

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1847.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

Montevideo has during the last fortnight been once more the scene of one of those half comic half tragic events which it has been its lot to witness on numerous occasions under the sway of the motley crew who have for so long a time, thanks to foreign intervention, lorded it over that ill-fated city. It appears that a corps of infantry stationed at the Saladero de Ramirez outside the lines, composed chiefly of blacks, and whose number, we are informed, does not exceed 200, under the command of Lieut. Col. Larraya, ill-satisfied with the upshot of the late attempt at an accommodation with General Oribe, and moreover incensed by the treatment they had experienced at the hands of the intrusive government, refused to furnish a detachment of 30 men for the purpose of being sent to the Cerro. The commander of the forces then ordered the regiment to leave the position they occupied and to take up their quarters in their old barracks in the city, which the latter also refused to do, and on the 17th forwarded a memorial to the government signed by the officers, in which the payment of four months' arrears due to the regiment were claimed, urging at the same time complaints against the quality of the provisions they had been furnished with, and stating moreover that they had been left for eight days without their allowances of wine and pulse and sixteen days without fuel. It was not until the 18th, and after the receipt of a note from the government allowing them half an hour to deliberate, and in which they were menaced with a fire of from 15 to 20 pieces of cannon which should raze their barracks to the ground, that they submitted. This result was not obtained however without a severe fright on the part of the intrusive authorities as may be gathered from a note addressed on the 17th to M. Devoize, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, in which it was set forth that a revolt of one of the corps of the garrison having taken place—which circumstance might offer the besiegers an opportunity for attacking the town—the government begged he would forthwith inform Rear Admiral Le Predour of the same, in order that he should forthwith acquaint Rear Admiral Le Predour there-  
 same in order that he might adopt such measures as he should think best adapted for the security of the capital. The Rear Admiral having in consequence interposed the regiment marched out to the place appointed, Lieut. Col. Larraya having in the meantime gone with two other officers on board of the French frigate *La Chartre*.

The extract which follows has been sent to us from Rio Janeiro and is taken from the monthly circular of a mercantile firm at Montevideo, who directly or indirectly own and control one fourth of the total number of Custom House shares held by British subjects there:

Extract from the circular letter of a mercantile house at Montevideo to their correspondents at Rio Janeiro and England, dated Montevideo, July 14, 1847.

The period which has elapsed since the date of our last monthly circular has been marked with important events. These are the rupture of the negotiations that were being carried on at Buenos Ayres for the restoration of peace to these countries.

Both the French and English Ministers have returned to this place, and have been occupied in negotiating an armistice with Oribe, which negotiation has apparently ended in the separation of the British Minister from the intervention, the embarkation of the sailors, and dispersal of the blockading squadron merely because the Montevidean Government would not consent to be a party to an armistice with Oribe, by which the latter consented to sell the town 1,500 head of cattle monthly on consideration of the blockade being taken off on both sides of the River.

The supplies of cattle that we receive from Rio Grande are quite sufficient for the wants of the town,

and the difference of price is not an object to this Government or to the inhabitants of the town for the immense sacrifice that would be made by consenting to the raising of the blockade.

The conduct of the British Minister has filled all classes with indignation and disgust, for we are led to conclude by the very opposite conduct observed in this affair by his colleague, Count Walewski, that Lord Howden's instructions do not bear him out, and that he has acted in this manner solely on his own responsibility, prompted thereto by insidious advice.

The very style of this precious effusion sufficiently indicates the turkey brains that produced it. It is a tissue of falsehoods circulated in the shape we have shown, as commercial information, for the benefit of the Montevidean manager of the firm from whom it emanates, and his worthless retainers. It is true, a rupture occurred in the negotiations at Buenos Ayres, but it is equally true that such rupture was occasioned by the unjust pretensions of the Ministers, to urge the exaction of which no exertion had been spared here and in Europe, by the co-partners in opinion of the author of the circular. It is utterly false that the negotiation of the armistice failed, and that British intervention was withdrawn, because General Oribe wished the blockade to be raised, as an equivalent for the supply (by private individuals) of 1,500 head of cattle per month for the town. The Montevidean authorities solicited the Ministers to conclude an armistice on any terms; it failed through Montevidean duplicity and French intrigue, and the particulars of which the public is already acquainted.—Lord Howden, the British Penitentiary, was so perfectly satisfied on this head, that he is known to have declared in reply to Count Walewski's arguments, that neither the honour of his country nor his own conscience would permit him to accede to the Count's proposal to submit the armistice a second time to the Montevidean authorities for their approbation, after having jointly informed General Oribe that if he would accept the proposal modified as regarded the communication by land, they would forthwith raise the blockade.

The supplies of cattle received from Rio Grande are inadequate to the use of the loanjobbers themselves, much less to the wants of the inhabitants of Montevideo, a great part of whom have scarcely tasted beef for four years. But the armistice would have put an end to this trade also. The conduct of the British Minister no doubt alarmed and disgusted the Custom House contractors, to which body our circular friend belongs, but it was hailed with delight as a measure of strict justice, by a million and a half of inhabitants on both banks of the River Plate, and will be so ere long by all the inhabitants of South America.

No doubt if Lord Howden had tried to please the modern Shylock of Montevideo and his companions, in all about twenty individuals, he would not then have been acting under insidious advice, although by so doing he would have blasted the reputation of his country, and consummated the ruin of her subjects to serve the views and interests of a few unprincipled individuals who, *per fas aut nefas*, seem determined that the revenue of the Custom House of Montevideo and everything tangible that remains there shall henceforth be their patrimony. That they will be egregiously deceived a very short time will convince them, though wital they perhaps may not get their deserts.

