

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1069.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Scarcely fifty days have elapsed since Rivera, in prosecution of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis' homeopathic system of pacification, by more embroiling the affray, opened his second campaign under the auspices of the Anglo-French intervention. The capture of Paysandú, though one of those victories as disastrous as a defeat, was for a brief season the subject of the peans of the Montevideo scribes, who, in their rapture, prophesied the almost immediate annihilation of the army of President Oribe. All sensible people, on the other hand, foresaw the upshot of the mad undertaking—that Rivera could only preserve his conquests whilst protected by the guns of the intervention, and that the moment he dared to penetrate into the interior he would be cut to pieces—but not even those who most magnified the desperation of Rivera's cause ever thought it was possible to bring matters to an issue in such a short period as it has been accomplished. The following record shows the astonishing rapidity with which events have succeeded each other:—

1846. Dec. 26.—Rivera, in conjunction with the French naval forces, attacks Paysandú, almost exclusively defended by the inhabitants; and, after sustaining a very heavy loss, takes it.

Dec. 30.—The Riverista Chief, Brigido Silveira, routed by Lieut. Col. Melgar, on the coast of Iguá.

1847. Jan. 1.—The Riverista Colonel, Flores, routed by General Ignacio Oribe, at San Martin.

Jan. 4.—The Riverista General, Medina, routed by Lieut. Col. Palao, at Paso de las Piedras.

Jan. 6.—The Riverista Colonel, Viñas, routed by Lieut. Colonel Burguño, on the frontier of the Chuy.

Jan. 9.—The town of Salto re-captured from the Riveristas, all the surviving garrison made prisoners, and two vessels of war taken.

Jan. 11.—A party of Riveristas put to the rout by Lieut. Col. Moreno, at Real de San Carlos.

Jan. 14.—Major Silva defeats a party of Riveristas at Arena del Valle del Iguá.

Jan. 19.—The Riverista Chief, Flores, routed by Lieut. Col. Moreno, at the Bañado de Colonia.

Jan. 24.—Recovery of Paysandú by General Servando Gomez.

Jan. 26.—Recovery of Soriano by Lieut. Col. Britos.

Jan. 26.—Total defeat of Rivera himself, near Maldonado, by Col. Barrios.

Jan. 27.—Recovery of the town of Mercedes, by General Ignacio Oribe.

Such are the brilliant results of one month's campaign, proving to demonstration the complete impotence of Rivera and his horde of foreign mercenaries, though supported by the moral influence of the Ministers Ouseley and Deffaudis, and backed by the active co-operation of the naval forces of France. To console themselves for these mishaps the Ministers can only boast that they have left upwards of four thousand helpless natives without a home—a fact confessed by their own organ in Montevideo, when it announces the vast number of destitute females, children and old men, who have sought refuge from the ravages of war on the islands in the Uruguay and the hospitable shores of Entrerios.

Rivera has left Montevideo in the French steamer *Fulton*, and appears to have gone up the Uruguay. Nothing is known as to the object of this voyage.

Another change has occurred in the 'so-called government of Montevideo. Circumstances not permitting Vasquez's immediate return to power, Don Alejandro Chucarro has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The relations between this Republic and Chili are becoming every day more intimate and cordial; measures having been taken in the latter to rescue the press from the hands of the unprincipled libellers who degraded it, and to prevent the Argentine emigrants from abusing the right of asylum. The journals which were formerly almost entirely conducted by Unitarian refugees, are now edited by Chilians, and the Anglo-French intervention, instead of crouching enomiasts, finds in those organs of public opinion the most uncompromising antagonists.

The following letter has been addressed by the President of Chili to this Government, on occasion of the recall of the late Argentine Minister to that Republic:—

Manuel Bulnes, President of the Republic of Chili, To H. E. the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation.

Great and Good Friend,—

Dr. Baldomero Garcia, who was accredited by Y. E. as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation near this Government, is now about to return to his country, in consequence of the permission granted to him for that purpose by Y. E.; and I avail myself of this occasion to fulfill a duty enjoined by justice, in stating to Y. E. the high sense I entertain of the estimable qualities displayed by this gentleman, not only in his official intercourse with this Government, but also in his private capacity. His worthy and dignified conduct has corresponded to the high mission entrusted to him by Y. E., and he leaves grateful recollections amongst all those who had an opportunity to cultivate his acquaintance.

Signior Garcia is better able than any one else to express to Y. E. my distinguished consideration and friendship towards your person, and the interest I take in your happiness and glory, no less than in the welfare and prosperity of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation.

