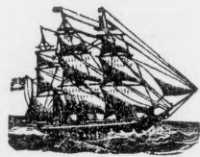


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1071.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no local news of any moment this week. At the date of the last advices Rivera was still at Martin Garcia, and no further attempt had been made by the "pacificators" to rekindle the war on the Oriental shores.

Colonia and Maldonado continue to be closely invested.

From some late stringent police regulations in Montevideo it would appear that the intrusive authority had no very great confidence in the permanency of public tranquillity. Nevertheless it was busily engaged in endeavouring to negotiate the sale of the custom-house revenue for 1849, with the avowed object of prosecuting the war!

There is a letter from Liverpool of the 17th December in town, with the perusal of which we were yesterday favoured. Accounts had been received there from Montevideo up to the 25th of September, and from Buenos Ayres to the 23rd, via the United States. A letter received on the above day, written in London by the "River Plate question" was in a fair way towards a speedy and satisfactory settlement. The *Mutine* was still detained; it was thought that the non-arrival of the final answer of the French Government was the cause.—[*Comercio* 20th inst.]

The Montevideo journal *Comercio* of the 23rd inst. publishes an extract from a letter dated Concordia 10th February, to the effect that a decree had been published prohibiting the reception of all articles in the ports of that Province, Entre Rios, from Montevideo, excepting such as should be transhipped in that port with licenses from President Oribe. On the arrival of a vessel in Entre Rios from Montevideo, her papers were to be forwarded to General Urquiza's head quarters for the admittance or non-admittance of the same.

The remains of M. Botran Roussel de Bouneterre, *Ensigne de Vaisseau*, of the French war steamer *Grondeur*, killed while affording assistance to Rivera in his recent attempt to effect a landing at Soriano, were interred in Montevideo on the 18th instant.

European Intelligence.

From the Montevideo papers.

Accounts have been received at Rio via Pernambuco from London to the 20th December and from Paris to the 15th.

Nothing was known in regard to the affairs of the River Plate. It was not known that the *Mutine* had sailed up to the 20th December.

According to an article of the *Times* of the 18th December the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had declared its intention of completing the incorporation of the Kingdom of Poland to the Russian Empire. This fresh attempt against the balance of power in Europe had occasioned the most lively uneasiness. Austria and Prussia had no hand in this new infraction of the treaty of Vienna, and the *Times* calls upon them to unite with England and France in order to, repel the threatening and grasping policy of the colossus of the north. Russia and Prussia had appointed Consuls to Cracow, but the other German states had not followed the example notwithstanding the solicitations of Austria, which conduct was considered by many of the German papers as a tacit protest against the incorporation.

The English Parliament was, according to the *Times*, to assemble in the first week in February.

The accounts from Paris reach to the 15th December. The Bey of Tunis left Paris for Toulon

on that day. His Highness returns to his own country without having visited the Court of London, England refusing to acknowledge him as a sovereign prince.

The French Ministry has resolved to adopt an entirely new plan for governing Algiers, which will hold out a greater prospect of security to colonists, and it is expected thereby to promote emigration. The great military establishments were to be removed into the interior; the Governor General was to take up his quarters in Medeah and the Governor of Oran was to pass thence to Marcarah.

There are accounts from Rome of the 6th of December, which announce the termination of the differences which existed between the Spanish Government and the Holy See; it is added that Monsignor Marini, Governor of Rome, had been appointed in-ter-nuncio to the Court of Madrid.

Ireland continued in a state of great excitement in consequence of the famine and the insufficiency of the means adopted by government to relieve the distress of the poor classes, notwithstanding that upwards of 350,000 men were employed on the public works.

The revolution in Portugal is represented as losing ground.

According to accounts received in England from the West Indies since the abolition of slavery; that of La Guayra and Porto Rico is also very great. The Havana crop which previous to the hurricane had been calculated at 1,300,000 boxes will not now exceed 1,000,000 boxes or 200,000 tons.

The Queen of Spain was according to report enciente.

UNITED STATES.

The following are the opening paragraphs of the President's Message. The remainder of this document almost exclusively refers to the question with Mexico.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In resuming your labours in the service of the People, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last session no afflicting dispensation has visited our country; general good health has prevailed; abundance has crowned the toil of the husbandman; and labour in all its branches is receiving an ample reward, while education, science and the arts are rapidly enlarging the means of social happiness. The progress of our country in her career of greatness, not only in the vast extension of our territorial limits and the rapid increase of our population, but in resources and wealth and in the happy condition of our people, is without example in the history of nations.