Meanwhile the jobbing goes on swimmingly. The loanjobbers have latterly engaged to furnish the nominal Government with \$100,000 per month on the security of the Custom house duties for 1850! *Vive l'imbroglia!*

There are dates from London, via Lisbon, to the 26th June. The *Diario do Governo* says—

"The accounts from Ireland are anything but satisfactory. The *Times* thus speaks of that ill-fated country:

"Whilst for various reasons the apprehension of the continuance of famine in Ireland diminishes, the news from that country informs us of fresh disasters. We do not allude to fever, terrible though it be, and which menaces the rest of the empire; we allude to another calamity, the destruction of all moral feelings, the fever of passion, that venefol contagion, which deluges the island in blood by frequent and numerous murders. A day seldom passes but we have to lament in some place or other such disasters as make humanity shudder."

To these circumstances is added the awful certainty of the blight of the potatoe crop which for so long a time had been mentioned as doubtful.

The civil war in Portugal is at an end. The capture of Das Antas' expedition by the British squadron,—the subsequent discomfiture of the rebel forces at St. Ube's under Sa da Badra, and the entrance of the Spanish army superinduced the submission of Janta of Oporto and the re-establishment of the authority of the Queen.

The fortifications of that city are, by a decree of H. M., to be razed to the ground. In the debates in Parliament on the Portuguese question, the ministerial policy obtained a large majority.

The news received in England from China by the last mail with dates to the 26th of April were to the following effect:

Sir J. Davis and General D'Aguillar sailed from Hong Kong on the 2nd of April with an expedition against Canton, composed of the *Vulture* steamer, the brig *Espiegle* the East India company's steamers *Pluto* and *Corsaire* and two transports with 900 troops. No person was made aware of this event until the afternoon of the 1st. They immediately took possession of some forts on the river in which they found 879 cannon and disembarked in the factories at Canton at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd. Sir J. Davis immediately opened a communication with Keying who came to meet him at the British Consulate. Although the object of this expedition is not clearly known, the result which has been made public shows that it went to obtain satisfaction for insult and more extensive concessions for the greater convenience of commerce and merchants in trade. All ended satisfactorily in a few days without any spilling of English blood, only two or three Chinese having been wounded; every precaution had in the meantime been taken for attacking the city. The expedition returned to Hong Kong on the 9th, having been one week absent. A small force remained at the factories in order to prevent all excesses on the part of the populace.

By the same conveyance it had been also learnt that a conflict between the French and Chinese had taken place at Thourane. It appears that Admiral La Piere had presented himself off that port with a corvette and a frigate for the double purpose of obtaining the liberty of the French bishop who had been conveyed to Singapore and at the same time a treaty. The squadron was received without any hostile demonstrations, but after the arrival of five Chinese men of war full of armed men from Cochinchina the Admiral was ordered to leave the port. A battle ensued in which the Chinese were defeated with great loss.—The Admiral subsequently left the port.

### UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Accounts from the United States to the 9th June state that General Worth had entered Puebla on the 15th of May. Santa Ana had been in the city a short time previous to the entry of the Americans and had proceeded thence to the capital. It was said that General Valencia with a force of 14,000 men was stationed between Puebla and the capital to dispute the passage of the Americans. The result of the election for President was not yet known. Santa Ana, Elezias and Herrera were the candidates mentioned. The election of the latter was spoken of as most probable. He is most inclined to peace. Captain Mayo U. S. navy had attacked Haiscoya on the 12th of May and obliged it to surrender. The Americans had taken a strong guerrilla party near Vera Cruz. It was rumoured that the Mexicans were organizing 15 battalions in the capital. The latter had retaken the city of Mantla which had been captured by an American vessel. It appears that the Mexicans were resolved to await the enemy in their strong positions at Rio Frio. The Americans reckon this as the only obstacle which they have to surmount in order to reach the capital. Another battle was expected to take place ere long. Commodore Perry had taken several small towns on the coast. He was about to attack Tabasco where the enemy had a force of 2,000 men. The advices from the city of Mexico reach to the 19th May. The Mexican government were devising the means for setting the American prisoners in the capital at liberty. On the 25th of April an American squadron composed of eight vessels was off Mazatlan; one thousand men were to disembark to take the city. Preparations of defence were being made in the latter, but it was thought all defence would be useless if attacked by so superior a force. Other accounts state that the port of San Blas was also menaced by the American squadron and that it was intended to land forces and take the city. The yellow fever had made its appearance at Vera Cruz, although hitherto there were but few cases. That city had almost entirely recovered from the effects of the siege. The inhabitants who had fled were again returning, houses which had been thrown down were being rebuilt, streets cleaned, shops opened, and all the activity of a sea port was being again displayed. A letter from Monterey of the 15th of May which gives some accounts of General Taylor states that he was actively preparing an expedition, that he would probably march on San Luis de the 1st of June where a great battle was expected to take place, probably the finishing stroke.

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

(Continued.)

The Argentine Government, before acceding to the request of the Plenipotentiaries for the appointment of an early day for a conference, deemed it proper to reply in writing to the remarks contained in their note of the 3rd June; which it did, under date of the 13th, in the following terms:

This government has bestowed on the above note the most attentive consideration. And H. E. the Governor congratulates himself in the most lively manner on observing therein the noble and conciliatory sentiments which Your Excellencies manifest to be determined to evince throughout the present discussion. Those entertained by the Argentine Government are not less ardent and sincere, nor less vehement its eager wishes in absolute conformity with those of Your Excellencies to find a regular and practicable form of convention which shall be the most exact execution, the most complete expression of the bases of pacification presented by the confidential agent Mr. Hood.

