

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1100.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.



Pursuing our purpose of calling the attention of all parties interested in the trade of the River Plate to the nefarious system which has been established at Montevideo by foreign intervention; we this week beg to advert to the fact of the sale and administration of the Post Office revenue at that port by foreigners. It would seem fair to suppose that so important a branch of public income had been sold for a valuable consideration, but our foreign readers will be surprised to learn that the full product thereof has been disposed of for a term of 8 years, commencing in 1844, for the sum of 8000 \$ nominally, which was in reality paid with about 4000 \$ Montevideo currency. On the arrival of a foreign vessel in harbour, the letter bag is as scrupulously searched for, and inquiry made after loose letters, as though the expenditure of the contractor were as great as that of the British Government in this important service. Complaints have been made through the press, and are at this moment very prevalent amongst many parties there, against the rigorous exactions practised by the Paul Fry farmer. There is, however, no redress, and it is, perhaps, prudent for them not to throw stones, as their own windows are of rather brittle stuff. Thus the Montevideo public grumble though they pay and suffer. But we at Buenos Ayres have a serious grievance by this foreign administration at Montevideo, and we look to the competent authorities to obtain reparation. Amongst the letters received from all parts there, many are for British merchants and residents here, and these are exposed and kept until postage, at the enormous rate of 3 silver rials per single letter, is paid. Now, although the Montevideo public may on the ground of expediency permit the nefarious exactions made upon them in this way, there is no earthly reason why the Buenos Ayres community should have this new impost added to the many it is temporarily doomed to suffer, to serve the loanjobbing interests. It is an act of rigorous duty and justice on the part of H. M. Consul General at Montevideo to see that all letters for Buenos Ayres are sent to the Consulate and duly forwarded here, and it is to be hoped such a step will be at once taken. When Mr. Ouseley took upon himself to land the Buenos Ayres mail bags at Montevideo, a rich harvest for the contractor no doubt ensued, and we have heard that, a short time ago, application was made to Sir Thomas Herbert, to land and open the Buenos Ayres mails there, for the alleged purpose of taking out letters for Buenos Ayres for delivery there. We trust, however, that such a measure will not be permitted by the worthy Commodore, since, apart from the increased impost, there are other and more cogent reasons for resisting so unjust and shameful a pretension.

The following swindling decree has been published by the intrusive Government at Montevideo:—  
Finance Department.

Montevideo, September 11th, 1847.  
The payment of the urgent and pressing necessities of the war allowing of no delay, and considering that it is the chief duty of States to attend to their preservation and security; the Government, in virtue of the authorization contained in the first article of the resolution passed by the Honourable Assembly of Notables on the 30th of August last, hath resolved and doth decree—

Article 1st.—From the publishing of the present decree all export goods, whether taken from depots or transhipped for ports beyond the seas, shall pay the following duties:

Cow, ox, and horse hides .....	120 reis.
Calf skins, slunk do., deer, goat, nutria, sheep, and seal do. ....	8 p. cent.
Hide cuttings, bones, hoofs, and ostrich feathers .....	8 do.

Wool, mixed, per arroba.....	100 reis.
Horse hair, mixed, per quintal.....	1200 do.
Grease and tallow, per arroba.....	100 do.
Horns, per thousand.....	3 dollars.
Jerked beef, per quintal.....	240 reis.

2d.—Salt, whatever be the destination to which it may be exported, shall pay two reals silver per fanega.  
3d.—This impost extraordinary shall be collected by the competent offices in the usual form. Its duration to be as long as the present siege shall last and for one month after.

4th.—No vessel can be dispatched by the public offices without obtaining a certificate of having complied with the provisions of this Decree.

5th.—Let it be communicated, published, and inserted in the National Register, and an account rendered thereof to the Honourable Assembly of Notables.

SUAREZ.  
Bruno Mas.

Accounts from the United States to the 8th of July, state that the election for President in Mexico had been postponed for some months, and that General Santa Anna had been named Dictator in the mean time. An army of about 29,000 men was assembled in the capital, and great preparations for defence were going forward.

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

[Concluded.]

Another conference took place on the 25th. The first point discussed was the article regarding the titles and denomination of H. E. the legal President of the Oriental Republic, Brigadier Manuel Oribe. The Plenipotentiaries requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs to explain to them the opinion of the Government on the article which they had proposed, and the declaration therein contained.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government could not accept the article referred to, nor assent to the declaration which had been solicited, of abiding by the election of a President which should take place in the Oriental State. If it should be stated in the article that the Governments of France and England had not recognised H. E. the legal President of that Republic as President, since his abdication, it would be necessary to enter into a disagreeable question, because it would be necessary to go back and examine the causes which had led to that resignation, and such an examination would be inconvenient, whilst if this Government should admit such an assertion, it would deviate from the principles it sustains; but that in its conciliating desires, it did a great deal in agreeing to the establishing of the respective positions of the contracting Governments as regards the titles of H. E. the legal President of the Oriental State, Brigadier Manuel Oribe. This was done by the draft of the Government; and the Minister was sorry to say that in that proposed by the Plenipotentiaries they did not even recognize H. E. the President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, in the character of General-in-Chief of the Army of the Oriental Republic under his command, of which he can not be deprived, nor has it been denied to him by the Governments of England and France.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs added that, as regarded the declaration contained in the article, the Argentine Government by no means assented to it, because, on the one hand, it was not included in the bases presented by the confidential Agent Mr. Hood, in which, doing due justice and honour to its good faith, no such demand had been advanced by the Governments of France and England; and on the other hand that obligation could only be stipulated by the Plenipotentiaries with H. E. the legal President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, in conformity with what was agreed upon with him in said bases on this point. For this Government to make said declaration would be, besides, to interfere in the internal affairs of that State, which it by no means wished to do, as it had already officially declared on several occasions. The Argentine Government by that declaration would find its honour compromised from the moment it should admit it, because it would appear in the light of a concession made to the power of France and England, and not as the constant and voluntary expression of the Government, in conformity with its uniform principles of policy towards that State. Bound as it is, not to swerve from the bases presented by the confidential Agent, Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood, with the modifications with which this Government accepted them, since nothing was therein stipulated in this respect the Government was unchangeable in its position.

