

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1089.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 3rd, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The unpleasant duty devolves upon us this week of announcing the complete miscarriage, at least for the present, of the important negotiations which it was so sanguinely anticipated would lead to the final adjustment of the affairs of the River Plate. This result has not only surprised but confounded every one; for the Anglo-French intervention, though undertaken on false and impolitic grounds, was yet believed by many to be entirely disinterested. The illusion, however, is dispelled; the idle pretence of sustaining the independence of the Oriental State can no longer be invoked as a justification of those execrable abuses of force which have for years scandalized the world and involved in ruin the most important interests. Great Britain and France appear now, not in the character of the champions of the Oriental independence which they gratuitously assumed, but in that of grasping despoilers of the sovereign rights of the Argentine Republic. That those two great powers should hold such an unenviable position in the eyes of the world, we are persuaded, entirely independent of the will either of Lord Howden or Count Walewski; and we feel confident that the representations of those noblemen to their respective courts will be of such a nature as to induce them to relinquish at once a system of spoliation which can only be productive of the most disastrous consequences. Meanwhile, are we to be doomed to see the devouring flames of war again lighted up by mercenary hands on the devoted shores of the Oriental State? Shall we have the appalling scenes of Paysandú—scenes at the bare recollection of which humanity shudders—enacted over again? Or shall we continue to endure the suicidal effects of a blockade, as unjust in its origin as it is farcical in its operation as far as regards the main object it was intended to accomplish? These are questions which only time can solve.

We have Rio Janeiro journals to the 19th inst. The Imperial family has been lately visited with a severe domestic affliction, the heir to the throne, Don Afonso, having departed this life on the 11th ult. The Cabinet has undergone another change, occasioned by the strong opposition in the chambers to the nomination of the Senators for Pernambuco. The following are the new members—

- Sig. Manuel Alves Branco, Finance and Home Departments.
- " Saturnino de Souza e Oliveira, Foreign Affairs.
- " Nicolás Peteira de Campos Vergueiro, Justice.
- " Baptista de Oliveira, Marine.
- " Ant. Man. de Mello, War.
- " Lopez Gama, retains his post.

The new Minister for Foreign Affairs has declared in the Chamber of Representatives, that the present government was determined not to abandon

the neutral policy it professed in the affairs of the River Plate, unless there were just grounds to believe that the independence of the Oriental State was in danger; but that no apprehension of this kind could arise from the mere triumph of General Oribe.

We have received New York papers to 1st May, containing highly interesting intelligence in regard to the operations of the Mexican campaign.

A desperate battle was fought on the 22nd and 23rd of March between General Taylor and General Santa Ana, the particulars of which, as reported by each Commander, we will insert at full in a future number. Meanwhile we will anticipate the following extracts:

From General Taylor's Reports.

"Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Ana, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops."

"Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 261 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported."

"From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succour the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500 and may reach 2,000 men, killed and wounded, besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost."

From General Santa Ana's Report.

"The army under my command, after a painful and long march over the desert between the Cedral and this place, has had to encounter, in a battle that lasted two days, the United States army under Gen. Taylor composed of 8 or 9,000 men, with 23 pieces of artillery. Both armies have fought a bloody and desperate fight. This morning the action commenced at 6 o'clock, and continued until sunset. The field of battle is covered with the dead. Blood has flowed in torrents. Two standards, which I have the honour to send to your excellency, were taken by us, together with three pieces of artillery, of the calibre of 6 and 4 pounders, with their complement of ammunition, and four waggons with their horses. Although the battle was not decisive, I can assure your excellency that the field, however shortly disputed, finally remained in our possession, as is manifested by the trophies I have mentioned. Upwards of 2,000 of the enemy's dead lie strewn upon the field of battle, and we have taken some prisoners, the exact number of which has not been made known to me."

The city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulloa surrendered to the Americans on the 29th of March. The following is an abstract of the operations:—March 9th, the embarkation of the troops commenced. 14th, siege was laid to Vera Cruz. 22nd, the city was summoned to surrender, and, having refused, seven mortars commenced the bombardment. 24th, a naval battery of 3 Paixhan guns and 3 sixty-eight pounders opened fire in the morning, at a distance of 70 yards. 25th, another battery of 4 twenty-four pounders and 3 mortars opened fire. The naval battery made a breach to-day in the walls; the fire caused great ravage. 26th, the Mexicans proposed to come to terms. 29th, the negotiations were brought to a close. The city and castle surrendered; the garrison marched out with military honours and grounded their arms. The American forces occupied the city and fortress at noon. The garrison, which consisted of 4,000 men, after laying down their arms, were sent to their homes, the officers giving for themselves and their

respective men the usual parole of honor not to serve again during the war. Among the prisoners were 5 generals, 60 superior officers, and 270 officers of company. The total loss of the American army was 65 killed and wounded. The carnage among the Mexicans is stated to have been immense, a great number of killed being non-combatants. In the attack on the city and castle only the vessels not drawing more than 9 feet were able to take part, and they suffered comparatively little.