The undersigned feels pleasure in assuring Your Excellencies that towards so important an object its most decided efforts have been ever directed and will always tend throughout the whole of this discussion.

The Government has been also highly gratified on seeing repeated in the much esteemed note of Your Excellencies, the perfect agreement of all parties with regard to the bases for a pacification presented by Mr. Hood being the foundation stone on which the present negotiation is to rest, and its complacency is so much the greater inasmuch as this declaration so worthy of the rectitude of Your Excellencies is in perfect accordance with the national feeling of this Republic expressed by the Honourable Representatives, on being informed by this Government of the result of the mission of that gentleman. They approved its conduct in that negotiation; and on communicating their resolution to it imposed upon it the duty of acting in conformity with those very bases: a duty from which it cannot swerve.

In this view, therefore, the undersigned by order of H. E. the Governor, before entering into the verbal explanations which Your Excellencies desire, and for the purpose of clearing up all the points of difference contained in said notes of the 3rd inst., will, flattered by the grateful hope with which the enlightenment of Your Excellencies inspire him, proceed without hesitation to explain some of the ideas of the draft of Convention which he enclosed with the note of the 28th of May last, and which he thinks have not been well understood. This will serve to show the perfect conformity which this Government has been careful to observe in said draft of Convention with the bases of Mr. Hood, a wish for the practical realization of which is its predominant feeling.

The Argentine Government is very far from subjecting in the first three articles of its draft of a convention, the execution of the same to the will or consent of a third party because it may have proposed that they should have their fulfilment after the respective Convention on the part of H. E. the President Brigadier Manuel Oribe should have been concluded and ratified, or because they may be invalidated *ipso facto* by the rejection of H. E. the President himself.

On the one hand, Your Excellencies will not fail to acknowledge that said three articles presented by the Argentine Government in its indisputable character of belligerent, are immediately connected with the issue of the war. They relate to the alliance which exists with H. E. the President Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, to obtain redress for the acts of injustice which caused it; without its being allowable for the Argentine Government to forego the well grounded rights which the character of belligerent and of an ally confer upon it, and which are recognised by those very Governments of France and England, in continuing a negotiation begun under these circumstances and prosecuted with such an understanding by the Confidential Agent Mr. Hood, as appears from the bases themselves as well as all the correspondence held with this Government.

On the other hand, that condition previous to the final execution of said articles, is a just tribute which the Government must pay to its ally in a war in which both have mutually shared its honours and reverses, without it being possible to abandon it nor able to do so, when the honourable termination of so long a struggle is in question. Besides which, if the Government did not sustain it, it would exhibit itself to the eyes of the world in a disgraceful position: the suppression of a clause which determines the alliance would be sought else but a dishonourable desertion from it. And such would be the case if this Government concluded its Convention with those of H. M. the King of the French and H. E. M., forgetting its ally, with whom it has acted with the most perfect understanding, and whose interests in the present war are blended with its own.

The unqualified caution, therefore, of said three articles without the proviso to save the right of this Government as a belligerent and ally in the war, would be considered as an evident disavowal of such positive characters, at those of belligerent and ally which it possesses in the present struggle in conjunction with the legal authority of the Oriental Republic, and an inexcusable dereliction of its first duties in such a situation towards H. E. the President Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe and towards the Argentine Nation whose will has been expressed, as has been already stated.

Besides this another consideration renders it necessary that the reservation of the Government placed in the three first articles of its draft of a Convention should be admitted. His Excellency the President Don Manuel Oribe is not a third party foreign to the Convention which may be concluded for the purpose of pacifying the Republics of La Plata. His position has been well defined by the Governments of France and England themselves in acknowledging "that in a question *in hoc die* *inter partes* were concerned, the execution of the engage-

ment entered into by one party was made manifestly and declaratorily subordinate to the approval of another party. Your Excellencies so laid it down in your esteemed note: a circumstance which confirms the propriety with which this Government requires the establishment of said reservation.

In regard to the possibility of those articles being invalidated *ipso facto* by the refusal of H. E. the President Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, the undersigned begs to call the attention of Your Excellencies to the fact that the reservation of the Government in the three articles does not say that the Convention shall be approved by H. E. said President, but it establishes the moment of the execution of said articles, when its ally shall have concluded his respective Convention, which is very different. Neither is any refusal on his part to be anticipated, as long as the negotiation which may be entered into with him, does not swerve from the bases presented by Mr. Hood, nor do the dignity and nobleness of his character allow the supposition that he will try to exempt himself from the obligation which he contracted in accepting them in the manner he did.

But, if notwithstanding such strong and cogent considerations Your Excellencies find that the reservations of this government in said three articles of its draft of a Convention for the attainment of peace, can be an obstacle in the way, the Argentine Government animated, and it ever has been, with a most vehement and sincere desire for the peace of these Republics, will be disposed to accept in the Convention which may be concluded with it, any other form which may overcome the inconveniences which are presented to Your Excellencies in the foregoing observations, secure its rights, its duties and its honor and not weaken the intimacy of the ties which unite it to its ally H. E. the President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, in conformity with the bases accepted.

The alliance between the two governments of the Republics of the Plate does not allow the conclusion of a general Convention of peace, in realizing which, however much the wisest susceptibilities of national honor might be respected other complications would be found. This would render still more difficult the attainment of an arrangement, which, by the proposed reservations, is naturally attained the moment that its ally shall have effected and concluded a Convention which causing the war to terminate, shall also regulate the essential interests of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay with that independence and liberty which belong to a Sovereign Nation, without the least influence from any quarter.

