

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Rivera's friends in Montevideo have lately published in that city a pamphlet containing several documents in relation to the recent transactions of Maldonado. It appears from it, that, as early as the 18th ult., the fallen chief had written to the nominal government informing it circumstantially of the desperate situation of the garrison, from the utter neglect evinced in attending to its wants. In four months it had not received an ounce of yerba, tobacco, soap or candles, nor a rial of money. Such a state of things, if allowed to continue, must eventuate in the abandonment of the point; and, therefore, in order to prevent such a misfortune, he appointed a deputation, consisting of Col. Baez and his secretary, to proceed to Montevideo for the purpose of urging upon the authority there the claims of the garrison to immediate attention. A written answer was returned to Rivera's letter, officially by the person styling himself Minister of War, and confidentially by the so-called President; both promising to use every exertion to provide for the wants of the "heroic" garrison, and the latter setting forth in extenuation of past remissness the desperate state of things he had to contend with in Montevideo, notwithstanding all the assistance of the loanjobbers. "Our situation," wrote Suarez on the 14th ult., "our situation is afflicting, inasmuch as necessities and exigencies of every kind have to be struggled against. I do not know what will become of us, if we do not succeed in extricating ourselves from this situation. I can assure you the state of public affairs was never more critical."

Agreeably to promise a vessel was despatched as expeditiously as possible with supplies for the famishing garrison. This vessel was called the "Consolation," and proved that, after all, there is something in a name, for she arrived just in the nick of time to prevent an act of desperation, the garrison being on the point of making a sally, with their minds fully made up to conquer or die—at least, so says Rivera. In the Consolation the commissioners whom the latter had sent to Montevideo returned back to Maldonado. Besides the written communications above alluded to, they were bearers of a verbal message to Rivera from the nominal government, of rather a startling nature. It was to the following effect: "General Rivera's remaining in Maldonado" or any other part of the territory of the Republic "is regarded by the Government as an obstacle in the way of its march and of the plan it has formed." "Therefore, although it is sensible of the danger to which Maldonado is exposed, it cannot reinforce that point as long as he remains there. Consequently, it behoves him to leave his country for his country's good; and the performance of this duty will be duly appreciated by the Government."

Rivera, in reply, affected great surprise at this message. "He could not possibly conceive how he could be an obstacle in the way of the "march" of the government; but, if once convinced of the necessity of his voluntary exile, he would not hesitate to make the sacrifice. He, however, expostulated both officially and confidentially on the subject, and suggested that his retirement into private life might answer all purposes. But, albeit ready to accede to the expressed wishes of the government, on sufficient cause being shewn, he was averse to allowing constitutional forms to be violated in his person. And, in support of this opposition, the incorrigible law-breaker actually quoted articles of the Constitution with as much assurance as if he had ever made its scrupulous observance his particular study.

After dwelling at considerable length on his remonstrance, he wound up his letter to his *compadre* by giving him the particulars of an incident which had occurred the day previous (22d September.) While inspecting the outposts in company with a few officers, by the merest accident in the world he

fell in with Col. Acuña, of the besieging forces. Both drew up their horses, and by mutual consent entered into friendly converse. The conference lasted for more than an hour, and in the course of it naturally enough the affairs of the nation were brought up. Each party spoke with great frankness, and admirable unanimity appeared to prevail; though no tangible proposition came from either side. However, Col. Acuña promised to report the substance of their conversation to President Oribe, and acquaint him (Rivera) with the result; and the latter thought it his duty to consult confidentially his *compadre* for the purpose of being informed whether he might continue the conferences with the view of bringing about a fair and honourable peace (1).

