

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1098.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

*»The Orientals in Montevideo are not at this moment free agents, but entirely controlled by a foreign garrison.»*

That the truth of this memorable declaration of Lord Howden has lately received a most striking illustration, in the defeat of the attempt on the part of the native inhabitants of Montevideo to treat with President Oribe, is a fact already known by our readers. They are, however, we suspect, unacquainted with the circumstances which attended it, and this information we are now going to supply.

When the idea of sending a deputation to the Cerrito was first broached, it was received with enthusiasm by the unfortunate citizens. Not so, however, by the armed aliens, who took no pains to disguise the deep aversion with which they regarded it. But the only effect of the underhand intrigue and indirect menaces which were resorted to, was to deter a few of the original promoters of the patriotic design from prosecuting it. The majority, far from desisting, pursued their object with zeal and efficacy to such a degree that the acting Government—whose Ministers were understood to be rather favourably disposed—was at length about to yield to their repeated solicitations. In these circumstances the foreign mercenaries became seriously alarmed, and resolved to take decided steps to thwart the undertaking. The French legionaries, who had been dubbed Orientals by wholesale under the nose of Admiral Lainé, had only a few days before requested permission from Count Walewski to resume the tri-coloured flag, and though it was not deemed politic to accede to that pretension, they had been solemnly assured of the sympathies and protection of H. M. Louis Philippe. After this for them now to take a leading part would of course have appeared rather too suspicious. Consequently the Italian legionaries were charged with the mission of intimating to the nominal Government the will of their masters, and they immediately set about fulfilling it with great parade. Garibaldi, at the head of his *condottieri*, marched to one of the public squares, and thence arrogantly issued his mandates to the *soi-disant* Government, forbidding the departure of the deputation, and enjoining the expulsion of the persons who had been most instrumental in getting up the petition requesting its appointment. To men invested with an authority only exercised on sufferance no alternative was left but to comply with the behests of the controlling power, and an assurance was finally extorted from them that no further steps should be taken with a view to a reconciliation with the legal Government. But this compliance was not sufficient to satisfy the haughty oppressors of ill-fated Montevideo. The so-called Ministers themselves had to descend from their posts to make room for others more

and deserving the confidence of the dictators, the reins of Government are in consequence now nominally held by disciples of the Pacheco Obes school—relentless despots over the citizen and truckling cringers to the stranger.

In view of this occurrence the European public will readily comprehend the justice of the act with which Lord Howden put an end to his mission in the River Plate; but they will not, we imagine, be able so easily to understand the reasons why his Lordship stopped short at an act so sterile in results. After making the implicit avowal that the outcry about the Oriental independence being in danger from the Argentine Republic was a mere bugbear—after proclaiming the self evident fact that the capital of the Uruguayan State was held in thralldom by European foreigners—it will strike an ordinary mind that something more was required at the hands of the representative of a power which had officiously trusted itself forward as the champion of the independence of that State than the mere withdrawal of a causeless intervention. And when it is recollected that the majority of those foreigners are Frenchmen—when the faithless policy of France, as exemplified in the cases of Algiers, of Spain and Tahiti, is taken into consideration—above all, when the strenuous efforts to establish a French protectorate at Montevideo are recalled,—this view will still more naturally suggest itself. However, for our part, we respect the motives of the noble Lord; we are satisfied that he was only restrained by an excess of circumspection; but we do hope that the day will come, and that ere long, when England will assume in these waters the attitude which becomes her—an attitude which, while making honorable amends for past wrongs, shall regain for her that enviable position which in an evil hour was wantonly sacrificed to the preservation of the exploded *entente cordiale*.

The Rio Janeiro papers contain intelligence from England to the 10th July, received by the merchant steamer *Antelope*. The only political item of interest relates to Spain, where the father of the King consort had been banished in consequence, it is said, of a conspiracy to dethrone Queen Isabella. According to one account the plan was to give the crown to the Duchess of Montpensier; another version is that it was in contemplation to unite Spain and Portugal in one monarchy under a son of Donna Maria da Gloria.

We find nothing in regard to the reported recurrence of the potato blight in Ireland. On the contrary the crops in Europe generally are described as looking remarkably well.

The new Ministers in Montevideo, no doubt in obedience to French inspiration, have committed the little piece of petulance to which the subjoined documents relate. We are happy to see that it is adequately resented by Sir Thos. Herbert.

Montevideo, 26th August, 1847.

Sir,  
I have the honour to inclose to you copy of a letter which I have this morning received from Commodore

Sir Thomas Herbert relative to the embarkation of the Royal Marines stationed on shore.

You will perceive by the tenor of that communication that Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert will take every measure within his power for ensuring protection to British life and property in this city, in the event of their being endangered.

I have to request that you will make the British commercial community acquainted with this communication with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,

Martin T. Hood.

Robert C. McLean, Esq., Chairman of the Association of British Merchants.

H. M. S. »Raleigh,« off Montevideo,  
25th August, 1847.

To Martin T. Hood, H. M. Acting Consul General, &c., &c., Montevideo.

Sir,  
I request that you will have the goodness to inform the British merchants, that in consequence of an application made through the Provisional Government of Montevideo, I am about to evacuate Fort San José; and, therefore, I feel compelled to withdraw at the same time from the shore the men that I have hitherto stationed with a view to protect British subjects, and their property in case of need—as without Fort San José, I do not consider myself justified in keeping a portion of the forces under my command detached, without that rallying point of which they are now deprived.