It was for that important object and to place in the clearest light its disinterested pretensions in regard to the Oriental State, that the Argentine Government established from the beginning a necessary separation in the negotiation entered into for the pacification of the Republics of La Plata, so which those of England and France have expressed themselves in conformity. And its wishes have been such that it earnestly sought the means of arranging the bases of pacification in a form at once practicable, convenient and decorous for all the parties interested in the Convention to be concluded.

A brief examination of the draft of Convention presented by the undersigned will show whether it contains or not such interesting conditions; and whether in order to establish them the Argentine government could have done or can do more.

If it is evident that in the Convention proposed by Your Excellencies, the Governments of France and England bind themselves to the raising of the blockade of these ports, the restitution of the Argentine vessels of war and of the merchant vessels with their cargoes taken during the same, the delivery of the island of Martin Garcia, and the disarming of the foreigners in the city of Montevideo in conformity with the bases of Mr. Hood, it is not less true that the Argentine Government in agreeing to those bases went further in munificence, and in the cession of positive and valuable rights, solely animated by a lively desire of laying the groundwork for peace, and of reciprocating the new friendly policy of those Governments.

Amongst those concessions are to be reckoned the suspension of hostilities and the withdrawal of the Argentine troops from the Oriental State, under the special circumstances marked out by the Government in the acceptance of the bases.

It has also ceded to its just rights to obtain indemnities and compensation for the injuries caused to the Republic and for the offences committed against her, not only in her nationality, but also in the person of her Chief Magistrate.

Nor has it mentioned the victims which on both sides of the Plate have been sacrificed by an unwarranted intervention.

The Argentine Government overlooked from that vehement and sincere desire of peace which distinguishes it, the exercise of the rights vested in it by the Convention of 27th August 1855 with the Empire of Brazil, and its generosity went so far as to forego the demands of its own security, attacked by its enemies, sheltered and protected in that Republic by the authorities in Montevideo.

These are real and important concessions, whilst those can only be regarded as acts of justice on the part of France and England, which involve neither the concession of a right, nor the relaxing of a principle.

However much it may be pretended that even the withdrawal of the Argentine troops depends on the fulfilment of a fortuitous contingency resting on the absolute will of a third party this Government believes it has sufficiently demonstrated that such a contingency does not exist in the terms in which Your Excellencies establish it; and that far from this it has proposed the only thing which can be now in justice done, with honor and in conformity to the bases established by Mr. Hood, respecting the position of H. E. the President of the Oriental State Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, who does not figure as a party in the Convention with the Argentine Government; but who is by no means foreign to what may be stipulated therein in regard to the war, in which he is an ally, and which respective Convention of H. E. said President with Your Excellencies is solicited by this Government for the execution of the obligations which are imposed in the present Convention as regards the 1st and 3rd articles which relate to said war.

The ratification of the Convention proposed in the 8th article of the draft of this government does not delay its execution. This may be proceeded with without waiting for the ratification on the part of the Governments of France and England; and consequently the eight months proposed for the ratification is not an obstacle thereto. The government of this Republic cannot adopt any other form being in duty bound to observe the Laws of the country, which do not allow it to carry out any Convention it may conclude with any other foreign Power without being previously authorized by the Honourable Junta of Representatives, after a knowledge and examination of the same, to ratify it.

The undersigned in the reply made by the order of his Government to the observations of Your Excellencies in reference to the draft of Convention annexed to his note of 28th May last, has shown its admissibility and accordance with the bases of Mr. Hood. And desirous of reciprocating the lively and sincere desires of conciliation by which Your Excellencies are animated, the Argentine Government is ready to unite its efforts to those of Your Excellencies, in order to find a form which shall allow the establishment of a Convention between the Argentine Government and those of France and England, on the bases of pacification presented by Mr. Hood, in which the explanations given in this note are recorded.

The undersigned having explained the clear views contained in his draft of a Convention, in which the Argentine Government binds itself to the execution of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd articles, when H. E. the President Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe shall have signed and ratified his respective Convention, must add another consideration, which will amplify still more those which he has already presented; and will explain in what sense he has stated in his memorandum that "the Argentine Government considers a division of the negotiation essential in order to distinguish that which concerns the Confederation from that which appertains to the Oriental State."

Although the Argentine Government separates that which concerns the Argentine from that which relates to the Oriental question, as it was established in the propositions for peace agreed upon with the Confidential Agent, Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood, it does not recognize H. E. the President as a foreign party in what relates to the war in which they are allies. It is in this view that without submitting its arrangements to his approbation, and binding itself without the consent of its said ally, it stipulates them without violating the duties of the alliance, in designating for their accomplishment the conclusion of a Convention, on the part of its ally H. E. the President, with the Governments of France and England.

But if notwithstanding this Your Excellencies conceive that you cannot accept a Convention containing so just a declaration, the undersigned entertains the pleasing hope that, in such a case, before demanding from his Government a disgraceful abandonment of its ally, to which it is absolutely not possible that it should accede, you will in your enlightened judgment perceive that the Argentine Government must naturally yield to the fulfilment of its duties and to the great and important interests which are at stake in this negotiation.

