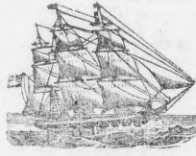


British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1096.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

QUESTION OF THE RIVER PLATE. THE HOWDEN-WALEWSKI NEGOTIATION.

(Continued.)

The counter-project of a Convention presented by the Argentine Government was accompanied by the following

Memorandum explanatory of a Convention for the Pacification of the Republics of the River Plate.

Buenos Ayres, 28th May, 1847.

The moment for the development of the pending questions having arrived, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres, encharged with those appertaining to the Argentine Confederation, has been directed by H. E. the Governor to solicit the earnest attention of H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden, &c. &c., to the project of a Convention for the Pacification of the Republics of La Plata, which he forwards to H. E., in strict conformity with the proposals presented by the confidential agent, Thomas Samuel Hood Esq., in the name of the governments of Great Britain and France, on the 6th of July 1846, and with the acceptance of the same by the Argentine government by its note of 28th July of the same year.

The Government considers this to be the basis of the negotiation which H. E. Lord Howden has commenced, and with a greater reason as it conceives that H. E. has so declared in his esteemed note of the 11th inst., with which he opened the negotiation.

The Argentine Government observes, that the project of a convention presented by H. E. the Minister of H. B. M. on the 14th inst., is not established on those bases which are the only ones by which the government can preserve the great national interests which have been confided to its care. It believes that the reconsideration which H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden will bestow upon the project of Convention which he has presented, in comparing it with that which the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Government has the honor of forwarding to him by the order and with the most friendly wishes of H. E. the Governor, will lead to the solution of every doubt and set aside all contrariety with the bases on which the Government of the Confederation thinks it only proper that the present negotiation should be established, in view of Y. E.'s note dated the 11th inst., and the above mentioned antecedents to which it refers.

The governments of England and France agreed on the 5th of May 1846 upon nine propositions for the pacification of the Republics of La Plata, which were presented in the name of those governments by the confidential agent, Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., both to the Argentine government and to H. E. the President of the Oriental State, Brigadier Manuel Oribe. In the preamble of said propositions, both said governments which proposed them declared, that they had agreed upon them in concert for the purpose of obtaining a complete and definitive arrangement of the present differences.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdeen, H. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the credential given to Mr. Hood on the 19th of May 1846, was pleased to state that the latter was encharged to transmit confidentially to the Argentine government certain proposals on the part of Great Britain and France, based, in a great measure, on those communicated to the two Powers on the 26th of October 1845 by the government of Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of arranging the existing difficulties in the River Plate, and that H. E. indulged the hope that the proposals which Mr. Hood would make known to the Argentine government, and which were dictated by the most anxious desire of putting an end to a state of things highly injurious to the interests of all parties, would appear acceptable to the government of Buenos Ayres.

This government also recollects that the Confidential agent, Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., manifested in a note of 6th July 1846, that in inclosing those propositions which were chiefly based on those offered by H. E. the Governor on the 25th of October 1845, he hoped that the Argentine government would find in them, not only all the means for an honorable and equitable arrangement, but also positive evidence of the friendly feelings which prevailed in the councils of H. B. M.'s government and in those of H. M. the King of the French.

On such express terms, and animated by the same friendly feelings and a deep-felt desire of a solid and honorable peace, this Government acceded to the proposals which concerned it, in the manner which it explicitly manifested in its note of 28th July, 1846, to the confidential agent Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., and on which the project of a Convention which the Minister

of Foreign Affairs has now the honour of presenting to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden is strictly based.

Conformable with this adhesion, and H. E. the Minister of France, Baron Delfauds, having dissented therefrom, the Argentine government, in a note dated the 6th September, 1846, manifested the following: "However grievous to this government may be the delay opposed to the pacification of these republics, by H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, in dissenting from the modification of this government relative to the fourth proposition, in accordance with Your Honour's instructions from Lord Aberdeen, it prefers, for the considerations already stated, that the propositions should be referred to the governments of England and France for uniform instructions to the Ministers Plenipotentiary who may be charged with accomplishing the pacification by means of an honorable and suitable arrangement. This government will ever be disposed thereto on the bases of the propositions of which Your Honour has been the bearer, accepted in the manner in which you were informed on the 28th of July last, in answer to your note of the 6th of the same month, not doubting that those enlightened governments will evince on the point in question the uniformity of their high political views, and that that of H. M. the King of the French will adhere to the principles of justice and expediency, wisely recognised by the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdeen, on instructing Your Honour on the 4th proposition."

From what has been stated, the above-mentioned proposals, accepted by this government in the manner specified in said note of 28th July last, form the bases of any Convention which may be adjusted and concluded: bases recognised by His Excellency H. B. M.'s Minister in his note of the 11th inst., and by H. E. the Minister of H. M. the King of the French in one of the same date.

But the form of Convention which H. E. has been pleased to present under date of the 14th, and which the Government encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Confederation has examined deliberately, differs from the bases referred to. In this emergency, the Argentine Government most amicably and confidentially solicits H. E. Lord Howden to take it into consideration, and judge whether the Convention for pacifying the Republics of La Plata, which the Minister of Foreign Affairs of this government has the honour to forward to him, is not framed upon and in conformity with those bases, on which the Argentine Government, and not upon any other, has cordially agreed and is very desirous of promoting and definitively arranging the pacification.