The embarkation of the marines from the Victoria Barracks, the Custom House, and Fort San José, will take place simultaneously.

I beg that you will distinctly state to the British Merchants that this has been done in consequence of a formal requisition signed by a Minister, with which I, of course, have no alternative but immediately to comply; and you will point out clearly to British subjects that it has in no way proceeded from any desire on my part to diminish those facilities for protection which it is my earnest wish, as well as my bounden duty, to afford them at all times and under all circumstances.

On being thus obliged by the expressed desire of the Montevideoan Government to give up this post, I shall adopt every means available for continuing the protection of the British Flag in case of necessity, by placing a certain number of vessels as close as possible to the shore, so as to secure the means of landing, and by keeping a requisite number of troops on board to land and under cover of their guns, if the lives and properties of British subjects are in danger.

I have the honour, &c.,  
T. Herbert,  
Commodore.

### VAPOUR OF ETHER

*To prevent pain in surgical operations.*

A few days since we witnessed the operation for the relief of squint eye (*strabismus convergens*) on a patient while under the narcotic influence of the vapor of ether. The operation was performed by Dr. Tukebury, at his house in Calle Perú, assisted by Dr. Aubain, and promises to result in entire success, the deformed eye becoming entirely straight immediately after the operation. But what most attracted our notice in the above operation was the effect of the ether. We accidentally called at the Doctor's just as the patient (a man about 30 years of age) had commenced inhaling the vapor, and the phenomena that we noticed were nearly as follows: In about four minutes the patient commenced laughing as if under the intoxicating influence of wine, and forcibly throwing the tube from his mouth, rose up and asked "What are you about?" After some minutes lost in quieting him, during which time the first effects of the ether were nearly dissipated, he was persuaded to renew the inhalation, and in about three or four minutes again evinced the same partial intoxication, and some force was necessary to prevent him from again rising; in about three minutes more he became entirely insensible.

After placing him in a convenient position Dr. Tukebury immediately performed the operation, (usually a very painful one) during which the patient did not evince the least suffering or sensibility, only uttering near the conclusion some indistinct words, as if in a dream.

At the first indication of returning sensibility the Doctor asked the patient "If he wished to have the operation performed?" He replied "Yes, certainly," but did not notice the reply of the Doctor that it was already finished. On applying the bandage about ten minutes after the operation, he raised his head and asked, with surprise "What! is it all over?" and in a few minutes more, his senses perfectly restored, on being asked how he felt, answered "Well," and that he had enjoyed a pleasant dream.

The inhalation of the vapor of ether in producing insensibility to pain in surgical operations is one of the greatest improvements ever made in the science of medicine. It was first introduced to the notice of the medical profession by Dr. Morton, of Boston, Mass., about two years since, and has been used by many of the most eminent surgeons of the United States and England with signal success. We cannot pretend to judge of the expediency of its application in all surgical operations, as this depends on the judgment of the medical man in each particular case; but we are informed it may be used, in even more cases than where opium was formerly administered. Its effect is an insensibility, instantaneous, absolute and safe, which may be continued or arrested at pleasure. The effects of opium on the contrary in whatever form it may be given, are slow—imperfect—long continued—and highly dangerous if given in sufficient quantity to produce insensibility. Consequently the preference in favour of ether is incomparably great.

Indeed once having seen the entranced rapture evinced by the patient during the inhalation, his perfect insensibility and tranquil sleep, during and after the operation; we are forced to exclaim "surely the knife no longer has its terrors"—the formidable dread of the bloody and painful operations of surgery has given place to intoxicating pleasure and delightful dream.

The House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, after a spirited discussion, has voted the following address to the Governor, and passed the decree appended thereto with reference to the late negotiations with the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France.

The President of the }  
Honourable Junta }  
of Representatives. }

Buenos Ayres, 25th August, 1847.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The Honourable Junta of Representatives has attentively perused the communication of Y. E. dated 28th July last, in which everything is detailed that occurred in the negotiation with the Envoys of England and France, Lord Howden and Count Walewski, who came with the special mission of arranging a convention upon the bases adopted by all the parties interested and which had been agreed upon with the confidential agent, Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood. It has also acquainted itself with the contents of the documents relating thereto from No. 1 to No. 40 which Y. E. annexed to said note.

The Representatives have reflected upon this subject of vital importance to the country, and at every step only find motives to strengthen still more the opinion which they entertained from the moment the Ministers Deffaudis and Ouseley presented themselves in these countries, taking, with the French and British squadrons, the place of our enemies who had been already annihilated, and in pursuance of which the Republics of La Plata were about to enter into the enjoyment of that peace which they had obtained at the expense of the blood of their faithful sons.

This result was a cause of chagrin to those Ministers, because it overthrew the schemes of intrigue by which they were to conceal their real intentions; and, although the independence of the Oriental State of Uruguay, humanity, and the interests of commerce were loudly cried up as pretexes to cover their aspirations, the determination of the intervening powers to attack our independence in speculating upon colonizing these Republics, was made but too evident.