In regard to the means which Your Excellencies propose for solving this difficulty, by concluding in the first instance a Convention with H. E. the President, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe,—it being indispensable to agree with this Government before the adoption of any other measures on the precise terms of the act which is subsequently to be signed between them—the undersigned has received orders from H. E. the Governor to manifest to Your Excellencies in regard to this that the course followed in the negotiations with the Confidential Agent Mr. Hood, might be kept in view. Mr. Hood first settled the propositions for peace with the Argentine Government, and the latter then communicated officially to its ally H. E. the President of the Oriental State Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe, the arrangements it had entered into with the confidential agent. Subsequently Mr. Hood settled said propositions for peace with H. E. the President, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe; and it was after these stipulations and arrangements that both conventions were to be simultaneously drawn up and signed, one of the Argentine Government with those of Great Britain and France, and the other of H. E. the President with said two governments. This course already established might be adaptable and be followed in the present case.

This Government agrees with Your Excellencies that the preamble of a Convention should always contain a statement of the end which the contracting parties have in view. In the present instance their object is to put an end to the hostilities which have for some time past been carried on in the Republics of the Plate. But the Argentine Government can by no means agree that it should also have for its object "the confirmation of the Republic of the Uruguay in the full and entire enjoyment of its independence."

The Argentine Government has never made an attempt against the independence of said Republic. It has constantly declared so on every occasion which has offered itself. This Government therefore can not perceive how said Convention can have for its object to "confirm" the Oriental Republic in the full and entire enjoyment of its independence, which so far from having been ever attacked, has ever been defended by it.

The Argentine Government, therefore, would never sign a Convention which should contain such a clause. It might, to say the least, give room to the mistaken and offensive notion that it had entertained designs contrary to the independence of that Republic.

The Argentine Confederation at the expense of immense sacrifices of blood and treasure gave to the Oriental Republic the independence which she now enjoys, which independence moreover it has not for one single instant ceased to sustain and defend. Besides, the Convention of peace celebrated in 1858 with the Empire of Brazil and the conformity of all the acts of the Argentine Government with the engagements which she therein contracted are matters of public notoriety. That independence is a condition inherent to the existence of the

Government: and an eminent monument of its good faith and respect in its relations with that Empire and with the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. If the Argentine Government was forced to take up arms it was not to attack it, but to defend itself against continued and perfidious aggressions from its enemies, who were slow to provoke and declare war; this Government in so doing merely consulting its rights, its honour and security, and the justice of its cause.

To adopt a statement such as has been proposed is to assume that the Argentine Government has broken a treaty which first brought the independence of the Oriental state into existence and the Argentine Government will never admit such a supposition, which is likewise at variance with what was stipulated in the Convention of 1841 with the Government of France.

In its eagerness to render still more evident its declarations so often made on this particular, and to give a fresh proof of its good faith, it will not hesitate to accept a declaration recalling the Independence of the Oriental Republic, which shall not detract from, nor offend, the scrupulous respect with which the Government of the Confederation by whom it was established and upheld at the expense of the blood and fortunes of the Argentines in a courageous struggle with the Empire of Brazil, has looked upon it as saving the dignity of the Argentine Confederation, and not belie the justice of the war which it has found itself constrained to sustain.

If said emancipation should state "that the contracting parties having no separate nor interested views either at the present or for the future, nor any other desire than that of seeing the peace and independence of the States of the River Plate securely established, as recognised by treaties," the Argentine Government would have nothing to object, because such a declaration would be in conformity with the preamble of the bases presented by Mr. Hood in the name of those of France and England.

As regards the 1st, 2nd and 3d articles the undersigned, by order of H. E. the Governor, has already given Your Excellencies the necessary explanations in order to show you that there is no reference made in them to a third party foreign to the Convention in that part relating to the war.

The salute of twenty one guns to the flag of the Argentine Republic is a stipulation contained in the fourth article of the bases agreed upon with Mr. Hood.

With respect to the 5th article the Argentine Government leaves it to Your Excellencies to adopt either the exact text of the 5th article of the bases presented by Mr. Hood with the condition contained in the respective acceptance of this Government, or the 5th article of the draft of a Convention annexed to its note of 28th of May last.

With reference to the sixth article the Government can not agree to its being suppressed in the Convention. Such as the Government has presented it in its draft so did it accept it in the bases proposed through Mr. Hood, which have been sanctioned by the Honourable Junta of Representatives and by the acceptance of the Governments of England and France. The reserve which the Argentine Government made in it can not be considered of such an effect as to prevent the insertion of said 6th article in the Convention which may be concluded on the same bases: nor can it conceive what inconveniences are to be found in such a reserve, as to hinder the insertion of the article in the Convention; and not to militate against its being made the subject of an additional communication, which would leave it still subsisting and would, necessarily, be coupled with the Convention, in which besides mention would be made thereof.

The observations of Your Excellencies against the insertion in the Convention of the 7th article of the draft of this Government which prescribes it to be the duty of the Plenipotentiaries of France and England to demand from the Government in Montevideo the disbanding of the foreign troops and the disarming of those in particular which form a part of the garrison of Montevideo, and to cause all further intervention to cease, withdrawing in the event of your recommendations and representations being ineffectual, are invalidated by those which the undersigned has just opposed to the suppression of the 6th article of the draft and which he here repeats. Besides, this article being an essential guarantee for the continuance of the negotiation, in conformity with the accepted bases, and a fulfillment also of what is stipulated in article 2nd, it must necessarily figure in the Convention, even though as Your Excellencies assume it can not be admitted that the Government in Montevideo should refuse to carry into effect the disarming of the foreign troops.

In the mean time the Government of the undersigned duly appreciates the declaration so worthy of the rectitude and conciliatory spirit of Your Excellencies in regard to this point contained in the note to which an answer is now returned.

