

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1068.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

We announced in our last the complete defeat of Rivera in the department of Maldonado by the forces of the legal government under the command of Colonel Barrios. The rebel chief had another hair-breadth escape, and succeeded in reaching the town of Maldonado with a few followers in a most deplorable plight. For once in his life he was constrained to confess the truth in a dispatch to the intrusive government published in the Montevideo papers, though, in order to detract from the glory of the victors, he wished to throw the blame of his discomfiture on the elements. As soon as the news of this disaster reached Montevideo, a meeting of *notables* was held at the house of the puppet-President, Suarez, when it was resolved that Rivera's creatures in the ministry should be called upon to resign, and make way for the re-installation of the Vasquez clique, which was ousted by the bloody tumults of April last. This resolve being made known to Magariños, Perez and Martinez, they immediately sent in their resignations, but refused to countersign the decree appointing their successors. It became necessary, therefore, to qualify a minister *ad hoc*, and the Treasurer, Mas, was selected for this purpose. A decree was then issued appointing Muñoz and Bejar ministers, each provisionally with two portefeuilles, thus leaving room for the subsequent entrance of Vasquez at a convenient opportunity. These arrangements had scarcely been effected when Rivera, advised perhaps of what was going on, made his appearance in Montevideo, having been conveyed there in a French steamer. Our advices only reach to the 3rd inst., and as he had not been sufficient time for events to develop themselves; but it was expected that he would attempt to undo all that had been done in his absence. In the accomplishment of this design, however, it was believed he would have to contend with much difficulty as the Basques and Italians were highly incensed against him. At any rate, a row was thought to be unavoidable.

Before Rivera left Maldonado, Col. Barrios had approached that place with his forces, and it is not improbable that this circumstance may have hastened his departure.

Paysandú was again taken possession of by the troops of President Oribe on the 24th ult., the Rivarista detachment which held it having taken refuge on the island in front.

By a singular coincidence, it is stated that the town of Mercedes where Rivera left what he calls in his dispatch to the intrusive Government "the army," was carried by the division of General Gomez on the very same day that the former was cut to pieces in the department of Maldonado. There is, however, no official confirmation of this report, though it has been current in Montevideo for some days; and is even alluded to in the papers.

Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis must be on the tenterhooks of desperation, seeing that all their combinations are thus doomed to rebound to their dishonour and confusion. But we look in vain for any signs of resipiscence.

General Urquiza, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre-Rios, by a decree issued from his head quarters at Calá, under date of the 2nd ult., allows the *Saladeros* and grease factories to resume their labours in the killing of horned cattle only, and, after providing against abuses of such licence, by the 5th article ordains the following:—

"The exportation of all kinds of beef, tallow, candles and grease for the port of Montevideo, or any other of the Oriental State which does not pay

obedience to H. E. the legal President of the same, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, is prohibited, as also the conveyance of those articles to said ports in other vessels."

The following are extracts from the papers brought by the last English packet:—

[From the "Morning Chronicle," Nov. 16, 1846]

We have already prepared our readers to hear that Lord Aberdeen's plan for effecting a settlement of matters in the River Plate had been frustrated by the two ministers there, Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis. The thing seemed incredible, and but for the unexceptionable nature of the authority upon which the report rested, we should have treated it as an idle rumour. That a fixed and plainly intimated resolve of the two most powerful Governments in the world should be proudly defied and set at naught by their own agents; that two gentlemen, neither of them particularly conspicuous or celebrated in their respective countries—not more so, at least, than thousands of their fellow subjects—should arrogate to themselves the power of life and death, of peace and war, of opening or shutting a vast country to the world's intercourse, is not a thing of every day occurrence, nor lightly to be credited. So we could not but mistrust the report, though we felt it our duty to mention it. Yet what appeared most incredible proves to be true. Mr. Hood has returned without accomplishing what he went out for. To say he had failed in his mission would be incorrect, inasmuch as in all that devolved upon him success was complete. He concluded a convention with Generals Rosas and Oribe on the terms laid down. Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis refused to carry it out. Why so much power was left in the hands of two persons whom the very fact of a third party being sent out as it were over their heads, shows to have no longer possessed the confidence of their respective Governments, is one of those enigmas which it is easier to admire than to solve. But therein was their good luck. The power to do mischief was still left them, and distrusted and mortified, was it likely the will would be wanting? And why fear the consequences? M. Guizot and Lord Aberdeen are men not to be trifled with in Paris and London, but the River Plate is a long way off, and distance has a wonderful power in softening effects. Rank disobedience eight thousand miles off shows like a mere *misunderstanding of instructions* at home. Thus may the two conspirators be supposed to have encouraged each other. The consequence is that the blockade, which the two Governments—alive to what was due to humanity, to justice, to commerce, to civilization, and to their own character—were most solicitous to have removed, is continued; but it is no longer a blockade of the British and French Governments, but of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis. Not less on that account will be the injury caused by it to their fellow subjects, and to the people of Buenos Ayres.