The Plenipotentiaries replied that the sentence containing "the abdication" of H. E. the President Manuel Oribe, in the draft which they had presented, had not been inserted for the purpose of justifying the intervention, but merely to fix the period since which the intervening Governments had ceased to recognize him as legal President. They did not comprehend how such a sentence could produce a retardation of the end proposed, since there was nothing in it which had reference to the intervention. They had no difficulty in withdrawing it, provided that what had been proposed were declared, this being necessary to remove motives of disagreement hereafter and prevent the rendering useless what had been arranged, if H. E. General Oribe not being elected President the Argentine Government should not be willing to acknowledge as such the candidate who should be chosen. They did not deny that the basis of the policy of this Government was non-intervention in Oriental affairs; but it was evident that the promise of abiding by the election which should be legally made in that State did nowhere exist, it being besides beyond doubt that the presence of an army of Argentines ten thousand strong in that State was not a conclusive proof of the truth of the principle which the Government always urged in opposition to their representations on the necessity of the declaration. They were not, moreover, willing to leave involved in doubt the fact that the intervening Governments did not recognize H. E. General Oribe as President, and still less to run the risk, after having accepted the declaration of this Government that it recognized him as legal President, of being afterwards told that the electoral colleges nor the chambers not having been convoked by him, it being his duty to do so as the only competent authority, causing a question, which ought to have terminated in a definitive and permanent manner, to be begun anew. On the other hand the declaration was a natural consequence of the state of things and could no way affect the honour and dignity of the Argentine Government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that he would not promote a discussion on this point, although he was ready to accept it if the Plenipotentiaries pleased. He absolutely denied the fact; but it was necessary to observe that the examination of the causes which had led the auxiliary Argentine Divisions into the Oriental State under the orders of H. E. the President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, might carry them too far, and defeat, perhaps, the objects of that conference.

The Plenipotentiaries did not insist on entering into such a discussion. And the Minister of Foreign Affairs continued to refuse to admit the declaration proposed by them, presenting them those officially made by this Government, from the first notes exchanged with the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., Wm. G. Ouseley, Esq., relative to the perfect and absolute independence of the Oriental Republic, which it had not ceased to acknowledge and uphold;—remarking to them the good faith of this Government in its engagements in all cases; and bringing to their recollection the reliance placed by the Governments of England and France on the declarations put forth in this respect by that of the Confederation. And he repeated to them all the reasons arising out of the events themselves and the history of the intervention from its origin, adding, that, whereas nothing was required before from this Government in that regard, it was now sought to demand from it to record a fact debasing its acts and contradicting its principles.

The Plenipotentiaries observed that the personal assurances of those in power were not sufficient, for Governments change, and with them their foreign policy; and that among nations only written acts were adequate guaranties.

The Minister replied that of those written acts there were numerous instances on the part of the Argentine Government in its correspondence approved of by the Hon. House of Representatives;—that they were not of a nature to be changed or left unperformed by a new Government, as the nation was pledged to their observance.

The Plenipotentiaries rejoined, that the circumstance of the Argentine Government not having assented to the terms they had proposed to avoid this difficulty and having been unwilling to adopt an article expressing the relative positions of the Governments, according to their political principles, with respect to the Oriental State, produced the necessity of such a declaration. Let an article of that kind be adopted, and that necessity would disappear.

The Minister answered that none of the drafts till then presented had been admitted, because they all had a tendency to justify the intervention, and offered, besides, the difficulty of being equivocal in their terms and liable to misconstruction.

The Plenipotentiaries applied themselves to the drawing up of a fresh article which should contain the declaration in a manner more analogous to the obser-

vations of the Minister, and after several essays, finally settled upon the following, which they handed in:

"It is agreed that the demarcations employed in this Convention with reference to General Oribe in no wise alter the relative positions of the three Governments with respect to H. E. General Oribe, inasmuch as the Governments of England and France only recognize Signor Don Manuel Oribe as a General in the army, and not as legal President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, whilst the Argentine Government actually acknowledges him as such; or  
[as legal President of that Republic.]"

The Minister, without accepting the above, promised to lay it before the Government for its resolution.

The Plenipotentiaries, acquiescing in this, inquired whether the Government accepted the other articles of the project of Convention.

The Minister hereupon presented the following:

"Art. I.—The Argentine Government will adhere to an immediate cessation of hostilities between the Oriental forces in the city of Montevideo and those in the country districts, as soon as the said cessation of hostilities shall have been signed by its ally H. E. the President of the Oriental State, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe.

"Art. II.—The cessation of hostilities article, their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary of Great Britain and France will require the Government in Montevideo the immediate disbandment of the foreign legion and of all other foreigners in arms, either forming the garrison of Montevideo or in any other part of the Oriental Republic.

"H. E. the President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, having agreed to the withdrawal of the Argentine troops at his disposal, the Argentine Government engages to withdraw said troops, officers and men, from every part of the Oriental territory; this withdrawal to be effected simultaneously with the disarming of the foreigners, stipulated in article II."

The Plenipotentiaries made no observation on the above articles. And on giving them a copy thereof, the Minister repeated that they were drawn up on the basis they had adopted, that the Convention to be concluded with this Government was to be signed after they had arranged everything relative thereto with H. E. the legal President of the Oriental Republic, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, and after the latter had officially communicated to the Argentine Government his assent, as far as he was concerned, to what was provisionally agreed upon by this Government with the Plenipotentiaries. The latter made no objection in this respect.

The Plenipotentiaries signified to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that they were desirous to hear his opinion on the article relating to the navigation of the rivers.

He replied that the Argentine Government would not deviate from the wording proposed in the draft annexed to the note of 28th May, or from the basis in reference to the same point of those presented by the Confidential Agent Mr. Hood, with the modifications, with which the Government accepted it. Of these two the Plenipotentiaries might choose which they pleased.

