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BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta*, in the course of a series of articles in reply to several allegations of the Brazilian Cabinet in a late correspondence with the Argentine Minister in Rio Janeiro, contains, in its number of the 16th inst., some interesting remarks on the subject of the legality of the government of President Oribe in the Oriental State, which we insert underneath, and recommend to the perusal of our readers. The constitutional grounds on which that legality undoubtedly rests, is proved by our contemporary in a most conclusive manner. But, irrespectively of this, we contend that no foreign government has a right to call in question the legality of another, when it is evidently supported by the majority of the nation. This principle is now universally received in every Constitutional State in Europe, and to go counter to it is to sap the foundations of some of the most respectable governments in the world. For instance, to what other principle does the monarchy of July owe its legality, but to the will of the majority, though that majority was proportionally far less considerable in France than it is now in the Oriental State? And what but the acknowledgment of that principle, acted upon by the English people themselves, induced Great Britain to yield her ready recognition of the new royalty established upon the ruins of that which it had previously cost her so much blood and treasure to restore? No: only by the use of the most odious dictation, totally inconsistent with the free exercise of the rights of sovereignty and independence and proscribed by the enlightenment of the age, can any foreign government pretend to deny the legality of another which is sustained by the voice of the majority of the people. But the conduct of the Imperial government is doubly preposterous; for only four years ago it implicitly declared that the shadow of government existing in Montevideo was *illegal*, inasmuch as it solemnly engaged to make common cause with the Argentine government for "the re-establishment of the legal authority!" So that either it then basely put a deliberate falsehood into the Emperor's mouth, or it undertook to commit, for the furtherance of interested views, a most flagitious act of political perfidy. Such is obviously the dilemma in which the Imperial Cabinet is placed by its recent denial of the legality of President Oribe's government. Which horn will it choose?

"It has been already proved to demonstration that President Oribe did not freely and without compulsion nor without entering a protest resign the Presidency of the Oriental State; and that he not only suffered coercion by the rebellion of Rivera and other ruthless Unitarians and the French intervention of 1838, but that he also published a protest. To say the least, the assertion of the Imperial Government that "General Oribe resigned the Presidency of the Uruguay freely, without compulsion or a protest," cannot be regarded but as very incorrect. The Imperial Government adds to such a groundless assertion others no less false and inadmissible when it maintains that President Oribe "was succeeded by a Gov.

ernment acknowledged throughout the whole State, and subsequently by that elected in conformity to the Constitution of the Republic." That the Presidency of General Oribe "terminated many years ago, and that according to the Constitution itself his immediate re-election is not allowed."

The Imperial Government knows perfectly well that the principles of the Constitution and the *faits accomplis*, far from proving its assertions, contradict them in the fullest and most positive manner.

Let the constitutional history of the Republic of the Uruguay be chronologically examined and the demonstration of what we establish will at once appear.

The Oriental Republic is composed of nine Departments; all of them disavow the authority of the intrusive government in Montevideo, which holds sway in that city and in the fortified towns of Maldonado and Colonia only by the aid of foreign bayonets. There are not in those three places one thousand Orientals in arms, nor four thousand Oriental inhabitants, females and old men and children included. Almost all are foreigners.

In the nine departments of the Republic the Oriental nation, which resists the intrusive Government in Montevideo, acknowledges and upholds the legal President Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe. This Chief Magistrate has on his side an army of nearly 14,000 Orientals, the decision of the inhabitants of the towns and country of the Republic—the entire body of the nation.

This is the fact now existing—an evident fact and one entirely national; and it is accompanied by an unquestionable right.

The elections for Representatives should be held in the Oriental State according to the 22nd, 25th and 40th articles of the Constitution of that State, on the last Sunday in the month of November every three years.

The Constitution having been sworn to on the 18th of June 1830, the first Legislature was elected, which commenced its session in October 1830, and chose Rivera President.

That first Legislature concluded its session on the 15th of June 1833; because the legal period of a Legislature is three years, according to the 23rd article of the Constitution, and that of each of its sessions is closed from the 15th of February to the 15th of June in each year, according to the 40th article of the Constitution.

The legal period of each Presidency should last four years, according to the 75th article of the Constitution, and Rivera ended his on the 24th of October 1834.

It not being allowable to elect a President until the 1st of March 1835, the President of the Senate exercised the Executive Power until that day, in conformity with the 77th article of the Constitution.

The second Legislature was elected on the last Sunday in November 1833 and commenced its session on the 15th of February 1834. On the 1st of March 1835 it elected General D. Manuel Oribe President of the Republic. President Oribe was to govern until the 1st of March 1839; and the second Legislature was to continue its sessions until the 15th of June 1836.

On the last Sunday in November 1836 the third Legislature was elected which commenced its legal term on the 15th of February 1837 and should have ended on the 15th of June 1839, electing on the 1st of March in same year the third President of the Republic.