[From the Paris Presse of the 25th November.]

Nearly official information, and which merits every confidence, permits us to announce that the question of La Plata may be considered as concluded. It is already known that Mr. Hood's mission had not the result that was expected, because M. Deffaudis refused to accept the article of the treaty, according to which the blockade of Buenos Ayres, the return of the Argentine troops on the territory of the Confederation, and the disarming of the foreigners at Montevideo, were to take place immediately. This last obstacle to the re-establishment of peace has just been removed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is about to order M. Deffaudis to sign the treaty, such as it was proposed by Mr. Hood on the part of France and England, and accepted by Rosas, Oribe, and the men of Montevideo.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel of the 26th Nov.]

A Ministerial journal announces this morning that M. Deffaudis' conduct is going to be altogether disavowed, and that he will be obliged to sign the treaty concluded by Mr. Hood, a treaty whose spirit and principal clauses we have already made known. [From the Rio Janeiro "Jornal do Commercio," of 14th ult.] Paris, 1st December 1846.—The great question of the Rio de la Plata is at last at an end, and it has been ended in Paris. It having been known by the British envoy Hood, who has just arrived in London, that the only thing which threw embarrassments in the way of the pacification, was the refusal of the French Minister, Deffaudis, to agree to the simultaneous raising of the blockade, withdrawal of the Argentine forces, and disarming of the foreigners, all the difficulties were immediately removed by a special determination of the Cabinet. The necessary directions will be shortly sent out to M. Deffaudis (if they have not been so already) in order that, notwithstanding any objection to the contrary, he shall sign the treaty in the same terms that it was proposed by the British Plenipotentiary, Mr. Hood.

Official Acts and Documents.

Department of Finance }

Buenos Ayres, January, 30th, 1847.

With a view to the regulation of the execution of the law of the 6th of February 1846, the government hath resolved; and doth decree:

Art. 1. In the month of December of each year, and previous to the closing of the term, two Justices of the Commercial Tribunal shall inspect the books which it is the duty of licensed brokers to keep, and the entries made therein; and both being found in the manner and form prescribed by the laws of the 14th November, 1821, and 13th December, 1825, they shall place under their signature and at the foot of the last entry—*Inspected and found correct.*

Art. 2. In the event of there proving to be in the books or entries any infraction of the aforesaid laws, the two Justices commissioned for the inspection shall report the same in writing to the Tribunal of Commerce, forwarding the book or books for its information and the application of the established penalties.

Art. 3. The two Justices shall be appointed by the Commercial Tribunal.

Art. 4. The Tribunal of Commerce shall be held responsible to see that each and every one of the articles of the above mentioned laws shall be punctually fulfilled in all the provisions thereof remaining in force.

Art. 5. The Chief of Police, or officer in charge of the department, shall watch over the observance of the provision of the 7th article of the law of the 6th February suppressing and prohibiting the establishments of unlicensed commercial or exchange brokers.

Art. 6. Let it be published, &c.

ROSAS.

MANUEL INSIARTE.

The Police has given notice that the sweeping of the paved streets is to be performed on Saturdays between 6 and 10 A.M. Also, that between the same hours in the morning and at 3 P.M., boxes containing the sweepings and refuse of dwelling houses are to be placed at the foot of the posts in order to be taken away promptly by the scavenger, who is nevertheless enjoined to knock at each door.

Notice is likewise given that upholsterers are prohibited to buy old mattresses, or the wool with which they were stuffed, without a certificate from the Commissary of the district. The object of this measure is to prevent the propagation of contagious diseases.

Letters of an American Citizen in Buenos Ayres to the "New York Herald."

We regret having mislaid the copies of the *New York Herald*, containing the two first numbers of a series of letters on "the affairs of La Plata" written by a "Citizen of the United States," residing in Buenos Ayres. These two numbers spoke of the origin of the present difficulties between this country and the intrusive government of Montevideo; saying that in 1838-39 when the French blockaded this port, the Oriental State under its legal President General Oribe and the Argentine Confederation were upon the most friendly terms; that the French wanted to take their prizes to Montevideo for condemnation, and President Oribe not wishing to involve the Oriental Republic in a war with Buenos Ayres, refused permission—that the French in consequence of this refusal, gave such aid and assistance to Rivera, a rebel chief of the Republic, as to enable him so to attack President Oribe in Montevideo so as to compel him to resign, which he did under protest; that Oribe repaired to Buenos Ayres, and that Rivera seized upon the Presidency in violation of the constitution, and not only gave permission to the French to condemn their prizes in Montevideo, but actually made war upon the Confederation and marched an army to support the Correntino insurgents. They spoke of the treaty of 1840, between Buenos Ayres and France, by which the latter made terms for herself, without providing for her allies, Rivera and Lavalle, and that after this treaty Governor Rosas was enabled to devote his whole attention to the invaders of the Confederation; that President Oribe was placed at the head of his forces, for the double purpose of crushing the common enemy, and of enabling him (General Oribe) to regain his legal position of President. They spoke of the speedy and brilliant success, that attended the forces under General Oribe, and of the fact that early in 1843 the whole difficulty would have been settled by General Oribe entering Montevideo and taking possession of the place of President to which he was legally entitled, if it had not been for the interference of Commodore Parvris and the British Agents, who encouraged the partisans of Rivera in the city to resist his entrance, by promising them the aid of the English Government. They showed that at any time since that period all the difficulties might have been arranged and peace established without trouble, had it not been for the continued interference of the English and French Representatives in the question.