They replied they could not admit this; they were only authorized to accept either the wording of their first draft, or the Hood basis in the manner in which it had been proposed by the Governments of France and England, without any explanation. They could do the less so, since this article had been drawn up by the intervening Argentine Government, and of doing full justice to the Argentine Government, and of embodying in a few words the Hood proposition and the observations of this Government. Not only had this article been the subject of a lengthy correspondence between the Governments of England and France, but their Ministers had also consulted several lawyers and in conformity with their opinions they had resolved to draw up the article as it was. They (the Plenipotentiaries) could not alter a measure adopted with the best desire of conceding to the Argentine Government its full right.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that this was a point on which it was impossible to take another course; that he would again submit it to the decision of the Government, but he had no doubt that in regard to it it would be equally as immovable as he was.

They asked him if this was of such importance that from its not being agreed upon the negotiation would be broken off; or if it might not be stipulated as they proposed, the Government reserving to itself the right of discussing the article by diplomatic means?

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that in his opinion this was a most serious point, and still less so since the Government had asked for nothing more than that which could not be denied, nor questioned, without placing in doubt the sovereign rights of the Argentine Republic: it was but the realization of what had been previously stipulated with the Confidential Agent, Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood. He saw nothing more in the article than a positive denial of the perfect right which the Argentine Government possess over its interior rivers.

The Plenipotentiaries stated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that if they were so much at variance it was probable that this point would cause the negotiation to be broken off; and that it would be useless to pass on to another without previously ascertaining what could be done in regard to it: that it would be perhaps convenient on their part to transmit a note in this respect, in order to obtain from the Government a categorical answer in regard to its views, and the reasons for not admitting this article, so as to be enabled to inform their Governments, because they had not sufficient knowledge on this point to take upon themselves the examination of a question previously discussed by jurists who had studied it, nor had they even works at hand to consult on the particular.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that they were at liberty to act as they pleased, and send or not the note on the subject.

The Plenipotentiaries terminated the conference by requesting the Minister of Foreign Affairs to call the most serious attention of the Government to this point, in order that it should give them a categorical answer whether it would change its position. The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated he would do so, after which he would inform them what they might expect on the subject, although, he added, they should not entertain hopes of a change.

The next conference with the Plenipotentiaries took place on the 29th of June. The Plenipotentiaries having asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs, if he had any thing to communicate to them in reference to the point regarding the rivers, he replied that in the previous conference the 1st, 2nd and 3rd articles of the draft of a Convention, and that relating to the titles of H. E. the legal President of the Oriental Republic, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, had been left pending. In the discussion of those articles the Plenipotentiaries had deemed it expedient to touch upon the 5th relative to the navigation of the interior rivers, and had desired to hear his private opinion. He had then signified to them his firm belief that the Government was unmovable on this point, and that either the wording proposed in its draft should be granted to it, or else the alternative contained in the note of the 13th of June should be adopted. This opinion, notwithstanding, had been only his own, and purely confidential; but having now received instructions from his Government he must assure them, as he did, that it did not in anywise deviate from said proposition; and that he could not proceed to discuss another point without this being previously admitted.

The Plenipotentiaries replied they could not take upon themselves to alter an article proposed by their Governments for the sole purpose of doing justice to the Argentine Government. They had already stated what was their position in this respect, and the impossibility they were under of entering into the arrangement of a point which had been so deeply meditated upon by the former. In order to satisfy the Government on this position, they communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a dispatch which had been furnished to H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary by Lord Normanby in Paris, addressed to him by H. B. M.'s Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which, referring to the 5th article, he told him that that wording had been adopted in order to do justice to the observations made by this Government on the basis presented by the Confidential Agent Mr. Hood. They could not oppose their want of knowledge to the mature examination of this question entered into by their Governments.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied, that he esteemed their frankness in acquainting him with that dispatch, but that he must appeal to their enlightened judgment and call their attention to the wide difference between the articles. They could easily perceive, that if such was the intention of the Governments of H. M. the King of the French and H. B. M. in drawing up the article, they certainly did not do justice to the rights of the Confederation. He did not say this in order that they should answer him, for he well knew what they were officially bound to do; but that for this very reason they ought to appreciate the position of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and perceive that in upholding the rights of his Government on a point so clear, it was his duty not to allow the least doubt to be entertained of the just rejection called for by an article in which its perfect and indisputable right was not recognized.

After this declaration the Plenipotentiaries stated that not being able to arrive at any settlement on this point, as they differed very much, since the Government did not deviate from its draft, and they could not swerve from theirs, it would be better not to proceed further, and consider the official conference for the arrangement of the Convention at an end.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that it was certainly useless to treat on this point, if there were no means to come to a settlement which the Government meant to declare that the Government had neither asked more nor would give less than what had been agreed upon in the bases presented by Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood, with the modifications with which this Government admitted them, and which they acknowledged to have been accepted by all parties. The article was therein stipulated in the form in which it had been presented, and it was inconceivable how there should be any difficulty in admitting it.

The official conference was then declared to be at an end, and the affair of the arrangement terminated, the negotiation being considered as broken off.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs reminded the Plenipotentiaries that in the previous conference they had stated they would address him a note on this point if he accepted the proposal; they might explain in that note the reasons why they did not agree to the article of the Government, and it would be answered.

The Plenipotentiaries said they could not enter into a discussion of principles in this respect, and upon the fact of their position in the affair; that they would see whether it would be expedient to transmit it or not, agreeing between themselves what was best to be done. The official conference being thus terminated, the Plenipotentiaries stated confidentially to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that it was a pity that from a misunderstanding in regard to the wording of an article an arrangement should fail, but that in such a case they were not effecting; but that in such a case they were desirous of adopting every means to execute what was practicable of the bases presented by the Confidential Agent, Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood, and not to leave things in the state they were in; that as it had not been possible to arrange a Convention on the Hood bases, which had been accepted by all, they had conceived that a protocol might be drawn up by which the Argentine Government and themselves should bind themselves to execute such of the Hood bases as could be carried out, without prejudice to treating subsequently on the points which should remain unsettled, for which purpose they presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a draft of a note which they would transmit if this Government accepted the idea and which should be answered.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the idea which they proposed was entirely new to him; he could offer no opinion; but on the first perusal of the draft which they presented, the spirit which pervaded it made him note some serious difficulties, which on being reflected upon would be still more grave. He did not think a course could be accepted which left all the difficulties subsisting and involved the same pretensions which had been advanced when discussing other points of the Convention. The Government could not accept it, and on forwarding it he would not disguise from it his decided opposition. He mentioned this to the Plenipotentiaries frankly, notwithstanding that his private opinion did not constitute a determination on the part of the Government.

