

# British Packet



AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1010.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1845.

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### BUENOS AYRES.



The mail from England has not yet arrived, thanks to the kind interest taken by Mr. Ouseley in everything connected with the promotion of commerce in these countries. We have, nevertheless, news of a far later date than any that could possibly be received by that conveyance, and, as regards the affairs of La Plata, they are really of an interesting nature. Intelligence of the infamous capture of the Argentine squadron by the combined Anglo-French fleet had reached England, and caused a profound sensation in both the political and mercantile worlds. A large portion of the press, of all shades of opinion, had warmly espoused the cause of international justice, and the journals most distinguished for their indignant reprobation of the foul deeds of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, are the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Morning Post*, and the *Spectator*. In the opposite ranks are arrayed the "consistent" *Times*, the "obscure" *Sun* and the "immaculate" *Baines* of the *Liverpool Times*. All the arguments of these organs of the Riverista clique,—their revolting slander against General Rosas apart,—are predicated upon the assumption of the correctness of the assertion so inconsiderately advanced by Mr. Ouseley, that England was a guarantee to the treaty by which the independence of the Oriental State was established—an assertion never once before made in or out of Parliament by any Minister of the British crown. But even this new-fangled pretext now fails them; for the Argentine government, after having allowed Mr. Ouseley to go his full length, has suddenly brought him to a stand by the production of a paper, of the existence of which the wily diplomatist little dreamt. This paper, which we present below, is one of a long series of documents lately laid before the House of Representatives in relation to the acts of the Anglo-French intervention subsequent to the departure hence of the Plenipotentiaries of the two powers. Let any impartial man read it, and we are satisfied he will at once say that there is not on record an instance of a more preposterous and outrageous pretension having been advanced, than that by which it has been attempted to defend, on the part of Great Britain, an intervention as unjust in principle as it is disastrous not only to her own true interests, but also to those of humanity and commerce in general.

"Rio Janeiro, August 20th, 1828.

"The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter under date 20th August, from their Excellencies General Balcarce and General Guido, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the United Provinces of the River Plate, wherein their Excellencies desire to be informed if the undersigned, in his official capacity, can give any guarantee for the performance of the stipulations that may be entered into in any preliminary convention or definitive treaty of peace.

"The undersigned, in reply, has the honour to state, that he has no authority from his Government to contract any engagement for the guarantee of any

preliminary convention or definitive treaty of peace, and he begs leave to refer to His Excellency General Balcarce's knowledge, that the undersigned was similarly situated when he had the honour and pleasure to be the British Envoy at Buenos Ayres.

"The undersigned has forwarded with this note a letter in answer to certain interrogatories made by their Excellencies upon the question of the apparent or real securities which may be contemplated for the strict fulfilment of such conditions as may be agreed upon between the belligerents, touching the evacuation of the fortresses of the Banda Oriental.

"The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to assure their Excellencies of his high esteem and consideration.

(Signed) "PONSONBY.

"To their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republic of La Plata, &c. &c. &c."

An assumed guarantee on the part of Great Britain being the sole foundation upon which the only plausible argumentation of Mr. Ouseley and the Riverista writers in England was raised, the whole superstructure now comes to the ground; and it will be curious to see to what stratagem they will have recourse in order to gild over their discomfiture.

Letters from Liverpool, dated 20th October, announce that H. B. M's. ship *Juno*, 26 guns, was under sailing orders for the River Plate, and it was believed she would be the bearer of important despatches.

### APPOINTMENTS FOR 1846.

*Supreme Court*—President, D. Vicente Lopez.

*Court of Errors*—Drs. Lorenzo Torres, Juan Antonio Argerch and D. Felipe Senillosa, together with the acting Attorney General and the Acting Assessor and Auditor General: the presidency to be filled by the acting Attorney General D. Jacinto Cardenas. Supernumerary members, Drs. Rafael Casagemas, Feliciano Carballido, José Sagardia and Mariano Gascon.

*Licensers of Plays*—D. Eusebio Medrano and Dr. D. Felipe Elortondo y Palacios, together with the Attorney General, the Vicar General and the Chief of Police.

*Board of Directors of the Male Hospital*—D. Manuel Murrieta, D. Marcelino Gonzalez, D. Lazaro Elortondo, D. Narciso Martinez and D. Francisco del Sar, Chairman.

*Board of do. Female Hospital*—D. Carlos Rosados, (Chairman) D. Francisco Belaustegui, D. Remigio Gonzalez Moreno, D. José Fuentes Arguibel and D. Antonio Páiro.

*Commissioners for regulating the price of beef*—D. Miguel de Rigos, D. Francisco Pinero and D. Justo Villegas.