They spoke of the tricks, stratagems, arguments, and vile fabrications, resorted to by Brazil and the English company of Shylocks in Montevideo and others, to induce England and France to send an armed intervention here. Suffice it to say they gave a correct history of the origin of this intervention, which is now tolerably well understood by all the world and especially in the United States where the whole interference has been universally condemned. Our recollection does not serve us to speak more particularly of the contents of these two first letters, and as we have the other numbers, we commence to-day with the publication of the 3rd and 4th from the *New York Herald* of August last. The series we think will be perused with interest.

[No. 3.]

Affairs of La Plata.

Buenos Ayres, 11th May, 1846.

Sir,

In previous letters I endeavoured to give you the avowed and real motives for the English and French armed intervention in the affairs of the Rio de La Plata. I told you of the pathetic appeals to "Victoria" against the "barbarous cruelties of Rosas," by the English loan and stock jobbing company of Montevideo, who had obtained from Rivera and the so-called Government of the Banda Oriental, shut up in the city of Montevideo, grants of all the public property of the Province, and a grant of 24 leagues square of the finest land in the camp, to be settled by 300 English families, for loans made by them at enormous interest to support the tottering Government. Not only had these money-lenders obtained these lands and public property, but also the whole revenue of the Custom House for many years to come, and the exclusive right to navigate the river Uruguay with steam under the English flag. This band of Shylocks could well afford to fabricate charges of inhuman cruelty, and hire witnesses to substantiate their fabrications to secure the penalty of so rich a bond.

It has even been imagined, that in some cases, they were, at least, the instigators of horrid crimes, to give plausibility to their charges against Rosas. One very singular circumstance occurred shortly before the commencement of hostilities "by the

mediators." I have told you before, that since Rosas came into power foreigners had always been respected and secure. This was urged as an argument against the interference. Some time before the blockade of this place, a Scotch family, by the name of Kidd, consisting of some nine or ten persons, quiet, unoffending and industrious, living in the country, were all murdered in their own house.

This outrage was blazoned abroad as a conclusive reason for the interposition of English and French humanity, and even figures in the reasons assigned by Ouseley and Deffaudis for their blockade; notwithstanding it is known to every person living here, as also to Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, that Rosas had adopted every means that human ingenuity could suggest, to discover the authors of the deed. All who could in any way be suspected; dozens, I believe near a hundred, at different times were arrested and tried. Even some of the Justices of the Peace and Alcaldes of the district were brought before the Chief of the Police for a supposed neglect of duty in not detecting the perpetrators of the foul deed. I would not have alluded to this matter had it not been used by the Ministers to justify their conduct. But I ask any reflecting man to say which is most probable, that Rosas, with the powerful nations of England and France ready to attack him with their united forces, should urge them on by such an act; or, that the Shylocks, fearing that the Ministers might listen to reason and justice, should have strengthened their cause and hastened the action of the mediators, by hiring assassins to commit this murder! On Rosas' part it would have been the application of the match to the cannon levelled at his country; on theirs a stimulant to speedy action in accordance with their wishes. But enough of motives. I will now speak of actions. Wm. Gore Ouseley, the English Minister, arrived here about the end of April, 1845. He, of course, stopped some days in Montevideo on his way, where he had his ideas "brightened up" by the instigators of the intervention. On the 8th of May he was accredited, and on the 10th went to work. He stated to Mr. Arana, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, what he required. First, all the Argentine troops must be withdrawn from the Banda Oriental, and the Squadron from Montevideo. After this he would talk of a settlement of the difficulties. He intimated, too, that England and France had the force at hand to enforce these demands, but he hoped they would not be driven to resort to it. He did not wish to threaten. He came as a friend to establish peace, &c., &c. Rosas was not frightened by this first gun, as Ouseley seemed to anticipate. On the contrary, Mr. Arana brought him to a parley. Ouseley lowered his tone; agreed to discuss the right of the matter, and to admit Mr. Brent, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, as one of the arbitrators. These three, Messrs. Arana, Ouseley and Brent had several conferences, and seemed to be approaching a basis on which peace might be established. About the end of May, Baron Deffaudis arrived. Mr. Ouseley immediately discovered that Mr. Brent could have nothing to do with the arbitration. The French and English had taken the matter in their own hands, and the United States could not participate, notwithstanding Mr. Brent had offered his mediation, which had been accepted, early in April, before the arrival of either Ouseley or Deffaudis. The Baron must have given Mr. Ouseley a severe lecture for his course; and for presuming to move in the business alone; for poor Ouseley twisted and squirmed, tried to deny what he had done, said it was all private and informal, and even asked Mr. Arana to permit him to alter the date of some of his notes as you may see by a copy of the correspondence, which I send you. Finally, Mr. Ouseley settled the matter, by placing himself entirely under the lead of Deffaudis. Throughout the month of June they kept up a hot correspondence with this Government, demanding a cessation of all hostilities in the Banda Oriental, and an entire withdrawal of Argentine forces both land and naval, and threatening vengeance if Rosas refused to comply.