Y. E. will always find me disposed to give you evidence of those sentiments and to remove every motive that can directly or indirectly disturb the good understanding between the two governments.

I pray our Lord God to have you in his holy keeping.

In Santiago de Chile, this second day of December, Anno Domini 1846.

Your good friend,
[L. S.] MANUEL BULNES.
MANUEL CAMILO VIAL.

The Governments of Chili and Peru having addressed notes to that of the Argentine Confederation, urging the expediency of concerting measures among all the South American States to repel Flores' invasion, in the event of its being realized, Signior Arana has replied to the effect that:

"Whatever may be the designs contemplated in this aggressive enterprise, the magnitude of the expedition, the point to which it is directed, and the resources upon which its promoters reckon, H. E.

conceives it is a paramount duty of all the new governments of South America eagerly to associate and concert such steps as it may be expedient to adopt in order to chastise the insolent aggressors who may attempt to disturb the peace and welfare of the People and endanger their independence and dignity.

"The Government of the Confederation is ready to co-operate by all possible means in its power and confront any danger that may threaten the independence and security of any of the new South American Republics, as decidedly as if the Argentine territory itself were attacked.

"In the firm conviction that, in such an event, the South American Republics will make common cause, the undersigned is instructed by H. E. to declare that the Argentine government will make it a point of honour not to be the last in lending its assistance to any sister Republic that may stand in need of it.

"In this view, as soon as the government shall be informed by its Ministers in London and Paris of the projected aggressive expedition having set sail from Spain, it will assume a position in accordance with the manifestations made to Y. E., and adopt, as far as the Confederation is concerned, such suitable measures as are strongly demanded by the hostile and unheard of conduct which the Spanish government up to the present appears to observe in this affair.

"The undersigned likewise, in conformity with the resolution of his government, has addressed to the aforesaid Argentine Ministers in London and Paris the orders of which the inclosed are copies.

"H. E. the Governor trusts that H. E. the President will find in this reply an unequivocal evidence of the lively interest with which he regards the important subject to which H. E.'s interesting communication relates.

"God preserve Y. E. many years.
"FELIPE ARANA."

In the event of Flores' expedition being allowed to leave Spain the Republics of the Pacific propose to close their ports against Spanish commerce.

BLOCKADE AND NO BLOCKADE.

Exports to La Plata from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from 3rd January to September 19th 1846, compared with the same periods in 1845.

ARTICLES.	1845	1846.
Thread and Sewing Cotton	61,551 lbs.	18,318 lbs.
Plain Calicoes	5,960,576 yds.	2,121,031 yds.
Printed and Dyed Calicoes	6,657,469 "	732,430 "
Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, and Lanes.	196,718 "	18,900 "
Lace, Gauze, &c	143,762 "	600 "
Counterpanes and Quiltings.	600 "	
Cotton Hosiery, Caps, and Gloves.	20,327 doz.	4,615 dos.
Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, plain and printed.	23,756 "	2,382 "
Cotton and Linen Cloth mixed.	18,873 yds.	25,170 yds.
Cotton Goods unenumerated	1,073.	80.
Linen British and Irish 365.	891,357 yds.	125,164 yds.
Woolen and Worsted Yarns	448 lbs.	
Woolens and Cottons, mixed	12,891.	5,522.
Kerseymer.	13,928.	
Long and Short Cloths	335.	
Stuffs, Woolen and Worsted	107,330.	10,276.
Heavy Woolens, comprising	2,408.	280.
Barizes, Carpets and Rugs, Coatings and Serges, Cords and Twills, Swandowns and Toinlets.		
Shawls, Woolen	2,734.	
Flannels and Blanketing	582.	344.
Hosiery, Woolen, and Worsted	2,607.	300.
Unenumerated	8,130.	10,902.
Total of Woolens	60,411.	27,624.
Silks, and Silk and Cotton, and Silk and Worsted mixed.	6,247.	976.
Iron	295.	430.*
Lead	189.*	
Tin Plates.		190.*

* From London and the Clyde.

Extract of letters received per her Majesty's steamer Gorgon:—

"MONTE VIDEO, SEPT. 12.—It is with great regret that we are now compelled to announce to you the confirmation of our worst anticipations lately conveyed to you respecting the failure of Mr. Hood's mission, at least for the present, in this river. The Alecto arrived from Buenos Ayres on the 8th, when the English and French ministers were immediately made acquainted with the decision of that government to reject the alteration in Mr. Hood's arrangements with them, suggested by the Baron Deffaudis. The evening before last Mr. Hood received a note from Mr. Ouseley, formally refusing to carry out the propositions in the present form, and declining, on the part of the Baron Deffaudis and himself, any further intercourse with him. He consequently proceeds to England immediately in the Gorgon, which vessel would have sailed this evening; but that the state of the weather prevents communication between her and the shore.