*Justices of the Markets of Lorea and Monserrat*—D. Pedro Auli for the former, and D. Ramon Rua for the latter. Persons eligible to be chosen by lot to form, in conjunction with the justices, the court of appeal for the adjustment of disputes arising out of transactions in the above markets: *Lorea*—D. Gabriel Lopez, D. Pablo Nuñez, D. Mariano Lorea, D. Pedro Gorostiaga, D. Bernardo Almira, D. Isidro Gomez and D. Juan Gonzalez. *Monserrat*—D. Santiago Navarro, D. Gregorio Oporto, D. Damian Herrera, D. Manuel Nuñez, D. Calisto Requejo, D. Bernabé Martinez and D. Baldomero Pereda.

**EXECUTIONS.**—Pedro Suarez has been convicted of the murder of the Italian whose decapitated body was found in the vicinity of the Boca, on the 22d October, and is condemned to be executed to-day, at 9 A. M. in the Plaza del Retiro. José Madrona, the Spanish mariner, who murdered his wife and two children a short time since, was also executed on the 23d inst. The vigilance displayed by the authorities for the prevention of crime, is only equalled by their activity in the detection and inexorable rigor in the punishment of offenders.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received the details of a horrible scene of atrocity lately enacted in the neighbourhood of Salto, by the Italian outlaw Garibaldi, in conjunction with—we blush to record it—an Englishman named Mundell, and an auxiliary force from the Anglo-French squadron in the Uruguay. These particulars are too long for insertion this week, but we shall not omit to insert them in our next, for the edification of the admirers of those champions of "humanity and civilization."

### UNITED STATES.

*Important Decision on the subject of the Duty on Wool.*

A circular from Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, deciding a question arising on the construction of a clause of the Tariff Act of 1842, has been published. The question arose under the following proviso in that part of the Act which fixes the duty on wool:—

"Provided further, That when wool of different qualities and different kinds or sorts is imported in the same bale or package, it shall be appraised at the value of the finest or most valuable kind or sort, and a duty charged thereon accordingly: *Provided further*, That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, the value of the best quality."

The question which arose in the case referred to was whether the expression "wool of different qualities" is to be understood as equivalent to that of different values. The following extract from the circular shows what was the decision of the Secretary, and the principle on which it is founded:—

"In a case recently before the Department, arising on an importation of 116 bales of Cordova wool, from Buenos Ayres, into the port of New-York, the appraisers appointed under the provisions of the law, after an examination of an entire invoice, reported, that although five of the 116 bales were, at the time of purchase, from the effect of washing, of a higher value than seven cents per pound; and the value of the entire invoice, if rated according to the valuation of those bales, would be eight cents per pound; yet the whole 116 bales embraced in the invoice were of the same kind and sort, and did not differ in quality.

"Under these circumstances, and upon the facts shewn, the decision of the department was, that the value of the whole invoice in question was not to be appraised according to the value of those particular bales found to contain wool, the value of which was over seven cents per pound.

"You will be regulated in the practice of your office by these views in regard to similar cases occurring at your port."

## ORIENTAL STATE.

*The Legislative Assembly of the Oriental Republic to the people whom it represents.*

(Concluded.)

If that infamous accusation levelled against the governments and people of the River Plate comprises so much falsehood, and constitutes the most irritating insult that could be offered to us, the defence of neutral commerce which it is pretended to sustain is a gross fiction—a cruel and audacious mockery—offensive not only to us, but also to all nations who trade in these parts. The stagnation of commerce is owing solely to the war; and this was on the eve of terminating when the French and English Plenipotentiaries arrived. To have let it come to its end which was so near, to have facilitated this would have been to favour the commercial interests of all, whilst on the other hand to act in a contrary manner was the sure means of ruining them. How, then, can it be supposed without offending sound reason, without falling into painful absurdities, that there was a *bona fide* intention of promoting the interests of commerce, when by a renewal of the war, which was of itself going to terminate, those interests were completely destroyed? At all events that France and England should arrogate to themselves, against every principle of equity and justice, a right to correct and subject us by the force of their ideas, reducing us to a miserable and shameful tutelage would be most odious and insufferable—and a tyranny so much the more execrable, since it is accompanied with the iniquitous pretension of subjecting the free use of our sovereignty and our own conveniences to their commercial advantages.

The pretensions advanced by France and England would be entirely unjust in any nation, but coming, as they do, from Nations with whom we have no political fellowship, they become still more hard and insupportable.

It can be easily conceived, that nations whose position and political connections have bound them together in such a manner as not to allow certain changes being made in their internal order without danger to their common vital interests, should pretend to justify to a certain degree their interference for the purpose of saving them; but that France and England, members of the European family, without any political ties or common interests to bind them to America should pretend a right to regulate at their will the domestic questions of American countries, is the most violent and monstrous absurdity that can be imagined.

America, as well as Europe, has her peculiar interests, the guarding of which can appertain only to herself. As preposterous would it be for the former to pretend to interfere in those of the latter, as it would be for the latter to interfere in those of the first.