He kept perfectly cool and unintimidated, and shewed them they had no right to interfere in his affairs or those of La Plata. Arana had as much the advantage of them in argument and justice as they, combined, had over Rosas in the superiority of their naval powers. But I cannot go into detail, already have I occupied too much ground; if you think it important to be more minute you can do so by giving extracts from the correspondence which I send you, to enable you to sustain my statements if they should be questioned. One thing I cannot pass over. Both Ouseley and Deffaudis, in their notes of the 8th July, urge as one of the grounds to justify intervention, that England had guaranteed the independence of the Banda Oriental as agreed upon by Brazil and the Argentine Confederation in

the treaty of 1825. This is an absolute falsehood; and as far as Ouseley is concerned, shews an inexcusable ignorance, or a wanton misrepresentation of facts. Deffaudis may say that he was justifiable in believing Mr. Ouseley on such a subject.

When the treaty of 1825 was made, the Ministers of the Republic of La Plata, Messrs. Balcarce and Guido, addressed a note to Lord Ponsonby, the English Minister at Rio de Janeiro, under date of 18th August, 1825, asking him if he was authorised to guarantee the treaty, and expressing a hope he would do so. He replied 20th same month:—"The undersigned in reply has the honor 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 British Envoy at Buenos Ayres." What honest man knowing this would say that England had guaranteed the treaty of 1825?

About the end of July the grand Mediators finding they could neither coax nor frighten Rosas into a surrender of the independence of his country, asked for their passports, and sailed for Montevideo early in August. Of their doings after reaching there I will speak in my next.

Yours, &c.,
A Citizen of the United States.

[No. 4.]

Affairs of La Plata.

Buenos Ayres, 12th May, 1846.

Sir,

Previous to the departure of the English and French Ministers from here, Governor Rosas ordered his squadron to retire from before Montevideo. On the 21st July the English and French Admirals placed vessels in such a position as that they could guard the Argentine squadron, and on the 22nd sent word to Admiral Brown, its commander, that he must not leave without their consent. On the 21st the two Ministers, Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, addressed notes to Mr. Arana, asking for their passports on the 31st, unless previous to that day he could assure them that orders had been given for the withdrawal of the Argentine troops and squadron. On the 25th, Admiral Brown informed the English and French Admirals that the day previous he had received an order from Governor Rosas dated the 22nd, to return to Buenos Ayres with the squadron. He received for answer that they could not permit his departure before hearing from the Ministers at Buenos Ayres, and that they would immediately dispatch a vessel for instructions.

It will be seen that on the very day these combined powers made their final demand, they had placed it beyond the power of Rosas to comply, so far as the squadron was concerned.

On the 31st of July, Admiral Brown was informed he might depart with his squadron if he would leave all the English and French subjects on board in Montevideo. The Admiral told them this was impossible, for the majority of his crews were English and French; he himself (although he had once been Governor of Buenos Ayres) and several of the commanders of the vessels were born in Great Britain. All this of course they knew beforehand. Admiral Brown told them if they would permit him to go to Buenos Ayres all the English and French sailors should be delivered up on his arrival. They again had to ask the Ministers; but they had a steamer just going up, and said they would probably have an answer in two days. On the 2nd August the steamer returned. On the 3rd Admiral Brown receiving no communication from the combined forces, and supposing there could be no objection to his leaving after his last proposition, made signals in the morning for his vessels to prepare for sailing. This was done, as well as all the preparations for getting under weigh, which occupied several hours, in full view of the English and French, they sent no message, made no signal to the Admiral, but waited till the vessels were fairly under weigh, and then opened fire on them and captured the squadron. On the 4th they dismantled the vessels, took out the English and French sailors, and then for a time withdrew, in order to give the few natives in Montevideo, and the Argentinians who had made Montevideo their place of refuge, an opportunity to tamper with that portion of the crews who were Argentinians, to induce them to join the Montevideoan cause.