As the wisdom, strength and beneficence of our free institutions are unfolded, every day adds fresh motives to contentment, and fresh incentives to patriotism.

Our devout and sincere acknowledgments are due to the gracious Giver of all good for the numberless blessings which our beloved country enjoys.

It is a source of high satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this Government, I have anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign Power. The spirit and habits of the American people are favourable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty ob-

viously consists in a protection of our national interests from encroachment or sacrifice, and our national honour from reproach. These must be maintained at any hazard. They admit of no compromise or neglect, and must be scrupulously and constantly guarded. In the vigilant vindication, collision and conflict with foreign Powers may sometimes become unavoidable. Such has been our scrupulous adherence to the dictates of justice in all our foreign intercourse, that, though steadily and rapidly advancing in prosperity and power, we have given no just cause of complaint to any nation, and have enjoyed the blessings of peace for more than thirty years. From a policy so sacred to humanity, and so salutary in its effects upon our political system, we should never be induced voluntarily to depart.

The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honourable means were resorted to, to avert it. After years of endurance of aggravated and unredressed wrongs on our part, Mexico, in violation of solemn treaty stipulations, and of every principle of justice recognised by civilized nations, commenced hostilities; and thus by her own act, forced the war upon us. Long before the advance of our army to the last bank of the Rio Grande, we might have appealed to the whole civilized world for the justice of our cause.

I deem it to be my duty to present to you, on the present occasion, a condensed review of the injuries we had sustained, of the causes which led to the war, and of its progress since its commencement. This is rendered the more necessary because of the misapprehensions which have to some extent prevailed as to its origin and true character. The war has been represented as unjust and unnecessary, and as one of aggression on our part upon a weak and injured enemy. Such erroneous views, though entertained by but few, have been widely and extensively circulated not only at home, but have been spread throughout Mexico and the whole world. A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them "aid and comfort."

The Proposed Expedition of General Flores to the Equador.

The Lords of the Treasury having directed the legal process to be proceeded with against the *Glenelg* Indiaman, and the *Monarch* and *Neptune* steam ships, which were intended to take part in the proposed expedition of General Flores to the Equador, the following particulars relating to the contemplated invasion may be read with interest.

In the early part of June the directors of the General Steam Navigation Company were applied to for the sale of two of their powerful steamers, and eventually two were disposed of, the *Monarch* and the *Neptune*. About the same time application was made from the same quarter to Mr. Green, the owner of the *Glenelg*, and which was then lying in the East India Docks, for its purchase, which was also effected. The purchase money was paid, and they were consigned to a Captain Chararete, who formerly was a marine captain in the East India Company's service. Their complete repair was immediately proceeded with, the utmost expedition being used in getting them ready for sea. They were represented to be for foreign service, and that the *Glenelg* would be employed as an emigrant ship. The unusual description of work for the merchant's service mentioned in the shipwright's contracts excited at the time much attention, but similar work having been done to other vessels in the dock, and sanctioned by the English Government, the suspicions created by the fitting of the *Glenelg* and the steamers passed away. About the beginning of

September, however, the fact of a colonel, who had served under General Flores in Columbia, being in London, authorised, as it was said, to engage men to aid the Spaniards in a certain expedition, and also to grant commissions to officers with the same view, created more specific suspicions as to the purposes for which the vessels were intended. By the following month facts had transpired which tended to confirm previous suppositions; and on the 20th of that month, Lord Palmerston received, a protest in respect to them, signed by Baring Brothers and Co., and the principal firms in the City. And subsequently a second protest was forwarded from the president of the Manchester Commercial Association, embodying the same facts.

To this protest a reply was received, which has been already published, announcing that the attention of the government was directed to the subject; and in fact measures were immediately taken to ascertain the truth of the alleged suspicions. The Customs were directed to institute inquiries, and several of the most active officers connected with the detective police force were employed in the proceeding. A few days' exertion sufficed to warrant the interference of the government. The principals were watched from place to place, and equipments of a most warlike character were proved to be among their preparations.