The non-intervention of any European power in the internal affairs of America is a dogma consecrated by the fact itself of its emancipation from Europe, obtained at the cost of her blood.

The erection of this country into a Sovereign Independent State has consulted no other interests or necessities than those appertaining to those for whose welfare it was instituted.

Neither England, by the treaty between the Argentine Republic and the Empire of Brazil, which established our political existence, nor France, by that which served to accommodate her differences with that Republic, has constituted herself the guarantee of our independence, and still less, acquired the right of interfering to defend it.

These powers, while carrying their intervention into effect, as they are now doing, without paying any respect to those States who are only and immediately interested in the preservation of our political existence, furnish a clear proof of the contempt with which they look upon them, and how little they value their sovereign rights.

Hard, unjust in the extreme are the pretensions of England and France; but they become still more irritating and odious when we behold the means which their agents employ to sustain them.

They came in peace. Peace and amity were the words they pronounced. Friendship and peace did all their communications breathe; and still, who would have thought it! you perceive how they have corresponded to those announcements as flattering as false.

Without the least provocation—without any previous declaration of war—in the midst of the most profound peace, and whilst a peaceable and friendly negotiation was still pending, they have engaged in the commission of hostilities of a most treacherous, perfidious and dastardly nature.

They have perfidiously and treacherously seized the Argentine Squadron blockading Montevideo, dividing it amongst the ruthless Unitarians as if it were the legitimate spoil of war, and practically made prizes of peaceable merchant vessels and merchandizes which under our flag and that of the Argentine Republic were navigating the inland rivers; and in the meantime we have respected and protected the vessels and cargoes of their nations which the sea has thrown upon our shores, allowing the captains to make free use of their properties.

They have disembarked troops in Montevideo, blockaded our ports, assailed and barbarously sacked some places on the coast, and bombarded, destroyed and occupied Colonia del Sacramento.

They have addressed menacing summonses to the Legal Government of the Nation, premeditatedly and outrageously disacknowledged its eminent character, wishing to oblige it to abandon its rights and deliver itself up to the vengeance of the ruthless Unitarians.

They have blockaded also the coasts of the Argentine Republic, our ally, and occupied by force the Island of Martin Garcia, and in a Vandal-like manner sacked the town of Gualeguaychú.

They have allied themselves to the ruthless Unitarians in this country and the Argentine Republic, supplying them with every species of aid to continue their rebellion and carry on their plan of subverting and desolating these countries.

They, in short, making an ostentatious display of the power of their Governments, present themselves dictating to us laws at their pleasure, as might be done with some degraded serfs subject to the despotic will of their lord.

And in the midst of these cruel attacks, of these violent and unwarrantable transgressions, by which nothing has been left undone to assail the sovereignty and dignity of these Republics, to crown their iniquities, if still a greater could be committed, they have made an official declaration of the motives that led them to practise those actions, based on principles entirely opposed to universal justice and public law, and replete with calumnies against the Argentine Governments and our own, and with such gross and glaring falsehoods that even the foreign agents residing in Buenos Ayres, the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France included, have solemnly contradicted them.

Such is the tyrannic and inhuman manner in which the intervention of those European powers is being carried out, giving us but too clear a proof of what we may expect from it.

Yes, Orientals! when the Plenipotentiaries of France and England act in such open violation of all that is just and honest; when they speak of peace and deal out war; when they cry up our Independence and assail it; when they preach up humanity and afflict it in a thousand ways; what else can we believe but that their intention is only to turn to account the embarrassed situation in which these countries now find themselves, to further ends by no means compatible with those of justice and those same considerations which they so hypocritically boast of?

Your liberty, Orientals! your laws, your nationality, your religion, itself, are all endangered by that intervention which obtrudes itself, accompanied by demands of such a nature, as to leave no medium between a cowardly surrender of our country and its dearest rights, and a continued, unceasing struggle and the sacrifice of everything to save it.

It is wished that you should look with indifference on the Nation's outraged dignity, that you should abandon your rights and honour, and that you should submit to the remnants of that infamous and detestable faction which, after rending our country's bosom, intends sacrificing it to the tyranny of foreign ambition. What more could be required to reduce you to the vilest and most insufferable condition?

And is it for this that so many sacrifices have been made to obtain your Independence! For this have you so earnestly sustained your liberty and your laws! For this have you rendered yourselves illustrious by so many glorious deeds! Could you ever meekly bow down to so humiliating, so hard a fate!

No; no people who in the least esteem their honour and sovereignty ever debase themselves so much.