All the Constitutional Powers of the Oriental Republic were then in existence by the free and lawful will of the nation. Rivera then revolted, in July 1836, at the head of the ruthless Unitarian emigrants from the Argentine Confederation, for the purpose of deposing the legal Executive Power. Not being able to effect this, he solicited the French intervention, and with the aid of the latter

accomplished in October, 1838, the usurpation of the public powers.

Even though he should have preserved the third Legislature, which should have existed until the 15th of June 1839, its continuance would have been illegal, inasmuch as it would not have derived its authority from the rights and will of the nation, but from the personal will of a rebel. But Rivera, far from continuing that third Legislature, dissolved it by a declaration *per se et ante se* for his own ends and purposes on the 11th of November 1838, in which, amongst other things he stated what follows:

"1st. I constitute myself a guarantee in my own person of the constitutional institutions of the Republic, in the manner in which they are established in our political Code.

"2nd. To render this solemn guarantee effectual, I suspend momentarily the exercise of the High Constitutional Powers.

"3d. This suspension shall last no longer than shall be strictly necessary for the re-establishment of order, allaying passions and preparing the free exercise of those High Powers.

"4. As the Representative of the public will and Commander of the forces which were placed under me to uphold the same, I will adopt of my own accord the measures which I may consider expedient as long as the suspension referred to shall last; but circumscribing myself to those which may be necessary for accomplishing the objects of the foregoing article.

"I establish from this day a Register which shall bear my name solely, in which I will order all my decrees to be published by my Secretaries, to which office I appoint Messrs. Santiago Vasquez and Brigadier General Enrique Martinez, and which Register I will close the day on which the suspension of the exercise of the Constitutional Power shall cease."

This usurpation of the public powers, through the effects of the French intervention, was kept up until January 1839, when it attempted to assume another form, by calling a new election of Deputies which was not effected in any month of November, as is enjoined by the Constitution of the Oriental State. That Legislature, the work of Rivera, unconstitutional in its origin, in the manner in which it was summoned and in its election, named its own author President in 1839. First flaw:

Rivera did not take the oath before the President of the Senate, as is provided by the Constitution—Second flaw.

That unconstitutional Legislature, the creature of private will, superseded the Legislature elected by the nation, and abolished the Constitution, the work of the national will—Third flaw.

This first Legislature of the usurpation concluded its illegal period in 1841; and was followed by a second intrusive Legislature which concluded its unconstitutional term in 1844—

No legitimacy could be attached to a Legislature which, without the special powers mentioned in the 157th article of the Constitution, ejected the third Constitutional Legislature. It made an alteration in the whole political system, by turning out of doors a Legislature, the work of the Oriental nation, and of its fundamental laws. And its election and convocation was ordered by Rivera, who, by the aid of foreign power combined with a rebellion, declared himself the representative of all the rights and powers of a nation which, far from electing him freely, was intralled by these two combined coercive deeds, which attacked not only the Executive, but also the legal Legislature.

Nor can it be alleged that the state of the nation in three years and a half of such oppression can legitimate such grave infractions and unwarrantable offences, until things return to the condition in which they were in 1838; because besides that might does not destroy right, the best and most so.

lect portion of the Oriental nation emigrated and have remained since then attached to the legal President, General Manuel Oribe, and that portion most considerable in number which could not emigrate, have all declared in his favour, as is an evident fact.

Rivera ended the illegal period of his usurpation in March 1843.—According to the Constitution a successor should be elected. Rivera's Deputies and Senators were in Montevideo. Notwithstanding, those creatures of his resolved that a President should not be named, and that Don Joaquin Suarez should remain *ad interim*—a phantom which is still in existence since 1843: four years and a half!

The institution of the so-styled Council of Nobles and other monstrous and notorious acts aggravate still more those repulsive illegalities; and the self-styled Senators in Montevideo have declared that they would not be changed nor have they been changed; some there are of more than 14 years' standing, whilst by the 29th article of the Constitution of the Oriental State, the Senators should only remain in the exercise of their functions for six years and one third of their number be renewed every two years.

It is also notorious that the only will which upholds in the city of Montevideo those glaring and scandalous illegalities, is that of foreign power; nor does even the fact exist there of the will of a part of the Oriental Nation representing illegitimate interests in such numbers as might constitute an Oriental party, so that the Nation might be considered divided into two entities struggling with each other, the one in behalf of legal order and the other for revolutionary sway.

The Oriental Nation elected its Chambers and President in 1835. This work of the Nation having been overthrown by Rivera's rebellion and the French intervention in 1838, free and constitutional order in the Oriental Republic became interrupted. The legal government presided over by General Oribe has been re-established after an interruption by foreign violence and intervention, against which he protested, and against which according to the principles of public law, even though he had not protested, as he did, the unquestionable right of the Oriental nation would prevail. General Oribe was freely elected by the people and is sustained by them in the same manner. His government is the pure and legitimate expression of the Constitution and of the national will. The rebellion of Rivera and other ruthless Unitarians which, in conjunction with French intervention, exalted itself in 1838, opposed but an act of violence to the law and to the will of the nation.