General Scott immediately despatched a detachment to take possession of Alvarado, which surrendered without firing a shot. At the date of the last accounts the American commander-in-chief had taken up the line of march for the capital. It was expected that General Santa Ana would attempt to arrest his progress at Jalapa, about 62 miles distant from Vera Cruz. News of another battle may, therefore, be shortly expected.

Lord Howden addressed a note to the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the 23rd ult., stating that he had reason to believe that an idea was very generally entertained, and, indeed, was very industriously circulated by some persons with no conciliatory object, that the British government were desirous of including the English colours which have been for a long time in possession of the Argentine government in the article of the convention referring to an exchange of colours and cannon: that as the idea was not only erroneous, but appeared to have produced considerable dissatisfaction, he deemed it his duty, to declare distinctly to H. E. that the British government had no intention to ask for the colours alluded to—that he had no instructions on the subject, and that the article in the convention only referred to the reciprocal restitution of those colours and cannon captured by either party in the affair of Obligado; which affair, however great the valour displayed on both sides, was a collision which, he had no hesitation in saying it, was regarded by his government as deeply to be regretted.

The Minister replied on the 24th to the effect that he had been instructed by H. E. the Governor to say that the Argentine government had never participated in the erroneous idea to which his lordship alluded. It had always been of opinion that the article only referred to the reciprocal restitution of the flags and cannon captured by either party in the affair of Obligado; an affair which, whatever was the valor displayed on both sides, was regarded by the Argentine government equally with that of H. B. M. as one very deeply to be regretted. Signior Arana went on to say, that being in duty bound to reciprocate the noble frankness with which his lordship came forward to contradict such a groundless and false report, H. E. the Governor had directed him to convey to his lordship the expression of the high sense entertained by this Government of the sincere spirit of conciliation which his lordship evinced by the foregoing declaration, in which he recorded an estimable proof of the elevated rectitude of H. B. M.'s government, and of his lordship's strenuous and honest exertions for the re-establishment of good and friendly relations between both countries—a noble and important object towards the attainment of which the efforts of this government also tended in a very marked manner.

We regret to announce that the infant daughter of H. E. Count Walewski expired yesterday after a short illness.

My Lord,

Judging from the occasional notices of this country, that we meet with in European journals, and other works of higher pretensions, we are led to believe that the amount of trust worthy information respecting it is very meagre and imperfect. In the rumours so freely circulated of late, we can readily detect a deep tinge of political partizanship; concealing the truth in some instances, and disguising it more or less in nearly all. In these circumstances, we presume that local information, acquired by personal experience and observation, during a long residence in the country, must be acceptable, if not useful to your Lordship, in discharging the important mission confided to your Excellency, by Her Majesty's Government. This is our only motive and apology for the present obtrusion on your Lordship's attention.

The character of the native population is decidedly frank, generous and confiding. The bigotry and intolerance of the Spanish era, disappeared during the war of Independence, when a majority of the leading men were deeply tinged with the then prevailing principles of French liberalism; a portion of which, sufficient at least to counteract any fanatical tendency, has been transmitted to the present generation. The sympathy and countenance of foreigners, and especially the enlightened policy of the lamented Canning, made a deep and favourable impression on the public mind, effectually obliterating, with regard to foreigners, every trace of Spanish jealousy and arrogance. From 1820 to 1828, foreigners in general, and British Residents in particular, were treated with all confidence, respect and deference.

The unwarranted conduct of the French population, in openly espousing the cause of Lavalle in 1829, and the ill-disguised partiality of other parties in favour of the same cause, naturally reawakened some jealousy and distrust in the opposite party. The fault of a section was visited, almost necessarily, on the whole body of foreigners; although, from the more guarded conduct of our countrymen in general, and the tact of our Official Representatives, a liberal allowance was still made in favour of the British. Hence the cause and origin of the anti-foreign and anti-commercial policy, commonly ascribed to the present Administration; a charge ill-defined, and greatly exaggerated, as may be expected in the clamour and collision of political factions. So far as interference by foreign residents, in party politics is concerned, it is decidedly, and with good reason anti-foreign; whilst the charge of anti-commercial is too silly and absurd, to be seriously believed, or formally refuted. There may be regulations that are anti-commercial in their tendency; like the monopolies, the exorbitant duties, and the exclusive restrictions, not altogether done away with at the present day in Great Britain; but this is very different from a system essentially and avowedly hostile to foreign intercourse. We may trace the system to its origin in a laudable, though perhaps mistaken zeal for national interests; an error that must still be held venial, whilst precedents of such weight and respectability may be quoted in its favour. In a country like this, with an immense surplus of production over home consumption, and where four fifths of the Public Revenue is derived from articles of importation, it is too bad to suppose the existence of such a system.