Never shall that be obtained of the Oriental people. All the power of the Governments of England and France will but clash against our firm and uncompromising resolution to preserve at all hazards the immunity of our sovereign prerogatives. They will be at length convinced of the fruitlessness of their endeavours to impose on us humiliating conditions by force, they will be obliged to abandon the stray path they have taken, and enter on that of

strict justice, which is the only one by which they can conciliate the friendship of these countries, and favour their own true interests.

Orientals! if this should not be, should they continue in their blindness the moment will have arrived for showing to the world how far we are resolved on sustaining our rights, and for presenting a new example of what a people who fight for their liberty are capable of.

In this struggle we have as partners of our glory our brethren the Argentines. They march, as on former occasions, at our side, to sustain your rights, to sustain their own, and those of all America.

Our cause, pure and beautiful in its origin, has acquired new splendour, has awakened new sympathies, has enlisted new interests in its favour by the unjust Anglo-French intervention.

You fought for your laws and your liberty; you now fight also for the destinies of a whole world.

You form the van of America in the struggle which is now begun in defence of the common independence here attacked by European intervention.

Placed in the post of honor which fate has assigned to you, you will doubtless perform prodigies of valour and constancy.

Both are required to save the country, to leave your fame untarnished, and to fulfil the expectation of America who has her eyes now fixed upon you.

Orientals! Have confidence—Justice is on our side, and Heaven protects us.

Your efforts, and those of our brethren the Argentines, directed by the most worthy President of the Republic, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe, and by the Illustrious Chief of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, will at last obtain the most complete triumph.

Barbarously and unjustly attacked by France and England, we will combat to the last, and ere we cede to the tyrannical pretensions which their Agents put forth in their name, we will bury ourselves and our country in one vast ruin.

Hall of Sessions, Miguelete, 18th November, 1845.

CARLOS ANAYA, President.

Senator for the Department of Soriano.

(Here follow the signatures of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.)

MR. EDITOR—

Among the various attempts at framing excuses for the unjust and illegal interference of the English and French in the affairs of the Rio de la Plata, I have heard it urged that the United States furnished a precedent for such interference in her conduct in relation to Texas. These apologists say that neither the United States nor her agents have a right to complain of England or France; and from some remarks I have heard, I am inclined to believe that even some of the citizens of Buenos Ayres are under the impression that she did not act with that strict regard to justice towards a sister republic by which she professes to be governed.

From these reasons I ask the privilege of giving a brief narrative of the relations between Mexico, Texas, and the United States.

What is now called Texas constituted a part of Louisiana as purchased from France in 1803; this has never been disputed, although there was some difference of opinion as to the precise boundary between Mexico and Louisiana.

In 1819, when Spain, by treaty, ceded the Floridas to the United States, the boundary between the United States and Mexico was so arranged as to reconvey Texas to Spain. After this treaty some of the ablest statesmen of the Union, amongst whom was HENRY CLAY, contended that the cession of Texas was illegal and void, because the Constitution of the United States does not recognise the right to cede away a single part of the territory of the Union. Although this was the opinion of a large number of able jurists, the Government adhered strictly to her treaty, and respected scrupulously the claim of Spain, and afterwards of Mexico.

In 1824, after Mexico had declared her independence of Spain, she adopted a constitution modelled after that of the United States, and very similar to it. At this time Texas was an uninhabited waste, infested frequently by some of the most warlike tribes of Indians of North America, among whom the Comanches were the most prominent. These Indians destroyed and rendered abortive all attempts to settle Texas by the Mexicans.

The Government of Mexico found themselves the owners of this fertile and salubrious country, but unable to occupy it, from the fact of its being separated from them by a wide desert, and from their inability to resist the aggressions of the Indians.



Under these circumstances they held out great inducements to the citizens of the United States to settle the country for them. They made large grants of lands to enterprising and influential individuals, on the condition that they should each carry in a certain number of settlers to cultivate the lands; and, above all, they promised to these individuals that they should live under the Constitution of 1824, so similar in all respects to that of the country they were induced to leave. Inhabitants flocked in rapidly, the wilderness soon began to wear the aspect of a well cultivated and happy country. At the expense of much blood and many privations, the savages were taught that they must respect the rights of the owners of the soil. About the time that these adventurous pioneers were beginning to believe their hardships over, and that they would be permitted to enjoy their hard-earned possessions in peace and quietness, Santa Anna seized upon the Government of Mexico, abolished the Constitution of 1824, and attempted to establish a military despotism over the whole country. The people of Texas declared their adherence to the Constitution, and refused to submit to this new government; for this they were declared rebels—armies were sent to subjugate them. The result is known to the world. After many hard fought battles, Santa Anna himself, with some of his chief officers, was taken prisoner at the battle of San Jacinto. Notwithstanding the many cold-blooded cruelties of the Mexicans towards the Texans, Santa Anna, Almonte, and the other prisoners of San Jacinto, were treated with great kindness, so much so that Santa Anna promised that he and his government would recognise the independence of Texas. He with Almonte was sent home by the way of the United States. As soon as he arrived at Mexico he renewed his warfare against Texas, which was continued without his being able to make any impression, till he himself was deposed.