The Plenipotentiaries stated that they proposed this step as the only means, in their opinion, of surmounting the difficulty, since the Convention could not now be arranged, and with a view not to leave things in *status quo* when some part of the bases presented by the Confidential Agent, Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood, might be carried into effect. This Government did not on that account lose its rights which had been established in those bases both in regard to the rivers and to other points which could be arranged afterwards.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said it was useless to speak of rights, when the most clear, the most important rights of the Argentine Government, were denied. These very rights which there was now an hesitation in acknowledging in an unequivocal manner, had been declared to belong to the Government by the treaty with H. B. M. in 1825.

The Plenipotentiaries stated that if the step they were taking was considered offensive by the Government, they would not think of transmitting the note, nor of drawing up the protocol. They reserved it to them selves to reflect on this matter, but it was probable they would abandon the idea altogether.

The Minister again remarked that his opinion was not that of the Government; that, if they thought proper, he would present it to the latter, in order that, in view thereof, it might resolve, notwithstanding its inexperience.

The Plenipotentiaries did not think fit to leave the project; and they stated so in reply to the Minister.

On the next day (30th) they addressed to the Government the following note:

Buenos Ayres, June 30th, 1847.

"The undersigned Plenipotentiaries did not consider it necessary to reply immediately to the note of the 13th June, 1847, which His Excellency Mr. Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to them, although the said note contained passages which the undersigned can in no wise admit; they thought that it would be easier to come to an agreement by means of verbal conferences than of written communications.

"Mr. Arana has been witness to the unceasing efforts of the Plenipotentiaries to fulfil the mission entrusted to them by their respective Governments. They hope that His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs will do them the justice to acknowledge that, whilst keeping within the limits of their instructions, they have evinced an unceasing desire to conciliate.

"Their efforts have been unfortunately unsuccessful, and they have only to beg His Excellency Mr. Arana will inform them on what day and at what hour they can take leave of His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres.

"The undersigned take advantage of this opportunity to assure His Excellency Mr. Arana of their high consideration.

Hooden,  
Walewski."

The Government returned the following answer under date of the 1st of July.

"The Government of the undersigned has bestowed the most attentive consideration on Your Excellencies' joint note. It would have wished to know the passages contained in the note of this Government of the 13th ult., which Your Excellencies could in no wise admit, and that an opportunity had been afforded it to give thereon satisfactory explanations.

"Those passages are in entire conformity with the Hood bases, accepted in the manner and form they were by it—an acceptance which Your Excellencies, in your note of the 11th of May, acknowledged, in laying down therein, that—'The Governments of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French having taken into consideration the only difficulty which prevented the full and entire execution of that arrangement, have, by common consent, resolved to accede to the demand made by General Rosas and General Oribe; and have consequently decided that the raising of the blockade shall take place on both banks of the River Plate simultaneously with the establishment of the armistice and the bona fide cessation of hostilities between the belligerent parties.'"

"With the same estimable frankness with which Your Excellencies call upon this Government to bear witness to all the efforts you have not ceased to make in order to fulfil the mission entrusted to you by your respective Governments, and to do you the justice to acknowledge, that, whilst keeping within the limits of your instructions, you have evinced an unceasing desire to conciliate, the undersigned appeals to Your Excellencies to testify to the earnest solicitude with which the Governments of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French has been met by this Government, and to the eagerness with which it has, as far as it was possible for it, strictly confining itself to the spirit and tenour of the Hood bases, accepted by all the parties concerned, reciprocated the noble feeling of conciliation evinced by Your Excellencies in the present negotiation, omitting no effort on its part to arrive at a solution of the affairs of La Plata honourable, becoming and expedient for all—efforts which, it deeply regrets, have been ineffectual in hastening that peace which it so ardently desires.

As to the wish which Your Excellencies express that the undersigned would name the day and hour when you may take leave of H. E. the Governor, H. E. has directed the undersigned to state that he will receive you for that purpose at his residence, on the 3rd inst. at 4 o'clock p.m., or on any other day Your Excellencies may think fit to appoint.

God preserve you many years.  
Felipe Arana.

On the 3rd July the Plenipotentiaries formally took leave of H. E. the Governor. Lord Howden embarked on the same day, and Count Walewski on the next. Our readers know the sequel.



#### SPIRIT OF THE BRAZILIAN PRESS.

The Rio Janeiro journal *Americano*, of the 24th July, contains the following sensible remarks on the

Chances in a war between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

Whoever has followed the course of our foreign policy can not fail to entertain apprehensions that the misunderstanding so long subsisting between the Empire and the Argentine Confederation will eventuate on a national war.

We are well aware that the present cabinet, according to appearances, intends to eschew the path its predecessors have trodden, and so far from attacking the policy and interest of our neighbours, inclines to favour them, for in so doing it favours not only justice and right, but also the interest of Brazil.

We judge from what has transpired that the Imperial Cabinet, more circumspect and just, will now attend to the well-founded reclamations of the Argentine Government, thus facilitating the fulfilment of the preliminary treaty of peace of 1828.

Only this conduct will be able to secure in a solid and durable manner good harmony between the two States; for so accustomed are we to see in our country the best calculations frustrated, that we do not yet consider peace entirely safe, especially as we know there are men of influence in our affairs who are opposed to Rosas, because they have not a thorough knowledge of the principles of foreign policy of this Chief Magistrate.

The arrival of Signor Magariños at this Court to solicit, as it is said, aid from the Brazilian Government in favour of the Montevideo refugees, is an additional motive to make us less sanguine in the otherwise just hope that war will not take place.