Speaking impartially, we must say there are few countries, where ampler scope is granted to foreign industry and enterprise. The reservations in behalf of native citizens are comparatively few and unimportant. The services of foreigners in general are sought after, appreciated and rewarded, without the slightest reference to the nationality of the individuals. In ordinary times and normal circumstances, foreigners have no reason to complain of their reception and treatment. Their position is equal to that of native citizens, and in some respects, that of exemption from military duty in particular, that of British subjects is decidedly preferable. There may be changes or improvements that, accustomed as we have been to constitutional forms of government, we would wish to see introduced; but history and experience show, that such improvements are of slow growth; and to be permanently beneficial must originate with the natives as the parties immediately interested, and directly responsible. In the struggle for party ascendancy, excesses have been committed on both sides, that we have no wish either to palliate or justify; but in no case have neutral foreigners been the victims.

During the last twenty months, it will be allowed that our position as British subjects, was delicate and critical in the extreme. The forbearance and moderation, nay, the generosity and magnanimity of

the Argentine authorities, reflect the highest credit on the national character. Deprived of all Official Representation, we have enjoyed, during the period referred to, all the privileges and immunities of neutrals. Our lives, persons and properties have been scrupulously respected, in very trying conjunctures; and we feel a pleasure and satisfaction, in bearing our solemn and emphatic testimony in this respect. This is not a matter of opinion, but a matter of fact; the knowledge of which, we conceive, must be satisfactory to your Excellency, and to Her Majesty's Government; and permit us also to hope, that in the negotiations entrusted to your Lordship, it will be allowed its due influence.

One great mistake in our past policy, with regard to this Republic, seems to have originated in a false estimate of the national character and intelligence. Theoretic knowledge, in the present age, is easily acquired; and though young in their career as an independent State, the Buenos Ayreans are already thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject of international rights. They are too intelligent to be convinced by any authoritative intimation, and too conscious of their natural position and resources, to be overawed by empty threats. Such juvenile treatment is calculated to wound their susceptibility, and diminishes to a fearful extent, the chances of an amicable adjustment. To recover our proper position, we must return to the frank, straightforward policy, congenial to the British character, and alone worthy of the British Nation. If a definite injury has been sustained, a definite redress must be openly demanded, and honourably enforced; recognizing and respecting in the meantime every natural and acquired right. We decline the ungracious task of pointing out to your Lordship, the little attention that has been paid to these plain elementary principles, in almost every stage of the present intervention.

A second error, fatal to the predominance of British influence, is the unfortunate association, in the present question, of another party; whose previous position was very different from ours, and whose risk in the joint adventure, if we may be allowed a commercial phrase, is comparatively insignificant. We have sunk inevitably, and we fear irremediably to the level of our ally. British Influence has forfeited, for the time at least, the privileged and envied position, it had long and deservedly held, not only here, but in the South American Republics generally. This too is an unwelcome theme; and we shall only add, that if in the present instance, the views of the British Government are accepted to, we shall feel very sorry indeed, and much disappointed, if the desired settlement is delayed, as it apparently was on a recent occasion in deference to a third party; whose ulterior views and general policy, do not perhaps entirely coincide with those of Her Majesty's Government. In making these remarks we deprecate all idea of censoriousness or dictation. In submitting them to your Lordship's attention, our hope is that it may ensure the application of an adequate remedy.

The next point is one of a more general character, arising we admit, from circumstances peculiar to the British Community established here. It is customary to regard and represent Buenos Ayres as a mere foreign Port; in which a considerable number of British subjects are resident, engaged principally in trade and commerce. This is a very imperfect view; and any system of policy, based upon this supposition, becomes of necessity defective and inapplicable. Of at least eight thousand British subjects, settled in this Republic, not more than a twentieth part are directly or indirectly connected with foreign commerce. The remainder may be ranked according to their relative importance in the following order; Agriculturists, Mechanics, Labourers, Retail dealers, and a sprinkling of professional gentlemen. In advocating the claims of these latter classes, we have no wish to underrate or depreciate the commercial interest; with the present extent and importance of which, we presume your Lordship sufficiently acquainted. On the contrary, important as it is, we consider it as yet only in its infancy; and susceptible of an indefinite extension for centuries to come. This country, with its extended territory, and consequent variety of soil, climate and production, is capable of producing food and raw material to any required amount; whilst the demand for British manufactures, for the elegancies and luxuries of life, may be expected to keep pace pretty closely with the disposable resources of the population. Here we have the sure bond of mutual advantage, without any danger of competing interests. The Argentines with unexhausted, unexplored, unimagined territorial resources can have no more inducement to become manufacturers, than the Merchant Princes of Manchester, to withdraw their capital from a remunerating

manufacture, to cultivate the mountains of Scotland or the bogs of Ireland. The interests in this case are mutual and reciprocal; and the free trade principles, recently adopted by Her Majesty's Government, are admirably calculated to stimulate and consolidate the advantageous intercourse. Viewed in this light, the subject of our commercial relations, and more especially of our commercial prospects, is entitled to the serious attention of your Lordship, and every British Statesman.