The glorious resistance of the Argentines, that heroic resistance which Y. E. has directed with patriotism, ability, and *elcst*, checked the interventors and the justice of our cause, which excited the attention of the world, made them appear changing their policy, and they accordingly sent the Confidential Agent, Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood, with the proposition which were to serve as a basis for a definitive arrangement.

During the pendency of the negotiation, the intervening Ministers continued to arm and send from Montevideo reinforcements to the ruthless Unitarians, to wage hostilities against the Oriental forces, and this people formed the opinion that that mission was but an artifice to throw the Republics of La Plata off their guard. That opinion was borne out by the result, and the Representatives so declared it in their decree of 13th October, 1846.

Lastly the Envoys, Lord Howden and Count Walewski, came on a special mission, and the first step they took in the negotiation was to state in their notes of the 11th of May that their Governments, having taken into consideration the *only difficulty* which had prevented the complete and entire execution of the arrangement agreed upon with Mr. Hood, had resolved to accede to the demand made by Y. E. and H. E. the President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, and had consequently decided that the raising of the blockade should be simultaneous with the armistice and with the cessation of hostilities.

In view of so explicit a declaration which it is not possible to misunderstand nor to misinterpret in a different sense, which declaration is also read in the credentials of the Envoys dated in London and Paris on the 22nd of March in the present year, and of which Y. E. incloses copies marked No. 21 and No. 22, it is surprising, it is inexplicable, that the next proceeding of the Envoys Lord Howden and Count Walewski should have been the presentation of a draft which is contrary to, and openly destructive of, the spirit and letter of the Hood bases.

It is highly offensive to the respect which is due to an independent Government to make that declaration, and repeat it on another occasion with the assurance that the Hood bases were the foundation stone on which the negotiation was to rest, and immediately after, under the pretext of arranging those bases in the form of a Convention, to tear them in pieces and introduce new ones, entirely new pretensions, contrary to that arrangement and without unjust and dishonourable.

The Representatives observe in the endeavours of the negotiators, Lord Howden and Count Walewski, two predominant ideas: the one to deny the legitimate character of our ally H. E. the legal President of the Republic of Uruguay, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, pretending even Y. E.'s assentment to take away every term and even destroy the idea of a legitimate alliance and thus justify this accursed intervention. The other—and this they have at last presented as a condition *sine qua non*—to disacknowledge our rights of sovereignty over our interior rivers.

The ability and address with which Y. E. has managed this negotiation, has compelled the envoys to disclose the real views of their Governments, and the negotiation has been broken off on a point entirely foreign to the pretexes on which the intervention was established. The independence of the Oriental State, humanity, civilization, and the interests of commerce, all, all have sunk and disappeared under the weight of the ambitious and offensive pretension of becoming masters of our rivers.

The Representatives herein see their opinion justified that this accursed intervention has had and has the real character of a war of conquest. The pretension in regard to the rivers and even the manner of advancing it tends fully to prove it. The Governments of England and France have sent two distinguished persons of high character to summon us to accede to the 5th article they propose; because this article has been drawn up by Jurists of both those Nations after studying the point, and the two Envoys have neither the ability to discuss it, nor the power to alter it.

If the pretension is offensive and derogatory to our sovereignty, the singular manner of wishing to establish that the rights and laws of an independent State must be understood according to the opinions of the crown lawyers of England and France, is not less so. This is a principle by which British and French diplomacy might attempt to enslave the whole world.

The true knowledge of the offensive demands of the Envoys, Lord Howden and Count Walewski, and of the cause of the negotiation having been broken off has produced in the minds of the Representatives the indignation which free men naturally feel, when an attempt is made to wrest from them the fruits of the sacrifices which their heroic people have made to sustain inviolate their rights, their dignity, and their independence.

But the Representatives also feel great pleasure in having committed the defence of our independence to Y. E.'s hands. To Y. E.'s wisdom does the Confederation now owe that the end and object of Anglo-French intervention should have been discovered in a manner not to be mistaken.

The conduct of Y. E. has been most proper in refusing to agree to the arrangement of other articles, without previously coming to an understanding, and without leaving any reservations, in regard to our perfect rights to our rivers, which we can not nor ought to give up on any account whatsoever, without shamefully despoiling ourselves of our sovereignty; and the more so as that point, foreign to the existing differences, was proposed as a condition *sine qua non* in the arrangement.

Y. E. has fully complied with the wishes of your fellow-citizens. By your good faith in observing the engagements of the Confederation, by your moderation, and without relinquishing the endeavours to obtain an honourable peace, you have shown to the world that England and France have no farther interest in the war which they have carried on against us and which they inhumanly contract, than the illusory hope of entering our interior rivers to carry forward their plans of conquest.

The Representatives deeply grateful for the important services which Y. E. has rendered to your country in the negotiation with the Envoys, Lord Howden and Count Walewski, feel the liveliest satisfaction in entirely approving, and in the special manner which Y. E. will perceive by the subjoined decree, the conduct which Y. E. has wisely observed, in all respects worthy of the antecedents by which Y. E. has justly acquired the designation of Heroic Defender of our Independence.

With regard to the conduct which Y. E. is in future to observe, the Representatives have already declared, that they will have the honour of all the responsibility of Y. E.'s acts, let the events which the plans of the interventors prepare for our country be what they may.