This was done with the approbation of the English and French officers, and against the urgent

remonstrances of the Argentine commanders, but all with little or no effect. It was not that the English and French cared about the *physical force* of the one or two hundred men they hoped thus to gain, but it would have been very important if they could have added this number to the three or four hundred natives of South America, which were all who were then in arms against Oribe and the people of the Oriental Republic, and whom the English and French were determined to establish and support as the *Government and independent Province*. They were to be added to those in conjunction with the French and Italian adventurers, who had bargained away to the English loan and stock-jobbing Company the public property, lands, revenues, and navigation of the Uruguay, to give *dignity and respectability to the concern*. But the Argentines, sailors though they were, refused to enter into the partnership, and were in a few days sent to Buenos Ayres. Before Admiral Brown, who had so long and so valiently fought the battles of Buenos Ayres, was permitted to depart they exacted a promise from him, as from the other officers born in Great Britain, not to take up arms *without their consent*. The vessels they divided between themselves, and have subsequently used them in their blockading operations. All these outrages were committed without any declaration of war, and under professions of friendship and a desire to establish peace. The English and French Ministers arrived at Montevideo the day before the capture of the squadron; of course all was done with their approbation. Their first important act after arriving there was a declaration of a blockade of "all the Ports of the Banda Oriental which are or *may be occupied by troops* in the service of the Argentine Government." Why was this blockade declared? Against whom were they waging war? Where would they find a precedent for so indefinite a notice? Who could determine what troops acting with Oribe were in the service of the Argentine Government, or when a port *might be occupied by them*? Next they sent forces to Colonia, a seaport in the Banda Oriental, directly opposite Buenos Ayres, took it by storm, drove the inhabitants out, sacked the place, and garrisoned it with English and French marines. They then seized the Island of Martin Garcia, which commands the entrance to the river Paraná and Uruguay, and which belonged to the Province of Buenos Ayres. All this without any declaration of war! Rosas after these things had been done, issued a decree forbidding all intercourse between the people of the Province and the English and French vessels of war, to prevent them obtaining fresh provisions. This was his first act of defence. In my next I will speak of the manner of blockading this Province, and the subsequent course pursued by the "peace-makers."

Yours, &c.,
A Citizen of the United States.

UNITED STATES.

[From the "Washington Union."]

General Rosas and his Enemies.
No. 6.

To appreciate and well understand the character of General Rosas, it is necessary to compare the former state of the province of Buenos Ayres, previous to his elevation to the post of chief magistrate, with its condition since he has been at the head of the affairs of that country. Let us hear what the accomplished and well-informed writer of some letters on South America, published in La Presse at Paris in 1843, says on that subject.

"It is scarcely fifteen years since, under the administration of the *wise* Rivadavia, that it was not uncommon to see the Indians mingle in the public feasts which were celebrated in the city; and when they were asked what they came to do, they audaciously answered, *to carry off women*. You will believe, perhaps, that these women, carried off in this manner, would with difficulty become reconciled to this savage life. Good God! no. You would see them a few days after, happy in being free, happier still in being naked, accosting the traders, who ventured into the interior to traffic with the Indians by their names. This instinct which carried the society of Buenos Ayres towards the savage state, was then general. No one resisted it, neither men nor women, this was the manner of escaping the persecution of a creditor, the punishment of the law, domestic disagreements, and private vengeance.

"Behold then what was taking place whilst Rivadavia, by the statements in Europe, was making civilization flourish in South America.

"During this period Rosas had become the most

able estanciero (proprietor) of the province. His probity, intelligence, courage, and indafatigable activity had given him an unlimited influence over the country; the gauchos (shepherds of the country of Buenos Ayres) had acknowledged him as their chief, and placed themselves at his disposal. He organized them for common defence; and it was in this manner that he repelled the Indians towards their deserts, and freed the Argentine territory from their devastations and plunders. But very soon the governors, who could not maintain themselves even in the cities, had recourse to him for putting down the factions continually springing up, and to interfere in the civil war, which had not ceased to desolate the provinces.

"Certainly, if Rosas, as it had been said, had only acted through ambition, it would have been easy then for him to have turned to account this state of things. Nevertheless, nothing of this was done; he was satisfied with sustaining public order wherever it was menaced, and protecting the established power without distinction of party or persons. He was not yet the man of politics; he was only the man of authority; but this he wished to be strong, energetic, dominating, and acknowledged by all, because it alone could secure the peace of the republic, restraining all disorder, and subduing all factions. With regard to him, he had so strongly impressed the sentiment of discipline among the gauchos, who acknowledged him as chief, that in a country where plunder and assassination appeared almost legal, not a thief nor an assassin were to be found amongst his troops."

But what is the case now, under the government of Rosas, the dictator and tyrant (so called) by his enemies and traders? Let the same French letter-writer and traveller reply:

"You may at present traverse the pampas, rest yourself under the shade of the ombú, whose gigantic branches can cover a whole village, and are the only protection which the traveller finds against the sun and rain; you can penetrate three hundred leagues before you are as far as the Andes; ask for hospitality in the *chacras*, [farm houses,] from the *estancieros* spread over the plains after their cattle; in fine, sleep or travel in security, without having to fear a single disagreeable encounter.