Conformably with the proposals concerted by the Governments of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French on the 5th of May 1846, the Argentine Government, by its note of 28th July in the same year, adhered to the first proposition, provided its ally, H. E. the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, should also adhere to it. In the same manner it agreed to the 2nd and 3d propositions. It also agreed to the fourth, provided the blockade should cease at the time of the cessation of hostilities. It accepted the 5th with an explanation of the perfect rights of the Republic to the River Parana and of those it possesses to the Uruguay in common with the Oriental State; an explanation in conformity with the solemn declarations of the Governments of England and France recognising the rights of sovereignty and independence of the Confederation in their fullest extent. The Argentine Government accepted also the sixth proposition, reserving the right of discussing it at a fitting opportunity with the Governments of Great Britain and France in that part relating to the application of the principle. It not being its province to determine on the seventh proposition, because this appertains exclusively to H. E. the President of the Oriental Republic, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, relating as it does to the internal affairs of the Oriental State, it referred the confidential agent in regard to the same to H. E. the said President. The Argentine Government not being placed in the cases mentioned in the eighth proposition, it referred the confidential agent to H. E. the President in regard to the same. And as respects the ninth proposition it admitted the first part of it, which was that which appertained to it, referring His Honour the confidential agent to the second to the consideration of H. E. the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Brigadier Manuel Oribe.

This division of the negotiation grows out of the very propositions of the Governments of England and France and the steps taken in conformity with them by their confidential agent, Thomas Samuel Hood Esq., in soliciting and obtaining in July and August 1846, the respective acceptances of the Argentine Government on the one hand and of its ally H. E. President Manuel Oribe on the other. In said propositions the concurrence and acceptance of General Manuel Oribe was expressly determined and specified by the governments of Great Britain and France; and the confidential agent, Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood, discussed with the government of the latter the points of the negotiation appertaining to the Oriental Republic. In the 7th proposition relative

to a new election for the Presidency of the Oriental State, the governments of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French solicited the acquiescence of H. E. the said General Manuel Oribe: and in the ninth those exalted governments solicited that H. E. General Manuel Oribe should concur and acquiesce in all of them respectively as much as H. E. General Rosas.

H. E. the President Don Manuel Oribe, in what concerned himself, acceded cordially to the above mentioned proposals of pacification, in the terms and with the respective clauses which appear by the note of H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs Don Carlos G. Villademoros, addressed to the confidential agent, dated 4th of said month, in the same year, in which the latter manifested to H. E. General Manuel Oribe, that "having concluded satisfactorily his mission to the Argentine Government, which had accepted that part of said propositions relating to it, he had the honour to place himself in communication with H. E. Brigadier Manuel Oribe, and to enclose to H. E. Dr. Carlos Villademoros, Minister of Foreign Affairs, authenticated copies of said propositions, in order that his government might take into consideration that part of said propositions which concerned it."

Whilst the necessary and proper division of the negotiation was thus established, inasmuch as it embraces rights and interests of two different States and parties, allied solely for the purposes of the present war, the nine propositions of pacification of the Governments of Great Britain and France do not give to, nor acknowledge, in the government in Montevideo any other title than that of government in Montevideo; they did not grant it a share in the negotiation of the stipulations for peace, and limited its action to the expression of its acquiescence in, or denial to, the requisition of the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and France for the disarming of the foreigners in arms.

The first of those propositions solicits the concurrence and cooperation of General Rosas by an immediate suspension of hostilities: the seventh and ninth only allow the interference of H. E. General Don Manuel Oribe in regard to the affairs of the Oriental Republic: the second and ninth designate the only part to be performed by the Government in Montevideo; and all implicitly, and the second and ninth explicitly, exclude it from being a contracting party to the Convention.

The Argentine Government would be deeply grateful to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden if he would give to pay attention to these considerations on which this Government grounds its project of a Convention.

In conformity with them it deems the division of the negotiation essential in order to distinguish what appertains to the Confederation from that which belongs to the Oriental State; and also that the Government in the city of Montevideo shall in no wise be a contracting party in this Convention. Neither did the Governments of Great Britain and France propose the concurrence of the latter in said Convention, nor has that of the Confederation accepted it, nor could it accede to it.

For the reasons herein stated this Government excludes in its Convention, according to what was previously agreed upon, through the medium of the Confidential Agent Thomas Samuel Hood Esq., all concurrence on the part of the Government in Montevideo, and leaves it in the position which was stipulated and contracted by the second and ninth propositions.

Considering each article in particular, the Government thinks it also convenient to explain their motives.

The 1st article is strictly identical to the acceptance given in by this Government of the first proposition of the nine concerted between those of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French on the 5th of May 1846.

The 2nd and 3rd present a like identity.

The 4th is in entire uniformity with what this Government solicited in its note of 28th July 1846, and to what in conformity therewith H. E. Lord Howden, H. B. M.'s Minister, has been pleased to manifest in his note of the 11th inst., with respect to the ceasing of the blockade at the time of the cessation of hostilities. Said 4th article is also in accordance with the acceptance given in by this Government in regard to the return of all the Argentine vessels of war—that it should be in the nearest possible state to that in which they were. In what relates to the circumstances of the disarming of the foreign troops, the withdrawal of the Argentine troops, the evacuation of the island of Martin Garcia, and the salute to the flag of the Republic with 21 guns, this 4th article is in unison with the fourth proposition of the Governments of England and France. It contains also the promise of the reciprocal restitution of the flags and guns respectively taken, as has been proposed by H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden.

The 5th article is in conformity with the aforesaid propositions of the Governments of England and France of 5th May 1846, and with the terms on which this Government accepted them.

The 6th article expresses the same reservation made by the Argentine Government, in accepting the sixth proposition of those of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French. This Government bears in mind that in it,

it presents a strict conformity with the terms on which it accepted said proposition by its note of 28th July and with the manifestation it made in that of 6th September 1846.

The seventh and eighth propositions of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French of 5th May 1846, do not figure in the draft of a Convention which the Minister of Foreign Affairs honours himself in forwarding to His Excellency H. B. M.'s Minister, because the seventh relates to Oriental affairs, and in regard to the eighth the Argentine Government is not placed in the cases therein mentioned.

This Government in not making the seventh proposition appear in its draft of a Convention, which relates to affairs appertaining to the Oriental State and its Government, grounds its proceedings on what has been repeatedly agreed upon in said propositions of peace of 5th May 1846.