Granting all this, we maintain that there are collateral interests of equal importance; and, in the present instance, entitled perhaps to a preferential attention. The interests of commerce are tolerably provided for by the existing Treaty;—in the meantime other important interests have grown up, unforeseen and unanticipated, at the time of arranging the Treaty, and for which, consequently, little or no provision has been made. It is of paramount importance to all parties concerned, that these positive and existing interests should now be discussed in the spirit of equity and moderation, and that a clear and definite provision should be made for them. Future peace and harmony depend so immediately on this circumstance, that even an indifferent, or apparently unfavourable arrangement would be preferable to the present uncertainty.

British Subjects are the *bona fide* proprietors of at least three million of acres in this Republic; and perhaps 500,000 acres more are actually occupied by parties, disposed and likely to become proprietors, at no distant date. In this respect, we have an interest in the peace, tranquillity and prosperity of the country, greater than the subjects of all other foreign nations taken together. This is a broad and secure basis for the predominance of British interests generally, and for the permanent interests of British commerce in particular. There is no antagonism in the case. The mass of British settlers are the true pioneers of British commerce. More permanently fixed in the country, and mixing more freely with the native population, we are in reality diffusing British tastes and habits; in other words paving the way, and creating a demand for articles of British manufacture. The history of the last twenty years furnishes a striking illustration of this silent, unobserved, and unappreciated influence.

There are few instances, in the history of nascent States, where the march of improvement has been more rapid than in Buenos Ayres; and in circumstances, it will be allowed, far from favourable. The exhaustion consequent on a long and severe struggle for National Independence, was almost immediately succeeded by the still more awful calamity of party dissension and civil war; deranging all interests, and deterring from everything like useful enterprise. The attention of the Government has been of necessity almost exclusively directed to the establishment and maintenance of public order. The sword has monopolized a large proportion of the hands, that, in normal circumstances, should have been cultivating the soil, and prosecuting the useful avocations of peace. And lastly, the exigencies of the army have engulfed four-fifths of the public revenue, to the manifest prejudice of various public claims. In spite of all these retarding influences, and the incubus of an undefined and unguaranteed paper currency, Buenos Ayres has not lagged in the career of social improvement; a fact that we account for, by the innate buoyancy of her virgin resources, and the reasonable co-operation of foreign residents in general; a fact, moreover, incompatible with the supposition of a systematic hostility, on the part of the Administration, to foreigners and foreign interests.

In proof that the advancement of which we speak is real, and not hypothetical, we may refer to the external aspect of the city, with its elegant and ornamental structures, springing up in every quarter; whilst the internal arrangements for domestic comfort, decency and display are still more notable. Fire places, ceilings, carpets, sofas &c., are all of recent introduction; though in general they preceded the more showy articles of taste and ornament. These changes are all in the right direction; and far from indifferent to the British manufacturer and merchant.

But there is a prior stage at which the beneficial influence of foreign intercourse and co-operation is still more essential. The amount of our imports must ultimately be regulated by the amount of our exports; and it is only by extending and multiplying the latter, that a sure and steady impulse can be given to the former. In this respect British settlers have been, and are calculated to be pre-eminently useful; and it is to this aspect of the case, that we solicit your Lordship's special attention. By voluntarily settling here, we have not forfeited our claim, in justice and equity, to British protection. Whilst virtually prosecuting our own inter-

ests, we are in reality rendering a cheap and most efficient service to British interests of the highest order. On this principle we claim protection, not as a favour, but as a debt, justly due for an equivalent rendered. It is a miserably short sighted policy that would begrudge us protection, merely because we happen not to be resident within the dominions of Her Majesty. British interests are commensurate with the habitable globe, and every man subservient to these interests, whatever may be his local habitation, is entitled, as a matter of right, to be protected, and as a matter of sound policy, to be countenanced and encouraged.