The unbounded confidence all the provinces of the Confederation have in Y. E., is justified by events, and the Representatives here repeat their solemn oaths, and their united offers of their lives, their property, and their fame, to co-operate with Y. E. in the duty of sustaining unshaken the honour and dignity of the Confederation, and to defend to the last the glorious independence of our beloved country.

All which by order of said Honourable Junta I have the honour to communicate to Y. E.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

(The President of the Honourable Junta)

Miguel Garcia.

Eustaquio J. Torres,

(Deputy and Secretary.)

The Junta of }  
Representatives. }

Buenos Ayres, 25th August, 1847.

The Junta of Representatives this day assembled has seen fit to sanction the following Decree:—

Article 1st.—The conduct of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, is entirely approved of in the negotiation initiated by the Envoys Extraordinary of England and France, Lord Howden and Count Walewski, of which he has rendered an account in a note dated the 28th of July last.

2nd.—It is declared that the persistence of the Government in the arrangement under the Hood bases accepted by all the parties interested, and its resistance to every thing not in conformity with those bases, as is stated in the correspondence submitted to the consideration of this Junta, is the expression of the will of the Argentines.

3rd.—The Government will continue to act in this grave question with the energy, dignity, and wisdom with which it has hitherto proceeded in sustaining the honour and independence of the Confederation.

4th.—It being no longer doubtful that the real character of the Anglo-French intervention is aggressive to the independence of these countries, it is declared that in conformity with the Resolution of 24th March of the present year by which this body took upon itself the responsibility of all the acts of the Government and of events, it is unlimitedly authorized to employ all means without exception which may be conducive to carry out the glorious defence of the national sovereignty and independence.

5th.—A vote of thanks is given in the name of the Representatives of the Province to the Chief Magistrate of the State, for the wisdom and dignity with which he has sustained the rights of the Confederation.

6th.—A Committee of this Junta, composed of four individuals to be appointed and headed by the President, shall transmit this resolution verbally to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, assuring him that the Representatives and all their constituents, grateful for the important service which he has rendered, in making known the views of the Governments of England and France, congratulate him, and offer him their most efficient and active co-operation, disposed, as they are, to perish rather than see their country conquered.

7th.—The Government is requested to appoint a day on which three salutes shall be fired, accompanied by the ringing of general bells, to commemorate the glorious resistance to the insidious proposals of peace presented in the name of England and France by the last Envoys.

8th.—The Representatives who have been present at this meeting will, from the vital importance of this subject, sign the Decree individually.

9th.—Let this be communicated in the form already sanctioned.

[Here follow the signatures.]

In fulfilment of article 7 of the above decree, the demonstrations therein ordained took place, by order of Government, on the 29th ult, which day was observed by the inhabitants of this city as a national fête.

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

(Continued.)

Another conference was held on the following day (14th June). The Plenipotentiaries informed the Minister of Foreign Relations that, in regard to the point on which they had spoken to him the day previous, relating to the course proposed in order to solve the difficulty arising out of the titles to be given to General Oribe, it was necessary for a resolution to be come to at once, as this was an essential point which required to be settled before anything necessary could be taken into consideration; and they requested to know whether the Minister was prepared to give them an answer on the particular.

The Minister replied that he was not in a situation to present the resolution they desired. Not deeming it a subject of previous discussion, he had not laid it before the Government as a matter of urgent dispatch; adding that, when they made that confidential communication to him the preceding day, he understood them to state that the answer that they would give the Government's note of 13th June would be a new project of Convention. Being under this impression, he expected that in that conference they would only address themselves to the aforesaid project, and that they would leave it for the Government to take it into consideration altogether so that they might receive an answer upon the whole calculated to advance the arrangement. Such being the case, if they were disposed to proceed in that manner, he was ready to enter upon the discussion.

The Plenipotentiaries, stated in reply that they had conceived they could not take into consideration any subject connected with the arrangement without the first difficulty being surmounted—a difficulty which, unless some means were found to remove it, would prevent the prosecution of the negotiation. As private persons animated with the most conciliatory sentiments they would deeply regret this; but as Ministers they could not enter into a discussion on the essence of the negotiation, as nothing would be done by arranging the manner of carrying the latter on and their making known their concessions, inasmuch as all this trouble would be rendered unavailing by the absence of a previous arrangement of the difficulty propounded. Besides, in a question where this difficulty had been made so manifest as a capital one, if they did not speak distinctly to this Government, they might be reproached with a want of sincerity. Therefore, they stated frankly that this was a point which must be cleared up in the most explicit terms. They were unprovided with discretionary powers, and it was their duty to set forth the judgment of their governments and their respective positions in an unequivocal manner.

The Plenipotentiaries added, that they wished to impress upon this Government that in the reservation made by them in the signatures there was no concession on either side. All that it did was to establish the reality of the situation of the contracting Governments. In like manner as they (the Plenipotentiaries) acknowledged the right of the Argentine Government to sustain its policy in regard to General Oribe, this Government could not but recognise a similar right in those of Great Britain and France.

The Minister of Foreign Relations stated to the Plenipotentiaries, that in signifying to them the impression he was under in regard to the subject that was to be discussed in that conference, he was not desirous to learn the contents of the project of which they had given notice the day previous, but to satisfy them with respect to the reason why he did not then proceed to answer them definitively upon the point to which they called his attention. Now that he was aware that the project was not to be presented till the settlement of this point, he requested to make some observations on the manner in which the proposed reservation and declaration were to be established.