"Though we have from time to time more or less explained the difficulties as they became apparent in this negotiation, we think it will be well on the present occasion to lay before you the principal circumstances of the case, the more especially as the most extraordinary accounts will be taken home from this by the present conveyance, by which, with a most outrageous violation of truth, it will be attempted to pervert public opinion on your side.

"As you are aware, it was, we believe, Lord Aberdeen's express desire that the removal of the blockade of Buenos Ayres should take place as soon as possible after negotiations were resumed in this river, in order to do away with the great injury to commerce caused thereby; to this end, Mr. Hood received at his hands a letter of instructions, leaving him at liberty to arrange this matter with the Buenos Ayres government as he best saw fit.

"Unfortunately, through some oversight, similar instructions were not obtained from the French cabinet; we believe they were not written for, in order that no further delay might take place, and that Mr. Hood's departure might be expedited; but neither the British nor French government could have had any idea of the true character of their agents here, or they would have been more explicit in their instructions and have given Mr. Hood more power, which no doubt they were disposed to do if it had been thought necessary.

"The nine propositions forming the basis of the attempted negotiation will have been already before you. You will observe that the 4th article stipulates that the blockade is to be raised, the island of Martin Garcia to be given up, &c., after the due performance of the two previous articles, the second of which is the evacuation of the Banda Oriental by the troops of the Confederation, and the first requiring the disarming of the foreign legionaries; while the preceding one to these two, forming the first of the whole nine, merely stipulates for a suspension of hostilities, or armistice.

"Mr. Hood considering himself fully authorized, arranged that the blockade should be removed simultaneously with the proclamation of the armistice, and this arrangement formed a modification of the fourth article, with the simple exception, intended wholly and solely to benefit the commercial interests of all parties. The propositions of England and France were accepted both by the government of Buenos Ayres and by General Oribe, when on Mr. Hood's arrival from the latter's camp, the propositions were laid before the ministers of England and France; the modification of the fourth article was immediately laid hold of and objected to, and if the official publications of this government can be relied on, it was not included in the copies sent in for their acceptance, while it was suggested to Mr. Hood that his return to Buenos Ayres and the camp of General Oribe would be expedient, in order that such modification should be withdrawn. Their suggestions were complied with, though with no hope of success on the part of Mr. Hood, as, indeed, how could the government of Buenos Ayres be induced to forego what had almost been spontaneously allowed them in the best of good faith with a desire to promote the interest of all, and while it was quite evident that the opposition thereto could only have arisen from the desire to thwart an arrangement somewhat at variance with the opinions the ministers had been pleased to adopt? The result was that the government of Buenos Ayres respectfully, but firmly, rejected any alteration of the 4th article in its modified state, and it now appears that on Mr. Hood's return to this city, the ministers have, on these grounds, declined to carry the propositions into execution in such a form, and the matter is

thus referred to Europe, and a delay of six months caused for a mere quibble, by which lives and property to a great extent will in all probability be sacrificed ere steps can be taken to prevent it.

"We believe that Mr. Ouseley has expressed himself fully persuaded that Mr. Hood has not gone beyond Lord Aberdeen's intention in the arrangements entered into, and in consequence states that there is no objection on his part to the propositions in the form alluded to, but as the Baron Deffaudis is not instructed to admit any alteration in them, and is not disposed to allow of any, it is his duty to act in conformity, and to avoid, by taking a contrary course, compromising the amicable relations of England and France. Although this may appear to some plausible enough, we are firmly convinced, from the ministers' known opinions from certain unguarded expressions they have let fall, from the influence exercised by the Argentine emigrants with them, and also by the government here, though they are apparently desirous of furthering a settlement, that both Ouseley and Deffaudis have been from the commencement determined to thwart Mr. Hood's mission if possible at all hazards, and that the former, if not openly at least secretly, connives at the Baron's determination, else why, ever since Mr. Hood's arrival, has the idea of peace been laughed at in the circles of both those ministers? why has the admiral been encouraged to annoy Mr. Hood by petty and malicious interference with his movements, and on no account to suffer the slightest diminution of hostilities, as far as he was concerned, lest a contrary opinion should gain ground, both which are notorious? Rat Island, garrisoned by English, has constantly fired on Oribe's party even during Mr. Hood's residence at his camp; and further, it is boasted by the adherents of Rivera in town that Mr. Ouseley fully expects that with the assistance that chief will obtain from the English and French, ere any replies can come from Europe, he will have succeeded in obliging Oribe to raise the siege, and that matters will be in a very different position when new instructions come out; the fallacy of this opinion is too obvious to require comment.