It bases its proceedings on them, also, in not allowing the eighth proposition to figure in the Convention. As regards this one, in respect of which the Government of the Confederation is not in the situation therein specified this Government has long since concealed freely and spontaneously a pardon to its enemies, even the most atrocious which exists in its fullest vigour, and what relates to foreigners, the Government has not adopted the laxial reprisals of war against those who have been so circumstanced, and has on the contrary continued to regard and treat all of them with consideration, protecting their persons and properties in compliance with the general law of Nations.

The 7th article of the draft of a Convention, which the Minister of Foreign Affairs forwards to H. E. Lord Howden, contains the first part of the ninth proposition of the Governments of Great Britain and of France with the respective acceptance of that of the Confederation, as it is the only part which concerns it.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, having explained the views of his government on the draft of a convention which it proposes, and bases on which it considers it should rest, and finding it perfectly in accordance with the proposals for peace agreed upon between H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French on the 5th of May 1846, and accepted by the government of the Confederation on the 28th of July in the same year, with all the circumstances of the mission of Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., and with the statements contained in the note of H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden and in that of H. E. the Minister Count Colonna Walewski, dated the 11th inst., the Argentine government trusts it will be received with solicitude and attention by His Excellency H. B. M.'s Minister, in furtherance of a pacification convenient and honourable for all.

The Argentine Government would wish to find in the form of Convention presented by H. E. Lord Howden on the 14th inst., that conformity with the propositions for peace of the Governments of Great Britain and France and the respective acceptance of that of the Confederation, which H. E. states in his esteemed communication of the 11th inst. But, notwithstanding all it has reflected and however great his anxious desire has been and is to see this perfect and expected conformity, it finds it not.

H. E. the Governor, firmly adhering to said propositions of 5th May 1846 and to their corresponding acceptations, the former presented by the Governments of H. B. M. and of H. M. the King of the French, and the latter given in by that of the Argentine Confederation, in consequence of the confidential mission of Thomas Samuel Hood Esq., and finding the same spirit and arrangements of both recognized in the communication of H. E. Lord Howden of the 11th inst., and in that of the same date of H. E. Count Walewski, is very cordially decided and disposed on these bases to discuss and continue the negotiation, with the very friendly sentiments which he entertains towards the two High Powers which proposed them and towards their honourable Representatives who have renewed them in their notes of the 11th inst., above mentioned, and to listen and take solicitously into consideration the statements which H. E. Lord Howden may deign to communicate to him.

The Plenipotentiaries replied to the above, on the 3rd of June, in the following terms:

The undersigned have received the note which the Minister for Foreign Affairs did them the honour to address to them on the 28th of May, as well as the explanatory Memorandum and the project of a Convention which accompanied it.

Having given these documents the most serious consideration, the undersigned have the honour of making the following observations to His Excellency Mr. Arana, Minister for the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation.

All parties entirely agree on one point, which is, that the bases of pacification presented by Mr. Hood are the foundation on which any negotiation whose object is to re-establish peace between the two Republics of the Plata and secure the perfect and absolute independence of the State of Uruguay, should exclusively rest. These propositions, however, could never have been looked upon in any other light than as shapeless elements, to which it was indispensable to give some regular and practical form in order to attain the end proposed.

The mission of Mr. Hood was simply to obtain the consent of certain parties to certain propositions, which were to serve as a basis of a definitive arrangement, to be consolidated under another form. After having obtained the adhesion of those parties, Mr. Hood was instructed to put their acceptance into the hands of the English and French Plenipotentiaries, to be by them converted into some formal document, which would enable them to proceed in a regular and practical manner to the execution of the stipulations therein contained.

If a misunderstanding had not arisen as to the time when the blockade was to be raised, Mr. Hood's mission being at an end, that of the Plenipotentiaries would have commenced, in giving, as has been before stated, a regular and practical form to what was, till then, but a simple preliminary, though containing all the elements of the negotiation. After Mr. Hood's mission had failed, the English and French Governments having resolved

to accede to the demand made by their Excellencies General Rosas and General Oribe, relative to the raising of the blockade (the only difficulty then existing), found it necessary to decide a point, the settlement of which would have devolved upon the Plenipotentiaries without the check which Mr. Hood's mission received; namely, the choice of that definitive form which best suited the preliminaries, and enabled them to be put into execution.

The Governments of England and France were of opinion that, in a question where different parties were concerned, and where the execution of the engagements entered into by one party was made manifestly and declaratorily subordinate to the approval of another party, the only possible and rational mode of arriving at a satisfactory termination was by means of a Convention, to be signed by all the parties, thus obviating the contorted reference of one party to another. Separate acts presented almost insurmountable difficulties in exact execution, and the project which His Excellency Mr. Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, has presented to the Plenipotentiaries of England and France is a striking proof of this. The Plenipotentiaries request His Excellency Mr. Arana to be convinced that they are animated by no capitious spirit, and feel sure that, in giving a calm and dispassionate consideration to the following considerations, His Excellency will see the force and justice of what they advance.

The execution of the three first articles of the project presented by His Excellency Mr. Arana, is made entirely subordinate to the consent of a third party, His Excellency General Oribe, who is himself excluded from the treaty proposed between the Governments of England and France and the Government of the Argentine Confederation. These three articles, which contain the most important and pressing stipulations of the whole negotiation, may be nullified, *ipso facto*, by the refusal of His Excellency General Oribe, and are therefore completely ineffectual as a definitive arrangement. If it were urged that, in accepting the propositions of Mr. Hood, the Government of Buenos Ayres had declared its consent to the withdrawal of the Argentine troops &c. to be contingent on the ratification of His Excellency General Oribe, it is for that very reason, and bearing in mind the conditional engagements entered into at the time of Mr. Hood's mission, that the English and French Governments had, after most serious consideration, chosen the form of a Convention, in which all parties concerned were represented, as the best and most satisfactory manner of executing the negotiations begun by Mr. Hood.