During all these struggles the Government of the United States scrupulously refrained from all active interference, although the hands of her sons who had been enticed from their homes to settle in a wild country were warring with all Mexico.

Texas, single-handed and alone, asserted and maintained her independence for nearly ten years.

In consequence of the proximity of her territory, the similarity of her principles, and the affinity of her feelings to the United States, she earnestly applied for admission to the Union. Twice was this subject before the Congress of the United States, and twice was the proposition rejected, that Mexico and the world might know the United States resolved to act with perfect justice to all concerned.

Finally, after Texas had maintained her independence for about ten years, after that independence had been recognised by the United States, by ENGLAND and FRANCE, and I believe some of the other Powers of Europe, she has been received into the Union with her own consent, and the Government are taking measures to protect her from invasion. It is true Mexico has not yet acknowledged the independence of Texas, but certainly no son of South America will urge this an argument under the circumstances that she should be so considered by other nations. Texas had as much right to act for herself when she was received into the Union, as England and France have to act for themselves.

After knowing these facts, no man of sense can pretend that the conduct of the United States towards Mexico furnishes the shadow of a precedent for the English and French interference in the affairs of the Rio de la Plata; and it appears to me that every candid man must admit that the United States has acted in accordance with the strict views of justice she professes towards her sister Republics of this continent, and towards the countries of the whole world. J.

From the "London Morning Chronicle," of the 6th October.

The intelligence received from the Rio de la Plata, since we last called attention to the affairs of that region, fully bears out the opinion we expressed respecting the interference of our Government. Nor is it easy to see how Lord Aberdeen can now retrace his steps. He has completely fallen into the trap set for him by his ingenious ally, and for the mere purpose of promoting French schemes has committed England to a disreputable squabble with a petty state, which we bind ourselves to coerce, but which we cannot coerce without loss to our commerce and to our political influence.

As there is only one method of influencing the judgment, or at least the conduct, of Lord Aberdeen, we must enlist the services of M. Guizot, and beg

the attention of our Foreign Secretary to the opinions of his distinguished friend upon the policy of interference in the quarrels of these South American states. In 1841 M. Guizot thus addressed the Chamber of Deputies:—"Il n'importait pas moins d'éviter toute ingérence positive dans les affaires intérieures des républiques de Monte Video et de Buenos Aires comme dans les querelles qu'elles pouvaient avoir entre elles... La France n'a à s'en mêler que de ses propres affaires et non de celles des autres. L'oubli de ce principe pourrait entraîner dans des embarras de plus d'un genre et de la nature la plus grave. Si elle n'évite pas par tous les moyens, que son action en Amérique ne s'étende sur les relations d'état à état, que la présence de ses forces, que son influence ne soit exploitée par les ambitions et les rivalités; si elle sort en un mot du cercle où son rôle doit être contenu non seulement elle risque de compromettre l'avenir de ses relations avec les différents états de l'Amérique mais elle s'expose en Europe à des soupçons, à des méfiances qu'il importe avant tout à sa dignité comme à son repos de ne point exciter."

It is impossible to urge with more truth and force the principles which should govern our relations with these states, than they are thus laid down by M. Guizot for the guidance of France. We have no business, no more than France, to interfere either in the internal affairs of Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, or with their quarrels between themselves. Our doing so is sure to involve us in serious embarrassments. But if M. Guizot was right in saying that the interference of France ought to rouse the suspicions of other European states, how much more ground for these suspicions is afforded by the glaring inconsistency between his present conduct and his former professions? In 1841 M. Guizot implores his countrymen, for reasons the most cogent, not to interfere in the affairs of the Rio de la Plata. In 1845 we find the same M. Guizot dictating terms to the belligerents, with poor Lord Aberdeen, as usual, his humble esquire. As for his "suspicions," only permit his lordship to "co-operate" with France, either in making war or preserving peace, and he is satisfied that it must be all for the honor and glory of England.

But instead of a reason for suspicion, Lord Aberdeen sees in the inconsistency of M. Guizot only a reason for being inconsistent himself. In 1842 Mr. Mandeville, as our contemporary the *Spectator* pointedly reminds us, "in conformity with instructions received from his Government," required the immediate cessation of hostilities. He was recalled for this, because, as Sir Robert Peel remarked, he had acted not in conformity with, but in violation of his instructions. But if the objection to intervention was, in 1842, so strong as to lead to the dismissal of Mr. Mandeville for threatening it, what new light has broken upon Lord Aberdeen, to induce him to adopt this policy in 1845? Why simply that France has changed her policy, and England, of course, is dragged at her tail. There is not, there cannot be, any other assignable motive. Even Lord Aberdeen is not dull enough to sacrifice the important commercial interests that are now compromised in Buenos Ayres, at the suggestion of loan-mongers and adventurers in Montevideo. No, but there was an opportunity of doing what was agreeable to Louis Philippe, and of course it was embraced.

