the French Minister, to ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs to forward him his passports for the 31st of this month (the day on which H. M. packet will leave Buenos Ayres) if by that date he is unable to announce that the Argentine Government has issued orders to ensure the immediate and entire evacuation of the territory of the Republic of the Uruguay by its troops and naval forces:" that he would clearly see the great difference which existed between what he had expressed in the note of 31st July, and his language in that of the 21st of the same month: that H. E. the Governor also desired that he would explain what was really meant by his withdrawal from this city for Montevideo, as he must be aware of the perplexity in which the Government was placed both as regarded the answering of the note of the 31st July, and the direction it should

give to its correspondence, since he already announced that he should reserve the replies to notes he had received from the Government until after his arrival at Montevideo.

Mr. Ouseley made no reply: and, indeed, what reply more eloquent respecting his sanguinary views, in unison with the French Minister, could he give than the perfidious capture of the Argentine squadron off Montevideo, on the 2nd of August, directed by both to be executed by the combined squadrons, not only without cause or pretext, in the midst of peace and during the subsistence of treaties, and accompanied by circumstances of an abominable nature in civilised war, but after the complete cessation of their diplomatic character for external international effects, since no previous declaration of a legal description and in form had been put forth to justify it.

This conduct is entirely unwarrantable, and characterised by inhuman injustice: conduct which if unfortunately has been so many times repeated by English diplomacy and English naval forces in conspicuous events of the old and new world, has been less frequent amongst the diplomacies and Admirals of France, at least against nations of any material power on the seas and continents.

On the 2d August, the capital of the Republic of the Uruguay, whose independence it was pretended to uphold in the joint Anglo-French negotiation, was already occupied by Anglo-French forces, and the Oriental port of the Buceo was likewise blockaded, without previous notification, and neutral powers were advised of this event only from the insult offered to the neutral flag of Sardinia, and by the violation of the official correspondence of the Argentine Government, the English vessels of war visiting, searching, and using violence to the Sardinian Packet Enfracia, when sailing for the port of the Buceo, under the sacred guarantee of the law of nations, and of treaties between H. S. M. and H. B. M.

Anglo-French forces were immediately despatched to invade the inland waters of the dominion of the Argentine Confederation as far as the confluence of the rivers Parana and Uruguay. This aggression continues to the present moment in flagrant and daily aggravated transgression of the tenor of the treaty of 1825, between the Confederation and Great Britain, and of the Convention of 1840, between it and France, independently of the unwarranted and serious offence which such aggressions inflict in the most outrageous manner on the law of nations and civilised usages, producing an illegal influence on, and results highly prejudicial to, the rights and interests of neutral states affected by this unexpected and scandalous series of lawlessness and violence.

The capture of the Argentine squadron was remarkable not only for the perfidy of the attack, the injustice of the injury, the disgrace of a veritable spoliation and abuse of force, in violation of public law of treaties, and of recent official explicit assurances of friendship and peace from the Governments of England and France, and from the Ministers Ouseley and Deffaudis, but for the irritating and atrocious proceeding of having exposed the Argentine officers and crews, prisoners from illegitimate hostilities, to the insults and violence of the enemy, and having under the flags of England and France, and with the authorization of Mr. Ouseley and the Baron Deffaudis, employed the means of sedition and seduction—Jews which public law and the civilisation of the world loudly proscribe as iniquitous and barbarous.

In consequence of these unheard-of attacks on the sovereignty, independence, and dignity of the Republic, on the recognised principles which regulate international relations, on public faith, and on the great interests of humanity and commerce, the Government has submitted their conduct in this important and grave affair to the investigation of the Legislature, awaiting its honorable decision as the rights, interests, and honor of the country may demand.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 4.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Danish brig Ernst, Peter Knudsen, for Antwerp, despatched by Thode & Co., with 15,182 dry ox and cow hides, 1552 salted do.

Passengers—Messrs. James Miller, William Henzell, George Grant, and Master Pearson.

The French ship Paquebot des Mers du Sud, did not sail until this day, and not on the 3rd as noticed in our last.

October 5.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 6.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Orestes, Pablo Carralvo, for Rio Grande, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra, in ballast and with passengers.