The fitting out of the vessels proceeded with much celerity, and they were appointed to leave on last Thursday. From some unexplained circumstance the steamers did not leave on that day. The *Glenelg*, however, sailed down the river, and took up the usual moorings off Gravesend. At this juncture, it appears, the Government had directed the detention of the vessel, and in the course of the evening Mr. Forsyth, the principal jerquer of the Customs, accompanied by a staff of officers, boarded her, and seized her under the Equipment and Enlistment Act, the 59th of Geo. III. cap. 69, for being unlawfully equipped, without the sanction of her Majesty, for the purpose of commencing hostilities against a foreign power. There were on board, besides the ship's company (which appeared only to be half-manned), 250 young men, who seemed to have been recently in the most destitute condition. The officers who had charge of the vessel frankly admitted that the men had enlisted to become either soldiers or marines, and that she was to touch at Corunna. To a casual observer the vessel appeared to have been fitted out as an ordinary emigrant ship, but closer inspection showed that the arrangements were very rudely put together. She is a very large vessel, being 1,200 tons burden. She has three decks, and certainly in the present state may be more properly termed a transport ship than one in the emigrant trade. No ammunition was found by the government officers, but of course it is difficult to state what she may really hold while her cargo is cleared out. Since her seizure the Lords of the Treasury have ordered her return to Blackwall for that purpose. The steamers were seized on Friday on behalf of the Crown, by Mr. Forsyth, and on inspecting them there can be no doubt for the purposes for which they were intended; they have been entirely new rigged and altered to carry guns of large calibre.

Since the detention of the three ships the Lords of the Treasury have received a petition from Captain Charareté (who was eventually to be appointed as the admiral of the fleet), soliciting their restitution, asserting that they were his own property, that he had fitted them out as a matter of speculation, that he intended to take them to the coast of Spain, and there to dispose of them at the best advantage to himself. The result of the application has not transpired.

There is every reason to believe that a large amount of ammunition and guns have already been shipped, not only in the Thames, but at Liverpool and Southampton, for the coast of Spain. Even as late as Saturday week a vessel assuming French colours left the river from Erith, with 3,000 lbs. of gunpowder, her papers stating her to be for Cuba.

Should the vessels be proved to be of the description suspected, they will not only be confiscated to the Crown, but the owners are liable to imprisonment and fine.

General Flores is at present in London. [From the *Morning Chronicle*, of Nov. 27, 1846.]

The Madrid *Clamor Publico*, dated the 20th of November, gives the following:—"The expedition of General Flores promises to be a failure. The depots of officers and men established at Durazno and Ordoña are dissolved in consequence of two mutinies, the first at Zornoza, and the second on leaving Ordoña on the route to Santander."

FROM PANAMA.—The Sun translates from *El Istmo* some interesting statements in regard to the Pacific Line of Steamers, from which it appears that the arrangements of these steamers are now complete for the transmission of passengers, letters and merchandise to and from the Pacific. Steamers leave England on the third of every month and arrive at Chagres about the 19th. Here all and every thing for the Pacific is carried over the Isthmus on mules, in from 6 to 10 hours. On the other side a steamer is in readiness for conveyance to Peru, Ecuador, or Chili. These steamers leave Panama on the 25th, arrive at Callao, Peru on the 7th, and Valparaiso on the 24th, stopping at fourteen intermediate ports along the coast.

The distance between Panama and Valparaiso is 3,250 miles, and is accomplished by three steamers in thirty days, including all the stoppages which occupy from 6 to 8 hours at each place. The prices of passage are as follow:—

From Panama to Guayaquil.....	\$100
“ “ Callao.....	150
“ “ Valparaiso.....	200

Letters charged 25 cents every half ounce.

Two engineers employed by the Republic of New Grenada are now surveying a road from Porto Bello to Panama, in order to facilitate the transportation of goods to the Pacific.

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

(Continued.)

[No. 8.]

Affairs of La Plata.

Buenos Ayres, May 19th 1846,

Sir,

In my last I spoke of Lord Aberdeen's denial and condemnation of acts committed under his own instructions to Mr. Ouseley. This Noble Lord in the same speech of the 19th February, from which I quoted, also said "if the Government of that state (Buenos Ayres) could only bring themselves to entertain the same love of peace as animated the Government of England, and ought to animate all mankind, there would be no reasons such as existed "at present to complain of their conduct,"

Heaven save the mark! The same love of peace as animated the Government of England! Who can name the day or hour when England has not been at war? Why, she butchers more persons every year, perhaps every month, in India alone, than were ever killed by Rosas in all his wars! This phrasaical exclamation must excite a smile of derision wherever it is read—England's love of peace! But I will not dwell on her enormities in all parts of the world, when she imagines she can advance her interests and believes she has the power to accomplish her object. Here, too, Aberdeen abandons all the reasons assigned by Ouseley for blockading Buenos Ayres. In previous letters I have shewn conclusively that the conduct of England and France alone has prevented the establishment of peace in the countries of La Plata. In the same speech Lord Aberdeen says, that the conduct of Mr. Brent, our Chargé, had been disapproved of and disavowed by our Government. This, I am confident, is as unfounded as his other assertions.