As Your Excellencies do not enter into the observations which you manifest you would still have to make in regard to the amnesty and to the admission of the rights and legitimate claims of foreigners, this Government can neither appraise nor answer them. The undersigned refers, nevertheless to what he stated therein in his memorandum explanatory of his draft of a Convention.

On concluding the present note the undersigned, also by the order of H. E. the Governor, must manifest to Your Excellencies that in the preceding explanations, the Argentine Government has been animated by an ardent and sincere desire to find the easiest possible means of arriving at an honourable and convenient issue for all, in the pacification of the Republics of La Plata, a noble and interesting purpose in which it has the grateful satisfaction to find Your Excellencies worthily seconding the high conciliating intentions of the Governments of France and England.

The undersigned conceives he has duly reciprocated them in this answer, and that he has proved that his Government sincerely joins in the worthy efforts of Your Excellencies "to find some regular and practicable form of Convention which shall be the most exact fulfilment, the fullest expression of the bases of pacification presented by the confidential agent Mr. Hood."

It is gratifying to the undersigned to state to Your Excellencies, by order of his Government, that after you have duly weighed the considerations which it presents

to your enlightened judgement, he will enter into those verbal explanations with Your Excellencies to which you refer; for which purpose he will feel honoured in receiving you on the day and hour which may be agreed upon. — God preserve Your Excellencies many years.

Felipe Arana.

On the same day that the above note was written, and previously to its receipt by the Plenipotentiaries, these diplomatists stated confidentially to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that there was one point they were desirous of getting over in some way or other, namely, that of the character to be given to General Oribe in the Convention. They confessed that the Argentine Government could not help styling him President of the Oriental State, since he was acknowledged as such in the Confederation; but for them it was exceedingly difficult, nay, impossible to acknowledge him in that character, inasmuch as that would be going counter to the policy of their Governments, which they were in no manner authorized to do. In their anxiety to adopt an acceptable course, in which each party should preserve his own position, they suggested that one of two methods might be chosen. First, that whenever it was necessary to name General Oribe in the Convention, it might be simply said on the part of the Argentine Government "my ally under whose orders, or at whose disposition are the Argentine troops;" and second, that in the copies of the Convention which should be signed, in the column in Spanish he should be styled by the titles which the Argentine Government is accustomed to give him; and in those in English and French he should be designated as a General, a declaration to the following effect being made in all the copies.

With respect to the signatures of the three contracting parties, the Plenipotentiaries acknowledge in the Argentine Government the right, in its own copy of the Convention, to give to H. E. General Oribe the titles by which it usually styles him in its public acts; nevertheless, the Plenipotentiaries deem it proper to declare that in signing that copy they do not give to any title there expressed, any special sense which can attack the principles which have guided their respective governments in their political relations with the Oriental State.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, without giving in his adhesion, inquired whether the Argentine Government might in its turn make another declaration in the English and French columns. The Plenipotentiaries replied that they found no difficulty in receiving a similar reciprocal declaration.

The Plenipotentiaries added that it was their intention to settle with the government the points of the Convention to be concluded with it, and leave it unsigned, until they sent the Commanders-in-chief of the British and French naval forces to General Oribe with the points settled with this government for his inspection, and ascertain whether he adhered to those relating to him. They conceived this to be the most proper course in order to obviate difficulties, especially as they were going to be placed in similar embarrassments with General Oribe in regard to his public character, since, in accordance with the unequivocal policy of their government they could not acknowledge him as President of the Republic.

The Minister of Foreign Relations replied, that, what had been stated by the Plenipotentiaries with respect to the denomination and titles of the legal President of the Oriental Republic General Manuel Oribe, being entirely new, he would consult his government and give them an answer.

The Plenipotentiaries then stated that they were going to present another project of a Convention which would serve for discussion.

(To be Continued.)

#### SPAIN.

[From the "Morning Chronicle," May 31, 1847.]

I am enabled to give you what I believe to be the true explanation of the proceeding of the last few days, and how it is that the solution of the ministerial crisis has been put off. When the ministers went to Aranjuez, with the idea of tendering their resignations, the measure was resolved upon as a means of inducing the Queen to give way on certain points, as they conceived that she was not in a position to accept their resignations, if offered. They soon learnt, however, from persons about her Majesty, that when the subject was talked of, and the resignation of the ministers hinted at as the alternative, in case her Majesty did not agree to the concessions they required her to make, she instantly said, "Me alegro" ("I am glad of it") and said she should wish them "buen viaje;" and there is no doubt that had they resigned she would at once have appealed to the Progressists. One of the things they most wanted was to get rid of Serrano, and for this purpose they would have sent him out as Captain-General of Cuba, and having adopted all precautions to maintain themselves in power, they were willing to take up the divorce question, i.e., to negotiate with Rome on the sub-

ject, and the idea I believe was to send a special envoy to Rome for the purpose; but this would have made it an affair of a long time, and is not the way in which the Progressistas would have managed it, and which is considered the most proper one under the circumstances. The Queen is prepared to declare that her marriage was forced upon her by her mother; and that she was in a state of moral coercion, and did not give her free consent to it; that her mother had repeatedly menaced her and had at last given her three days to make up her mind, which term expired on that fatal night when the double contracts were signed; that she had not been able to bring herself to bear the idea of marrying a person whom she disliked and despised, and was as far from coming to such a conclusion at the end of the three days as she was at the beginning; but that at the end of a long night of persuasion and menaces on her mother's part, and of crying on her own, her resolution gave way, and she had no longer the force to make the same opposition which she did at first, and that her mother no sooner perceived symptoms of her opposition being less decided, than she sent for the Minister of Grace and Justice, and ordered him to draw up the marriage contracts, to which she herself had not given her consent at the time, though, being under a moral coercion, she had not the force afterwards to refuse signing them. Under such circumstances, it is considered that what ought to be done is to annul the marriage at once by a civil process, as having been effected by constraint, and against the free will of the Queen, and this is the way in which it may yet be settled.