The Plenipotentiaries said that, in their opinion, the abovementioned reservation, as well as that of the belligerent rights of the Argentine Government (\*) might form the subject of one or two additional articles to the Convention, as they were explanatory of the latter and had the same publicity and force as it.

They added that they thought, that if the Government insisted on its reservation respecting belligerent rights being inserted in the Convention, they would have to require that theirs in regard to the signatures should also figure in it in the same form, giving them equal importance. Either course might produce the same effect—overcome a difficulty which formed the essence of the whole affair. This was the true state of things, and though as private individuals they would regret to see this prove a stumbling block, as Ministers their conduct would be approved by their Governments, inasmuch as not possessing discretionary powers, but only limited ones, they had done all in their power to conciliate, since it had been impossible to form a general Convention between the parties interested.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that his Government had done and was doing everything in its power in order to come to a pacific and honorable arrangement. As in duty bound it endeavored to leave the points connected with the negotiation distinctly established. If the Plenipotentiaries were unprovided with discretionary powers on this point, neither did this Government possess them thereon, inasmuch as in all the Provinces of the Confederation General Oribe was acknowledged and proclaimed as legal President of the Oriental Republic. In this character he was named in all official acts, and he could not be so named in any Convention that might be agreed upon. Nevertheless, animated by the spirit of conciliation of which he had given so many proofs, he would submit to his Government what had taken place in that conference, and give the Plenipotentiaries an answer in the next with respect to the reservation they proposed.

In the conference which was held on the 16th, the Plenipotentiaries stated that the discussion in the last having turned upon the previous point of the denomination to be given to General Oribe, and in regard to which the Minister of Foreign Relations had not expressed a final resolution, they wished to know whether he was prepared to give it.

The Minister replied that on his part he was desirous of hearing the observations they had to make, so as to enter immediately after into explanations with them.

The Plenipotentiaries stated that they had already presented their observations and suggested also the means by which they thought the previous difficulty which had arisen might be surmounted. Until this was removed it was useless to enter into the examination of the substance of the affair, as in it the necessity of renewing the discussion would recur, it being essential to know what title was to be given to General Oribe.

The Minister remarked that he was authorized to reply, that, in order to be enabled to come to a determination with regard to this difficulty, it was indispensable that it should be embodied in the project which was to serve as a basis for the discussion, as the points of the arrangement being connected with each other, they could not be discussed in an isolated manner. Propounded in that form the Government would take it into consideration, and resolve upon the whole; a starting point being necessary in order to be able to arrive at the desired solution.

The Plenipotentiaries did not think a new project requisite. They had officially presented theirs, and the Government on its part had done the same, an interchange of observations on both following. Consequently the previous point once settled, namely, that of the designation to give to General Oribe, from what had been discussed a project of Convention would come out, which would be a middle term between the two conflicting ideas. However, as the Minister did not think proper to enter into the discussion of the point they proposed with that view, unless the whole were presented, they had no difficulty in discussing the affair in its general bearings, and particularly with regard to each article of the Convention, but it would be with the understanding that the point of difficulty was to be settled in the next conference.

The Minister replied, that, without swerving from his position, and without entering upon a fresh discussion, it behoved him to state that his observations were grounded on the persuasion he was under, from what had fallen from the Plenipotentiaries, that they were going to present a new project; and that this being the case their reservation would naturally figure there in the manner they might think proper to propose it, in order that it should be taken into consideration; for he was at a loss to know how a discussion could be entered upon with it having before them a project to serve as a starting point with all its articles connected together.

The Plenipotentiaries admitted that they had, indeed, insinuated that they would present another project of Convention, and they expected to have done so; but they were bound to state that in diplomacy it was dangerous for them to present a third project, as circumstances might give it the character of an ultimatum, which was far from being their intention, from their wishes to conciliate. They had, indeed, drawn up a new project, in view of the observations of the Government, and, in their opinion, it solved every difficulty; but they could not deliver it officially since they had already presented another in that form.

The Minister replied, that the official exhibition of a new project was not in question. What was sought was to agree upon the point to start from for the discussion;

(\*) The following was proposed by the Plenipotentiaries:—

Note to be added to the Convention.

With respect to the reservation (in regard to belligerent rights) The Confederation having declared that it reserved to itself the right of discussing the application of the principle contained therein; the Plenipotentiaries will undertake to transmit to their respective Governments the reservations which the Argentine Government shall deem necessary.

and it was clear enough that neither then nor in any other case could the character of ultimatum be given to the project that might be presented.

After these explanations between the Minister and the Plenipotentiaries, the latter stated they would have no difficulty in speaking upon their project of Convention and communicating it, without leaving any written trace thereof, provided an understanding were come that the point of the difficulty proposed by them should be solved in the next conference.

The project alluded to was then read, the Minister for Foreign Affairs having previously given notice that the Convention with this Government would not be signed until after H. E. the legal President of the Oriental State, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe, its ally in the war, had given in his adhesion to the proposals the Plenipotentiaries should send him, and communicated to this Government his assent.