Be this as it may, we deem it highly useful to examine what would be the position of the belligerents in the event of a rupture, and what the probable results of the struggle.

This examination will not be entered into by those who so imprudently wish to banish peace. Would that they did so, for we are persuaded their warlike ardor would not be a little cooled down!

It is beyond doubt that the Government of Buenos Ayres would meet with decided assistance in the provinces of the interior. The prosperity they so long enjoy under the Federal system—the increase of commerce since the treaties made with Chili, allowing the free entrance into the Chilean territory of Argentine produce and *vice versa*—the complete union of opinions and sympathies which reigns among all—ensure to the Argentine Government the fullest support. The latter, confiding in this union, and having an army insured to war in the Oriental State, would hasten to take the initiative, by giving orders to these troops to approach the frontiers of Brazil.

We are aware that the financial resources of the Argentine Confederation are, if compared in the gross with those of the Empire, very limited; but we must remember that she has not the immense debt that presses upon Brazil.

Her ports have been several times blockaded, and notwithstanding this her numerous armies have not failed to be paid. In 1840 France not only established a most strict blockade on the ports of the Argentine Confederation, but by means of bribes and promises raised an army of Unitarians, who penetrated into the heart of the Republic, at the same time that Buenos Ayres was at war with General Santa Cruz, whose principles of usurpation General Rosas had to combat.

During the three years that these trials lasted, the Confederation, with the resources afforded her by internal commerce, maintained her armies on the best footing of equipment and discipline, and after annihilating her enemies, stood immovable in her policy towards France, who seeing the impossibility of compassing her designs relinquished her pretensions. From that period the party of General Rosas has become every day more united from the successive triumphs obtained over the rebels, and the Confederation presents now an homogeneous population bound together by the sympathies of union and interests.

We have another example of her resources in the present struggle. It is two years since France and England are blockading her ports; and after having ineffectually exhausted every effort to overthrow the colossal power of General Rosas, the only truth they have reaped is the ruin of their own commerce and that of other nations, at the same time that Argentine industry, from the absence of foreign competition, has made immense progress. Finally, General Rosas has had the satisfaction to see those two nations desist from their attempt, accepting the conditions which he had thought right to offer them.

What we have said is sufficient to prove that the resources possessed by the Argentine Confederation in the event of a war are within herself and altogether independent of the foreigner—quite the reverse of what is the case in Brazil.

But before touching on this point, let us examine another more vulnerable one presented by the Empire.

Those millions of slaves are as many more natural

enemies we have to dread. A strong evidence of the fear we entertain of the African race is the ill-treatment and cruel punishments it suffers amongst us.

Let us pause to deplore that a nation laying claim to the name of civilized, should be so tenacious as ours in preserving slavery; and, what is more, in harassing with torments the wretches who are in that condition; and this too when the greater part of the South American Republics have from their independence diligently sought to promote the freedom of slaves! At present all civilized nations endeavour to do away with that offence to humanity—slavery. England spends £20,000,000 to deliver her West India colonies from that reproach. France is continually striving to ameliorate the condition of the slaves in her dominions; but Brazil, in defiance of all the principles of humanity and in disregard of her treaties, is not content with preserving those she possessed when she made her treaty with England, but continues to carry on the traffic in human flesh, to such a degree, that, notwithstanding the exertion of the British cruisers, the number of those unfortunates is rapidly increasing in all the provinces of the Empire!

Treated as cruelly as slaves are amongst us, would not those victims of oppression receive with joy whatever promised to alleviate their wretched condition? The moment the Argentine troops approached the frontiers of Rio Grande, proclaiming the emancipation of the slaves, it would not be hundreds but thousands that would flock to their standard. Let us remember Santo Domingo, and fear lest the scenes which ended in the foundation of the free Republic of Hayti be re-enacted amongst us! They also were held in thralldom by a powerful nation, but the bare hope of freedom doubled their energies, and they cut to pieces the troops of General Leclere.

We may likewise glean some examples from the annals of antiquity.

Ennius the Syrian, a bondman, by only offering them liberty in the name of the Gods, saw himself surrounded by ten thousand slaves ready to encounter any thing in order to burst their chains asunder. His army rapidly increasing to 60,000 men, he routed four pretors, and had it not been for the great blunder he committed in shutting himself up in the city of Enns, he would have ultimately triumphed.

We will pass over Athenian to recall the insurrection of Spartacus, the most terrible of all. The slaves under his command completely defeated the garrison of Capua, seized all the arms of the Roman soldiers, and, swelling their ranks with the male discontented troops, traversed all Italy during the space of three years; and if the Senate had not had the precaution to calling back Lucullus from Thrace and Pompey from Spain to reinforce the army of Crassus, Spartacus would never have been conquered.

If, then, the Argentine army should proclaim the emancipation of the slaves, the southern provinces of the Empire would, in a few weeks, be set in a blaze. Three millions of slaves would cut our troops to pieces, and the Empire of the Holy Cross would be entirely annihilated.

Nor is slavery the only element in favour of the Argentine Confederation. There are thousands of malcontents in the Empire, the Republican party have made immense progress, and how could that party fail to favour those in whose lances they would see the triumph of their principles?

There is still another warlike measure to which the Argentine Republic would have recourse, and which would be fatal to us in the extreme. We allude to privateers. Not only would the Government of Buenos Ayres give letters of marque to all who should solicit them to arm privateers, but it would send an innumerable quantity of them to its agents in the United States for vessels to be fitted out there against us. In a short time the coasts of Brazil would be covered with privateers; which would cut off all intercourse between the capital and the provinces, destroy our commerce, and occasion us, by the immense loss of capital, a general bankruptcy.

The policy of England would weigh a great deal in the scales against us in this struggle. It has been already shown that the advancement and prosperity of Brazil are incompatible with the prosperity of England; how then, should we not reckon upon the hostile policy of that power? We have the greater reason to do so, as it being impossible to do away with the slave trade, and Brazil refusing to emancipate her slaves, England, seeing that the triumph of the Argentines will be the accomplishment of her wishes, by the abolition of that outrage on humanity, will certainly lend them every kind of assistance. Nor is it England alone from whom we have to fear; there are several other nations at variance with the Empire, who, dreading, besides, the aggrandizement of this giant, will avail themselves of a favourable opportunity to deal it a mortal blow.