"What is, then, the powerful prestige which protects you with its inviolability in a space of many thousand square miles, where a short time ago you could not move without placing in peril your purse or your life? It is the sole name of Rosas."

General Rosas was born in the city of Buenos Ayres; and at a very early age contributed to its defence in the two glorious victories obtained over the English, which preceded the revolution of 1810. He early perceived the evils which devoured his country, without thinking that he was the one destined to apply the remedy. What must have struck him instantly, was the impotency and indolence of the government. Life and property remained without defence against the continual invasions of the Indians who advanced even to the gates of Buenos Ayres, killing, robbing, and devastating. Plunder was committed without secrecy, and assassinations were openly perpetrated. General Rosas is now about 47 years of age, and is still the most dexterous and elegant rider of La Plata; he is of high stature, and of a sinewy and formidable constitution. In his private intercourse, as many of the officers of our navy who have been at Buenos Ayres can testify, as they have frequently enjoyed his hospitality, he is of a kind and open character; he takes his amusements after many days of labour, and enjoys them with all the ardor and abandonment of a school-boy. To this moment he has not obtained from his high position any benefits for himself; he has no pomp to surround him, no culpable caprice to satisfy. He works regularly fourteen hours per day. This rare devotion to work ought to astonish a people so indolent and lazy as are all the population of South America; he passes half of his nights in revising documents, in order to obtain a knowledge of all the complaints and claims deposited by order in his office. He wishes that nothing should take place in the republic of which he is not informed, to be able to face all, and to do justice to every one.

All what Rosas has commenced he has terminated, because he follows as a rule never to leave anything behind; and from his well known character for energy and perseverance, there is no doubt but that he will eventually bring the present war to a successful and honourable issue for his country.

General Rosas has been represented by the press of Montevideo as the only obstacle in opposition to the prosperity of foreigners! when in reality it is he who has ever dispensed to them an efficacious protection. Only his powerful arm could have arrested the current of popular irritation, during the difficult trials to which foreign attacks had subject,

ed the natives of the Argentine Confederation, who are ever jealous of their dignity and independence. What would have been the lot, let me ask, of Frenchmen during the former blockade, and what their lot now, and that of Englishmen at Buenos Ayres, now that their countries are waging an unjust war against the Confederation, if General Rosas did not preside over the destinies of his country? Only he, and no one but he, has the power to preserve foreign residents in the full enjoyment of their social guarantees, and that he has done so, effectually done so, no one can deny.

And of none of such guarantees are they deprived at Buenos Ayres. In many cities where the people are yet subservient to ancient prejudices, the sons of the powerful and opulent Albion have not been enabled to obtain to this moment what they have realized at Buenos Ayres—reading rooms, commercial rooms, libraries, schools, temples, cemeteries—in short, everything they can desire in their own country, and without any intervention on the part of the subaltern authorities. The three English temples that exist at Buenos Ayres have been all erected under the auspices of the federal government; and the ground on which the first, was built is a present, for which her Britannic Majesty's subjects have to thank General Rosas. Another temple was but a few years ago inaugurated by the Methodists, who, in the native land of J. J. Rousseau, not far from the place where the author of *Emilius* wrote his eloquent *profession of faith of the Savoyard Vicar*, were stoned and dispersed the first time they dared to assemble in the suburbs of Geneva.

No one has molested them at Buenos Ayres; and this tolerance, in a people so decided for the religion of their forefathers, is an emanation from the principles observed by the government with regard to foreigners, of not meddling with their practices and habits, and of reducing all their duties to the fulfilment of the laws, and to the due respect of moral principle and of the public authority. Such are the obstacles opposed by General Rosas to the prosperity of foreigners! And who can belie this statement? Not the merchants who carry on their affairs, who never pay more than what they owe, and who are considered on the same footing as the citizens in the tribunals and public offices. Not the capitalists, who obtain for their money 1½ and 2 per cent. per month—more than it would frequently produce to them in England in a year, and who, in the greatest difficulties of the public treasure, have received regularly the interests of their public funds, three fourths of which at least have passed to the hands of foreigners. Not the mechanics or day-labourers, who exercise their industry without concurrence, and who have replaced the natives of the country in the most humble occupations. Much less is it to be feared that this will be denied by captains of merchant vessels, who enjoy the most complete liberty when they do not defraud the State of its duties. And further: let the officers of the navies of every nation declare, whether in their excursions for pleasure, they do not meet with the most kind and hospitable reception at the very country seat of Gen. Rosas, the chief magistrate of the nation?

April 28, 1846.
An American Citizen.

Advertisements.

Preparatory School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

No. 149 CALLE DE LA RECONQUISTA.

Mrs. Camp

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres that she has opened a School at the above address, and respectfully solicits their support.
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8, 1847.

Chemist & Druggist's Shop for Sale.

THE stock of drugs and fixtures of the shop lately in possession of Henry Godfrey, deceased, Calle de la Cathedral, No. 30. The Curators of the estate are now prepared to receive proposals. An inventory of the property may be seen at Calle de la Reconquista, No. 33.