The merchant vessels of the expedition have found their trip as unprofitable in a commercial point of view as did the vessels of war in a political. They have found that the wants of the people of the interior were few and simple, and have been altogether overrated; they have not been able to sell their merchandise; and they have found too, that the arrival of so many purchasers at once has increased the price of hides and wool above the ordinary prices at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; and now after an absence of seven months they are trying to get back, and will be well satisfied with no greater loss than that of their time and expences. The allies have been sending up additional steamers to strengthen the convoy, every one of which has been roughly handled by the flying artillery at the Quebracho and San Lorenzo; the first one was very much injured in her hull and machinery, and sixteen dead bodies floated ashore from her; and although she kept up a continual fire for an hour and a half with 80 pounders, bombs, and Congrevo rockets, not a single person on shore was injured. They next sent all hands below except the helmsman, who was surrounded with bales and sacks to protect him from the shot. The flying artillery on shore pursued her for an hour and a half, cutting her rigging and upper works to pieces, and cutting down her flag so that it trailed in the water; how many were killed is not known. The third shared about the same fate. I am proud to say that this

flying artillery which did such effective execution, was under the immediate command of a native of our own country, by the name of Colonel John B. Thorne, who has for many years been in the service of this Government. The whole expedition were, at the last accounts, assembling a short distance above where the troops are stationed, with the intention of running the gauntlet in a few days in the best way they can.

We are in daily expectation of the news of their passing, when I will give you the result.

Before resuming the occurrences here and at Montevideo, I will say a word of the treaty between Paraguay, Corrientes, and Paz. This treaty was made in November, I have told you its character. In December, Paraguay accepted the offer of mediation made by E. A. Hopkins, Special Agent from the United States, and sent propositions by him to Rosas. These propositions were for herself alone, and which, by the way, I hope through the instrumentality of Mr. Brent, may lead to an adjustment of the difficulties. As I have understood it, the great objection Rosas has to acknowledging the complete independence of Paraguay, and giving her the free navigation of the Paraná, is that he would then be obliged to open the river to other nations, especially to England, with whom he has, or at least had, a treaty; placing her on the grounds, in all respects, of the most favoured nation. He never has attempted and does not desire to exercise any control in the internal affairs of Paraguay, and she has had the free navigation of the river till the difficulty with Corrientes. Previous to the arrival of Hopkins here with the propositions of Paraguay, and before it was known any would be made, Mr. Brent had offered to this Government to mediate between them and Paraguay, and in consequence of this offer, Governor Rosas had ordered General Urquiza under no circumstances to invade Paraguay: this accounts for his not pursuing Paz further than the borders of Paraguay, and is in perfect harmony with Rosas' whole character. He accepted the mediation of Mr. Brent in good faith, and therefore resolved not to carry the war into Paraguay, notwithstanding he had the treaty of Paraguay and Corrientes before him. Even Rosas' worst enemies, who knew him intimately, admit that he is a plain, straight forward, honest man, without duplicity, and always means what he says, notwithstanding they call him "despot and tyrant."

I have already described the course of Corrientes in reuniting herself to the Confederation. These facts ought to convince both England and France that these interior Provinces are not likely to be very scrupulous in the observance of treaties made at their suggestion and under their dictation; especially when they come to discover the selfish motives of their "friendly interference."

Yours, &c.

A Citizen of the United States.

[No. 9.]

Affairs of La Plata.

Buenos Ayres, 19th May, 1846.

Sir,

For some time I have said nothing of the affairs of Montevideo, or the doings of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, there. Of course they have been buying their *wise* heads and *humane* hearts, in concocting their great schemes of mediation and pacification which were being carried out by the subordinates in the Paraná and other places, and devoting their leisure moments to the consideration of the ways and means of supplying themselves and those shut up in Montevideo with fresh provisions. So closely was the city besieged that beef has been selling at fifty cents per pound, when an ox hide and all could be bought within 20 miles of the city for 2 or 3 dollars; other fresh provisions in the same proportion.

It will be recollected, that early in 1845, Rivera, the chief tool made use of by the French, in stirring up all the present difficulties here, the one whom they made President, when they expelled Oribe because he would not join them in their war against Rosas, had been completely routed and forced to seek refuge in Brazil, where he was detained as a sort of prisoner. The detention was to gratify those, who had the management of the civil department of the government in the city, and who were anxious to be rid altogether of Rivera. He, however, had a party there, who were constantly complaining of his detention.

This party was made up of the negroes freed by him, a portion of the "French legion," and a portion of the merchants, who believed they could make money more rapidly by smuggling than by

regular trade. Rivera is fond of fun, a great spendthrift, and addicted to high gambling.