We are satisfied that Brazil would employ all the means within its power to hurt its enemy, augment its army on the frontiers, and blockade the ports of the Confederation; but what is all this to oppose the Argentine forces supported by the Republicans and the slaves? And could our naval force do what the combined squadrons of France and England have not been able to do!

We rely a great deal on the valour of our fellow-countrymen, and we believe that when everything should conspire to annihilate us, desperation will give us energies almost superhuman; but our destruction will nevertheless be infallible. Dying with honour we will leave a glorious name; but will it be sound policy to purchase glory at such a price?

Let our politicians meditate on the consequences of war; we are certain that, before it becomes inevitable, they will exhaust all their endeavours in order to avert it, for the chances are altogether against us.

The *Brazil* newspaper, whose voice, like that of Sempronius, is still for war, inveighs bitterly against England for having washed her hands of the intervention; and ascribes Lord Howden's proceeding to the desire of promoting some interested views on the part of the British Government. Apotrophising the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, it says—

Does it not appear to Your Excellency that there is some secret understanding between our Argentine and our British enemy? Perhaps we are visionaries; but when we see England maliciously thrust us out of the intervention, in which we were to have such an active part, and to which we would have given such an infallible triumph—when we see that rejection is almost rendered an insult by the care which the Minister Ouseley took, when he arrived here on his way to Buenos Ayres, not to seek our Minister for Foreign Affairs nor communicate to him anything—when we see the style of his notes, and his supercilious conduct towards us,—we are convinced that the withdrawal of England from the intervention, with or without an understanding, has no other object than to rid Rosas and Oribe, whose hostile dispositions are known, may attack us.

Add to all our questions with England, which show the hostile disposition and rancorous disdain of that power towards the Empire, that Brazil is a slave-holding State, which the Argentine Republic, and the English, is eminently negrophile. What an immense interest will she not have, then, in fomenting a contest between Brazil and the Argentine Republic—a contest on which the territory adjoining the Empire will give an asylum to the runaway slaves, &c. &c.

The article goes on to accuse the Government of a want of force—in not having gone to war before, we suppose—and charges Ministers with buying themselves more about electioneering intrigues than preparations to meet the impending storm.

The *Nazareno*, on the other hand, depreciates this measure calculated to impair the harmony that should exist between two American States; and the *Mercantil* extols the Argentine Government for the noble stand it took in regard to the navigation of the interior rivers—a question, it allows, not only of vital importance to the Republics of La Plata, but to Brazil itself.

#### BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

Rio Janeiro, 29th August.

H. M. the Emperor received in a public audience at the Palace of San Cristoval, on the 28th inst. David Tod, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, who on delivering to that august personage his credentials, gave utterance to the following speech:—

Sire—The letter which I come to present to Your Majesty is from H. E. the President of the United States, and contains the communication of my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Government to the Court of Brazil. H. E. assures Y. M. of his desire to cultivate the most amicable and frank relations between both governments. In manifesting this desire, the President expresses the sentiments of the people of whom he has the honour to be the executive chief, and an omission on my part in endeavouring to promote this amicable disposition, would be no less contrary to my feelings than disloyal to my country.

Appreciating these sentiments Y. M. will allow me to state how much I am gratified to know that the mutual friendship and respect which fortunately have so long existed between both Governments, have not been in the least impaired by a disagreeable event of recent occurrence.

I am not unaware that my labours begin in an unfavourable moment. My immediate predecessor found himself in difficulties disagreeable to himself and embarrassing to both governments. Determined to observe in my relations with Y. M.'s Government a line of conduct as honourable as it will be beneficial to both countries, I entertain the hope that I shall discharge the duties of my mission in a manner entirely satisfactory to my government and at the same time agreeable to that of Y. M.

Allow me, Sire, to express in conclusion my best wishes for the health and happiness of Y. M. and the Imperial family.

H. M. the Emperor replied in English, as follows:—

I receive with pleasure the credentials which you have presented to me, in the name of my good friend the President of the United States. They testify the friendship and good harmony which exist between my Government and that of your country, of which I believe you to be the true interpreter in removing the disagreeable difficulties in which your immediate predecessor had involved himself.

(*Jornal de Commercio*)

#### Advertisements.

##### TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favour him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

AN Englishman, for many years a resident in this city and who understands his business thoroughly is desirous of obtaining a situation as steward or any other employment which may offer.—The best reference as to character can be given. Apply at No. 6 Calle de la Piedad.

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

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

September 11.—Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S. E.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers—Messieurs Paul Nouguier, Henry Schindlerwind, Michael Lehman, James Lawrie, Richard Hughes, Antonio Caballero, Juan B. Dort, Juan Posse, Pedro Ortelli, Luis Monnet, Bernardo Brosini, Pascual Sarsano, Luis Lagos, José Toledo, José Antonio Storne, Rufino Serna. Mesdames, Josefa Lozano, Carmen Lozano, Maria Lazerre, Victoria Pietra, Maria Cobo, Magdalena Beltrena, Severa Kemsley, Maria Sambrella and 2 children, Maria de la Paz, Irene Castro and servant, Rita Serna, Remedios Serna and Antonia Serna.

September 12.—Wind S. E., in the afternoon changed to S.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 13.—Wind S. S. E.

Sailed, H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Commander Henry Baker, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for England. Passengers—Messieurs Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, Herbert F. W. Ingram, John Macfarlane, Rev. Antonio Romaguera, James White and lady, James Stewart and lady, Frederick Dorr, Augustus Bornefeld and William Geddes.

September 14.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 15.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 16.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 17.—Wind S. E., fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

September 7.

American schooner Forest, Henry, from Rio Grande 1st inst. Oriental Schooner Irene, Antonio Reyes, from do. 3d inst. Hamburg Galliot Carl Heinrich, Hamschild, from do. 4th.

September 8.