British skill, enterprise and capital have already done much in extending and developing the internal resources of this country. We shall for the present confine our observations to two points; the improvement of an existing branch of national industry and commerce, and the introduction of an entirely new one. The public wealth of this Province, as regards foreign commerce, has consisted chiefly in its numerous herds of cattle. Hides and tallow were the staple articles of export; the greater part of the beef, the bones, the marrow fat, the horns, the hoofs &c., were left to rot and putrify, as things of no value. Successive improvements in the management of our Saladeros, introduced principally by our countrymen, have gradually corrected this waste and prodigality; till it may now be safely affirmed, that double the value is extracted from every animal slaughtered; an item of some consequence if we take 1,500,000 animals, as a moderate annual average.

Previous to 1835, considerable flocks of sheep had collected in our camps, but so little regarded that the ewes and rams were in equal numbers, whilst the idea of shearing off the fleece, would have been scouted as an insult. So complete was the neglect and contempt of the poor sheep, that, report says, they were frequently driven alive into the brick-kilns, as a cheap and economical fuel; and as an expeditious way of ridding their owners of a nuisance. In little more than twenty years, thanks to British enterprise, an important branch of national industry has grown up in this despoiled rook; and our annual exports of wool, steadily progressive, in quantity and quality, contrast favourably with the former cheap fuel of our brick-kilns. So much for a sample of the past, and an earnest of the future.

Respectively the field for enterprise is vast, beyond all calculation. With a territory extending from the Tropic of Capricorn to Cape Horn, with a healthy and genial climate, and in genial a luxuriantly fertile soil, the Almighty has made abundant provision for the comfortable subsistence of 50,000,000 of the human race. To the south of Buenos Ayres, where the temperature is somewhat more equable, it is well known that wheat, barley, beans and peas are crops that may safely be calculated upon; and no doubt that rye, oats, flax, hemp, and other productions common to Great Britain and the northern states of Europe, might be cultivated with success, and to any extent. From the Rio Salado southward, and for two hundred leagues along the coast, there are many of the finest situations for European Agricultural associations that heart could desire. Virgin land of the first quality, with two and three feet of rich vegetable mould, clear and unincumbered, with a salubrious and genial climate, and direct access to water communication, might at present be purchased in perpetuity, for much less than a tenth part of the annual rent of similar land in Great Britain. It is impossible, my Lord, to fancy a more inviting investment to British capital and enterprise; whilst the direct effect would be a mighty impulse to the prosperity and aggrandisement of this Republic, and a consequent proportional extension to British commerce, and the commerce of the world.

That we may not be suspected of dealing in vague generalities, we beg leave to refer to Mr. Clark's farm, in the neighbourhood of Quilmes, as a practical illustration of the susceptibility of the soil and climate, and of what may be effected by skill and industry, unaided by original capital. It cannot be more than twenty years since the indefatigable proprietor commenced operations; with little more, to his honour be it spoken, than a clear head, a stout heart and willing hands. Let us compare to day the value of this property, with an equal extent of unimproved land in the same district, and originally of the same quality. Besides the handsome profits realized, its actual value may be twenty times that of its prime cost, or of unimproved land in the same locality; whilst it employs more than twenty times the number of hands, and furnishes at least a hundred times the amount of human food and other necessaries. Suppose the Province of Buenos Ayres improved to the same extent, only

for thirty leagues in all directions around the capital; what would be the intrinsic value of its land? What population could it sustain? What public revenue would it yield? What would be the extent of its internal and external commerce?

Turning now to the Northern Provinces of the Republic, as Corrientes, Paraguay, Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, San Juan and Mendoza, we may revel at pleasure among the choicest productions of Italy, and the Southern States of Europe. The vine, the olive, the fig tree, the sugar cane, the cotton plant, tobacco, rice, mandioca, Indian corn, yerba or Paraguayan tea, &c. &c., are all cultivated with ease; and attain a high degree of perfection. The mulberry tree is indigenous to many of these regions, and the recent experiments with the silk worm have been satisfactory in the extreme. Immense forests intersect the country, affording an inexhaustible supply of the finest timber, both for use and ornament; containing many varieties admirably adapted for ship building, from their solidity, elasticity and durability. Nature in short teems with the luxuriance of tropical vegetation; and nothing is wanted but the skill and industry of man, to enjoy the richest harvest of Divine Bounty.

"It is well," says the proverb, "to have two strings to your bow;"—and in the event of a war with the Northern Powers of Europe, or the United States of North America, it might be very convenient and advantageous for Great Britain, to have even a partial supply of food, and raw material for her manufactures, from a different quarter. What would have been the fate of the British Empire at the present moment, had she been engaged in a continental war, or in a war with the United States of North America? Humanity shudders at the mere supposition; and surely, with the awful lesson fresh in her memory, she cannot voluntarily consent to remain in a situation, subject at all times to a similar contingency. With demands so extensive, it is clearly her safest policy in all circumstances, to multiply as much as possible, and encourage competition among those, from whom her enormous supplies of raw material must be obtained; more especially when they in their turn supply new consumers for the products of her manufacturing skill.