As long as General Oribe was a party to the Convention made by the English and French Governments with the Argentine Confederation, the Government of Buenos Ayres had no reserves or references to make to any other party; and this alone will suffice to prove clearly and incontrovertibly the advantage of one general Convention over several separate ones.

Actuated by this conviction the Plenipotentiaries of England and France had the honour of transmitting to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation a project for a Convention which, both in form and tenor, was entirely conformable to the bases of the negotiation offered by Mr. Hood, with the exception of the modifications introduced by the Governments of England and France for the express purpose of meeting the observations by which the acceptances of their Excellencies General Rosas and General Oribe were accompanied. The Plenipotentiaries cannot but sincerely regret that the Argentine Government should not have agreed with them in looking upon upon this Convention as the surest and most satisfactory manner of arriving at that end towards which all their efforts tend; the Governments of England and France, desirous in all their negotiations with other countries to respect the nicest susceptibilities of national honour, saw in this Convention nothing that could compromise in the remotest manner or in the smallest detail, the dignity or consistency of the Argentine Confederation.

However, if such to the repugnance of the Argentine Government to a general Convention as to be invincible, the Plenipotentiaries, animated by the most friendly intentions, are perfectly ready to seek, conjointly with His Excellency Mr. Arana, some other mode of converting the bases of pacification presented by Mr. Hood into a form which shall be at once efficient for the object proposed, and decorous for all parties.

The Plenipotentiaries conceive that it will not be difficult to show that the project of Convention as now proposed does not fulfil either of these two conditions, which ought to be inseparable. It will only be necessary to examine impartially what would be the respective condition of the different parties after the signature of this Convention.

On the one hand, the two Governments of England and France agree to the raising of the blockade, the restitution of the Argentine vessels of war, and the merchant vessels taken, the delivery of the Island of Martin Garcia, &c. &c., and moreover engage themselves to effect by every means in their power the disarming of the foreigners in the town of Monte Video.

On the other hand, the Argentine Government makes but one concession, the withdrawal of the Argentine troops from the Banda Oriental, and even this clause, already subordinate to a former condition, the disarming of the foreigners in Montevideo, is made an eventually contingent upon the will of a third party, not comprised in the Convention—that is, it is wholly dependant on the ulterior ratification of His Excellency General Oribe, who, by Mr. Arana's counter project, is excluded from a common signature.

The Plenipotentiaries confidently submit to His Excellency Mr. Arana whether such an arrangement is an equitable one.

Moreover, in the place of a Convention to which immediate execution can be given, the counter-project of His Excellency Mr. Arana takes the form of a treaty subject to ratification, and for which ratification there is a latitude given of eight months.

It is impossible to suppose that this delay in the exe-

cuton of such pressing measures can have been the wish of the Argentine Government.

The Plenipotentiaries trust that the Argentine Government, taking into due consideration the above observations, will see that the counter-project of His Excellency Mr. Arana is not admissible in the form in which it actually stands.

Animated by the sincerest and liveliest wishes to conciliate, the Plenipotentiaries are ready to renounce the project of a Convention to be signed by all the parties concerned, although this project still appears to them indubitably the best fitted for its object. The Plenipotentiaries will unite their best efforts to those of His Excellency Mr. Arana to discover some mode which will permit the conclusion of a separate Convention between the Governments of England and France and the Argentine Confederation, based on the propositions of Mr. Hood.

In the explanatory memorandum of His Excellency Mr. Arana it is said:

"The Argentine Government considers the division of the negotiation into parts distinguishing what appertains to the Confederation, and what appertains to the Banda Oriental, as essential."

The Plenipotentiaries are ready to adopt the principle as here laid down, whose natural and immediate consequence must be indubitably to put aside any reference to His Excellency General Oribe.

It rationally results from this principle laid down by the Argentine Government, and accepted by the Plenipotentiaries, that, if the Argentine Government cannot make an engagement without the consent of General Oribe, it is perfectly free, previously to giving its signature, to consult with His Excellency on all points to which the Argentine Government think they cannot bind themselves without his approbation; but the Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to declare that it is perfectly impossible from the very nature of such a transaction, for any one party to sign definitely a Convention, the execution of whose principal clauses is made wholly subordinate to the pleasure of another party, who is excluded formally from that Convention, and who is therefore not rendered irresponsible for its observance, but may become the direct and determining cause of its invalidity.

There appears however a mode of solving this difficulty. The Plenipotentiaries are ready to conclude, the first instance, a Convention with General Oribe, after which the Argentine Government could have no difficulty in stipulating for what concerns itself, and without reference to another party.

Should this proposition be agreed to by the Argentine Government, the Plenipotentiaries, in their desire to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion will concert as to what steps are to be taken. But in this case it will be indispensable, before the adoption of any other measures, for the Plenipotentiaries of England and France and His Excellency Mr. Arana to agree upon the precise terms of the act which is subsequently to be signed between them.

The Plenipotentiaries are of opinion that the preamble of each Convention should contain the declaration of the objects sought by each contracting party—namely, the termination of hostilities on the banks of the River Plate, and the confirmation of the Republic of the Uruguay in the full and entire enjoyment of its independence. This preamble is in entire conformity with the declarations made, and the principles laid down on various occasions, by the Government of Buenos Ayres.

The articles 1, 2, and 3, and if not clogged by reference to a third party, excluded by Mr. Arana from the Convention, would be perfectly satisfactory.

The Plenipotentiaries will take upon themselves to adopt article 4, and what relates to saluting the flag of the Confederation, in the manner in which it stands in the counter-project of Mr. Arana.

With regard to article 5, the Plenipotentiaries leave to His Excellency Mr. Arana to choose between the text of the propositions of Mr. Hood and the text of article 5 of the project transmitted to His Excellency on the 14th of May. The Governments of England and France drew up this article in a manner which they conceived perfectly conformable with the observations made by the Argentine Government at the time that Mr. Hood's propositions were accepted; and it was inserted with this view.