Wanted,

A GOOD Cook, and to assist in doing the washing for a small family. Apply at Mr. Tenker's, No. 55 Cathedral Street.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 4, 1847.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 30.—Wind S.E.
No arrivals or sailings.

January 31.—Wind E., fresh.
Arrived, H. B. M's. brig *Racer*, 16 guns, Capt. Archibald Reid, from Montevideo 30th inst., with the December mail from England, brought to Rio Janeiro on the 16th by H. B. M's. packet *Seagull*, and thence to Montevideo on the 28th by the French sloop of war *Galathée*.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. **Passengers**.—Messieurs Teofilo Duportail, Emilio Duportail, Herman Dufour, Lorenzo Echart, José Naon, Juan Yrase, Felipe Moyedo, Adolfo Szaleinez, Desiderio Charavi, and José Uguccione and 2 children, Paula Dixio, Carmen Sarate, Cruz Garcia de Zuñiga, Julia B. Miller, Adela Rodriguez, Angela Rodriguez, Dominga Rendor, Juana Velasquez and Catalina Superi.

February 1.—Wind E.S.E.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 2.—Wind S.W., at noon changed to W.
Sailed, United States tender *Derinda*, Lieut. Johnson, for Montevideo.

February 3.—Wind E.N.E.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 4.—Wind S.S.W., at noon changed to E.S.E., in the afternoon changed to S.E.
Arrived, Brazilian schooner of war *Legalidade*, 2 guns, Lieut. Amazonas, from Montevideo 3rd inst. **Passengers**.—Messieurs Antonio da Silva Ribeiro, and Jorge Sivori. Señora Josefa B. de Gomez, daughter, and sister.

February 5.—Wind S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

January 28.
French sloop of war *Galathée*, from Brest 12th November, Rio Janeiro 19th December.

H. B. M. brig of war *Racer*, Captain Archibald Reid, from Rio Janeiro 20th December.

January 29.
American brig *Montezuma*, William Myers, from Baltimore 24th October, Rio Janeiro 20th inst.

French barque *Banari*, from Marseilles 29th October, Tarragona 21st November.

Oriental schooner *Vigilante*, Jaymo Lorre, from Patagonia 18th inst.

January 30.
French barque *Coriolane*, Lamande, from Bourdeaux 9th December.

British brig *Simon Glover*, John Baiy, from Cadiz 29th November.

Spanish barque *Restauracion*, Juan Puig, from Barcelona 20th November, Malaga 15th December and Gibraltar 20.

January 31.
Sardinian brig of war *Colombo*, Commander Baron Tholosano, from Maldonado 30th.

Oriental barque *Manuelita*, Bartolomé Bereyl, from Parnaguá 22nd inst.

Oriental barque *Enrique*, John Dayley, from Parnaguá 23rd inst.

Norwegian barque *Napoleon*, Backer, from Parnaguá 23rd inst.

February 1.
British brig *Merchant*, John Storey, from Patagonia 16th January.

British barque *Carolina*, John Parker, from Lisbon 1st December.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

January 28.
British schooner *Harriet*, W. Martin, for London.

American ship *Seaman*, Meeric, for Baltimore.

British barque *Guardian*, White, for England.

American barque *Lactitia*, Lewis, for Rio Janeiro.

January 29.
Spanish polacre *Virgen de la Gracia*, J. Maristani, for Cadiz and Malaga.

Brazilian brig *Tres Guimaraens*, F. A. Meida, for Parnaguá.

January 30.
H. B. M. packet *Griffon*, for Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Falmouth hence.

Danish brig *Margaretha*, Jorjan, for Hamburg.

American barque *Mason Barney*, Scott, for Parnaguá.

French brig *Louise*, Conrad, for Marseilles.

British schooner *Louisa Jane*, Christian, for Patagonia.

January 31.

French sloop of war *Galathée*, Commander Fournier, for Valparaiso.

February 1.

Sardinian brig *Josefina*, F. Vierci, for Parnaguá.

Do. do. *Marina*, D. Palacio, for Brazils.

Do. do. *polacre Jupiter*, for do.

American brig *Silas Marian*, W. P. Long, for Rio Janeiro.

British barque *Malcolm*, Macfarlane, for Liverpool.

Spanish barque *Mercedes*, J. Oliver, for Havana.

Brazilian sloop *Maria*, for the Falkland Islands.

Oriental brig *Feliz*, for Brazils.

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

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (6th inst.) completes the 497th day of the blockade.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercias Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	76
Sunday	78
Monday	76
Tuesday	84
Wednesday	82
Thursday	82
Friday	74



Several vessels have arrived this morning from Montevideo, which port they left yesterday. The passengers state that Rivera had been compelled to embark again on the 3rd at 7 o'clock in the evening, and that he had taken refuge on board the French frigate *Africaine*. Great excitement prevailed, and it was feared the bloody scenes of April would be re-enacted.