"All these things considered, it appears to us a matter of absolute necessity that new ministers be sent out, otherwise nothing will be effected, since instructions have now been proved to be of no avail.

"There is every probability that great exertions will be made on your side to change public opinion, and again to turn the tide which has recently set against intervention in these countries; amongst other measures, an emissary has lately been sent from this to England, from the British and other merchants interested in government bonds and Custom-house loans, to agitate the claims of these parties, and intercede for continued protection. This person, a Mr. Pfiel, formerly the editor of the *Britannia* newspaper, left for Falmouth about a week since in the Burgomaster, a Danish barque; for some time previous he had been fulfilling the station of one of the store-keepers of the Custom house, in the employ of the shareholders, who have subscribed £1,000 for the expenses of his trip. Although we consider that the efforts of this individual will be of no avail whatever, yet it would be well if parties in office were made acquainted with his character and prospects, and be placed on their guard.

"We have every confidence that the representations of Mr. Hood, on his arrival in England, will cause immediate steps to be taken for the removal of the present ministers, and for the carrying out of the arrangements made by Mr. Hood; but we repeat our conviction that new ministers must come or nothing will be done."

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

[No. 5.]

Affairs of La Plata.

Buenos Ayres, 15th May, 1846.

Sir,

On the 18th Sept. 1845 the English and French Ministers issued their declaration of the blockade of this province and addressed a joint letter to this government, assigning their reasons for so doing. I send you a copy of this famous document; which I wish could be read by every citizen of the United States, with a knowledge of the precise circumstances under which it was written. They would see the most wanton and gross violation of international law, the most glaring and apparently willful misrepresentation of facts; that ever disgraced any diplomatic agent. They would see that these Ministers had, almost without attempting to conceal it, thrown aside all the restraints of interna-

tional usages, and shown to the world that, where they felt confident, they had the physical force, they were resolved to use it even against a weak nation with whom they had the most favourable treaties, against a nation which had always respected such treaties, and with whom they professed to maintain the most friendly relations. It would teach our people how much they can rely on the integrity or justice of England and France, when their interests are opposed to us and when they come to imagine they have the brute force, to exact any demands they may chose to make.

The first reason they assign for the blockade, is, that Rosas would not comply with their demands in withdrawing his land and naval forces from before Montevideo and from the Oriental territory, or in plain language, that he would not surrender the independence of the Argentine Confederation into their hands. They refer to the treaty of 1828 between the Argentine Confederation and Brazil, and the treaty of 1840 between Rosas and France, as furnishing them with a right to interfere. I have shown before, that under the treaty of 1828, England so far from guaranteeing it, as asserted by Ouseley and Deffaudis, had expressly refused to guarantee it. Besides, if that treaty was obligatory on Rosas, what was he to consider the government of the Banda Oriental, which he had stipulated to guarantee, that of the whole Province (with the exception of the city of Montevideo) under Oribe the legal President, supported by an army of 15,000 Orientals, or those shut up in Montevideo, supported by an army of about 3,500 alone, of whom only about 300 were Orientals, the residue, French Italians, Basques and Negroes?

These facts, in relation to the composition of the governments inside of Montevideo, and outside, are susceptible of incontestable proof, which I will furnish if required. In the treaty of 1840 with the French, Rosas reserved the right of an independent nation to make war against the Banda Oriental, but now he is on y continuing a war against Rivera and his party, declared by them. So much for the first reason.

The next reason asserted is the inhuman murder in cold blood of about 1,000 prisoners after the battle of India Muerte, this they say is "a recent and little known act of atrocity." The battle had been fought some months previous, the "little known" part of the assertion is certainly true. For some months after the battle was fought, it was represented as a small matter—no triumph, a few killed and a hundred or two taken prisoners—this was all and this was the history of the battle till it became necessary to show the brutal cruelty of Oribe, when the murder of prisoners swelled to be a thousand all of whom had their throats cut. This was an addition, also, to the story to suit the times.

You will see in the correspondence, which I send you that Rosas addressed notes to the diplomatic agents of all countries residing here at the time of the battle, and even to the French Charge, all of whom had a better opportunity of knowing the truth of such a charge than Ouseley or Deffaudis, asking them what they knew about such a scene of murder. They all professed an entire ignorance and disbelief.