With regard to article 6, the spontaneous declaration which the two Governments of England and France agreed to make, ought to be in every possible way of looking at it, satisfactory to the Argentine Government. It is evident that no reserves with regard to it can be admitted into a public document signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries, although the Argentine Government has incontrovertibly every right to discuss any question it pleases, through its diplomatic channels, whenever it thinks fit.

If however the Argentine Government persists in supposing that such a reserve is connected with its dignity or its interests, the whole article might be suppressed, under the full understanding that on the signature of the Convention the Plenipotentiaries will make it the subject of an additional communication, which shall be remitted by them to the Argentine Government, who will then be able to make whatever reserves it may think proper, the same to be transmitted by the Plenipotentiaries to their respective Governments.

In what concerns article 7, it is true that the bases presented by Mr. Hood trace out the line to be followed by the Plenipotentiaries in case the Monte Video government should refuse to accede to their representations. The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to repeat that, in case the government of Monte Video should refuse to disband their foreign troops and disarm those which make a part of the garrison of the town, or oppose any unnecessary delay to the execution of these measures, they will withdraw all further intervention, and depart themselves. But such a declaration, perfectly in its place in a preliminary document, is not of a nature to be inserted in a Convention, more especially as, the government of Monte Video having accepted the bases of pacification without reserve, the supposition cannot be admitted that it will seek to withdraw itself from their operation.

There remain other observations with regard to the

amnesty, as well as with regard to the just and legitimate claims of foreigners. The remarks of His Excellency Mr. Arana in his explanatory memorandum with reference to these points give a well-founded expectation to the undersigned that, on this, as well as on some other details of form, there will be no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory arrangement.

The Plenipotentiaries have thought it their duty to give a written and categorical answer to the explanatory memorandum which His Excellency Mr. Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, did them the honour to address to them, in order that these might exist no doubt either as to the intentions, or amicable feelings of their respective governments with regard to the negotiation now pending. The intentions of the two governments, as well as the wishes of the two Plenipotentiaries are briefly this—*to find some practicable form which may be the best means of carrying out, both in spirit and execution, the propositions presented by Mr. Hood, and accepted by all parties.* The undersigned hope that, as soon as His Excellency Mr. Arana shall have given his attention to the considerations which they here submit to his high intelligence, he will give them an opportunity of explaining what may be deficient by naming an early day for a conference. The Plenipotentiaries have every expectation that they will then be able to remove all points of difference between them and His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The undersigned have the honour to renew to His Excellency Mr. Arana the assurances of their most distinguished consideration.

Hooden.

A. Walenski.

Buenos Ayres, June 3^d. 1847.

His Excellency Mr. Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c. &c.

(To be Continued.)

We have not received papers or letters from Montevideo of any late date, but passengers who left that city on the 18th inst. affirm that the attempt on the part of the native citizens to enter into negotiations with President Oribe had been entirely defeated by the foreign mercenaries, and that the Ministers who were suspected of being peaceably inclined, had been constrained to resign. Herrera y Obes had been appointed Minister general, with the understanding that he was to sustain the resistance; and the loan-jobbers had agreed to furnish 80,000 dollars per month for the purpose of prosecuting the war. It might fall out that these gentlemen have reckoned without their host. One of the black corps had exhibited symptoms of an intention to go over to President Oribe, and it is stated that in consequence the colonel and several officers had been arrested and sent on shipboard.

A new journal lately appeared in Pernambuco under the title of *O Nazareno*, having at its head an emblem somewhat resembling the Argentine arms, and preaching up the doctrines of republicanism. At first this occurrence caused a good deal of excitement in Rio Janeiro, and was seized upon by the war party as an additional pretext for a rupture with this country, General Rosas and the Argentine Legation in Brazil being held up as the instigators and patrons of the new publication. The Imperial Ministry, however, paid no attention to these insane declamations; and, instead of allowing themselves to be carried away, like their predecessors, by the war cry of unprincipled and designing men, appear to be determined to act honestly in accordance with the pacific programme they have put forth. In a late conference with the Argentine Minister, the Imperial Minister promised that the Commander of the Brazilian force which a short time since violated the Oriental territory and killed a Custom-house officer and several men under him, besides robbing a flock of mares, should be tried by a court martial.

According to late advices from Portugal an expedition consisting of 4000 men under the command of the Baron de Antas, which had been fitted out by the revolutionary junta and was leaving Oporto to operate on the coast against the Queen's troops, was captured by the British naval forces in the Douro under the command of Sir T. Maitland, on the 31st of May. The prisoners were conveyed to the Tagus and deposited in the fortress of St. Julian. There was no intelligence of the Spanish troops having yet entered Portugal.

We regret to learn by the last accounts from the Pacific, that the long-standing differences between Peru and Bolivia had become so serious as to render a recourse to arms imminent.

ORIENTAL STATE

To Comodoro Sir Thomas Herbert,
Head-quarters at Cerrito de la Victoria,
July 15th, 1847.

My respected friend,
I send to be delivered to you herewith four seamen

belonging to H. B. M.'s squadron, who deserted from the sloop *Satellite*.

If it do not interfere with the discipline in the forces under your worthy command, I hope you will be pleased to remit the punishment to which they have rendered themselves subject by their offence.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant and friend.
Manuel Oribe.

H. M.'s Ship Raleigh, July 16, 1847.

My dear friend,

The prompt and handsome manner in which Y. E. has returned to my hands our deserters from the *Satellite*, is worthy of the noble and just conduct Y. E. has always observed towards me.

Y. E. may believe me truly grateful for this fresh proof of attention and esteem, and you may be fully convinced that the seamen will reap all the benefit of Y. E.'s generosity and will be delivered to their vessels at liberty and entirely pardoned.