In article 9 of said project of the Plenipotentiaries relative to the Convention being ratified, the Argentine Plenipotentiary was to declare, that it being necessary for the House of Representatives to approve of the Convention and for this Government to ratify it, that approval would be obtained in the term of three days,—the exchange of the respective Conventions then to take place. The Plenipotentiaries stated that they proposed the article in that manner because this Government had alleged the necessity of the intervention of that political body of the State, and not because they deemed it necessary or conformable with diplomatic usages for a Convention to be ratified which was to be executed instantaneously, for such a formality supposed the adjustment of a treaty and not of a Convention.

The Minister of Foreign Relations hereupon remarked that even were it possible to set aside international principles and usages, the two Conventions concluded by this Government, one in 1828 with H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, and the other with H. M. the King of the French in 1840, contained points of immediate execution, and nevertheless they had been ratified without this clause having delayed that execution; and he did not see any reason why the Convention that might be concluded on this occasion should not be ratified also, and have due solemnity given to it.

The Plenipotentiaries stated that this was a serious difficulty, which they could not, perhaps, surmount, as they had not come authorized to sign a treaty. In their desire to accomplish the end in view they had stretched their powers as far as possible. Their instructions were to conclude a Convention of five, and they saw themselves obliged to make one of three. From what now appeared it was not a Convention that was wanted, but a regular treaty. For this it would be necessary to treat in the name of their sovereigns, which they were not doing, but in that of their Governments, and the importance of the affair was not less because it was stipulated in a Convention rather than in a treaty. They remarked this to the Minister, in order that in the first conference this point also should be settled, as a previous one, for nothing would be done without this, since they could not exceed their powers, and the Government insisted on the adjustment of a Treaty Convention and not a simple Convention, the effects of both which were the same, the only difference being that the one was ratified and the other did not require to be so.

This point being discussed, the Plenipotentiaries agreed to transmit to the Government a simple copy of the articles of the project having reference to H. E. the legal President of the Oriental Republic and of the one relative to the ratification, in order that both points might be arranged in another conference.

On the following day the Plenipotentiaries sent the Minister of Foreign Relations a simple copy of the articles of the project of Convention alluded to, together with their respective credentials, which we subjoin.

Art. I.—The Argentine Government adheres to the armistice agreed upon under the mediation of the Plenipotentiaries of France and England between the Oriental forces of the city of Montevideo and those occupying the country districts.

II.—The blockade of the coasts of Buenos Ayres shall be raised as soon the present convention is . . . . .

III.—The Plenipotentiaries of France and England will demand . . . . .

IV.—The Argentine Government, after having consulted its ally, at whose disposition the Argentine troops at present are, engages to cause the said Argentine troops, officers and soldiers, to withdraw from every part of the Oriental territory, this withdrawal to be effected simultaneously with the disarming of the foreigners in Montevideo stipulated in article III.

(The other Articles follow)

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have hereunto affixed their signatures and seals. The Argentine Plenipotentiary declares, nevertheless, that, according to the Argentine Constitution, every Convention having to be submitted to the approval of the House of Representatives, it is admitted that this formality shall be fulfilled in the space of three days, after which period the copies shall be exchanged between the Plenipotentiaries.

Foreign Office, London,  
March 22, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint Your Excellency that the Governments of Great Britain and France having taken into consideration the difficulty which prevented the conclusion of the arrangement for the pacification of the River Plate which was presented to Your Excellency by Mr. Hood, have resolved to accede to the desire expressed by the Argentine Confederation on that point.

Her Majesty's Government have therefore instructed Lord Howden, a Peer of the United Kingdom, whom the Queen has named to be Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil, that, before he proceeds to his post at Rio de Janeiro, he shall repair to Buenos Ayres for the purpose of negotiating, in concert with the Count Walewski, whom His Majesty the King of the French has charged with a similar mission to the River Plate, a definitive arrangement for the cessation of all hostilities between the contending parties.

I request that Your Excellency will receive Lord

Howden in a favourable manner, and that you will give entire credence to all that he shall communicate to you on the part of the British Government.

I have the honour to be, with high consideration,

Sir, Your Excellency's

most obedient

humble servant,

PALMERSTON.

His Excellency M. Arana, &c. &c. (1)

(To be continued.)

(1) Count Walewski's credential letter is couched in similar terms. We may as well remark here once for all that all the documents relative to the negotiation bearing the signature of Lord Howden, were likewise sent in French in precisely the same terms by the Count under his own signature.

#### BOU-MAZA—ALGERIA.

The capture of Bou-Maza, the Lieutenant of Abd-el-Kader, appears to be a source of great triumph with the French journalists at the present moment. We are far from wishing to detract, so much as by an insinuation, from the reputation of our neighbours for military prowess; still less should we regret the event if it afforded any additional chance of bringing the war to a conclusion. Hostilities may be said to have raged in Algeria almost without intermission since that ill-starred morning when the ex-Dey of Algiers, Hussein Pacha, struck the French Consul across the face with the fly flap he held in his hand. Terrible as the continuance of the war has been to the Kabyles, the Bedouins, the Beni-Ammer, the Elittahs, and that host of tribes with the names of which the despatches of Marshal Bugeaud have made us familiar, it can scarcely be said to have been less so to the French themselves. For it has been calculated, by the official accounts annually presented to the Chambers by the Secretary of War, which were made up to quite a recent period, that the total amount expended in Algeria, by the extermination of the aborigines, has already amounted to £36,840,000 sterling. Of men during the same period the loss is officially estimated to the invading colonizers at 135,000. The better opinion, however, appears to be that a quarter of a million of Frenchmen have perished in the colony since the 14th of June, 1830, when Marshal Bourmont arrived with the expedition in the latitude of Algiers. Is not this a terrible account rendered, when we come to consider the nothing that has been gained in compensation?