It has been said that he would receive five hundred or a thousand dollars as a doocer in the evening and loose it at play before morning. His friends became so clamorous for his return, that the government (I have never been able to know the basis of their right to rule) then supported by the mediators, appointed him *Chargé de Affaires* to Paraguay, hoping that he would get there direct from Rio by land, and that his party would be satisfied. So soon as he received his appointment he told the authorities of Brazil that it was necessary for him to go to Montevideo to get instructions and to confer with the English and French Ministers. This was one part of the plan of the powers at Montevideo, but Brazil consented, and Rivera arrived some time in March, in the harbour of Montevideo in a Spanish vessel. So soon as it was known by the signals that he was aboard, an English armed boat boarded the Spanish vessel, and took Rivera to the "Vernon," an English vessel of war. Here he was visited by the Captain of the Port, who informed him that by a decree of the government, sanctioned by the mediators, he was forbidden to land, under penalty of outlawry. The Spanish Minister remonstrated and complained of the indignity to his flag. The English acknowledged their error, took him back to the Spanish merchant vessel, and from thence he was taken to a Spanish Brig of war, where his wife and several friends were permitted to visit him.

Of course these proceedings excited his friends almost to an open outbreak. The authorities became alarmed and made Rivera the offer of sending him *Chargé* to Spain with a salary of 5,000\$, first year to be paid in advance and the subsequent payments to be well secured; this offer he indignantly refused. His friends became so enraged, that they refused longer service in the lines, killed some of their officers, and paraded the streets shouting "Viva Rivera!" the so-called government concealed themselves in the houses of the "Mediating Ministers." The numbers of the Riveristas increased each moment, they assembled in the Plaza, or public square; and here the French Admiral "Laine" undertook to subdue the storm. He harangued the revolvers, with much eloquence; told them if they had grievances to represent, or favours to ask, they would be heard by the Ministers and, if possible, their requests granted; but he told them, that under no circumstances should Rivera be permitted to land; and that if they did not return to their duty and cease their revolts, the mediators would withdraw, with all their forces and leave them to their fate.

The revolvers so far from being subdued by the Admiral's eloquence, continued firing random shots through the streets, and, finally, made an attack on the Captain of the Port who had carried the first message to Rivera. He was in his office with one or two subalterns and a guard of 15 or 20 men. He took position on the Azotea and defended himself with much bravery, but was finally overcome, and he and all with him were either shot or had their throats cut, and their bodies thrown into the street. The office was demolished, and the books and papers carried off and burned or destroyed; many were killed in other parts of the city, and the prison opened, and those liberated who had been shut up, in the commencement, as the leaders of this revolt. These scenes were enacted in open day, on the three first days of April, in full view of the "peacemaking" Ministers, Admirals, and land and naval forces then in Montevideo; but they raised not a finger to prevent them. True, they stamined the lines, deserted by the revolvers, with English and French soldiers to prevent the entrance of Oribe; and stationed a large number of boats, full of armed marines from the vessels near the shore, to be in readiness in case of any attack upon English or French property, or the public buildings belonging to the loan and stock jobbing company for whom they were fighting. They were there, as they said, not to take part with one side or the other, oh no! They were there "to secure the independence of the Oriental Republic, to establish peace, and stop the effusion of human blood;" and what better means could they adopt, than exciting the people to cut each others throats, by refusing to permit Rivera to land? The sooner the whole race of natives is extinguished the sooner blood will cease to flow, the sooner those who have bought the public buildings, revenues, lands, and right of navigation from the government placed in power by the French and maintained there by England and France united, will have peaceable possession of these things under a "stable government," furnished by their legal sovereigns.

Of course the Oriental Republic would then be very independent. The great respect enter-

tained by the mediating ministers and officers for the laws of nations and the rights of Independent states, so clearly shown by their whole conduct in the affairs of La Plata, prevented them from interfering in these internal difficulties. Their humanity and horror of blood and civil wars, were only prevented from blazing forth by their "fixed determination," not to interfere with their neighbours' rights or their neighbours' quarrels.

Certain it is they were quiet spectators of these horrid scenes, although they were masters of the city. The result of the outbreak was that Rivera landed in the night without opposition and next day was proclaimed and recognised as Commander in Chief of the Montevidean forces. Of his career and the use made of him by the mediators I will speak in my next.

Yours &c.
A Citizen of the United States.

[No. 10.]

Affairs of La Plata.
Buenos Ayres, 20th May, 1846.