The upshot of this communication was the determination taken by the authorities in Montevideo, in concert with the French agents, forcibly to depose and banish Rivera, since he appeared standing forward, though, perhaps, with no more than his ordinary good faith, as the advocate of the popular idea of seeking a reconciliation between the Orientals, which it had cost the interventionists so much trouble to crush in Montevideo. Our readers are already acquainted with the Minister of War's account of what ensued. The publication before us denies that Rivera made any objection whatever to give up the command; and this submission, it states, not a little disconcerted the plan which had been concocted with respect to him in Montevideo. It also gives a flat contradiction to the Minister's assertion that the garrison was ill-disposed towards him. Up to the moment of that functionary's arrival, he had been accustomed to go about in perfect safety without the attendance of a single orderly man. It was only when the Minister had landed with his troops, and began to tamper with the officers that the General's life was actually in danger. "But," says the publication, "if there were half a dozen men who threatened his existence, there were a hundred guardian angels hovering about to protect it." No wonder, then, that, as is stated, he betrayed no fear, and remained unconcerned on shore. The Minister being thus disappointed, first in the expectation of Rivera offering open resistance, so as to be furnished with a plea for seizing him, and next in the attempt to frighten him into a precipitate flight, was placed under the necessity of proceeding abruptly to his deportation; which was ultimately effected in the manner already related.

This measure is denounced by Rivera's friends as a flagrant act of despotism, his individual security being guaranteed by the Constitution, and his person being declared, by the decrees of the intrusive authorities themselves, inviolable, both as President of the so-called Assembly of Notables and as President of that other queer body called Council of State. We look upon it, however, as a legitimate consequence of that anomalous state of things which he was mainly instrumental in establishing upon the ruins of constitutional order, and as an award of that retributive justice which sooner or later is visited upon the traitor who sells his country to the foreigner. In the first transports of rage he may rail out against the unkindness of man's ingratitude, but when sober reflection cools down his resentment

(1) Rivera concealed the truth from his *compadre*. The interview was preconcerted, and took place at Rivera's request, Don Francisco Aguilar having, in his name, waited upon Col. Acuña to obtain the consent of the latter. In the conference Rivera expressed himself in terms of the greatest indignation against the nominal authority in Montevideo; was loud in his denunciation of the foreign oppressors of that town; and signified his readiness to abjure his former errors, provided a reconciliation with President Oribe could be effected. The President, being informed of what had taken place, directed Col. Acuña to require from Rivera, as a proof of his sincerity, the surrender of Maldonado and his absolute submission to the legal government within the term of 24 hours; and in case of non-compliance no further communication whatever was to be held with him. Rivera had not made up his mind when he was pounced upon by the War Minister from Montevideo.

he can not fail to apply to himself the moral of Wolsey's touching exclamation when he bade

Farewell, a long farewell to all his greatness!

Like the fallen cardinal, he must feel that had the zeal and services of which he boasts been more honestly employed, he would not have been thus given over in his grey hairs; and if, perchance, unfortunate, his fall at least would not have been inglorious.

Let all the ends, thou aim'st at, be thy country's, Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell, Thou fall'st a blessed martyr.

The publication of the papers referred to appears to have produced a sensation in Montevideo, and to have led to an attempt at getting up an *emute* like that which took place in April, 1846, when Rivera was interdicted landing; but in the present instance his partisans were too powerless and disconcerted to succeed. The following document shews the violent situation of the town:

"Home Department.

Montevideo, 11th Oct., 1847.

"The Government observes with regret that it is wished to put its firmness and energy to the test by the speculators in political disorders and tumults; and that neither the experience of the past nor the present critical situation of the Republic are sufficient to deter our enemies or moderate party exigencies. Such a position is cruel in the extreme; but the Government, being charged with the defence and security of the Republic, will uncompromisingly comply with the duties which this sacred interest imposes upon it.

"For this purpose, and in order that it may be so understood, I address your Worship, and earnestly recommend you to redouble your zeal and vigilance for the preservation of public order and tranquillity, taking for this purpose all those preventive measures which prudence and the interest of the country demand. The Government wishes it to be well understood, that it is determined to punish with the same severity the traitor who conspires and the seditious demagogue who creates anarchy and turmoil, for both aim at the same end, though they proceed by different paths. This is another of the charges which the Government confides to your Worship's patriotism.