We observed the other day that when France was opposed to intervention in the Rio de la Plata, Louis Philippe had not yet got one of his sons married to a Brazilian princess. In further illustration of our view we beg attention to some proceedings in Brazil so early as 1830. The *Spectator* quotes the following remarkable extract from instructions signed "Miguel Calmon du Pin Almeida," and addressed to the Marquis de Santo Amaro.

"Your Excellency will endeavour to prove to the Sovereigns who shall be parties in this negotiation, that the only efficacious means that can be pointed out for the pacification and constitution of the whole Spanish colonies, is that of establishing constitutional or representative monarchies in the different states which have become independent." In the election of the princes for the throne of the new monarchies, when it shall be necessary that they shall be brought from Europe, your Excellency will not hesitate to give your vote in favour of those members of the Royal Family of Bourbon who shall be disposed to proceed to America. These princes, besides the prestige which they have on account of being the descendants or immediate relations of the dynasty which for so many years reigned over those very same states, will through their powerful family connections and alliances afford a solid guarantee for the tranquillity and consolidation of the new monarchies. And if any young prince should be elected—as, for example, the second son of the Duke of Orleans, or of any other Prince who has sons—it would be advantageous, and you are to propose a marriage, or a promise of marriage between them and the Princess of Brazil. I have also to state that the second son of the Duke of Orleans should be expressly mentioned; as his Royal Highness the Duke has shown a disposition to marry him to the young Queen of Portugal, though she should not recover the Throne. Your Excellency may give assurances, and promise that his Imperial Majesty will employ all means of persuasion and advice to favour in the new states the establishment of a representative monarchy, agreeing to form relations of the most strict alliance with the new monarchies."

This is an accurate foreshadowing of the policy that is now carrying out in the Rio de la Plata.

In 1842, after the battle of Caguasu, (1) in which Oribe signally defeated Rivera, the dispute would have been finally terminated but for the interference of Mr. Mandeville. That gentleman said he interfered in obedience to the instructions of his Government. He was recalled, however, as soon as his interference had secured the continuance of the war, and had entailed upon our merchants heavy losses and inconvenience, and upon our Government the discredit of bad faith and treachery. Now, if Lord Aberdeen was in earnest in condemning the conduct which he made the pretext for Mr. Mandeville's recall, it was clearly his duty to take such precautions as would effectually prevent the repetition of it. But it is notorious to every man at all acquainted with the progress of events before Montevideo, that Commodore Parvis, after Mr. Mandeville's departure, continued to give just assistance enough to the Montevideans to enable them to prolong the contest without putting an end to it. Now again for the third time are we involving ourselves in the same mischievous and disreputable conduct. Mr. Ouseley is issuing notes and holding conferences, and the 'joint ultimatum' has been sent to Rosas, commanding the evacuation of the Banda Oriental. Rosas refuses to accede. Mr. Ouseley begs the intervention of influential merchants to induce him to comply. But it is of no use, and diplomatic relations were to close with Buenos Ayres on the 31st.

What then? Are we prepared to coerce Rosas! and are we prepared for the consequences of coercing him!

In the first place we have not in the Rio de la Plata the means of enforcing our tyrannical demand. The allied forces with the aid of the large French force already in possession, may of course hold Montevideo, and drive Oribe into the interior. We may also show our respect for the belligerent right of an independent state by seizing the blockading squadron of Rosas. Nay, it may even be possible for us to take possession of Buenos Ayres. But does our Government suppose that this will bring the question one step nearer to a settlement! Every letter from Montevideo, as well as from Buenos Ayres, confirms the impression that if Rosas and Oribe are driven into the interior, they will be strong enough to set "The Allied Powers" at defiance. But even these preliminary successes are not likely to be accomplished without trouble. The experience of the French blockade might have taught Lord Aberdeen how little can be effected by blockade alone. In the meantime what is to become of our commercial interests in Buenos Ayres! Is it supposed that Rosas will suffer himself to be pulled down without a struggle!—that he will not make reprisals upon foreigners for the unprovoked hostility of their Governments! By the simple process of an issue of paper money, he may instantly so affect the Exchange as to entail a loss of more than half a million upon British merchants alone. As it is, these men have been exposed to most serious losses. But the French and English ministers 'are co-operating.'

(1) Arroyo Grande is obviously meant.

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

H. B. M.'s brig Racer and French schooner of war (late 9th of July) sailed hence on the 24th inst. apparently on a cruise down the river, and returned on the 25th. The schooner sailed again in the afternoon, but anchored alongside the Curacoa, where they now remain.