The next charge is that "upon the mere blockade" of the ports of Uruguay, in possession of the "Argentines [meaning Oribe and his adherents]" they compelled by violence, the peaceable subjects of the two mediating powers, residing on "the coast, to go into the interior." Most horrible! Oribe issues an order, for all the inhabitants foreigners, as well as natives, to retire from the sea-coast, with their cattle, thus preventing the English and French vessels blockading his whole Province, from obtaining fresh provisions. Is not this a very satisfactory reason for blockading Buenos Ayres?

Next, and of the same character—"The Buenos Ayrean soldiery [meaning Oribe's troops] have" likewise extinguished, and broken the lighthouse "on the Island of Flores, for the purpose of causing" an increased number of wrecks on this already "dangerous coast."

This certainly was a very savage act of barbarism! The lighthouse had been kept up by the Oriental government under Oribe, for the convenience of vessels visiting his Ports.—All his ports were blockaded, and he certainly ought to have continued the expense of the light, for the convenience of the English and French vessels of war. This was another very substantial reason for blockading Buenos Ayres.

The robber who comes to plunder you in the night, with the same propriety might, justify his subsequent outrage, by complaining that you did not keep lights burning to show him the entrance to your house.

The next previous charge, and reason, for the

blockade is—"the journals of the Buenos Ayrean Government (i. e. the Gazette published here) "have promulgated the most injurious accusations against the intentions of the mediating powers, "and the conduct of their Plenipotentiaries, entirely at variance with truth, and contrary even to the evidence of the facts; representing a pacific and disinterested mediation, as an ambitious and hostile intervention; attempted reconciliation as perfidy; arguments founded on rights as arbitrary exactions; the demand for the execution of treaties, as their violation, and in fine, stigmatizing the coercive measures, necessitated, by unjustifiable resistance, as uncalled for acts of violence." Put this extract in large capitals, Mr. B., as a warning to all editors in the United States. You will all have to be very careful, how you write or you will have Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis down upon us with a blockade of the littoral of the Union.

And Queen "Vic." too had best keep her eyes open, for I see many of the English papers, speak in much stronger language of the enormities of these ministers, than even the journals of Buenos Ayres. Is not England in danger of the blockading wrath of this pair of worthies?

What vulgar brutes the Editors of Buenos Ayres must be, to call the capture of their squadron and the seizure of the Island of Martin Garcia, "uncalled for acts of violence!" Such bilingsgate slang! what gentleman and especially what minister could be expected to stand it.

Again—another reason, and I do hope you will caution our members of Congress as well as the English Parliament and the French Chamber of Deputies, if you have a friend in England or France—They say: "In the Assembly styled "Hall of Representatives," and in conformity with "the spirit of communications from the Government "language is held, more violent even than that of "the Journals, against the mediating powers, their ministers and their subjects, and this language "has been publicly applauded in the streets." Most awful! horrible! damning! Certainly richly meriting the blockade of the country! What right have the Representatives of the people here or any where else, to open their lips against Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis; in favour of the rights in defence of their country, and that too in language more violent than the journals, before specified?

Next they allude to the murder of the Kidd family which I have examined before, and they say foreigners cannot obtain passports and that Protections given to them by their respective Consuls, have been taken from them and torn up. Not a single instance cited, and the representatives of all nations living here, including the French Chargé, testify to the falsity of the charge. See their letters which I send you.

"Finally (say they) the Government of Buenos Ayres, by a late decree, has prohibited, on pain of such punishment, as it may think proper to inflict, all communication, between the territory of the Argentine Confederation, and the combined squadrons of the mediating powers."

"This capp'd the climax! This pair of mediators had come all the way from Europe, accompanied by numerous ships, for the express and humane purpose, of taking the liberties and independence of this people into their own keeping. They had wrested from him Martin Garcia, that he might no longer be burthened with regulating the navigation of the river leading into the heart of the Confederation. And yet he was so very ungrateful and barbarous as to refuse to permit these vessels of war, brought for these benevolent purposes, to communicate freely with the shore to obtain all such supplies as they wanted; and to convince the people, how much better, it would be to become provinces of England and France, than to be independent and govern themselves.

I have given you a fair synopsis of all the reasons assigned for putting on the blockade, and if ever a weaker or more puerile document, proceeded, from the pen of a diplomatic representative, I have yet to see it. Much more manly and noble would it have been to have said—"We have come to rob you, and are resolved to do it."

Yours, &c.

An Citizen of the United States.

UNITED STATES.

[From the "Washington Union"]

General Rosas and his Enemies.

No. 7.