To-morrow I will have the honour of returning thanks personally for this favour. In the meantime, believe me very sincerely,

Your true friend,

Herbert.

H. E. General Oribe, &c. &c. &c.

ENGLAND.

London, June 4th 1847.

After a period of scarcity far beyond anything of the sort which has occurred in Europe since 1816-7, and a severe and lengthened winter, which has gone far to realise the rigour of more northern climes, we have the most genial weather and a prospect of more than ordinary abundance. Never was vegetation more vigorous in the south of England, at all events, than at this moment. And the prospect of abundance seems to be universal. It is not now as it is in some years, that the good promise of one kind of crop in some measure consoles the husbandman,—aye, and the consumer,—for the sickness and doubt which hang over other crops. All crops are alike full of promise and hope. Grass, pulse, roots, lent-corn and wheat, all have flourished during the last thirty days with a luxuriance almost unexampled in this country; and so far as we can ascertain, certainly so far as we have been able to observe, there is every reason to believe that the potatoe crop shows no signs of the blight by which for the last two years it has been devastated; and this view is fully confirmed by the state of the corn market, where prices have been regularly and somewhat rapidly declining since the fine weather has become confirmed. And this decline in prices we hope and believe will go on, and not the less so, because the journals most connected with the corn trade cry out there must soon be a reaction.

MR. O'CONNELL.—The admirers of Mr. O'Connell have resolved to honour his remains with a grand and solemn funeral procession through London, should they (as it is expected they will) pass through en route for Ireland; and the Roman catholic clergy intend, it is said, to have a solemn mass and requiem performed over them in Moorfields Chapel.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, June 2, 1847.

No event of a public kind has for many years excited so intense interest in Edinburgh, or throughout Scotland, as the death of Dr. Chalmers. The free church assembly met yesterday, after being adjourned in consequence of the death of their great leader, and it was then announced that business would be suspended for a week—an arrangement altogether unprecedented in ecclesiastical bodies. The funeral takes place on Friday, and will likely be a public one. The body is to be interred in Dalry cemetery, one of the numerous new places of sepulture that have of late sprang up in the neighbourhood of the city; and on Sunday funeral sermons are to be preached in Tanfield-hall, where the assembly holds its meetings.

Fever is still ravaging Edinburgh. At present the hospital contains three times the number of patients that it did in June last year, and nearly twelve times the number of fever patients then under treatment.

IRELAND.

One fact illustrates the sanitary condition of North Tipperary. There are not fewer than 547 patients in the fever hospital of Nenagh; and, add to this, that fever in private residences, is rife, and we must admit the condition of the people to be bad enough.

COFFINS BY AUCTION.—A melancholy impression was made at the May fair at Nenagh, held last week, and at which, as usual, large numbers of the peasantry attended. In the midst of the business hours, a dray, laden with empty coffins, drove into the most conspicuous part of the fair, and a man ascending the vehicle, commenced, in a loud voice, to recommend those wares as cheap and good, proceeding to knock them down by auction. Last year, had he done so, it would probably have been deposited in one of his own coffins. The times have changed the temper of Tipperary men; they were shocked, indeed, but they purchased.

The alarm for the present safety of the potatoe crop has subsided. The appearances on which the fears of failure were founded, differed altogether from the phenomena which heralded destruction in the last and preceding years. There is this peculiarity also in the disease of 1845-6, which has not yet appeared. The whole crop was blighted in one week through the island, and a single night embrowned the crops of an entire country. The infection, whatever it was, was instantaneous. Now, in the present case, the symptoms of decay are limited to a very few districts. There is nothing of what may be called the instantaneity of corruption. Some discoloration

has taken place, but it has quickly yielded to atmospheric influences. The very few southern and northern journals received to-day speak exultingly of the appearance of the potatoe crop. But we must not be too confident. It is possible that, should the visitation come, it will fall upon us within the next month. The blight of '46 was earlier by six weeks than that of '45, and reasoning from analogy, we may expect the fearful visitor, should it be our destiny, about the end of June.

MR. O'CONNELL.—It is definitively settled that the body of Mr. O'Connell will be deposited in the Glasnevin Cemetery. His former colleague in the representation of Dublin, Mr. Ruthven, sleeps in the same place, as well as the ashes of Curran. The *Freeman* of this morning suggests the chartering of a steamer to receive the body at one of the French ports and convey it to Ireland.

FRANCE.

The scarcity has not yet relaxed in the severity of its pressure in France, notwithstanding the brilliant prospects which the weather and the crops at present offer. The bread rose again in price, in Paris, on Tuesday. The municipality, which has already expended £190,000 in keeping down the price of bread purchased by the necessitous classes in that city, by means of *bans* or tickets, have just been obliged to vote a further sum of £56,000 for like relief for the month of June, and it is not expected that for some months still to come this expenditure can be dispensed with. It will require not less than £400,000 applied in this manner. It is proposed to meet this extraordinary outlay by a loan, to be contracted by the city of Paris, for the sum of twenty-five millions of francs.

The most favourable accounts of the prospects of the harvest, and of the vintage, continue to be received from all the provinces, as well as from the countries on the frontier.

The intervention about to take place in Portugal has excited the strongest animadversion of the liberal press in Paris, as being an unjustifiable attempt to repress the effort of a people to check the abuses of power, and the violation of the constitution and the laws, by the sovereign.

The precarious situation of the cabinet, owing to the gradual diminution of its majority in the chamber of postage reform in spite of unheard-of exertions on the part of M. Guizot and his colleagues to sustain their majority, continues to be the subject of conversation in the salons, and discussion by the press.

(Daily News.)

Advertisements.

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

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

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3, 1847.

DANIEL MAXWELL,

Agent;

No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. Patrick Hanton, will please present the same forthwith for adjustment, and all those indebted thereto are requested to call and settle their accounts at Brown and Gaynor's, No. 11 Calle del 25 de Mayo, within one month from this date.