The causes of the failure of the colonization of the North of Africa appear evident enough. We find M. Blanqui, in his work upon the subject, describing the nature and the terrible unhealthfulness of the country with which the invaders have had to contend, the effects of which have been more deadly even than the bullets of the Arab. Immediately south of Algiers indeed you may see marked on the map the "Sahel," an elevated tract of country, lying between the plain of the Mitidja and the Mediterranean. This is a rugged, sterile region, crowded with little valleys, and intersected with ravines, but it offers little susceptibility of culture. Behind this stretches the vast plain of the Mitidja, which at some future period, when the country is at peace, and colonization is attempted upon a grand scale, may be made available for human habitation. At present it is covered with jungle; in the summer heats pestilential vapours issue from the surface, which inflict upon the traveller fever and death; and during the seasons of rains he would be in still more evil case, for the whole surface of the plain is converted into a reeking swamp and morass. Another cause of disappointment to the colonists has been one with which our New Zealand emigrants will warmly sympathize; and this is the uncertainty of obtaining a good title to land in the Regency, owing to the peculiar regulations of the native law with regard to real property. The Government of the mother country have contrived besides to extinguish whatever little chance the colonists might have of bettering their condition by commerce, by establishing a *douane* with an oppressive tariff before there was any commerce to tax.

What, then, are the reasons, which induce the French Chamber of Deputies, year after year, to vote supplies for the continuance of an expedition (for an expedition in truth it still is) which has hitherto resulted only in bloodshed, loss, and disappointment? These reasons are we take it entirely of a domestic and political nature: the army bleeds in Algiers that the Government may be easy at home. The colony is retained as a military school for the army, and as a means of promotion for the officers. It not only renders the discipline of the army more stringent, but it is supposed that it has a tendency to render the armed force of the kingdom a more docile instrument in the hands of the Government should it ever be necessary to rely upon its fidelity at home. In a country where military service lasts only seven years, and 600,000 discharged conscripts have already been scattered through the country, this is deemed no unimportant consideration.

We regret to see in the account that has reached us that an attempt is being made in the journals to get up a charge against the Emperor of Morocco, as though he were the *facteur* and abettor of the recent troubles of Algeria. How easy to make such a charge on the authority of a few nameless vagabonds—how impossible is it of refutation! Whether it be true, however, or whether it be false, we think there have been some passages in the history of the occupation of Algeria by the French, which should make them regard with a little tenderness even an infraction of a treaty. After General Clausel had led the French troops to a spot on which as he phrased it, "they had on the Atlas united the fire of their bivouacs to the fire of the stars," and after the period extending from 1831 to 1834, during which General Berthezeme first and afterwards the Duke of Rovigo laid the country waste with fire and sword, pillaging, burning, and massacring in every direction, in January, 1834, General Desmichels, Governor of Oran, concluded a treaty of peace and amity with Abd-el-Kader. To

this treaty General Desmichels, to his honor be it spoken, adhered: but it was violated by General Treyel at a subsequent period. Again, the same or a similar treaty was made—it was violated by the French under Marshal Clausel a second time.

On the 30th of May, 1837, the treaty of Pafua was made between Abd-el-Kader and Marshal Bugeaud, by which the authority of the Emir was allowed, and the sanctity of his territory acknowledged. Between two and three years afterwards Marshal Bugeaud, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, without any ostensible pretext, violated the territory which by the treaty had been declared independent. The Arabs flew to arms, and in consequence of this violation of the treaty of Pafua, they have declared that it is of no further use entering into treaties with a nation which shows no respect to the obligation they impose. Hostilities have since continued without interruption.

Regard being had to all these circumstances, and to the manner in which an expedition against a nest of pirates has been converted into a permanent occupation of the southern shores of the Mediterranean, we trust that Bou-Maza may find a fair reception at Paris, and that the French authorities will look with an indulgent eye upon the frailties of Abderrhaman, Emperor of Morocco.—*Morning Chronicle.*

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

August 28.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 29.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M. brig Racer, 16 guns, Commander Archibald Reed, from Montevideo 27th inst.

August 30.—Wind N.

Arrived, French sloop of war Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac, from Montevideo 28th inst.

Sailed, French brig of war Pandour, 10 guns, Captain Duparc, for Montevideo.

August 31.—Wind N.

Sailed, H. B. M. brig Racer, for Montevideo and England.

September 1.—Wind S., in the afternoon changed S.W., heavy rain during the day.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 2.—Wind N. W., at noon changed to N.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 3.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

August 25.

American brig Gambia, George E. Bailey, from Cádiz 5th July.

Spanish brig Lindo, Jaime Ferrer, from Havana 21st June.

August 26.

British brig Jenny, William Turner, from Liverpool 20th June.