I will now finish these numbers with some extracts from the first series of letters addressed by

Mr. Mallieu to Lord Aberdeen, and printed in London in 1844:

"And who," asks Mr. Mallieu, "are the accusers of Rosas and Buenos Ayres after all? Are they, perchance, themselves, of innocence as blanched and pure as 'unsunned snow!' Or, rather, are they not, to select only cases on which the rank of the victims has conferred a reprobate renown of that self same party which stands arraigned of detestable assassinations of Col. Dorrego, governor of Buenos Ayres in 1828; of Gen. Quiroga, his secretary and suite, returning from a special mission in 1835; of General Heredia, governor of Tucuman, in the arms of his own son, in 1838; of General Latorre, governor of Salta, and of General Villafañe, the dates of whose murders escape me! The assassin of Dorrego was that same ferocious General Lavalle, military chief of the Unitarian party," &c., &c.; (see extract from Mallieu in one of the preceding numbers.) "To crown these atrocities, comes the diabolical attempt to murder General Rosas and his daughter, by means of an infernal machine, at the very moment when Rivera was soliciting the mediation of the British minister, and he was endeavouring to promote negotiations for peace."

"Those who have watched the progress, and are conversant with the history of the struggles of the new republics for emancipation and independence from their earliest commencement, and the melancholy story of their intestine convulsions afterwards, will bear me out in the assertion, indeed, that enormities, such as briefly sketched, are far from peculiar to the shores of La Plata; and that, were Rosas as black as he is painted in quarters so bitterly hostile, and therefore more than suspicious, he would still seem not one jot more leprous of spot or blemish, on comparison, than Simon Bolivar, the great Columbian liberator himself. Countless as the crimes and cruelties of all shades laid to the charge of that extraordinary man, but unsparing and uncompromising chieftain, many with, though a vast deal more without foundation, yet had he never to undergo for long continuance that blistering warfare of internal factions and anarchy, with mightier foreign foes to boot, which, the direct course of humanity, has been the hard fate of Rosas. Mercilessly maligned as Rosas is, it may not be small surprise to learn that some of his fellest foes and traducers afford signal evidence in their own persons daily of his remarkable clemency not to say magnanimity. General Paz, now nominally in chief command at Montevideo, and of all his enemies one of the most implacable, is nevertheless, indebted to Rosas for a life forfeited by former rebellion to the law; and Rosas not only saved, but restored him to his rank as general officer, with all his honours and pay. The grateful return of Paz was desertion to Corrientes, then in arms against his benefactor, from whence, on defeat, he made his way to Montevideo. So, also, with General La Madrid, another of his most mortal foes, self-condemned to perpetual exile for high crimes and misdemeanors, for which, else, the last penalty of life would have been exacted. In that exile, at Montevideo, the generosity of Rosas supplied him with the means of existence, by monthly allowances out of his own private resources, as also in the case of Paz. More still; he took the orphan son of the banished man under his protection, and, with a father's care, provided for his education. Finally, La Madrid himself returned without leave, asked or given—threw himself on the mercy of Rosas—was pardoned—reinstated in his rank of general, subsequently, and invested with an honourable mission to the provinces of the interior; became traitor the second time, repaid benefits conferred with rebellion, and once more became a wretched fugitive and outcast. Of all the foes of Rosas, General Lavalle was beyond all doubt the most formidable," &c., &c. (See in a preceding number the extract, from Mr. Mallieu concerning Rosas's generosity and magnanimity to the family of Lavalle.) "These are surely examples. I could multiply them if it were necessary, or I was disposed to enlarge—not alone and simply of generosity, but of a maganimous mind, rare under the circumstances."

"* * * "He found (continued Mr. Mallieu, in speaking of Rosas) his country—a new state—gray-headed already, with twenty years of anarchy and misrule—a republic, one and indivisible decreed, split into fractions and factions, with far more potentates than provinces; governments which existed only in the Gazette, and succeeded each other with its daily publication; patriots, out of all proportion with the pillage, which in all times has been the partage of patriotism, a military more mercenary than the Pretorian bands; an exchequer long empty, though always open to receive; a church without morals. Within some half-score years, in the midst of foreign wars, perplexed by

federal insurrections, harrassed by domestic conspiracies and outbreaks, not unfrequently on the brink, apparently, of ruin, all that has been miraculously changed. Order has sprung out of chaos; before the one will of a vigorous government the hordes of petty tyrants have disappeared; revenue enters the treasury, and debtors no longer dun it in vain; religion may be found in the temples, even if waited on by monks for ministers; peace and an immense territory have been reclaimed and secured from the savage Indians, and those sons of the desert have been raised some degrees in the scale of civilization. The people are doubtless somewhat curtailed of liberty—the liberty of licentiousness; the soldiery no longer make chiefs, but obey them; and all this is confessedly the work of Rosas—tyrant Rosas, if you will; but when has the Spanish American riot of liberal licentiousness produced such fruit!"