This day, 27th inst., completes the 91st day of the blockade.

The Spanish brig of war Heroa, which sailed hence 22nd inst. for Montevideo, will proceed soon to Spain. Report states that the Spanish Government have ordered two more vessels to the River Plate, a Corvette and a brig of light draft: their arrival is hourly expected.

The following gentlemen have been returned as Members to represent this city, in the twenty third Legislature of the Province:—Messrs. Miguel Garcia, Nicolas Anchorena, Juan Manuel de Luca, Paulino Gari, Cayetano Campana, Manuel Irigoyen, Mariano B. Rolon, Felipe E. Palacios, Felipe Ezcurra, Felipe Senillosa, Eustaquio Torres, Bernabé Escalada and Vicente Lopez.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

December 19.—Wind S.—hazy.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
December 20.—Wind S.E.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
December 21.—Wind N., at noon changed to W.—hazy.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
December 22.—Wind N., at 6 p.m. changed to S.—fresh.  
Sailed, Brazilian schooner Angelita, for Montevideo. Passengers—Mrs. C. H. Twyford and 2 children, Miss Laura Sproston, 2 maid servants, and 1 child, Henry Nash, wife, and 2 children, Messrs. J. A. Bennet, Edward Lumb, Green, John Plunket, and Samuel Sproston.  
Spanish brig of war Héroe, Capt. José Dueñas, for Montevideo and Spain.  
December 23.—Wind S.E.  
Arrived, H. B. M.'s brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed, from Montevideo 22nd inst.  
Sailed, French schooner of war Catalina apparently towards Colonia.  
December 24.—Wind N.—hazy.  
Sailed, H.B.M.'s brig Racer and French schooner of war (late 9th of July.) Both these vessels stood down the river.  
December 25.—Wind N.  
Arrived, H. B. M.'s brig Racer and French schooner of war (late 9th of July) from a cruise down the river.  
Sardinian hired schooner Ninfa del Plata, from Montevideo 23rd inst. Passengers—Mr. Edward Robson, Mrs. Morton and 2 children, and 39 others.  
December 26.—Wind N.  
No arrivals or sailings.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

December 18.  
Brazilian schooner Fausta, from Rio Grande, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.  
December 19.  
Portuguese brig Buen Pastor, consigned to the Captain, José P. Fontes.  
Bremen schooner brig London Packet, to Thode & Co.  
December 20.  
Hamburg barque Mercury, from Hamburg 18th October, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.  
Sardinian polacre Grillo, from Rio Grande, to José Avegno.  
December 22.  
Hamburg brig Hector, from Memel, to Thode & Co.  
Russian brig Alexander, from Libau, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.  
BRITISH—Ship Curaga, 24 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.  
Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.  
FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.  
SWEDISH—Corvette Charleskrona, 18 guns, Commander E. G. Klint.  
SARDINIAN—Brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Captain Baron Tolosano.  
Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Dequinet.  
BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argua, 13 guns, Captain Eugenio Tabares.

### SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT HAMBURG.  
16th Oct., Norwegian brigantine Eliso, Oppegard, hence 30th July.  
AT FALMOUTH.  
Sept., British brig Ann Henzell, Henzell, hence 14th June.  
Oct. 20th, National brig General Belgrano, hence 22nd August.  
AT LONDON.  
Sept., British barque Queen of the Isles, hence 3rd July.  
AT PLYMOUTH.  
Sept., British brig Trio, Winters, hence 15th June.

AT LIVERPOOL.  
Sept., British barque Isabella, Herbert, hence 2nd July.  
" British brig Mars, hence 21st July.  
IN THE CHANNEL.  
20th Oct. Bremen brigantine Dolphin, D. D. Spille, hence 17th August, for Bremen.

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

Saturday. (13th inst.)	73
Sunday	75
Monday	76
Tuesday	78
Wednesday	80
Thursday	81
Friday	82
Saturday. (20th inst.)	73
Sunday	85
Monday	80
Tuesday	74
Wednesday	71
Thursday	73
Friday	75

### Advertisements.

## Notice to British Subjects.

THE undersigned, being duly authorised for the purpose, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopalian Church, will be held at their Chapel, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the Accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

PATRICK McLEAN.

Buenos Ayres, December 18th, 1845.

## New Year's Present.

ANY Gentleman desirous of making his wife and family a splendid present for the new year, may find an elegant two-horse American Carriage or Paraphernalia, with full turn and axle-tree, made expressly of a width to go in the tracks made by the carts of the country. Will be sold at a reasonable price. Enquire at Calle Reconquista, No. 7.

## For Sale.

A Small quantity of very superior Westphalia Hams, which will be sold by retail, on moderate terms.  
Calle de la Alameda, No. 29, near the Capitanía del Puerto.

MAHAN & HANSEN.