With a country so situated, Great Britain, in her present position, with an overflowing population, and a superabundant capital, has much more than a casual or a transitory interest. The mere mercantile policy, of realizing the greatest possible amount in the shortest possible time, is not in this case the true policy of an enlightened and provident British Statesman. His combinations are of a more comprehensive character. To him the unexisting future is a stern reality, for which adequate provision must be made; sometimes at the expense of an immediate advantage. If we would participate in the future harvest, we must now help to cultivate the soil, and plant the seed. In this way, and in this alone, may the glorious and patriotic aspirations of the great Canning be realized; for when he proposed rather vauntingly, "to call a new world into existence," it was for the express and avowed purpose of "readjusting the Balance of Power in the Old."

Viewed in this light, we trust your Lordship will duly appreciate our argument in behalf of a decided and watchful attention to British interests generally. We would even venture to suggest that there are few more promising outlets for British emigration; either as regards the facilities and direct advantages to individuals, or the prospective advantages to the mother country. The two cases are the exact counterpart of each other. The plethora of British population and capital may be effectually relieved by giving life and animation to these boundless deserts; to the manifest and incalculable advantage of all parties concerned. By a little indirect encouragement to voluntary emigration, Great Britain might reap here all the essential benefits of a colony, without cost or responsibility, without shedding a drop of human blood, or encroaching on a single right of the native population. Their real and effective independence, their peace and prosperity are elements essential to the success of the plan we advocate. After a residence of more than twenty years, and the experience of much kindness and hospitality, we should scorn to advocate any measure that we imagined even remotely incompatible with these inherent rights and prerogatives; more especially when we regard the social and civil rights of our posterity, as inseparably interwoven with the fate and prospects of the country. But apart from these special considerations, we condemn the whole system of conquest and colonization on its own merits; as based on violence and outrage, as incompatible with the mental, moral, and social development of the colonists, and as always hurtful, and frequently ruinous to the mother country herself. Without recurring to remote antiquity, where ex-

amples are not wanting, we have Spain and Portugal before our eyes, reduced to beggary and contempt, by the very magnitude and importance of their foreign colonies; and if it be alleged that Great Britain is an exception, we would say, that even she is great and powerful, not in consequence, but in spite of her colonial possessions. It is a striking and instructive fact, and pertinent to the case at issue, that more than one-fifth of the actual foreign commerce of Great Britain is carried on with her ex-colonies, the United States of North America, probably more than double the extent it ever could have attained, had they continued in a state of colonial dependence. Were the conquest and final subjection of this Republic, as easy and certain, as we believe it would be difficult and problematical, sound policy would reject the alternative, as incompatible without our commercial interests; and the fact quoted above would fully justify the decision. Let it be distinctly understood that we do not mean a compulsory, or mere pauper emigration. Such a system, carried to excess, might, as regards this country, be useless, or worse than useless. All we mean by indirect encouragement is such a clear and explicit understanding between the British and Argentine Governments, as will induce men of capital, of character, and intelligence to settle in this country; leaving to them the care and charge of selecting and conducting hither the subordinate agency, necessary to their respective views and interests. To effect all this, little more is requisite than peace and security.

The tins has arrived, my Lord, when this theory must be tested. The progress of scientific discovery, and the improvement of the mechanic arts, have deranged the equilibrium of population; and, by the supreme law of necessity, it must adapt itself anew to the altered circumstances. Great changes have taken place, and, by the natural sequence of cause and effect, greater still must shortly take place, in the affairs of the world. This fact cannot be too earnestly impressed on the attention alike of the British and Argentine Governments. Causes are in operation, that no human power can calculate or resist; but by providently anticipating, and prudently directing their development, great evils may be avoided; great and permanent mutual advantages may be secured. "Nature abhors a vacuum;" and with Great Britain, France and Germany notoriously overpeopled, with Spain groaning under the burden of anarchy and misrule, and the Italian States harassed by internal dissension, and threatened with civil war, the vacuum in this healthy, fertile, and hospitable land, must at no distant day be filled up; whether with a promiscuous European emigration, or with a decided preponderance of British settlers, depends, in a great measure, on the issue of the momentous negotiations entrusted to your excellency.

To our Argentine friends, we would say, on the other hand, with the same simplicity and sincerity, here are the very elements requisite to your prosperity and aggrandisement. Plenty of people to occupy your desert wastes, and plenty of capital to develop your dormant resources. Pacific, laborious, and enterprising, they will give a stability to your nascent institutions, that you cannot expect to find in the revolutionary and discontented elements, proceeding from other quarters of Europe. By enriching themselves, they will at the same time enrich their contemporaries; and in the short space of little more than fifty years, every trace of foreign origin will be obliterated, and the heterogeneous elements be blended into one compact and indivisible nationality; just as the ancient Britons, the Romans, the Saxons, the Normans, the Danes, and the Norwegians constitute the modern British Empire.