"Manuel Herrera y Obes.

"To the Chief of Police, Col. Faustino Lopez."

We inserted in a previous number an abstract of a debate which took place in Parliament on the subject of Spanish Loans. In the course of the speech delivered on the occasion by Lord Palmcra-ton, his lordship passed an indiscriminate censure on the generality of the South American Republics, no less unjust in spirit than supercilious in tone. The attack is very properly resented by the *Gaceta*, as far as the Argentine Confederation is concerned. Our contemporary remarks as follows:

"The loan contracted in England in Rivadavia's administration is a debt to which General Rosas's administration had commenced to pay attention; and if it has not continued to fulfill its engagements, it is because H. B. M.'s government itself has prevented it by its unjust, perfidious and inhuman war of intervention in conjunction with the French government. Besides, several years ago H. B. M.'s government seized, and still retains usurped, the Falkland Islands, and latterly it has taken possession of the Guano Islands on the coast of Patagonia; without the just remonstrances of the Argentine Confederation, invoking the law of nations and the treaty of the 2d of February, 1825, with England, having been regarded."

It certainly comes with a bad grace from a Minister of Great Britain to taurt the Confederation with the non-fulfillment of its engagements, when it is from the wanton aggression of that very power, though not alone in the outrage, that its inability to meet them arises. Nor is it in any better taste,

do we think, even remotely to hint at the possibility of a recourse to compulsory measures against a whole continent. At least, such a sweeping threat sounds rather oddly in our ears, on the banks of the River Plate, when we have just seen a violent attempt at coercion against two young republics,—in which, England was not engaged single handed but supported by the next most powerful nation in the world,—prove a signal failure. After all, we opine, great nations, who pride themselves upon their giant's strength, will, in the long run, find moral force fully a match for material force even with all the appliances of steam and Paixhan guns.

In another discussion in the House of Commons Lord Palmerston's interference in the affairs of Portugal was severely censured by a great number of members, in whose view the principle of non-intervention was that which it was the duty as well as the interest of Great Britain to observe in all cases. The noble Lord defended the reluctant interference of the English government in this instance, at the urgent request of the Queen of Portugal, on the ground of the peculiar relation in which the two Crowns stood to each other from the existence of ancient treaties and engagements; and said "if the scene had been laid in some distant country, far away from England, and with which they had no concern or common interest, undoubtedly they should have left them to shift for themselves and to take care as they best could of their own affairs." What a pity that H. M.'s councils have not always been guided by the same policy! If these views had prevailed in the former administration, we should have been spared the pain of witnessing the disasters of the Anglo-French intervention in the River Plate. Lord G. Bentinck, leader of one of the three great parliamentary parties, inveighed with great warmth against the intervention in Portugal as impolitic and unjust. The circumstance of its having been undertaken, like the Anglo-French intervention in La Plata, after one of the belligerents had completely triumphed over the other, rendered it, in his opinion, particularly disgraceful. "Just at the very moment the Junta party were on the eve of liberty, the interventors stepped in—they made prisoners of them—they took their arms from them—they took their ships from them—he doubted whether they had done it altogether legally; they had done it without any declaration of war or any proclamation, or, so far as the House knew, after any decision had been come to by the Privy Council. He apprehended it was altogether an illegal war, and it was a question whether, if the parties themselves were to seek redress, they would not be entitled to obtain it for the ships and arms that were taken by the navy and forces of England from Conde Das Antas and Sá da Bandeira. It was a question whether they would not have redress against the officer in command of the squadron for having illegally taken them (hear, hear.)" The intervention in Portugal and the intervention in the River Plate, though resting in their origin on far different grounds of justification, present in the circumstances of the execution several points of analogy. The capture of the squadron of the Junta of Oporto and the capture of the Argentine squadron off Montevideo were both characterised by the same absence of a previous declaration of war; but what renders the violence infinitely more outrageous in the latter case, is the consideration that, unlike the Portuguese squadron which obeyed a Junta regarded as an insurgent body, the Argentine squadron belonged to the recognised legal government of a free and independent nation. How much more strong are not, therefore, the claims of the Confederation on British justice for the reparation of the injuries committed by Ousely and Inglesfield?