## Removed.

MESS. IBARRA & MACOME have removed their Auction and Commission Store from No. 5 Calle Reconquista, to No. 624 Calle de Potosi, where they offer their services to the public in their usual capacity.  
December 16th, 1845.

## Removal.

### JAMES GIBSON, TAILOR.

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment from No. 24, Calle de Potosi to No. 11, Calle de la Victoria. He embraces this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks for the patronage he has hitherto received. He also begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has always on hand an assortment of the best Cloths that Europe can produce, and Kerseymeres of the finest quality, and most fashionable patterns; likewise the most fashionable assortment of Silk Waistcoats that can be got in Buenos Ayres. Also, every other article suitable for the season. He hopes that by giving the above articles at a very moderate rate to merit a continuance of public support, &c.  
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 13, 1845.

## Public Baths,

No. 12, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

THIS Establishment continues open at all hours of the day until 11 at night. The utmost cleanliness and attention is observed—the water always renewed—and no exertion is spared to give satisfaction to its patrons, and make it equal to similar Establishments in Europe. There are likewise separate apartments for the use of Ladies, attended by persons of their own sex, with the utmost delicacy and care.

There is in addition a VAPOR BATH, perhaps the only one in the country; the beneficial effects of which are acknowledged by all who have used it—many having experienced radical cure of their diseases from them.

PRICES } Set of 12 Tickets \$3 each bath.  
} Single bath . . . \$10 do.



## Dentistry.

### MR. TENKER, SURGEON DENTIST.

Member of the Society of Surgeon Dentists in the United States, and received by the Tribunal of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, & Buenos Ayres.

CONTINUES in the practice of his profession at No. 96, Cathedral Street. All the usual operations performed in the most superior manner, such as filling those that are decayed with gold, tin, silver, or lead, and mineral cement, by which method their further decay is at once arrested, and even those most decayed rendered useful.

Mineral Teeth inserted on the most modern principles and without pain.

His Andean Balsam, Pampa Water, Tooth Powder, and Drops for the Cure of the Tooth-Ache are too well known to require further notice in this advertisement.

Will generally be found at home, (not having time to attend to their people's business) and always between the hours of 9 and 4.

Teeth extracted at any hour in the day or night.

## John Maria Farina,

The oldest distiller of the genuine Eau de Cologne, No. 23, Rhine Street, Cologne.

BEGS to inform the Public, that in order to prevent the frequent impositions which occur from the large quantity of imitation of his Eau de Cologne which is shipped to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions, which imitation is of a most inferior quality, and not to be compared to his celebrated manufacture, he has appointed Messrs. SIMMONS & CLOWES 18, Cornhill, London, as his special Wholesale Agents for shipping to the British Colonies, who will always have a stock on hand, at the following net prices; and J. M. F. requests that his friends will give their orders to the above Agents which will meet with prompt attention.

1. Quality Eau de Cologne, double, 9s. 6d. | per dozen in short
2. Ditto, ditto, single, 4s. 6d. | or long bottles,
3. Ditto, ditto, 3s. 3d. in long bottle, in cases, from 25 to 50 dozen, packages included.

## DIED.

On the 20th inst., Mr. Thomas McClintock, a native of Ayr, Scotland.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	s	£	
Doublings, Spanish	376	4	378
Do. Patriot	374	4	376
Plata, macuquina	18	4	19
Dollars, Spanish	22	4	22
Do. Patriot & Patacones	21	4	22
Six per cent. Stock	75	4	76
Exchange on England	2 1/2	4	2 1/2
Do. France	24	4	25
Do. Rio Janeiro	24	4	25
Do. Montevideo	2	4	2 1/2
Do. United States	19		nominal
Hides, Ox, for Engl & Germ	45	4	47
Do. France	42	4	44
Do. North America	38	4	40
Do. Spain	40	4	42
Do. salted			without price
Do. Horse	16	4	18
Calf skins	37	4	40
Sheep skins, common	25	4	27
Do. fine	32	4	30
Deer skins			without price
Goat skins			do. do.
Nutria skins	3 1/2	4	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins			without price
Horse hair, short	30	4	32
Do. mixed	28	4	30
Do. long	65	4	85
Wool, common, washed	18	4	21
Do. picked			without price
Do. shorn from skins			do. do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	4	30
Tallow, pure			without price
Do. raw	13	4	14
Do. with grease			without price
Jerked beef			do. do.
Horns, mixed	100	4	150
Do. Cx	30	4	400
Shin bones			without price
Hide cuttings	5	4	6
Ostrich feathers, white			without price
Do. black	8	4	9
Salted tongues	6	4	7
Salt, on board			none.
Discount	12	4	2 1/2

The highest price of Doublings during the week 390 dollars. The lowest price 362 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week no transactions. The lowest do. do.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.