The news of the fall of Mercedes had been confirmed. Five schooners were met yesterday going down to Montevideo with troops and emigrants from that place.

Advertisements.

Notice.

THERE will be no Divine Service in the SCOTCH CHURCH on Sunday the 7th inst.

Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the Foreign and Colonial Agency and Commission Office, 67 Strand, London, continue to execute orders for supplies of stationery, books, British and Foreign newspapers, periodicals, penmanship, and goods of every description. The Proprietors trust that their extensive knowledge of business, will enable them to give satisfaction to those persons who may be kind enough to favour them with their commands.

No orders attended to unless accompanied by an order on a London or Liverpool House for payment.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3, 1847.

DANIEL MAXWELL, Agent.

No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

L'Observateur Francais,

A FRENCH Journal of Politics, Literature, and Commerce, published weekly in London.

L'Observateur Francais contains in addition to the importance of the week, the best works of Eugene Sue, Alexandre Dumas, &c.

The Subscription to L'Observateur Francais is £1 6s. per annum; 18s. for 6 months; and 6s. 6d. for 3 months, payable in advance.

London, Office 67 Strand
Buenos Ayres, 59 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Interesting to Young Ladies.

AT No. 403, Calle de Venezuela, from three until half past six o'clock in the afternoon, dress-making, and all kinds of fancy needlework, open work upon net and muslin, embroidery, marking &c., will be taught.

Any young person who may wish to apply herself can be made perfect in all these branches in four or five months. None received under ten years of age.

Music and Drawing also taught.

February 4th, 1847.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public that he has removed to Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 46, where will always be found a supply of groceries and liquors of the best quality, especially

- Green and black tea, of various kinds.
- Malaga and Mendoza raisins.
- Superior cognac and Hollands gin.
- English porter and ale.

A few currants of superior quality, selected in England in jars of 14 lb. each.

Sperm candles of 4, 5 and 6 to the lb.

Preserved ginger from China, in jars.

Old port and prime sherry.

With various other articles.

N.B. Always a supply of fresh butter from the best dairies.

JNO. BLUES.

Feb. 4, 1847.

DIED.

At Monte Grande, on the 29th January, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. WILLIAM GRIERSON, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. His loss will be severely felt in the neighbourhood and community with which he was connected. Active and intelligent in all rural affairs, his advice was freely tendered, and his assistance cheerfully lent. To the independence of character, distinctive of the British Yeoman, Mr. GRIERSON added that equanimity of temper, blandness of manner, and cheerfulness of disposition, which impart a charm to social intercourse. Frank, generous, and hospitable, he enjoyed the respect and friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances. The estimation in which he was held by his fellow countrymen, may safely be inferred from the general interest excited by his melancholy accident, the sympathy evinced for his sorrowing family, and the very large and respectable attendance that accompanied his mortal remains to their last resting place. These spontaneous demonstrations of respect, are reserved exclusively for personal worth; rank cannot command, and wealth cannot purchase them. During life the awards of public opinion may be warped by accidental influences;—but when the different classes of a community concur in testifying to the worth and respectability of the departed, it is a clear and conclusive proof, that he possessed some positive and well established claims to their good opinions. The selfish and overbearing may live by himself and for himself; but his death must be in keeping with his life. So true is it, even in this world, that, "whatsoever a man soweth, the same shall he reap."

On the 30th ult., the infant son of Mr. Malcolm Gilmore, aged 7 days.

PRICES CURRENT.

Donbloons, Spanish	315	317	each.
Do. Patriot	314	315	do.
Plata, macuquina	17 1/2	18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	18	19	each.
Do. Patriot & Patagonas	18	19	do.
Six per cent. Stock	95	100	
Exchange on England	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Do. France	95	95	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par.		per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	do.		per cent. piem.
Do. United States	16	17	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gormy	54	56	per pesada.
Do. France	43	50	do.
Do. North America	37	38	do.
Do. Spain	44	47	do.
Do. salted	42	43	do.
Do. Horse	22	24	do. each
Calf skins	15	18	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	24	25	per dozen
Do. fine	32	33	do.
Deer skins	without price		
Goat skins	do.		do.
Nutria skins	44	5	nominal
Chinchilli skins	44	45	do.
Horse hair, short	44	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	52	47	do.
Do. long	110	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	20	do.
Do. picked	without price		
Do. shorn from skins	do.		do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	14	28	do.
Tallow, pure	without price		
Do. raw	15	16	do.
Do. with grease	20	21	do.
Jerked beef	none.		per quintal.
Horns, mixed	300	400	per thousand
Do. Cx	300	400	do.
Shin bones	without price		do.
Hide cuttings	8	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price		
Do. black	10	11	do.
Salted tongues	15	9	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.		per fanega
Discount	1 1/2	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Donbloons during the week 320 dollars.

The lowest price 310 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2. The lowest 2 1/2.

England 7 1/2 & 7 3/4 shillings.

France 93 & 95 franks.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.