These principles and facts contradict most positively the assertions of the Imperial Government in regard to the character which it recognises in the nominal and intrusive Government in Montevideo, and to the authority which it denies to His Excellency President Oribe, after the Imperial government in March 1843 declared the authority of Rivera baneful and illegal, and, consequently, that now in Montevideo, an illegitimate result and emanation of the former.

In what concerns the Argentine Government, as a belligerent, it cannot admit that it shall be considered as allied to a rebel, to a subversive and seditious power, as the Imperial government pretends, since the alliance at war of the government of the Confederation is with the legal and national government of President Oribe. General Rosas does not therefore profess the anti-social principle which the Brazilian Cabinet so unreasonably ascribes to him.

Besides, the Argentine Government, as guarantee of the independence of the Oriental State, has positive rights to defend it whenever a foreign intervention may oppress or attack it.

The Argentine government in the present war has had and still has for its only and legitimate object the security and honor of the Confederation.

In the very origin of the war and during its course, it has contracted with the legal Government of the Republic of Uruguay solemn obligations in the defence that the unjust and cruel aggressions of a common enemy, allied to heterogeneous elements, have obliged and still oblige them to make and sustain. It has contracted in the face of the universe those obligations for the war which bind it as would the most solemn treaties; and it is placed in this respect in the same case of security and honour in which other eminent Governments in Europe and America have been placed ere now.

H. B. M.'s government was similarly circumstanced in 1808. The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of the French rejected the majority of the Spanish nation which, allied to the British Government, combated against an intrusive Government, elevated and sustained by foreign power. The government of H. B. M. sustaining its allies, the

Spaniards, declared to the Emperors of Russia and France in an official note dated 16th December 1808, what follows—

"In the answer given by France to this proposition of H. M. he observes the ill-devised artifice to which she has had recourse to accomplish the object of the moment. The whole Spanish nation is there designated under the degrading denomination of *insurgent Spaniards* and the request to admit the Spanish government as a party to a negotiation is rejected as insulting and inadmissible.

"With no less astonishment than pain His Majesty has received from the Emperor of Russia an answer similar in substance although less objectionable in its tone and manner. The Emperor of Russia brands with the name of *insurrection* the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favour of their legitimate Sovereign and of the independence of their country, thus giving the sanction of H. I. M.'s authority to an usurpation without example in the history of the world.

"The King would not have hesitated to avail himself of the occasion to consent to a negotiation which might hold out the hope or the prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honour.

"H. M. deeply feels that it should have ended in a manner which must aggravate and prolong the calamities of Europe; but H. M.'s honour and the security of the British nation do not allow H. M. to consent to enter into a negotiation, abandoning a brave and faithful people, who combat for the preservation of what is dearest to man, and whose efforts H. M. has solemnly bound himself to second in a cause the justice of which is so evidently manifest."

In America the Government of Chili was similarly situated when, allied to the Peruvian patriots who defended the independence and fundamental code of Peró destroyed by Santa Cruz, it sent warlike expeditions to Peró and Bolivia. The Peruvian nation was oppressed by the usurper for more than two years. The distinguished General Gamarrá with a Peruvian division joined the Chilean army under the command of the illustrious General Manuel Bulnes, the present worthy President of the Republic of Chili. The legitimate rights of Peró were not impaired by an act of violence of more than two years duration; nor was Chili censured because, as a belligerent, it combated in the glorious manner which it did, allied to the defenders of Peró in a common cause.

And the Imperial government itself has given the example of justly repelling for ten years the rebellion of Rio Grande, even at a time when the rebels were masters of the whole of that Province, excepting two of its cities; because the interruption of the legitimate authority by unjust violence does not cause the legitimate right to be forfeited.

The Argentine government is true to its principles, which are those universally recognised as the preservers of nations; for during the long rebellion of Rio Grande, it not only recognised the legitimate right of the Imperial government, but it also contributed to its triumph. The Imperial Government has not dared to dispute a fact so honourable to General Rosas' Administration, so important to general interests, and so ill-requited by H. M.'s Cabinet.

BRITISH MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the British Medical Dispensary was held on Monday the 21st of June, 1847, in the school rooms attached to the British Episcopal Church, at which

DANIEL GOWLAND, ESQ.

was requested to take the chair, and the following report was read by the Secretary.

REPORT.