Brazilian schooner Neptuno, G. Antonio, Rio Grande 5th inst. Brazilian do. Jorge, V. Antonio, from do. 5th inst. British schooner Victoria, E. Le Gresly, from Liverpool 13th July.

Brazilian brig Luisa, José Gandulfo, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult. Sardinian brigantine, Iride, Santiago Gaggino, from St. Catherine's 30th ult.

September 9.

Sardinian brigantine Sol, M. Melo, from St. Catherine's 20th ult.

September 10.

British brig Trio, James Winters, from Cardiff 28th June. French barque Coriolan, Felix Lamand, from Bourdeaux 12th July.

American barque Edward Kopsich, Edwin Upton, from Boston 10th July. British schooner Rachel, James Hamond, from Cadiz 20th July.

British barque Charles Clark, William Tadd, from Lisbon 28th June.

Brazilian brigantine Josefina, Antonio Pereyra, from Rio Janeiro 11th ult.

Chilian brig Catalina, William Peterson, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult.

September 11.

Spanish brig Eolo, Joaquin Perez; from Barcelona 5th July. Do. do. Delicia, Jaime Mir, from Barcelona 7th July. Do. do. Tenerife 24th.

Sardinian schooner Venus, J. Benetti, from Paraguá 2nd inst.

September 12.

French brig Louise, Jalgueirrettes, from Cete 8th July. Spanish barque Union Compostelana, Pedro Terreros, from Salou 1st July.

French barque Alfred, Dubertraud, from Bourdeaux 2nd July, Rio Janeiro 1st inst.

September 13.

Brazilian polacre Condor, Joaquin Antonio Dias, from Paraguá 4th inst.

French schooner Paraná, Labbe, from St. Malo 22nd July. British brigantine Britannia, G. Shearer, from Liverpool 15th June, to S. Lafone, with 280 tons coal, of which she had thrown a part overboard.

Spanish polacre Ninfa, Gabriel Pla, from Barcelona 23d June, Malaga 10th July and Rio Janeiro 1st inst.

September 14.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, hence 14th inst. Spanish barque Palemon, José Ros, from Tarragona 4th July, Rio Janeiro 2th August.

Brazilian brigantine Rio da Prata, Antonio Dias, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult. This vessel was detained off this port by the blockaders on the 1st inst., and by them conveyed to Montevideo.

September 15.

H. B. M's packet Kestrel, Lieut. Henry Baker, hence 13th inst. Brazilian brigantine Emprendor, Antonio José Lemos, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

September 10.

French brig Veloce, for Havre. Brazilian brig Annibal, for Brazil.

September 11.

Sardinian zuzaca Angelita, from Pernambuco. Brazilian brig Belisario, D. Ferreira, for Paraguá. American barque Marietta, W. Wells, for Boston.

September 15. Brazilian polacre N. S. de la Concepcion, for St. Catherine's.

September 14.

British brig Cicely, J. Christie, for Liverpool. Oriental brig Tigre, J. Augier, for Marseilles.

Brazilian brig Invenicible, A. de Sousa, for Brazil.

September 15.

British brig Lima, W. Moore, for Liverpool. Oriental brig Rumily, Lancaster, for Brazil.

American barque Cayetana, for Paraguá. Danish brig Sarah and Johanna, Callisen, for Antwerp. Do. do. Ocean, O. F. Dreischer, for Falmouth.

The American barque Aveina, sailed from New York for Montevideo on the 1st of July.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Corvette Expeditivo, 15 guns, Captain de Miniac. BRAZILIAN—Corvette Uniao, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso.

### Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (18th inst.) completes the 725th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	54
Sunday	51
Monday	50
Tuesday	55
Wednesday	57
Thursday	58
Friday	57

### Advertisements.

### SALE BY AUCTION,

BY THOMAS GOWLAND,

AT No. 32 Calle del 25 de Mayo, on Monday the 27th inst., will be sold by Auction, the stock of wines, liquors, fixtures, and utensils appertaining to the Public Garden, known as "Miomolke's Restaurant," consisting of—Champaign wine, a very old and superior quality. Port and Madeira, do. do. Gin and French cognac. London ale and porter do. do. gin.

6 dozen American cane and wood seat chairs. 1 dozen do. do. with cushions. Dining and breakfast tables, together with breakfast, dinner and tea service, cooking utensils, formerly used in the Restaurant, too numerous to mention.

An Omnibus, with harness for two horses, in good order. A Billiard table with balls, case, &c. complete. One four wheel waggon with harness for two horses. A pair of large coach horses and one mule, all sound and kind in harness, and free from tricks or vice.

The billiard table and omnibus may be seen at the quinta any time previous to the sale. The other articles will be brought to town and may be seen at the time of sale at No. 32 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### List of Second-Hand Books on Sale at No. 89, Calle de Cangallo.