October 7.—Wind E.S.E.—strong.

Arrived, a brig—supposed Spanish brig Centinela, from Ensenada. She was warned off by the Curacoa.

October 8.—Wind E.S.E.—nearly a gale.—Rain all last night and to day—hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 9.—Wind W.—Rain all last night, with the wind E.S.E.—a gale.

Arrived, Sardinian brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Captain the Baron Tholosano, from Montevideo 7th inst.

Sailed, Prussian barque Herzog Bogislaw, John Frederick Juenger, for the Havana, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 6,000 quintals jerked beef. Sardinian Polacre Precosor, Gerónimo Cano, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, with 4,896 dry ox and cow hides, 957 salted do., 70 arrobas hair, 63 bales and 1 bag, with 1,800 arrobas wool, 2 bales with 50 doz. sheep skins, 80 arrobas hide cuttings, 100 quintals iron, 2 do. old copper.

Sardinian polacre Caprichoso, Jacomo Capello, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, with 3380 dry ox and cow hides, 2800 horns, 70 arrobas hair, 30 quintals old copper, 107 bales with 3000 arrobas wool.

Sardinian hired schooner of war Carmen, Commander Robollo, for Montevideo.

October 10.—Wind N—rain at night.

Arrived, American schooner Sarah Ann, Charles Lynn Walker, from Patagonia, with produce. She was stopped by the blockaders.

Sailed, Brazilian lugger Electra, Mariano José de Sousa, for Rio Grande, despatched by José Pedro Moura de Lima, with merchandise and passengers. The Spanish brig detained by the Curacoa, on the 7th, also sailed.

Accidents from the gale on the night of the 8th inst.

Parted from their anchors.—The British barque Samuel Baker, and brig Narcissus, and the American barque Margaret Hugg, and brig Tweed. The two former made sail to the eastward, and returned to the outer roads on the 9th. The two latter were driven to the northward, where the Margaret Hugg took the ground in the vicinity of San Fernando, and the Tweed, on a bank about a league from the outer roads, in 10 feet water.

Several other vessels received more or less damage, and the first mate of the French brig Louise, fell overboard and was drowned.

On the 8th October, 1843, a gale of wind occurred here from the same quarter, E.S.E., which lasted until the 11th, and did considerable damage.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish.....	270	4	273 each
Do. Patriot.....	269	4	270 do.
Plata, macquina.....	13	4	14 do for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	154	4	161 each.
Do. Patriot & Patagonia.....	164	4	164 do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	76	4	76 do. per cent.
Exchange on England.....	34	4	
Do. France.....	35	4	37 cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	164	4	164 per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo.....	164	4	164 do. do.
Do. United States.....	48	4	48 per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Germ'y.....	42	4	40 per pesada.
Do. France.....	42	4	40 do.
Do. North America.....	42	4	40 do.
Do. Spain.....	58	4	60 do.
Do. salted.....	45	4	48 do.
Do. Horse.....	44	4	45 do. each
Calf skins.....	22	4	23 per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	23	4	23 per dozen
Do. fine.....	36	4	38 do.
Deer skins.....	8	4	9 do.
Goat skins.....	35	4	36 do.
Nutra skins.....	5	4	6 dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins.....	80	4	80 dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short.....	38	4	40 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	45	4	46 do.
Do. long.....	150	4	110 do.
Wool, common, washed.....	22	4	30 do
Do. picked.....	35	4	40 do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	35	4	40 do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	25	4	35 do.
Tallow, pure.....	16	4	20 do.
Do. raw.....	11	4	12 do.
Do. with grease.....	15	4	17 do.
Jerked beef.....	26	4	28 per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	100	4	150 per thousand.
Do. C.....	500	4	600 do.
Shin bones.....	70	4	80 do.
Hide cuttings.....	22	4	24 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	12	4	13 per lb.
Do. black.....	8	4	9 do.
Salted tongues.....	6	4	7 per dozen
Salt, on board.....	100	4	100 per fanega.
Discount.....	11	4	2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 273 dollars
The lowest price 267 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 34 pence. The lowest ditto 32 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.