Buenos Ayres, July 17, 1847.

Notice to the Public.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has recently opened the store No. 103 Calle Federacion, and situated in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, where they may be well served with groceries, wines and spirits, &c., of the best qualities, and on the most reasonable terms; he hopes by attention and diligence to merit a share of the public patronage.

Hugh McLean.

Removal.

JAMES FULTON, 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.

Notice.

THE partnership in the engineering and general smith business hitherto carried on under the firm of Thomas and James Moore, in consequence of the decease of the latter, is this day dissolved, and the business will be for the future carried on as usual by Thomas Moore only.

All those who have claims against the late firm are requested to hand in their accounts immediately, and all those who are indebted are likewise requested to cancel their accounts.

Buenos Ayres, June 25th, 1847

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

August 14.—Wind N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
August 15.—Wind N. W.
Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. Francisco Luis da Gama Rosa, Commander, from Montevideo 12th inst.
August 16.—Wind N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
August 17.—Wind N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
August 18.—Wind N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
August 19.—Wind N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
August 20.—Wind N.
Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. Francisco Luis da Gama Rosa, for Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

August 9.
Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. C. A. da Rocha Freire, hence 6th inst.
Sardinian schooner Union, Angelo Croce, from Rio Grande 4th inst.
August 11.
H. B. M. packet Griffin, Lieut. J. P. Thurburn, hence 9th inst.
August 13.
Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, hence 12th inst.
August 14.
British brig Charles, John Amy, from Cadiz 11th June.
H. B. M. sloop of war Satellite, from Colonia.
French brig of war Alsacienne, from Maldonado.
August 15.
French barque Bonne Jenny, Aubert, from Bourdeaux 19th May, Rio Janeiro 27th July.
Hamburg schooner brig Express, J. D. Cohrs, from Lisbon 13th June.
French barque Charles, Brunel, from Havre 5th June.
Brazilian brig Atala, Santiago Vincente, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult.
British brigantine George Dean, G. W. Spureng, from Liverpool 5th June.
British brig Creole, G. Pringle, from St. Ubes, 15th June.
Hamburg brigantine Carl Heinrich, Hamschild, from Rio Grande 12th inst.
August 16.
Oriental zumaca Santa Clara, R. Garcia, from the southward.
August 17.
Oriental brigantine Felix, Moratorio, from Patagonia 11th inst.
August 18.
British barque Chorister, Richards, from Cadiz 15th June.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

August 9.
Sardinian polacre Belle Union, Brunengo, for Rio Grande.
August 10.
French war steamer Grondeur, Captain Drulbet, for Maldonado.
Chilian barque Lacio, P. L. Bañico, for Cette.
Sardinian brig Aquiles, J. Rosso, for Genoa.
Brazilian brig Suarez, J. A. Cabral, for Rio Grande.
American ship Star Republic, Elwell, for New York.
August 11.
Brazilian schooner Neptuno, Jorge Antonio, for Rio Grande.
August 13.
Spanish brig Arturo, Recoma, for Havana.
H. B. M. packet Griffin, Lieut. J. P. Thurburn, for Rio Janeiro, with the mails from the River Plate.
August 14.
American barque Oxford, W. P. Clark, for Boston.
Oriental schooner Themis, for Rio Grande.
August 17.
British brig Xarita, Rossignol, for London.
Do. barque William Peile, John Sprott, for London.

American barque Francis Partridge, S. Travery, for Baltimore.

August 18.
Brazilian brig Cacique Catriel, M. Olivera, for Paraguai.
Sardinian brigantine Fortuna, E. Cravisto, for Pernambuco.
Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, Hamschild, for Rio Grande.
British brigantine George Dean, G. W. Spureng, for Valparaiso.

H. B. M. steamer Rattler from Montevideo 15th July arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 23rd and sailed same day for Portsmouth.

The Oriental brig Golondrina which had sailed from Montevideo on the 9th June for London, put into Bahia previous to the 15th of July, with damage.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.
FRENCH—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Capt. Duparc.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.
No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.
This day (21st inst.) completes the 693rd day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	47
Sunday	44
Monday	54
Tuesday	55
Wednesday	54
Thursday	58
Friday	56

Advertisements.

For Sale,

AT the following Low Prices, at No. 12 Recoba, opposite the Cabildo.

Hats, best quality and latest fashion	\$ 90 each
Superfine French black cloth	90 per vara
Fine do. blue do.	55 do.
Do. do. drab do.	50 do.
Do. do. black merino	12 do.
Do. do. kerseymere, double width, the cut of a pair of trousers	70 do.
Do. German do. do.	50 do.
Spanish cloth	28 do.
Do. do. light and dark brown	35 do.
Fancy colour silk, the cut of a waistcoat	45 do.
Do. do. velvet, do. do.	25 do.
Fine kerseymere, do. do.	50 do.
Do. black silk velvet	10 do.
Figured do.	4 do.
Cotton do.	4 do.
Dark purple do.	7 do.
Kerseymere and pilot cloth trousers	50 per pair
Spanish do. do.	45 do.
Canton do.	20 do.
Chapetones of different qualities 50, 60, 90 and	100 each
Children's do.	20 do.
Cloth jackets	60 do.
Canton and drill do.	15, 20 and 25 do.
Summer waistcoats	5, 15 and 20 do.
French white and coloured cotton shirts	20 do.
Flannel do.	10 do.
Fine knit cotton do.	15 do.
Do. do. woollen do.	18 do.
Do. do. cotton drawers	12 per pair
Worsted stockings, grey and black	6 do.
Do. do. ribbed	6 and 8 do.
Do. socks	4 do.
Cotton do.	3 do.
Children's worsted stockings, white and grey	3 do.
Do. cotton do.	3 do.
Men's raw do.	5 do.
Do. do. socks	3 do.
India quilts, fancy colours	12 each
Fine linen towels	10 do.
Do. do.	5 do.
Cotton napkins	3 do.
Flannel	3 and 5 per vara
Canton	5 do.
Drill	3 do.
Do. finer quality	5 do.
Stout summer waistcoating	10 do.
Do. do.	5 do.
Red baize, superior quality	13 do.
Do. glazed cotton for lining	3 do.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.	