Sir,

In my last I told you of Riveras's entrance into Montevideo; this was followed by the resignation of the so-called Ministry, who had been managing the "Republic," under the guidance of the Mediators, since his exile. These resignations were accepted by Suarez who signs himself *President ad interim*, but is a mere puppet. The only man among them of distinction and cleverness was Vasquez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the great negotiator with the Mediators; he too resigned; friends of Rivera were substituted. Those of the retiring Ministry, known to be opponents of Rivera, fled for safety; Vasquez remained, protected by the mediators. The first act of Rivera was to require that the "Argentine legion," perhaps 100 in number, who had sought refuge in Montevideo from the consequences of a revolt against Rosas, should retire. They are called here "savage Unitarians," but had fought for a long time on the side of Montevideo.

This legion, with the retiring Minister of war, and a number of Buenos Ayrean families were sent in an English steamer to Corrientes, to aid the revolution there. This occurred before news of the reconciliation of Corrientes reached Montevideo.

The poor fellows will not be received with the welcome they anticipated. After having accomplished this act of ingratitude, he told the Government, people, and Mediators, that he needed, and must have immediately, \$200,000 to pay his debts in Rio de Janeiro, on which he was paying an enormous interest, and to enable him to carry on his operations against Oribe. This demand threw all parties into consternation. They told him of the difficulty of raising so large a sum, remonstrated and chaffered, and, finally, the mediating ministers themselves agreed to raise 15,000\$ for him and to send him to Colonia, in an English vessel of war, with 400 black and 250 white soldiers, to seek his fortune, and aid them in stopping the "effusion of human blood."

He embarked for Colonia on the 31st April in H. B. M. frigate "Resistance," with his 650 soldiers, all well armed by English and French generosity. In consequence of the blockade, our intercourse with Colonia is very irregular, but we learn that after his arrival he made a sally from there, and succeeded in capturing a number of cattle, the English say 1000, and driving them into the town; this was a rich prize for the mediators and the besieged in Colonia and Montevideo.

So soon as Oribe heard of the location of Rivera he sent a sufficient force to prevent another sally.

Again the aid of an English vessel of war is given, and Rivera with his forces transported to Las Vacas, a village, on the Uruguay, some distance above the mouth and where Oribe had but a small force. The place was taken by surprise and the inhabitants butchered. We heard the firing here on Sunday last, and have received this account of the result, from a whale boat that ran the blockade, on Tuesday night from Colonia. Of course I cannot give you particulars, but report says every house was burned and every inhabitant put to the sword.

The mediators will not fight on and themselves because they are mediators and because they take no side with either party; they only supply Rivera with money and munitions of war, take the place of his soldiers, in guarding Montevideo, and carry him, in their vessels to unguarded points on the coast, where he can disembark, without being expected, and cut the throats of all he may chance to surprise. In this way they make a useful agent of him in their great work of humanity.

Although by this disposition of Rivera they were relieved from his immediate and exorbitant demands for money, still they found the war could not be carried on without funds. The public buildings, lands, revenues from customs, all had been sold and the treasury was completely empty. What was to be done? The mediating ministers again came forward; they subscribed 12,000\$ each per month, for six months, towards paying the expences of—the "mediation" of course. But this was entirely insufficient, winter was at hand, the troops must be clothed as well as fed, to enable them to "mediate" in comfort. The loan jobbers and other merchants were called together at the office of the English Consul; the case was stated to them plainly. But they had advanced already all they could afford—the revenues they had bought and could not consent to their being used by the government; the meeting broke up in a sort of row without doing any thing.

The wants of the government became more pressing; another meeting was called at the same place; a more urgent appeal made—the noble example of the ministers was cited, and finally they were told unless money was raised, the mediators must withdraw with all their forces. This brought the boys up to the work. They saw that in such an event, their bright visions would vanish, their ownership of Montevideo and anticipated dominion over the Oriental Republic would at once be taken from them. They subscribed 30,000\$ per month, for six months, and thus oiled the wheels of "mediation" again more smoothly on.

Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, in all their dispatches, still claim, and their governments claim for them, the character of mediators, pacificators, and champions of the independence of the Oriental Republic. Between whom are they mediating? Will they still have the effrontery to call the residue of the rump party, in Montevideo, after the shipment to Corrientes, and the quasi expulsion of Rivera and his 650 "revolvers," the Oriental Republic! Imagine, if you can, that it is the government; have not Ouseley and Deffaudis entirely disqualified themselves for acting with any sort of impartiality, by advancing the large sums they have advanced, as it is said, on their individual responsibility? Suppose that to-morrow Oribe and his friends would lay down their arms, and recognise the government supported by England and France; where would be the independence of the country? A legislature might be elected and assembled; where would they meet? Messrs. Lafone & Co., could not afford to let them occupy the Legislative Hall for nothing, but the rent should be moderate. They meet; but money is necessary. Where is it to come from? they would say to Messrs. Lafone & Co. The country has been so long shut up, that very little has been exported, and it is bare of all foreign goods, peace is established, people are flocking in, and you are receiving at the custom house 10, perhaps 50\$, for one of the sun advanced to us in our difficulties. Well, say these loan jobbers, so long as you behave yourselves properly we'll be liberal. Where then would the laws be made! In the counting houses of these nabobs; and, if as is not improbable, the English Government is at the bottom of the whole loaning scheme, they would be submitted to her Majesty's Agent, perhaps Mr. Ouseley; after he approved, they would be sent to the Legislature for passage and to the President for approval; if either proved refractory, their pay would be stopped and they turned into the street.

This would be the Independent Oriental Republic the mediators are striving to establish.

Yours &c.
A Citizen of the United States.

Advertisements.

To Parents.

A FEW School Books on Sale at No. 33 Alameda, near the Comandancia.

Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the Foreign and Colonial Agency and Commission Office, 67 Strand, London, continue to execute orders for supplies of stationary, books, British and Foreign newspapers, periodicals, perfumery, 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.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

February 20.—Wind N.E.

No arrivals or sailings.
February 21.—Wind N., opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.
February 22.—Wind N., at noon changed to S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.
February 23.—Wind S.S.E.

No arrivals or sailings.
February 24.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.

No arrivals or sailings.
February 25.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.

February 26.—Wind N. N. E., in the afternoon changed to E.
Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo.

Passengers—Messieurs Charles Croker, William Tenker, Nelson Hartwig, William Craig, Agusté Despouy, Henry Engels, Juan Recarte, Santiago Oneto, Nicolas Cortas, Juan Bautista Bresolero, Luis Protest, José Calderón, José Maria Mongenier and his wife, Amadeo Jolly, José Rosetti, Juan da Costa R. Monteiro, José Rober, Beltran Subiry, Antonio Lopez, Casimiro Solanet, and Gregorio Araujo. Mesdames, Juana Pugas, Juana Mendiburo, Juana Lopez de Barrios, Feliza Banfe, Micaela Etola, Emilia Aleman, Rosa Dublemil, Catalina Jorni, Eusebia Fernandez and 4 children, Carmen Sotilla, Soila Diaz, Manuela Caroli, Agustina Mambro, and Louisa Downing.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 18.
American barque Isabelita, S. Dewing, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst.

Spanish brig Alfonso, José Marietani, from Barcelona 8th November, Malaga 23rd ditto, and Rio Janeiro 2nd inst.

February 19.
Sardinian schooner brig Fortuna, E. Cupelo, from St. Catherine's 9th inst.

Sardinian brig Graciosa Fanny, Pedro L. Tiscornia, from Genoa 11th December.

British polacre Queen Victoria, Matias Ferrari, from Santos 11th inst.

February 20.
Spanish polacre Diosa del Mar, Pedro José Vich, from Mayorca 6th October, Malaga, 29th ditto, and Rio Janeiro 2nd inst.

Brazilian brigantine Caboco, Francisco de Costa, from Parnaguá 6th inst.

United States brig of war Bainbridge, hence 17th inst.

Hamburg barque Sirena, James W. Goodrich, from Cape de Verdes 19th January.

British steamer Flecha, W. Green, from Porto Alegre 14th and Rio Grande 17th inst.

February 21.
Spanish polacre Anita, Francisco Alsina, from Barcelona 28th October and Malaga 6th January.

Spanish polacre San Antonio, Joaquim Durall, from Barcelona 15th December.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

February 17.
American brig Montezuma, G. Miers, for Rio Janeiro.

February 18.
British barque Mercutio, W. Serrel, for Liverpool.
National zumaca Asumpta, J. B. Repetto, for Rio Grande.

February 19.
Oriental brig Maria Luisa, Pertica, for Marseilles.

Do. do. Resoluto, G. Amadeo, for Havre.
Brazilian brig Dos Amigos, for Brazil.

February 21.
Brazilian polacre Aguila Florida, for Rio Grande.

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 Coquette, 34 guns, Capt. Larrieu.

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

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (27th inst.) completes the 518th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday.....	78
Sunday.....	84
Monday.....	77
Tuesday.....	74
Wednesday.....	75
Thursday.....	80
Friday.....	78

The Battery Libertad fired a salute of 21 guns on the 22nd inst. in honor of the birthday of Washington.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January, 1822, up to the end of December 1846, together with Cash Account from 1st January 1846 to the 31st December of the present year.