The Madrid journals of the 25th ult. have come to hand. The Queen continued at Madrid, and the prince-consort at the Pardo. The latter personage receives frequent visits from the Duke of Glücksburg, the French ambassador; and the journals of the moderate party and of the late ministry adopt his defence in the existing dissensions between him and his royal spouse. The progressista and other sections of the more liberal party, both in society and through their organs of the press, openly charge Louis Philippe with being the author of the present lamentable situation of Queen Isabella in her domestic relations. They say that he alone has a direct and obvious interest in bringing about, by the intrigues of his agents, the present state of things; that through his ambassador he foments the domestic quarrel; that his agents work upon the imbecility of the wretched young man to whose arms the intrigues of his former ambassador consigned the unfortunate Queen; and that all his efforts are now directed to secure the Spanish throne to the Duke of Montpensier, by rendering the royal marriage unfruitful.

M. Salamanca, who had been severely indisposed, is recovering; so is Mr. Bulwer, who has returned from Aranjuez to Madrid.

*El Eco del Comercio* has the following:

It is evident that the cause of the disunion between the Queen and her husband is not one of those summer clouds easily dispelled by conjugal affection, but that some great interest prevails to keep our sovereigns asunder. Let us ask, who are the persons most interested in such a state of things? It would be too absurd to endeavour to persuade the Spaniards that Louis Philippe's only object in seeking the hand of the heir-presumptive to the throne of Spain for his son was to procure him a young and handsome wife, without the slightest thought of the eventuality of the house of Orleans one day succeeding to the throne of Isabella. The most natural means of attaining this result would be for Isabella to remain childless. And we therefore arrive at the very logical conclusion, that the person most interested in this great evil for Spain is the King of the French, whose every wish tends to the aggrandisement of his race, and who will not regard his task accomplished until he beholds the Spaniards humbly bending to the feet of one of his sons seated on the throne of the eldest daughter of Ferdinand.

#### Advertisements.

##### Advertisement.

THE undersigned having retired to the country with the intention of establishing himself permanently there, Mr. Joseph Cesar Mohr, who has just returned to this country, is at present the only partner of the late firm of Mohr, Ludovici & Co., authorized to recover outstanding debts to regulate definitively all the accounts that remain unsettled. Consequently the power of attorney, that the undersigned had given to Mr. Iwan C. Mohr, remains void and of no effect from the present date forward, and he signs the present notice as a proof of his conformity.

Buenos Ayres, June 30, 1847.

Francis J. Mohr.  
Iwan C. Mohr.

##### Advertisement.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement I beg leave to inform the mercantile public that I have established a commission house, in this City, under the firm of Joseph Cesar Mohr. I will continue to do business in all the branches the liquidating house of Mohr, Ludovici & Co. was engaged in.

I have given to my cousin Mr. Iwan C. Mohr the power to sign for me, by procurement.

Buenos Ayres, 30th June, 1847.

Joseph Cesar Mohr.

##### 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 21.—Wind N. N. E., opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.  
August 22.—Wind N. N. E., opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.  
August 23.—Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S. S. W., rain in the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.  
August 24.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.  
August 25.—Wind S. E., fresh, rain during the night.

No arrivals or sailings.  
August 26.—Wind S.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 25th inst.

Passengers, Messieurs John Lebas, John Balman, John Eddington, William Smith Wilson and lady, Richard Hughes, James Robertson, William Haycroft, José Vicente Chilavert, John Tunstall, Juan Ygnacio Carranza and servant, Jose Ravasa, Antonio Romaguera, Julian Puyan, Eugenio Chumeses, Tomas Rognone, wife and 2 children, Henry Schindewind, Gabriel Munilla, Zenon Garcia de Zuniga, Florencio Costa, Juan Garte Mendilaharsu, Manuel Muñoz, Raimundo Valle, lady and 3 children, Juan Giles and Miguel Giles, Mesdames Cecilia Giles and 2 daughters, Ciriaca Rosa and daughter, Carmen Munilla, Manuela Fandiño, Angela Chilavert, Emilia Flores, Rita Serna and Antonia Serna.

August 27.—Wind N.N.W.  
No arrivals or sailings.

## ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

August 19.  
French brig Carolina, Got, from Cette 15th June.  
Brazilian brig Anibal, M. Santana, from Parnaguá 11th July.

August 20.  
H. B. M. brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed, from Rio Janeiro 6th August.

Brazilian brig Belisario, Domingo Ferreyra, from Parnaguá 2nd inst.

Sardinian zamacá San Juan Bautista, Andres Priarolo, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult.

August 21.  
British schooner Nais, Burnett, from Lisbon 19th June,

do. brig Martha, Mundle, from Valparaiso 8th June.

do. barque Christian, W. H. Semeley, from the Falkland Islands 21st ult.

do. brigantine Susan, Trick, from Cadiz 27th June.

Brazilian schooner Jorge, V. Antonio, from Rio Grande 5th inst.

do. do. Bella Maria, Francisco Gelerch, from Rio Grande 14th inst.

do. do. Restaurador, Julio Marcelino, from Rio Grande 3rd inst.

do. polacre N. S. de la Concepcion, José Fernandez, from St. Catherine's 5th inst.