I will now finish these numbers, by requesting my fellow-citizens to bear in mind that the chief magistrate of the Argentine republic, who has been so shamefully and bitterly attacked in the "American Review" and "Evening Mirror," is at this moment bravely defending the liberties and independence of his native country against the combined attacks of two of the most powerful nations of Europe; that he will successfully defend those liberties and that the infamous interference of England and France in the Affairs of La Plata will end to the shame and disgrace of those two countries, and will be followed by the deep-felt hatred and contempt of the Argentines, which will long survive the interference of those two monarchies, the writer of these articles has not the slightest doubt; and he also feels convinced that every true American, who is desirous of ending once and forever, every attempt to again bring any part of North or South America to a state of colonization to Europe, will join with him in wishing every success to General Rosas, the distinguished chieftain and statesman of the Argentine republic, in his gallant and heroic defence of the liberties and independence of his country against the combined attacks of England and of France.

An American Citizen.

April 28, 1846.

Advertisements.

Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the Foreign and Colonial Agency and Commission Office, 67 Strand, London, continue to erect orders for supplies of stationery, books, British and Foreign newspapers, periodicals, printery, 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 intelligence of the week, the best works of Eugene Sue, Alexandre Dumas, &c.

The Subscription to L'Observateur Francais is L. 1. 6s. per annum; £s. 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. 103, 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.

Just Opened,

Calle de la Reconquista Nos. 23 and 25.

WITH a complete assortment of gentlemen's ready made clothes &c., consisting of gentlemen's Summer coats, jackets, pantaloons, vests and vestings, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, braces, gloves, white and coloured shirts, drawers, worn and cotton hose and half hose, merino shirts and drawers, cloth and hair brushes, walking sticks. Also a complete assortment of hats and caps, boots, shoes, cloth and prunella Boinies, boys and children's shoes, pegged boots and shoes of all descriptions, slippers &c., and various other articles all selling at the lowest possible prices.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

February 6.—Wind N., at noon changed to S.S.E., in the afternoon changed to S.E.
Sailed, H. B. M. brig Racer, Captain Archibald Reed for Montevideo, with the mail hence for England.

February 7.—Wind E.S.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 8.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 9.—Wind S.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 10.—Wind N., opposite coast visible during the day.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war Legalidade, Lieut. Amazonas for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.
Passengers—Messrs. Modesto Gonzalez Cordero, and Hipolito José Alvarez.

February 11.—Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to E., fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 12.—Wind S.E., fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 7.

H. B. M. steamer Harpy from the Uruguay.
H. B. M. steam sloop Aleto from Maldonado.
H. B. M. brig Racer, Captain Archibald Reed, hence 6th inst.
United States tender Dorinda, Lieut. Johnson, hence 2nd inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

February 2.

American brig Colonel Taylor, J. Steekney, for Brazil.

February 3.

Hamburg brigantine Carl Heinrich, J. Hamsched, for Rio Grande.

February 4.

American brig John Hender, Mason, for St. Catherine's.

Sardinian schooner brig Maraquita, Capurro, for Santos.

February 5.

French barque Adele et Julie, L. Visigner, for Havre.

Do. do. Alfred, Duberland, for Bourdeaux.

Vessels loading at Montevideo for foreign ports on 18th inst.

For Antwerp Danish brig Hottfield, Neilson.

Do. do. Mansine, Brorsen.

Do. do. Ida, Jorgensen.

Hamburg brig George Aloys, Valentín.

Norwegian brig Herman Foss, Krogh.

Prussian ship Potsdam, Wolf.

Do. do. barque Leopold, Holtz.

Do. do. Herzog Bogislau, Jaeger.

Hamburg Hamburg barque Magdalena, Folk.

Do. do. brig Emma Louisa, Haesloop.

Danish brig Ernst Lorenz, Rhors.

London British barque Eliza, Adamson.

Do. do. Mercutio, Serrel.

Do. do. brig Emanuel Boatcher, Farmer.

Do. do. barque Lancashire Witch, Brownrigg.

Do. do. brigantine Ulysses, Pirouet.

Do. do. do. New Port, Lesueur.

Liverpool do. barque Sultana, Longmuir.

Do. do. John Peat, Cork.

Plymouth do. brig Trio, Winters.

Havre French barque Alexandre, Richards.

Do. do. Napoleon, Raberdy.

Do. do. Coriolan, Lamaud.

do. Oriental brig Resoluto, Amadeo.

Do. do. barque Manuelita.

San Malo French schooner Jeune Berthe, Almeida.