At the close of their term of office it becomes the duty of the Committee of the British Medical Dispensary to render an account of their proceedings, and of the present state of the charity. But, first they desire to express their thanks to the subscribers for the liberal contributions entrusted to their management, which have enabled them by the Divine blessing to continue to the present time applying the benefits of the charity to many urgent and deserving cases. Any British subject requiring such medical assistance as the institution is designed to afford, and who has been recommended by a subscriber in conformity with its rules, has received an order of admission into the Hospital; and the Committee have used their best endeavours to ascertain that the patients so admitted have been properly attended to. By a regular system of visiting, a constant superintendance has been exercised, and the Committee are thus enabled to bear testimony to the general good order and careful treatment of

the patients, as their several cases have required. Scarcely a day has passed without a visit from one or other member of the Committee, and the observations made during these visits, have been reported, when necessary, at the monthly meetings. The financial state of the charity has also been regularly presented, and the Committee have limited the expenditure of the funds as much as was compatible with a due attention to the principal objects of the Institution. Although they have been obliged, in furtherance of these benevolent objects, to leave a debt to be placed against the subscriptions of the coming year, they are not without hopes that at least a considerable part of this will sooner or later be paid according to promise, by patients who have left the Hospital with their health restored, and so enabled to attend again to the business of their calling. Some satisfactory instances have already occurred of persons coming forward, as soon as they were able, to pay a part of the expenses incurred for them during their illness; desirous to give this evidence of their mindfulness of the benefits which they had received, and of their anxiety to provide for others in the like necessity the assistance by which they had themselves profited. Others, it is hoped, will pursue a similar course, which will tend to give greater encouragement to the endeavours of the subscribers to uphold and increase the efficiency of an institution so conducive to the well-being and credit of our community.

It has from the first been considered advisable to remove the Hospital to a more favourable situation, and the Committee, after making diligent enquiries, have found premises which, they have reason to think, may be obtained on reasonable terms, and which they recommend as far more suitable for the purpose of the Institution than those at present occupied.

With respect to the admission of patients, the Committee are of opinion that an improvement might be introduced by having an authorized form printed with the terms on which they may be received, and with blanks to be filled up, stating the name, age, birth-place and employment of the patient, his ability or inability to pay the sum required for his maintenance, together with the name of the subscriber who may recommend him, this order to be signed by the Secretary, and countersigned by the Physician. This is recommended as a precaution against an abuse such as the gratuitous admission of persons who are not in indigent circumstances. When, as often happens, the patient is sent into the Hospital direct from the service of his employer in which he has been receiving good wages, a part of which he may have laid up, it, surely, is not equitable that he should be maintained during his illness at the sole expense of his neighbours. But when a long illness has preceded his admission, the patient, in many cases, cannot be expected to be able to defray any part of his expenses, but must be altogether dependent on the sympathy and beneficence of his fellow-countrymen. What the Committee wish to be borne in mind by the parties most concerned, is, that those persons for whose advantage the British Medical Dispensary especially operates, are bound in duty and in conscience to contribute, according to their means, to its support. Employers might render essential service to the Institution (which is considered tantamount to a benefit to the English Community) by recommending to their workmen to fulfil their obligations to the Dispensary, and by adopting measures which may appear best calculated to give efficacy to their recommendations. Although the main object of the Institution be to receive persons who actually require medical aid, and not to afford an asylum to the indigent unless requiring such aid, yet it must sometimes be the case that poor and friendless patients, who have been admitted when labouring under acute disorders, so far recover as no longer to require constant medical treatment, and are yet unable to labor for their own support by reason of weakness or old age. These persons obviously cannot be discharged in their helplessness, there being no other place for their reception, and yet their number if it go on increasing, threatens to interfere seriously with the primary object of the Institution as above stated. There are at present four inmates of this class, laboring under chronic complaints, or the mere natural debility of old age, for which medicine affords little relief. They have been committed, as it were, to the compassion of the British Medical Dispensary, and a Christian public will not refuse to make an adequate provision for them.

The number of persons receiving the benefit of the British Medical Dispensary during the last twelve months has been 69, in addition to those who have been visited on account of the Society at their own homes. Of 64 individuals, who have entered the establishment during the past year, 54 have been discharged cured, 5 have died, and 5 remain under

treatment. The greatest number of in-patients for any one week has been 20; the lowest 7; the usual number 15 or 16.

The total sum received during the past year has been \$21,405, the expenditure \$32,429, 2 rs., under the heads of rent, wages, marketing, bread, groceries, washing, fuel, funerals, canvas, and calico, medical attendance and medicines.

The Committee trust that the services which this benevolent Institution has rendered to society both in a social and moral point of view, are too well known, and its claim to the public support too generally admitted, to make any further appeal in its behalf necessary than that furnished above in the plain statement of its operations in the past year by which so much alleviation has been administered to the sufferings of our poorer countrymen. Great exertions will be requisite to maintain the Institution even in its present state of efficiency, but the Committee feel perfectly confident that these exertions will be cheerfully made, and that under the good Providence of Almighty God they will be crowned by success.