Fully persuaded that British and Argentine interests are not merely compatible, but, in the strictest sense, mutual and reciprocal, it will afford the undersigned the greatest pleasure at all times, to lend his aid, in pointing out their concordance, and preparing the way for their practical development. And in hopes that the spirit and tendency of the present attempt, may merit your Lordship's approbation,

I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very obedient servant,
Anglo-Porteño.

Advertisement.

REQUIRED, a Carpenter for plain work, to go to the country, a short distance from town. The employment will be constant but the wages must be moderate. For address of the advertiser apply at the Commercial Rooms, Calle 25 de Mayo.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

June 26.—Wind N.W.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Alecto, Commander V. A. Massingberd, bearing the flag of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, and having on board H. E. Lord Howden, for Colonia.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers—Messieurs William Steward, Lorenzo Belli, Pedro Mathon, Leon Domecos, Alejos Pascal, Pedro Gascogne, Manuel Gonzalez, José Guericco and Manuel Guericco. Mesdames—Salomé Masa de Guericco, Mercedes Bielma de Masa, Pilar Lopez, Maria Gonzalez, Carolina Gonzalez, Trinidad Chaves and Carmen A. de Torres.

Arrived, French war steamer Grondeur, Captain Druihet, from Montevideo 25th inst.

During the night, H. B. M. steamer Alecto, from Colonia.—H. E. Lord Howden and Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert landed from the Alecto at 8 o'clock p.m.

June 27.—Wind N., rain during the night.

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner Ranira, William Mason, Commander, from Montevideo 25th inst. Passengers—Messieurs Samuel Spring and Wm. Speed.

June 28.—Wind S.W., rain during the night.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. W. A. R. Pearse, from Montevideo 27th inst. Passengers, Messieurs Diego Alvear and Henry A. Green.

June 29.—Wind S.W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 30.—Wind W.

Sailed, French war steamer Grondeur, Captain Druihet, for Montevideo.

July 1.—Wind N.W.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner Ranira, William Mason, Commander, for Montevideo. Passenger—Mr. Dumersey.

June 2.—Wind N.W., opposite coast visible.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. W. A. R. Pearse, apparently for Colonia.

H. B. M. packet Express sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 3rd inst., for Falmouth with the mail from the River Plate conveyed per packet Griffon; hence 15th and Montevideo 19th May.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

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

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

FRENCH—Steam frigate Cassini, Captain Chabannes. Brig Fanelour, 10 guns, Capt. Duparc.

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

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

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (3rd inst.) completes the 644th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	51
Sunday	54
Monday	53
Tuesday	53
Wednesday	49
Thursday	52
Friday	53

Another ludicrous movement has just taken place in Montevideo. The broker, Correa, has been superseded in the command-in-chief of the garrison by the Italian freebooter, Garibaldi; and the Basques, Italians and other mercenaries, formed into one division, have been placed under the immediate orders of the French man-milliner, Thiebaut. The remaining force is to compose another division under the command of a person by the name of Villagran. Nothing is known in regard to the motive or object of this singular step, which lays still more bare the hollow pretensions of the intrusive government even to a shadow of national character.

Advertisements.

FOR NEW YORK, FROM MONTEVIDEO.

THE superior A. 1. American ship "STAR HEDRIGUEZ," burden 305 tons, coppered and copper fastened, and sails first, will be dispatched from Montevideo for New York without delay. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations for 40 passengers, apply to

Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,
No. 69 Calle de Reconquista.

June 25, 1847.

For Sale,

At the following low prices, at No. 12 Recoleta, opposite the Cabildo:—

French hats, best quality and latest fashion	\$ 85 each.
Superfine black cloth	75 per vara.
Fine drab cloth and other fancy colours	35 do.
French kerseymere, double width, fancy colours, the cut of a pair of trousers	60
German do. dark colours, very stout, do.	45
Pilot cloth, first quality, do.	30
French kerseymere waistcoating, the cut	15
Do. do. finer quality do.	20
Satin and other fancy silk do.	25
Fine black silk velvet, at	45 per vara.
Black figured do. do.	10 do.
Do. do. shalloon	4 1/2 do.
Red glazed cotton for lining	2 do.
Fine linen towels	5 each.
Ladies woollen petticoats	20 do.
Knit worsted sea jackets	30 do.
Knit cotton drawers	10 per pair.
Flannel shirts	8 do.
Kerseymere trousers, slightly damaged	23 do.
Canton do.	15 do.
Stout fustian do.	18 do.
Fine cotton socks	2 do.
Worsted do.	3 1/2 do.
Do. stockings, grey and black	5 do.
Stout ribbed woollen shirts	15 each.
Superfine merino do. do.	15 do.
Do. Hamburg do.	23 do.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.	