Cheap Books,

Calle de Cangallo No. 59.

A P I C I A N Morsels 1 vol., Buck's Theological Dictionary 1 vol., Blunt's MSS. selections from the papers of a man of the world 2 vols., Blair's Universal preceptor 1 vol., Clarissa Harlowe 8 vols., Carpenter's Geography of the New Testament 1 vol., Duchesse de la Valere a play by Bulwer 1 vol., Discipline a novel 3 vols., Diary of an invalid 1 vol., Dymock's Latin Dictionary 1 vol., The Fudges in England 1 vol., Flora Hibernica 1 vol., French Explanatory pronouncing Dictionary 1 vol., Guide to Domestic Happiness 1 vol., Greek Grammar and Testament, History of the Netherlands 1 vol., History of the Battle of Agincourt 1 vol., Introduction to Algebra 1 vol., Inheritance a novel 3 vols., Infantry regulations of the U. S. 1 vol., Infant's progress by Mrs. Sherwood 1 vol., Juvenile Plutarch 1 vol., Johnson's Dictionary 1 vol., Key to Hutton's Arithmetic 1 vol., Letters on the Scriptures 1 vol., Morse's School Geography 1 vol., Melbury's Spanish Exercises 1 vol., Memorial of Mrs. Hemans 1 vol., Norman Leslie a novel 2 vols., Natural History of Birds 2 vols., Origines Sacrae by Stillingfleet 1 vol., Park on Insurance 1 vol., Park nson's experienced Farmer 1 vol., Red Rover 3 vols., Sanford and Merton 3 vols., Scientific Dialogues 5 vols., St. Clair of the Isles 1 vol., Spanish Grammar 1 vol., Tales of the Colonies 2 vols., Thomson's Seasons 1 vol., Two Years before the Mast 1 vol., Travels of Cyrus 2 vols., Welsh Bible 1 vol., Zimmerman on solitude 1 vol., also 24 vols. Sporting Magazine with elegant engravings, Mole's Elements of Algebra, Life of Brainerd, Chalmers' Evidence and Authority of Christian Revelation, Moore's Epitome of Navigation, Encyclopaedia of Geography by Hugh Murray F.R.S.E. illustrated by 82 maps, and above eleven hundred other engravings on wood &c. 3 vols., Elegant Extracts in poetry, French and English Dictionary, English's Speaker, Goodacre's Arithmetic, Walkington's do., Southern and Western Calculator, Kitch on the Globes, Introduction to Geography and Astronomy by E. and J. Bruce, Elements of Land Surveying, Lionel Lincoln, Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry, Musical Review, Barrett's Spanish and English Dictionary, O'Halloran or the Insurgent Chief, Plans for the government and liberal instruction of boys as practised at Hazelwood school, Racing Calendar 1 vol., 3 vols., Studbook, 1 vol., Turf Register, 1 vol., Lunar and Horary Tables, &c. &c. &c.

Notice.

MR. FAVIER, Professor of Portrait Painting, has opened his establishment in Calle de Potosi, No. 74, where he can give lessons in painting to a few pupils.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., in the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Henry M. Faulkner, Mr. George Fitzpatrick, native of Waterford, to Miss Harriet, second daughter of the late Mr. William Wilson of this city.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	282 4	383	each
Do. Patriot	281 4	382	do.
Plata, macuquina	20 4	203	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	23 4	24	each
Do. Patriot & Patacones	23 4	22 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock			at par.
Exchange on England	2 1/2		nominal.
Do. France	86 4	88	franks 4/2 doub.
Do. Rio Janeiro	2 4		per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo	12 4	14	nominal.
Do. United States	20 4	20 1/2	nothing doing.
Hides, matadero or saladero (descarnado 27 a 28 lbs. ea.)	56 4	60	per pesada
Do. matadero, country	48 4	50	do.
Do. Spain	43 4	45	do.
Do. North America	39 4	40	do.
Do. of all staks	40 4	45	do.
Do. salted ox	47 4	48	do.
Do. do. cow	42 4	43	do.
Horse hides salted	35 4	35	do. each
Do. do. dry	33 4	35	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	43 4	46	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine and ordinary	29 4	30	per dozen
Goat skins			without price
Nutria skins	60 4	70	nominal
Horse hair, mixed	53 4	55	per arroba
Do. short	120 4	130	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	18 4	20	do.
Wool, ordinary, washed	8 4	10	do.
Do. do. dirty	25 4	35	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	25 4	35	do.
Do. do. dirty	40 4	55	do.
Do. fine washed	25 4	35	do.
Do. do. dirty	27 4	28	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	32 4	35	do.
Do. do. melted in cases	30 4	31	do.
Do. pure, melted	37 4	38	do.
Do. with grease melted	40 4	41	do.
Jerked beef	50 4	50	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	150 4	200	per thousand
Do. cow	10 4	11	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	10 4	12	per dozen
Salted tongues	10 4	11	per arroba
Hide cuttings			without price
Shin bones			do.
Salt on board			per fanega
Discount	1 1/2	1 1/2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 383 dollars. The lowest price 365 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week nominal. The lowest nominal.

The transactions in produce this week have been of little moment. There is an appearance of a reduction in price in dry hides. Hides suitable for North America are offered, and purchasers come slowly forward. The saladeros are at a stand and the supplies from the country continue backward. In sheep skins there has been a good demand, and prices have advanced; good lots of sheep skins, dirty, from the country have been put on 2 1/2 dozen, and skins from the butchers in tawls have fetched as much as 40 \$ dozen.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.