The Institution is greatly indebted to Dr. McKenna for his unceasing and considerate attention, and also to Dr. Saxild and Dr. Furst, who, on several occasions have lent him their valuable assistance. The Matron also, Mrs. Wilkinson, has given uniform satisfaction by her active and judicious conduct. In conclusion the Committee trust that the subscribers will kindly accept their well-meant endeavours to perform the duties confided to them, and that the charity will not have sustained, under their management, any prejudice in the public estimation.

The Medical Report being also read, the following resolutions were proposed, supported, and unanimously passed—

1st.—That the Reports be approved.

2nd.—That the following gentlemen compose the Committee for the ensuing year:—The three Rev. ex-officio Members, Messrs. Daniel Gowland, George Lord, John Gordon, John Eastman, William Walls, and William Steward.

3rd.—That a form for the admission of patients be printed, in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee.

4th.—That the new Committee be requested to collect the subscriptions with as little delay as possible, and to use their best endeavours to procure further subscriptions.

5th.—That in the opinion of this meeting, it is very desirable to remove the Hospital to a more airy and salubrious situation, and to purchase, if possible, premises for the purpose.

6th.—That the Committee be authorised to take the measures they may deem advisable for the purchase of suitable premises.

7th.—That the Committee be also requested to revise the standing rules, and to make such alterations, as they may consider necessary for the welfare of the Institution.

8th.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Edward Cranwell for his kindness and attention, and his moderate charges for medicines furnished.

The Chairman having accompanied the Rev. gentlemen to the gate of the Church, returned to his seat, that the meeting might express the feeling they experienced at the approaching departure of the Rev. Mr. Lodge, which will deprive our society of one of its most strenuous advocates and supporters. In these brief moments it was impossible to express all that the meeting felt on the occasion, but they could say how much they regretted his separation, and they could also assure the Rev. gentlemen, that his memory will be gratefully and carefully cherished by all those who have enjoyed the pleasure of his society, and the benefit of his Christian example.

The following resolution was accordingly proposed, seconded and unanimously approved—

That this meeting desires to express its acknowledgements for the valuable and efficient services rendered to the Institution by the Rev. Barton Lodge, and to record the thanks of the subscribers to him, for his devoted and unremitting attention to its interests.

Thanks being voted to the Chairman the meeting separated.

The negotiations in regard to the affairs of the River Plate, seem to have reached a very interesting crisis. All eyes and thoughts are turned to the subject, and to the able negotiators of the three Governments concerned, for a solution of these difficulties. As far as we are permitted to know, all parties are striving, by such means as each judges right and proper, to arrive at a peaceful result. There have been

some little episodes too, in the progress of these proceedings, worthy to be recorded.

Lord Howden a few days after his arrival gave a sumptuous dinner to the Foreign Diplomatic and Consular corps, following it up with another, on the Queen's birth-day; and still others to smaller parties of gentlemen from time to time. In fact, his Lordship has exercised the frankest bearing towards every body, and extended the most liberal hospitality on all sides. The social intercourse of Count Walewski has been equally distinguished for its cordiality and frankness; and we express with submission that owing as we are assured to the interesting condition of the Count's family, he has not been able till now to indulge his wishes in a similar manner. We are informed, however, that a select party were invited to dine with him on Friday evening.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Harris, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, gave an entertainment of rare elegance and sumptuousness to all the Diplomatic and Consular Corps in Buenos Ayres, at which were also present Commodore Herbert, of the British Navy, and his flag Lieutenant. We have rarely witnessed anything of the kind more elegant and appropriate, and from the company present, and the incidents of the evening, more interesting in all respects.

When the dinner was nearly concluded, and the conversation naturally leading to the subject; Mr. Harris proposed the following sentiment—“The pending negotiations between the Ministers of England and France and the Argentine Confederation: may they result in a speedy, an honourable, and a lasting peace with all the Provinces of the Plate.”

This sentiment was received with cheers, and drank with great enthusiasm by the company.

Lord Howden then rose and said, that he could not forbear to express his cordial and sincere concurrence in the generous sentiment which had just been proposed and drunk. He entirely and heartily concurred in that sentiment. He could say for himself and the Count Walewski, that they had from the beginning of these negotiations, up to the present moment, been animated with none other than the most anxious desires to bring these matters to an amicable conclusion. He did not yet despair of attaining that most important and desirable result. But there was one matter connected with this negotiation, which he wished to express—he would say one duty which he wished to discharge. It gave him the greatest pleasure to perform that duty, which was to express his cordial and sincere thanks in that public manner for the friendly spirit manifested, and for the cordial, frank, and zealous co-operation which had been afforded by Mr. Harris in these negotiations. His efforts had been judicious, and his suggestions, and assistance, he would even say, able and efficient, in connection with these complicated questions. He occupied a position of enviable neutrality, and had used it, he would say, impartially and discreetly. He yet hoped that they would arrive at a favourable and peaceful termination. Whilst such a spirit and such purposes were animating all parties in these great questions, he could not but think that all difficulties would at last be obviated.