Spanish polacre Antillo, Geronimo Millet, from Tarragona 11th June, Tenerife 2nd July.

do. brig Segunda Monica, José Conill, from Barcelona 30th May, Tenerife 19th June.

Sardinian zamacá Angelita, Narizano, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst.

August 22.  
British barque Mercutio, W. Sewels, from London 11th June.

American barque Rosalba, Burrows, from Rio Grande 19th inst.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, hence 19th inst.

August 23.  
Hamburg barque Tombola, Waller, from Hamburg 19th June.

Brazilian schooner Neptuno, Jorge Antonio, from Rio Grande 20th inst.

do. brig Bom Fim, Manuel Francisco Rosa, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst.

do. Ana Maria, Manuel Correa Lima, from Bahia 18th July.

Spanish zamacá Andromeda, Isidro Travera, from Barcelona 20th May, Malaga 4th June, Tenerife 20th June and Rio Janeiro 10th July.

Sardinian schooner Neptuno, José Sebetto, from St. Catherine's 10th inst.

## SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

August 22.  
Spanish brig Emprendedor, J. Molina, for Havana.

Brazilian brigantine Bella Virginia, J. Cardoso, for Rio Grande.

August 24.  
French brig of war Malouine, 10 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencoat for Rio Janeiro.

H. B. M. packet Kestrel, hence 16th and Montevideo 20th July, with the mails from the River Plate, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 3rd inst.

The Brazilian frigate Constituicao which had been sent to England to be repaired arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 6th inst.

H. B. M. frigate Eagle, which sailed from Montevideo on the 26th July with Lord Howden and suite on board, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the night of the 4th inst.

H. B. M. packet Swift from Rio Janeiro 13th April, with the mail conveyed per packet Griffin, hence 20th and Montevideo 25th March, arrived at Falmouth on the 12th of June.

## FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Capt. Duparc.  
SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.

## Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.  
This day (28th inst.) completes the 700th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	58
Sunday	64
Monday	52
Tuesday	52
Wednesday	48
Thursday	51
Friday	54

## Advertisements.

## Cheap Books,

Calle de Cangallo No. 894.

APICIAN 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 precursor 1 vol., Clarissa Harlowe 8 vols., Carpenter's Geography of the New Testament 1 vol., Duchess de la Valliere a play by Bulwer 1 vol., Discipline a novel 4 vols., Diary of an invalid 1 vol., Dymock's Latin Dictionary 1 vol., The Fudges in England 1 vol., Flora Ibernica 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., Juvenis 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., McHenry'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 Sillingfleet 1 vol., Park on Insurance 1 vol., Park man'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., West's Bible 1 vol., Zimmerman on sailing 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, Encyclopedia 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, Field's Speaker, Goodacre's Arithmetic, Walkingame'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, Baretta'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. 2 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.

## For Sale,

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

Hats, best quality and latest fashion	90	each
Superfine French black cloth	90	per var
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.	50	do.
Spanish cloth	25	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.	25	do.
Do. black silk velvet	50	do.
Figured do.	10	do.
Cotton do.	4	do.
Dark purple do.	7	do.
Kerseymere and pilot cloth trousers	50	per pair
Spanish do. do.	45	do.
Canton	20	do.
Chaquetones of different qualities 50, 60, 90 and	100	each
Children's do.	20 and 23	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.	do.
Fine knit cotton	do.	do.
Do. do. woollen	do.	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 var
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.		

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, Spanish	396	4	397	each
Do. Patriot	395	4	396	do.
Plata, macquina	214	4	22	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	24	4	24	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	23	4	24	do.
Six per cent. Stock			at par.	
Exchange on England	2	5	d.	nominal.
Do. France	88	4	88	franks 4/4 don
Do. Rio Janeiro	2	4	2	per cent. prem
Do. Montevideo	1	4	1	premium.
Do. United States	20	4	21	
Hides, matadero or saladero } descarnado 24 to 28 lbs. ea. }	56	4	60	per pesada
Do. matadero, country }	48	4	50	do.
24 to 29 lbs. }				
Do. Spain	43	4	45	do.
Do. North America	41	4	42	do.
Do. of all staks	40	4	45	do.
Do. salted ox	48	4	50	do.
Do. cow	42	4	43	do.
Horse hides salted	23	4	25	do. each
Do. do. dry	35	4	36	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				do.
Horse hair, mixed	60	4	70	nominal
Do. short	53	4	55	per arroba
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	120	4	130	do. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	18	4	20	do.
Do. do. dirty	8	4	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	25	4	35	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	4	20	do.
Do. fine washed	45	4	55	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	4	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	27	4	28	do.
Do. do. melted in cases	32	4	35	do.
Do. pure, melted	30	4	31	do.
Do. with grease melted	27	4	28	do.
Jerked beef	40	4	41	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	150	4	150	per thousand
Do. cow	150	4	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	10	4	11	per lb.
Salted tongues	10	4	12	per dozen
Hide cuttings	10	4	11	arroba
Shin bones				without price
Salt, on board			none.	per fanega
Discount	1	4	1	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublings during the week 406 dollars. The lowest price 322 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, no variation. The lowest do.

During the present week purchasers for dry hides have come forward more freely, many transactions in hides from North America and Spain have taken place; hides of those qualities are looked after, the first at 41 the latter for 43 a 45 and amongst these good matadero camp hides have been sold at 47 48 a 50 are asked for flayed matadero hides. There is an evident tendency in produce to rise.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.