Public Stocks.

Dr.		
4 per 100.	6 per 100.	
Ds.	Ds.	
To Amount created by laws 30th October 1821, up to 28th March, 1840.....	2,000,000	52,360,000
	2,000,000	52,360,000

Cr.				
4 per 100		6 per 100.		
Ds.	Rs.	Ds.	Rs.	
By Amount of Stock, not in circulation, belonging to corporations and Pious Establishment.....	146,923	21	842,845	5
By Amount of Stock unclaimed.....	10,397	6	7,438	5
By Amount of Stock redeemed to the end of 1845.....	685,363	7	32,036,056	11
By Amount of Stock in the present year 1846.....	87,738	4	2,779,911	21
By Balance being amount in circulation at this date.....	1,069,076	31	16,693,748	6
	2,000,000		52,360,000	

Cash Account.

Ds. Rs.				
Ds.		Rs.		
To balance at the end of 1845.....			644,784	11
To Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking funds in the present year of 1846.....			3,755,199	6
To Amount returned for ordinary sinking funds.....	533,597	5		
To Amount for interest on capital sunk.....	2,029,665	1		
	2,563,262	6		
By Amount of in- } 4 per 100 .. 49,967 } 7 } 1,180,536 } 74				
rest in the .. } 6 per 100 .. 1,130,569 } 4 }				
By Amount invested in redeeming Stock in the present year			2,525,287	5
By Amount remitted to customs for Contribution direct this year.....			31,595	4
By Balance to } For interest .. 400,885 } 41 } 662,563 } 64				
next month } For sinking fund 261,678 } 2 1/2 }				
			4,399,983	74

John Alsina, President—Miguel de Riglos, Vice-President—John Baptista Peña—Bonifacio Huergo—Simon R. Mier—A. Ibañez de Luca, Secretary and Accountant.

Advertisements.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

A DECENT Woman is wanted to manage the house for a single gentleman. Apply in the Beer Cellar, near the Printing Office, Calle Cangallo, No. 75. February 19, 1847.

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de San gallo. Jan. 16 1847.

Notice.

AT Gregorio Ibarra's store, No-61 Potosi Street, all kinds of goods, furniture, &c., are received for Sale on Commission at moderate charges, and the amount of the goods paid to their respective owners immediately after realizing the sale without the least delay.
G. I. offers his services to effect sales by auction in private houses or where ever he may be called, on the same terms. Buenos Ayres, 8th January, 1847.

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, em. broidering, 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 currauts 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 prims 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. 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.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

		\$	\$	
Doublions, Spanish.....	322	á	324	each,
Do. Patriot.....	320	á	322	do.
Plata, macuquins.....	17	á	19	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	194	á	20	each.
Do. Patriot & Patagonas.....	194	á	194	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	96	á	96	do.
Exchange on England.....	2 1/2	d.		
Do. France.....	94	á	95	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	at par.			per patacon.
Do. Montevideo.....	do. or			2 per cent. prem
Do. United States.....	17	á	18	
Hides, Ox, for England & Germany.....	43	á	56	per pesada
Do. France.....	43	á	56	do.
Do. North America.....	37	á	38	do.
Do. Spain.....	44	á	47	do.
Do. salted.....	41	á	44	do.
Do. Horse.....	22	á	24	do. each
Calf skins.....	45	á	48	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	34	á	35	per dozen
Do. fine.....	34	á	35	do.
Deer skins.....	without price			do.
Goat skins.....	do.			do.
Nutria skins.....	4 1/2	á	5	nominal!
Chinchilla skins.....	without price			
Horse hair, short.....	45	á	46	do. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	55	á	60	do.
Do. long.....	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	18	á	20	do.
Do. picked.....	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	do.			do.
Do. mesta, dirty.....	14	á	23	do.
Tallow, pure.....	20	á	26	do.
Do. raw.....	15	á	16	do.
Do. with grease.....	20	á	24	do.
Jerked beef.....	30	á	31	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	200	á	250	per thousand.
Do. Ox.....	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones.....	without price			do.
Hide cuttings.....	8	á	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	without price			
Do. black.....	10	á	11	do.
Salted tongues.....	13	á	14	per dozen
Salt, on board.....	none.			per fanega
Discount.....	11	á	14	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublions during the week 324 dollars
The lowest price 313 dollars
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2.
The lowest 2 5/8.
Doublions 71s. 6d. to 73 shillings.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.