He would further say that nothing had been, and no reasonable thing would be left undone to effect the object so much desired by all.

His Lordship then spoke in a most feeling and eloquent manner of the friendly relations which existed between England and the United States—their common origin—their similar habits and customs—and, he would also say, their common sympathies. He said it could scarcely be otherwise, when their literature and idiom were the same. Whilst Bacon and Locke presided over the empire of the mind—whilst Blackstone and Coke were the great commentators upon the laws which regulated the rights of men and property in both countries—whilst Bruant charmed with his muse, and Irving instructed and refined with his inimitable writings—whilst Shakespeare was the painter of men and manners, of all countries and for all time, it could scarcely be otherwise, than that these kindly sympathies should exist between the people of these kindred nations, having so many causes for harmony of view and feelings. Yet, he said, he knew there had been persons who would destroy these sympathies—who would weaken these ties of kindred and these relations of amity. He would not trust himself to speak of these persons or these efforts as they deserved. But he would say that being such and understood, they would be as harmless as their purposes had certainly been

mischievous. His Lordship pursued this vein of eloquent and interesting remarks for some time. He was repeatedly cheered during their delivery. He concluded by offering as a sentiment—“The health of Mr. Harris, the able and worthy representative of the United States.”

This toast was drank in the same spirited manner as the former. Mr. Harris then replied in a prompt and feeling manner, to the remarks of Lord Howden. He said he desired to express his grateful and most sincere thanks to his Lordship for the kind sentiment which he had proposed, and to the company present for the gratifying and obliging manner in which it had been received. He said the eloquent and kind remarks of his Lordship had taken him completely by surprise. He had not supposed that his anxious desires and zealous, though inconsiderable, efforts to terminate these difficulties, in the spirit of the sentiment which he had proposed, were worthy of any especial remark, or would attract any particular notice. He felt that he was indebted to the generous nature of his Lordship, for his flattering appreciation of these feeble services—little more indeed could they be than sincere desires, cordial good wishes—for the speedy and peaceful termination of these difficulties. He would also take the occasion to say there, what it afforded him so much pleasure to repeat, that he had found from the first moment of their intercourse, on the part of his Lordship and the Count Walewski, the same frank dispositions and cordial desires to bring those vexed questions to an amicable arrangement. He might be permitted to say too, and and it was proper and just to repeat it here, that the Minister of Foreign Relations of this government had manifested the same anxious desires to adjust these difficulties, upon such principles as he deemed proper and right. Under these circumstances he could not permit himself to believe but what there would be found some plan, amidst the infinite resources and expedients of diplomacy, to harmonize conflicting opinions and obviate all difficulties. This had been his hope from the beginning—and, standing as he did, the representative of one of the greatest commercial and neutral powers of the present times—holding the like friendly relations with all parties to these conflicts—he could but make his friendly suggestions, and express his friendly desires, in the spirit and in the manner which his Lordship had so obligingly mentioned. He had done so as the friend of peace. He had done it not as a partizan of any party—but in the spirit and with the sincere motives of a *pacifator*. He had done so for the sake of this beautiful country—for the sake of that peace, so necessary for its prosperity and advancement—that its true interests and business operations might return to their accustomed channels—and for the sake of that immense neutral commerce, so large a portion of which he represented here.

These had been some of the motives and considerations, by which he had been influenced in this matter. He would say nothing there of the origin of these difficulties. He would not then express any opinion on that point—although his opinion in regard to it was well known to his Lordship and to others—he deemed it his duty rather, as difficulties did exist, to endeavour in a friendly spirit to assist in healing them—to lend whatever aid he prudently and properly could, to harmonize conflicting views, and to sooth, as far as possible, those irritations inseparable from this state of things. He wished to see this question adjusted, without any sacrifice of principle—without any detriment of honor—without any unworthy concession from any party. This course he had advised, and this end he hoped would yet be attained.

He replied also to the obliging remarks of his Lordship, in regard to the friendly relations and kind sympathies which existed between the people of England and the United States.

We cannot follow him in all that he said upon that point. In the course of his remarks, however, he said, that he, perhaps, entertained some peculiar notions in regard to the English language itself. Spoken as it was, in common, by the people of England and the United States—the greatest commercial nations which had ever existed—it might be considered as the language of commerce, of civilization, and he believed would ultimately become the language of the world. Mr. H. then turned to Count Walewski and said, “yours is the language of diplomacy, Count Walewski!”—but that, nevertheless, he believed that the language in which he was then addressing him would ultimately become the

general language of the world. He again thanked his Lordship for his kind remarks, and the Count for his obliging sentiments, and resumed his seat amid the cheers of the company.