Marseilles Oriental brig Maria Louisa, Pertica.

Cette Swedish brig Cette, Svensson.

Genoa Sardinian brig Expresso, Ferrari.

Do. do. schooner Neptuno, Chialugo.

Do. do. brig Maria Teresa, Barbarano.

New York Oriental barque Avelina, Burmester.

Cadiz Spanish polacre Juno, J. Domenech.
do. brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, Gonzales.
Havana do. brig Minerva, Salvá.
do. do. Esperanza, Guardiola.
do. do. Viajero, Curell.
do. polacre Corina, Tellada.
do. brig Linda, Ferrer.
do. do. Perinka, Austrich.
do. do. Cuakero, Alsina.
do. barque San Narciso, Domenech.
do. do. Peregrina, Julia.
do. do. Joven Agustín, Domenech.
do. brig Brillante, Berniz.
do. polacre Cristineta, Estape.
do. do. Mensagera, Millet.
do. do. Trinitaria, Matalo.

The Racer was posted to sail from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro on the 10th inst., with the mail for Falmouth.

Four small coasting craft were lost in the port on the evening of the 11th inst., in consequence of the gale which was then blowing from the South east.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH—Steam frigate Firebrand Capt. James Hope.
FRENCH—Corvette Expéditive, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac.
UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rousseau.

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

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (13th inst.) completes the 504th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	79
Sunday	77
Monday	78
Tuesday	81
Wednesday	84
Thursday	83
Friday	75

Advertisements.

For Sale,

AT No. 61 Calle 25 de Mayo, Six best American Chairs, sound, new, and commodious in the seat. The price of each is thirty dollars. The owner is on the eve of leaving the country.
Buenos Ayres, February 10, 1847.

For sale,

A QUANTITY of very select merino and fine mestizo Rams in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. For further particulars apply at No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo.
Feb. 9, 1847.

Wm. & Richard Daws

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, they intend carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.
N.B. Blinds made to order, old ones repaired and painted

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.

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has seven Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de San gallo.
Jan. 16 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 Holland's 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.

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. 32.

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.

MARRIED.

On Monday the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Norris, Mr. Thomas Duncan to Miss Isabella Robertson, only daughter of the late Mr. Robertson.

DIED.

On the 9th inst., at an advanced age, General MANUEL CORBALAN, Chief Aid-de-Camp to H. E. the governor, and member of the House of Representatives of the Province. This meritorious veteran enjoyed the universal esteem of his fellow-countrymen as well for his public services as his private virtues. His mortal remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta, on the 10th, attended by a numerous concourse of citizens of the highest respectability. At the grave a very appropriate oration was delivered by Dr. Lorenzo Torres.

On the morning of the 11th inst., by drowning, Charles Haggerty, seaman of the United States brig of war Bainbridge, aged 25, native of Ireland. The deceased was bathing in the river not far from the shore when it is supposed he stumbled and fell on a rock, was stunned by the blow and then drowned. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Burial ground on the 12th, followed by Joseph Graham Esq., U. S. Consul, and Captain Lawrence Pennington and other officers and seamen of the Bainbridge, as well as a number of private citizens.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	314	316	each.
Do. Patriot	312	314	do.
Plata, macuquina	17	18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	19	20	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	18	19	do.
Six per cent. Stock	96	4	do.
Exchange on England	22	22 1/2	do.
Do. France	94	95	banks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par.		per palaron.
Do. Montevideo	1	1	per cent. prem.
Do. United States	17	18	do.
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Germ'y	54	56	per pesado.
Do. France	43	50	do.
Do. North America	37	43	do.
Do. Spain	44	47	do.
Do. salted	42	43	do.
Do. Horse	22	24	do. each
Calf skins	45	48	per pesado.
Sheep skins, common	24	25	per dozen
Do. fine	34	35	do.
Deer skins	without price		do.
Goat skins	do.		do.
Nutria skins	15	5	nominal
Chinchilla skins	without price		do.
Horse hair, short	44	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	52	57	do.
Do. long	110	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	20	do.
Do. picked	without price		do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.		do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	14	28	do.
Tallow, pure	25	26	do.
Do. raw	15	16	do.
Do. with grease	20	24	do.
Jerked beef	30	31	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	300	350	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	400	do.
Shin bones	without price		do.
Hide cuttings	8	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price		do.
Do. black	10	12	do.
Salted tongues	13	14	per dozen
Salt, on board	13	14	per fanega
Discount	11	9	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 316 dollars. The lowest price 308 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 24. The lowest 23 1/2.

Doublons 71s. 6d. to 73 shillings.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.