Do. barque Napoleon. A. E. Collas, from Cadiz 4th July.

Spanish brigantine Napoleon, Pedro Sensat, from Barcelona 15th June, Malaga 29th and Rio Janeiro 13th inst.

Brazilian brigantine Invencible, Antonio A. de Sosa, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

August 26.

Brazilian schooner Neptuno, for Rio Grande.

August 27.

Hamburg brigantine Albatross, J. Bauret, for Hamburg.

Sardinian polacre Eden, A. Ferraro, for Bahia.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.  
FRENCH—Corvette Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac  
SARDINIAN.—Schooner Ninf de Plata, Lieut. Roby,

### Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (4th inst.) completes the 707th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	54
Sunday	56
Monday	60
Tuesday	58
Wednesday	56
Thursday	56
Friday	57

### Advertisements.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Premises No. 53, Calle de Balcarce (lately occupied by Messrs. Mohr and Ludovici) having undergone the necessary repairs, are now to be let. There are three large stores fronting the street, and eight splendid apartments, besides stabling, offices, &c., which may be had together or portions thereof will be let by applying to Mr. Henry Hosker, on the premises.  
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 5, 1847.

TWO single gentlemen can be furnished with breakfast, tea, and lodgings, by inquiring at No. 17 Calle Cuyo.

### Notice.

THE Trustees of the British Episcopal Church give notice that in future no Cenotaph or Tablet will be allowed to be erected on the walls of the Church without the authority of a general meeting of the subscribers.  
Buenos Ayres, September 1, 1847.

### 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,

IN the district of the Villa de Lujan, at the Estancia de Alvarez, 12 leagues distant from this city, 100 tame Milk Cows; they will be sold after calving, between the 1st of August and the 1st of January next, in lots from 5 to 20 to suit purchasers. There are at present from 15 to 20 recently calved. Apply to Henry O'Neill, at the above estancia.

### For Sale,

IN the principal Sheep Establishment of this province, a lot of very superior Mestizo Rams, at a little more than the price of wethers. Also, some cross bred Sixty Rams of the finest in the country. Apply at No. 53, Calle de la Plada.

### Notice to Passengers.

ALL Passengers indebted to Joseph Sprout are requested to pay the amounts still due to Messrs. John Best and Brothers without delay.  
Those parties who will not come forward are informed that their names will be published as defaulters, and other measures taken to their disadvantage.  
July 27, 1847.

### 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 definitely all the accounts that remain unsettled.  
Consequently the power of attorney, that the undersigned had given to Mr. Ivan 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.  
Ivan 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. Ivan C. Mohr the power to sign for me, by procuration.  
Buenos Ayres, 30th June, 1847.

Joseph Cesar Mohr.

### For Sale,

AT the following Low Prices, at No. 12 Recoiba, opposite the Casilda.

Hats, best quality and latest fashion	80	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.	25	do.	
Do. black silk velvet	50	do.	
Figured do.	10	do.	
Cotton do.	44	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	10	do.	
Fine knit cotton	15	do.	
Do. do. woollen	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	34	do.	
Do. cotton do.	54	do.	
Men's raw do. 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	34	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.			

### BIRTH.

On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Walter Laidlaw, of a son.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	398	à	399	each
Do. Patriot	24	à	24	do.
Plata, macquina	21	à	22	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	24	à	244	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	24	à		do.
Six per cent. Stock				at par.
Exchange on England	24	d.		nominal.
Do. France	88	à		franks & doub.
Do. Rio Janeiro	2	à		per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	21	à		premium.
Do. United States	10	à		
Hides, matadero or saladero descarnado 27 à 28 lbs. ea.	56	à	62	per pesada
Do. matadero, country	48	à	50	do.
2 3/4 29 lbs. do.	43	à	47	do.
Do. Spain	40	à	41	do.
Do. North America	40	à	41	do.
Do. of all stake	40	à	45	do.
Do. salted ox	50	à	52	do.
Do. do. cow	42	à	43	do.
Hides, hides salted	54	à	56	do. each
Do. do. dry	23	à	25	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	43	à	46	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine & ordinary	29	à	30	per dozen
Goat skins				without price
Nutria skins	60	à	70	nominal
Horse hair, mixed	54	à	55	per arroba
Do. short	120	à	130	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	18	à	20	dol. per arroba
Do. do. dirty	8	à	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	25	à	35	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	à	20	do.
Do. fine washed	45	à	55	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	à	25	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	47	à	48	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	35	à	40	do.
Do. pure, second class	32	à	33	do.
Do. with grease melted	45	à	28	do.
Jerked beef	45	à	46	per quintal
Horns, Ox	450	à	550	per thousand
Do. cow	150	à	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	10	à	11	per lb.
Salted tongues	10	à	12	per dozen
Hide cuttings	10	à	11	arroba
Shin bones				without price
Salt, on board	none			per fanega
Discount	11	à	14	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 400 dollars  
The lowest price 396 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/8d. The lowest do. 2 1/8d.

67s. 6d. per doubloon on England.

The market having risen a little at the end of the last week but fallen again in the present week, the transactions have been inconsiderable; notwithstanding there are purchasers for all classes of produce, except for wool—Sales continue dull. Hair from the provinces has been sold at three dollars silver per arroba baled.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.