We do not pretend to give literally what was said by either gentleman. It is only a sketch which we are enabled to present from memory. We only attempt to touch the point and spirit of their remarks, which were evidently called forth at the moment by the peculiar character of the company, the subject of conversation, and the common feeling, which appeared to animate them all, in regard to the existing state of things.

In our last number we announced the arrival of the Reverend Henry Faulkner, who has succeeded the Reverend Barton Lodge as chaplain of the British Episcopal Church in this city.

On Wednesday the 23rd inst. Mr. and Mrs. Lodge embarked on board H. B. M. schooner Ranira, which Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert had in the kindest manner placed at their disposal for their passage to Montevideo on their way to England. We are satisfied we are joined by the whole of the British residents in this city in wishing them a happy and prosperous voyage.

A few days before Mr. Lodge's departure a deputation of his congregation waited upon him, and presented to him the following address which had been very numerously signed:

Buenos Ayres, 17th June, 1847.

The Rev. Barton Lodge.

Reverend and Dear Sir,
It is with much regret that we the undersigned, members of the British Episcopal Church in this city, see the time rapidly approaching for your intended voyage to England.

We cannot, however, take leave of you without expressing the deep sense we entertain of that unwearied kindness and self-devotion to the good of your Congregation, which, during the five years you have resided among us, has ever distinguished you not only in your public ministry, but in all the relations of private life. We assure you that you carry with you the love and esteem of all, and our best and sincerest wishes for your happiness and prosperity.

In whatever part of the world you may be called upon to dwell we would wish you to preserve some slight memorial of those friends from many of whom you will now probably be separated for ever. We have for that purpose placed a sum of money in the hands of a Committee whom we have requested to consult your wishes as to the disposition of it. That which will be most gratifying to your feelings will to us afford the greatest satisfaction.

To your kind and amiable lady we beg, through you, to offer our sincere regards, assuring her that her absence, from our society will be long and deeply regretted.

The following is a copy of Mr. Lodge's reply.

Buenos Ayres, June 22, 1847.

My dear friends,

The same kindness which prompted the very honorable testimonial which you have addressed to me will, I am sure, induce you to receive with indulgence the brief acknowledgment which is all I can, at present, trust myself to make. From the bottom of my heart I thank you; and I shall preserve your beautiful letter as a precious token of your affectionate regard. Long and fondly shall I cherish, if my life be spared, the memory of my connexion with the English congregation in Buenos Ayres; and, though I am well aware how much you have always been disposed to over-estimate my services, yet I bless God that He has enabled me, humble as are my pretensions, to labour with some good effect in His holy cause—the excellency of the power is His, and to Him be the glory!

It is most gratifying to me to be assured of your esteem and affection, and I shall return to our beloved country, if it be God's gracious will, encouraged by the manner in which my ministrations have been received among you, to renewed exertion in the duties of my profession.

It is too much to expect again to be entrusted with a Cure in which the same undisturbed harmony shall prevail as that which happily has marked the period of my chaplaincy; but wherever my lot is cast, and whatever may be the advantages, or disadvantages, of my future position, my thoughts and my regrets will be often straying amid the well-remembered scenes which I am now about to leave. It was no unwillingness to share your fortunes and your trials that persuaded me to take the step which has led to our separation—but I became convinced, by mature and serious reflection, that your interests would be forwarded by a new appointment. Domestic circumstances may have given urgency to this motive, but they did originate it—nor have my subsequent observations shewn me any incorrectness in it. Though we part in mutual sorrow, yet it may be well, and I trust and believe that it is, very much for your advantage.

With respect to the substantial token by which you propose to record the intimacy which has subsisted between us, I frankly and truly declare that it is not necessary; my memory will require no such aid for the performance of its duties. Yet, if you persist, as I am informed you will, to make this appropriation of a part of your most kind contribution, I shall receive it most gratefully, and most highly prize it. But it would be more agreeable to my feelings, especially in the present attitude of affairs, if you would authorize the Committee to employ the sum of money which you have raised in some way which would connect my name permanently with your charities to the poor, or with the house of God.

But, whatever you determine, I am under inexpressible obligation to you, and both Mrs. Lodge and myself are proud of your good opinion, and sincerely desirous of your welfare.

I remain, my dear friends,
Your's ever faithfully,
BARTON LODGE.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

June 19.—Wind N.N.W.

No arrivals or sailings.
June 20.—Wind N.W., opposite coast visible.
No arrivals or sailings.

June 21.—Wind N.N.W., opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.
June 22.—Wind N.N.W.

June 23.—Wind N.N.E.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s schooner Ranira. William Mason, Commander, for Montevideo.
Passengers—Rev. Barton Lodge and lady.

June 24.—Wind S., opposite coast visible in the afternoon.

No arrivals or sailings.
June 25.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

June 16.