Notice.

IF MICHAEL HUNTER, late of Stockton upon Tees, in England, and who, when last heard of in the year 1828, was residing in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, or, if dead, his lawful heir will apply at the office of this paper he will be informed of matters of importance to him.
Buenos Ayres, June 23, 1847.

Second Hand Books.

FOR SALE

No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.

ANSWORTH'S Latin Dictionary, Beauties of England and Wales, with engravings 6 vols., Bell's British Theatre 32 vols., Boswell's Life of Johnson, Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, Blake's Natural Philosophy, Cook's Voyages 6 vols., Deane's Letters on Afghanistan, England Employed, 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, Thomas's Practice of Physic, Utinarian Miscellany, Villeroi, 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.

For Sale,

A Superior lot of potatoes at No. 64 Calle del 25 de Mayo

Removal.

JAMES FULLON, Carpenter, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from Calle de la Reconquista No. 157 to Calle de la Piedad No. 13, where he intends to continue the business in all its branches.
Buenos Ayres, June 10th 1847.

American Pegged Boot

AND

Shoe Manufactory,

Calle de la Catedral, No. 82, one door from Calle de Cangallo towards the Plaza.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment respectfully advise the public that they have now on hand all kinds of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of

Pegged boots, fine and coarse.	
Do. half-boots do.	do.
Men's do. brigues do.	do.
Boys' do. do.	do.
Children's do. botines do.	do.
Women's do. do. and shoes.	do.

Together with a general and complete assortment of every description of ready made work in this line, too numerous to enumerate, such as are usually imported from North America and Europe. Every article in the store has been made in the same manufactory by Journeymen who have had great experience in their profession in North America.

The work is made from the best materials and fresh, as all the leather worked in this establishment is dressed and finished in the same manufactory, thus affording an additional advantage over work imported from other countries. All orders will be promptly attended to when accompanied with Cash. Produce of this country will be taken in exchange for boots and shoes when large quantities are wanted. A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

Notice.

THE co-partnership between the subscribers under the firm of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. in the cities of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo ceases with this day, and its liquidation is committed to the succession which has been formed, and under the same firm, goes into simultaneous existence.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, }
the 30th of April, 1847.

Franz Halbach,
Charles Rodewald,
Edward Zimmermann,
John C. Zimmermann, senior,
B. W. Frazier.

The business hitherto carried on in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo under the firm of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., continues under the same firm by the subscribers; the partners Halbach and Carlisle conducting it in Buenos Ayres, and the partners Edward Zimmermann and John Frazier in Montevideo.

Mr. John C. Zimmermann, senior, at present of New York, remains connected with this new association as special partner, contributing as such to the joint capital the sum of forty thousand patacons, and, according to the contract lawfully recorded in the Consular offices of both places, without any other responsibility.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, }
the 1st of May, 1847.

Franz Halbach,
Nathaniel D. Carlisle,
Edward Zimmermann,
John Frazier.

AT No. 56 Calle de La Paz there is on sale a handsome assortment of ladies and gentlemen's dressing case and writing desks, at very moderate prices.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	404	\$ 405	each
Do. Patriot	406	402	do.
Plata, macquina	17	18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	23	24	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	23	23	do.
Six per cent. Stock	100	100	do.
Exchange on England	2 1/2	d.	
Do. France	29	32	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	14	9	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	15	9	per cent. prem
Do. United States	20	22	do.
Hides, Ox, for Engl. & Gerny	53	55	per pesada
Do. France	45	48	do.
Do. North America	40	41	do.
Do. Spain	42	44	do.
Do. salted	42	45	do.
Do. Horse	23	25	do. each
Calf skins	44	48	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	28	29	per dozen
Do. fine	35	36	do.
Deer skins			without price
Goat skins	4	5	do.
Nutria skins			nominal
Chinchilla skins			without price
Horse hair, short	46	47	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	54	60	do.
Do. long	100	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	30	do.
Do. picked			without price
Do. shorn from skins			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	15	do.
Tallow, pure	28	30	do.
Do. raw	24	25	do.
Do. with grease	23	25	do.
Jerked beef	30	32	per quintal
Horns, cow	100	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	400	500	do.
Shin bones			without price
Hide cuttings	10	12	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white			without price
Do. black	9	10	do.
Salted tongues	9	10	per dozen
Salt, on board	none		per fanega
Discount	1 1/2	2	per cent. cont.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 410 dollars. The lowest price 308 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2. The lowest 2 1/4 nominal.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.