APPEAL from the judgment of Great Britain respecting the U. S. of America, by Robert Walsh, jun., 1 vol.; Amber Witch, 1 vol.; Arithmetical Questions, 1 vol.; Blair's Philosophy, 1 vol.; Boyle's Court Guide, 1 vol.; Brown's Catechism, 1 vol.; Bennet's Book-keeping, 1 vol.; British Flora, comprising the Pteridogamous, or flowering plants, by W. J. Hooker, L. L. D. &c. &c., 1 vol.; Blinn's American coast pilot, 1 vol.; Bailey's etymological dictionary, 1735, 1 vol.; Carpenter's geography of New Testament Common place book of romantic tales, 1 vol.; Consolation in travel, or last days of a philosopher, by Sir Humphrey Davy, 1 vol.; Chaptal's chemistry, 1 vol.; the District School, by J. O. Taylor, 1 vol.; Dictionary, French and English, 1 vol.; ditto, Latin and English, 1 vol.; Do. Portuguese and French, 2 vols.; Encyclopedia of geography, 3 vols.; Epitome of navigation, 1 vol.; Enfield's speaker, 1 vol.; Flora Iberica, comprising the flowering plants, &c., of Ireland, by J. T. Mackay, M. R. L. A.; Ferguson's introduction to astronomy, 1 vol.; Forster's Directory, 1 vol.; Gray's Fables, 1 vol.; German Bible; Greek Grammar, 1 vol.; Goodacre's arithmetic, 1 vol.; Goldsmith's grammar of geography, 1 vol.; Gosington Shadow, 2 vols.; Greenough's geology 1 vol.; History of the battle of Agincourt, and of the expedition of Henry V. into France, to which is added the roll of the men at arms in the English army; Hale's vegetable statics, 1 vol.; Hutton's mathematics; Introduction to Murray's English reader; Infantry regulations of the United States; Ivanhoe, by Sir Walter Scott, 2 vols.; Lionel Lincoln, 1 vol.; Lights and shadows of English life, 2 vols.; Life of David Brainerd, 1 vol.; Letters on Algebra, 1 vol.; Medical cases and speculations, 2 vols.; McCall's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation, with maps and plans, London, 1 vol.; National Reader, 1 vol.; Nicholson's Chemistry, 1 vol.; O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief, 1 vol.; Philosophy of Plants, containing the principles of scientific botany, with engravings, 1 vol.; Political Essays by John Adams, 1774; Privateer, a tale, 2 vols.; Racine's French Grammar, 1 vol.; Red Rover, 3 vols.; Series of Mercantile Letters, 1 vol.; Sporting Magazine, 1738 to 1821; Spanish Grammar, 1 vol.; Two Years before the Mast, 1 vol.; Travels of Cyrus, by the Chevalier Ramsay, 3 vols.; Traveller's Directory throughout the United States, with statistical view, maps, &c., 1 vol.; Telemachus, in Spanish and English interleaved, 2 vols.; Tales of my Landlord, 4 vols.; Trader and Manufacturer's Compendium, 2 vols.; Venezuela, official documents relating to, Waverley, 2 vols.; with a variety of works in Spanish, French, Italian and Latin. Also, a few late numbers of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Blackwood's and New Monthly Magazine, World of Fashion, Beau Monde, Punch, Army and Navy Lists, &c. Constantly on hand superior letter paper, quills, steel pens, ink, copy books, albums, portfolios, note paper, pencils, &c. books in any language purchased, or taken in exchange.

### For Sale,

AT the following Low Prices, at No. 12 Recocho, opposite the Cabildo.  
Hats, best quality and latest fashion ..... \$ 90 each  
Superfine French black cloth ..... 90 per vara  
Fine do. blue do. .... 55 do.  
Do. do. drab do. .... 50 do.  
Do. do. black merino ..... 12 do.  
Do. do. kerseymer, 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 kerseymer, do. do. .... 25 do.  
Do. black silk velvet ..... 50 do.  
Figured do. .... 10 do.  
Cotton do. .... 44 do.  
Dark purple do. .... 70 do.  
Kerseymer and pilot cloth trousers ..... 50 per pair  
Spanish do. do. .... 45 do.  
Canton ..... 20 do.  
Chaquetones of different qualities 50, 60, 70 and 80 ..... 100 each  
Children's do. .... 20 and 23 do.  
Cloth jackets ..... 60 do.  
Canton and drill do. .... 15, 20 and 20 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. .... 34 do.  
Men's raw do. .... 5 do.  
Do. do. socks ..... 2 do.  
India quilts, fancy colour ..... 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.

### DIED.

On the 2nd inst., Mrs. Clara Taylor, relict of the late Joseph Long, Esq., in the sixty eighth year of her age. Mrs. Long was a native of Fifehire, Scotland, and had resided in this city upwards of thirty years. She lived respected for her many virtues, and died in the assured hope of a blessed resurrection.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublelons Spanish	\$ 289	each
Do. Patriot	\$ 287	do.
Plata, macquina	\$ 214	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	\$ 24	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	\$ 24	do.
Six per cent. Stock	\$ 24	at par.
Exchange on England	\$ 2 1/2	nominal.
Do. France	\$ 2 1/4	centimes.
Do. Rio Janeiro	\$ 2 1/2	per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo	\$ 1 1/2	premium.
Do. United States	\$ 21	
Hides, matadero or saladero	\$ 56 a 62	per pesada
Descarnado 27 a 28 lbs. ea.		
Do. matadero, country	\$ 48 a 50	do.
25 a 29 lbs. ....	\$ 43 a 47	do.
Do. Spain	\$ 40 a 45	do.
Do. North America	\$ 38 a 40	do.
Do. of all stake	\$ 40 a 45	do.
Do. salted ox	\$ 50 a 52	do.
Do. do. cow	\$ 42 a 43	do.
Horse hides salted	\$ 54 a 56	do. each
Do. do. dry	\$ 30 a 32	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	\$ 43 a 46	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	\$ 29 a 30	per dozen
and ordinary		
Goat skins		without price
Natria skins		do.
Horse hair, mixed	\$ 60 a 76	nominal
Do. short	\$ 54 a 55	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	\$ 120 a 130	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	\$ 18 a 20	do.
Do. do. dirty	\$ 8 a 10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	\$ 25 a 33	do.
Do. do. dirty	\$ 12 a 20	do.
Do. fine washed	\$ 45 a 55	do.
Do. do. dirty	\$ 35 a 38	do.
Yellow, matadero, raw	\$ 27 a 28	do.
Do. do. matted 1st class	\$ 40 a 41	do.
Do. pure, second class	\$ 32 a 33	do.
Do. with grease melted	\$ 45 a 50	do.
Jerked beef	\$ 45 a 46	per quintal
Horns, Ox	\$ 450 a 550	per thousand
Do. do.	\$ 150 a 200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	\$ 10 a 11	per lb.
Salted tanned	\$ 10 a 12	per dozen
Hide cuttings	\$ 10 a 11	arroba
Salt, on board	none.	per fanega
Discount	\$ 1 a 1 1/2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublelons during the week 289 dollars. The lowest price 385 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 2 1/2 d. The lowest, 2 d. The market has been very languid this week, and no transactions of moment worthy of notice have taken effect; the new duty in Montevideo has made Produce not much sought after.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.