H. B. M. sloop of war Conus, 18 guns, Commander Edwin C. T. D'Eyncourt, hence 14th inst.

H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, hence 16th inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

June 16.

Spanish brig Merced, J. Cabrera, for Havana.

June 17.

Oriental schooner Martina, F. Ferros, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian zumaca Aguila Florida, M. Sicardo, for Rio Grande.

Sardinian polacre Itaica, L. Ghigliazza, for Marseilles.

French barque Paquebot de la Plata, P. Cugreau, for Bordeaux.

June 19.

British barque Commodore, F. S. Croix, for London.

June 20.

Sardinian polacre San Galo, G. Gerard, for Cette.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES
ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Steam sloop Alecote, Commander Vincent A Massingberd, bearing the flag of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert.

Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal.

FRENCH—Steam frigate Cassin, Captain Chabannes.

Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Capt. Dupare.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Donna Januaria, 22 guns, Captain Wandenkolk.

SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.

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

June 19.—A French armed launch which arrived on the 17th inst. sailed this afternoon for the eastward.

June 26.—An English launch apparently from Colonia went this day alongside the Alecote.

No other movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (26th inst.) completes the 637th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	51
Sunday	54
Monday	63
Tuesday	55
Wednesday	54
Thursday	53
Friday	50

The Grecian, Pandour, and Ninfa fired each a salute at noon on the 20th inst., in honour of the anniversary of Queen's Victoria's coronation.

Advertisements.

Second Hand Books.

FOR SALE

No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

AINSWORTH'S Latin Dictionary. Beauties of England and Wales, with engravings 6 vols., Bell's British Theatre 22 vols., Boswell's Life of Johnson, Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, Bisco's Natural Philosophy, Cook's Voyages 6 vols., Dennis's Letters on Agriculture, England Displayed, English Reader, Edgeworth on Education, Fawn of Spring-Vale &c. by Carleton, Florist's Directory, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Latin and Greek Grammars, Goldsmith's Roman History, Hervey's Meditations, Harris's Encyclopedia, Italian Master, Introduction to National Reader, Jones's (Sir William) Letters, Kyd on Bill, Lady Russ. II's Letters, Mariner's Library, Martin Doyle's Works, Nicholson's practical Geometry, Novels, National Reader, Port Folio 22 vols., Port Royal Latin Dictionary Penny Magazine, Rambling Recollections, Rollin's Ancient History, Spectator complete, Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind, Saturday Magazine, Thompson's Geographical and Historical Dictionary of North and South America and the West Indies, Thom's Practice of Physic, Unitarian Miscellany, Villeroy, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, Young's Night Thoughts, and many other works in English, Spanish and French.

Books in any language bought, exchanged or sold on Commission. Superior letter-paper, quills, steel pens, wafers &c. constantly on hand. Black and red ink, by the dozen or single bottle.

Mr. James Mason

BEGS to inform the respectable public of Buenos Ayres that he has removed his Brush Manufactory from No. 64 Cathedral Street to No. 244 Cangallo Street, front of the Gaucha Mercantile Office, where, by a constant attention to business, he hopes to insure the public patronage.

No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

DIED.

On the 10th inst., James Wigg, aged 26, native of Liverpool.

PRICES CURRENT.

	£	¢	
Doublons, Spanish	312	á	314 each
Do. Patriot	310	á	312 do.
Plata, macuquina	17	á	174 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	184	á	19 each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	18	á	184 do.
Six per cent. Stock	18	á	184 do.
Exchange on England	2	½	d.
Do. France	29	á	30 francs per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	14	á	15 per patacon
Do. Montevideo	1	á	15 per cent. prem.
Do. United States	17	á	18 do.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germ	53	á	55 per pesada
Do. France	45	á	48 do.
Do. North America	40	á	41 do.
Do. Spain	42	á	44 do.
Do. salted	42	á	45 do.
Do. Horse	23	á	25 do. each
Calf skins	44	á	48 per pesada
Sleep skins, common	28	á	29 per dozen
Do. fine	35	á	36 do.
Deer skins			without price
Goat skins			do. do.
Nutria skins	4	á	5 nominal
Chinchilla skins			without price
Horse hair, short	46	á	47 dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	54	á	60 do.
Do. long	100	á	120 do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	20 do.
Do. picked			without price
Do. shorn from skins			do. do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	15 do.
Tallow, pure	25	á	30 do.
Do. raw	24	á	25 do.
Do. with grease	25	á	26 do.
Jerked beef	30	á	32 per quintal
Horus, cow	100	á	150 per thousand
Do. Ox	400	á	500 do.
Shin bones			without price
Hide cuttings, white	10	á	12 per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white			without price
Do. black	9	á	10 do.
Salted tongues	9	á	10 per dozen
Salt, on board			none. per faneza
Discount	12	á	11 per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 318 dollars. The lowest price 308 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 id. The lowest 2½d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.