The Chargé d'Affaires of Sardinia, Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, addressed a note to H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs under date of the 25th ult. to the effect, that having received information that a house belonging to the estate of M. Jean Baptiste Juhé, a French subject,—who had died in Corrientes leaving a will, and the right of succeeding to whose property was then claimed at the French Legation,—was by a decree of H. E. the Governor to be placed at the disposal of the Justice of the Peace of the parish of San Tolmo; he, desirous of avoiding the losses which such a measure would infallibly entail on Juhé's heirs, hastened to inform H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs that M. Jean Joseph Laurence Roca, a nephew of the late J. B. Juhé, and who had come from France for the express purpose with powers from his coheirs, existed in this country; that M. Roca had two months since gone into the interior for the purpose of making arrangements in regard to the rest of the property appertaining to said heirs and would very shortly return to this

capital: and concluded by intreating H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs to make these circumstances known to H. E. the Governor in the hope that H. E. would be pleased to suspend the execution of said decree.

H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the above, stated that H. E. the Governor had ordered said house to be appropriated to a public purpose in the belief that there were no lawful heirs of the deceased in this country, who was supposed to have died intestate, and that consequently the administration of his estate had devolved upon the State. H. E. the Governor, in issuing the decree in question in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney General, reserved the rights of the late Juhé's heirs whenever they should appear before the competent authorities to establish their claims. He could not but state, however, that H. E. the Governor as Chief Magistrate of the State could issue such a decree, in virtue of the burdens to which landed property both of foreigners and natives is liable, when the public good and the general interests of the Republic are concerned therein. In such case, the landed property of the former is subject to the same duties and obligations as are imposed upon that of natives of the country and the services they render thereby are duly compensated by the State, as would have been the case in regard to the late Juhé's house which His Honour mentions. H. E., in proceeding in this manner, even in the affair which formed the subject of His Honour's demand, would have acted in strict conformity with what is laid down by the Law of Nations, and have exercised a right inherent to the Executive Power of every Sovereign Nation. He must also observe that as the late M. Jean Baptiste Juhé died leaving a will, as had been stated by His Honour, and there being a lawful heir in this country and an agent to represent the rights of those who were absent, it behoved them exclusively to apply to the authorities of the country to make remonstrances against the injuries which would accrue from the measure adopted in regard to that house.

They were entirely free to make application to the Government from whom it emanated, or to the Tribunals, but the fact of the principle of a diplomatic demand could not be admitted when justice had not been denied to them and when the foreigner had not previously made use of the means furnished him by the Laws of the land in which he lives or in which his property exists. It therefore behoved the agent of the heirs of the deceased, or his executor if he had any, to make demands to Government and not to His Honour as a Diplomatic Agent, even were he duly qualified, which was not the case, as H. E. would make it his duty to demonstrate to him.

H. E. the Governor could not comprehend how it was that the right of succession to the property of M. Juhé should have been claimed at the French Legation when such claim ought by law to be instituted before the courts of the country, whose exclusive province it is to take cognizance in all cases of inheritance, and liquidate the dues falling therein to the exchequer. In order to admit the contrary course, it would be necessary that France should have a special treaty with this Republic, but no such treaty existing, French citizens residing in the Republic and their property acquired therein are subject to the laws of the country as regards succession and contracts. The stipulations entered into in a special treaty can alone alter or modify the application of this principle of public law. It is for this reason that H. E., who is now for the first time aware of such a fact so contrary and offensive to the full exercise of the jurisdiction possessed by the Tribunals of the country, has ordered Your Honour's note and a copy of this answer to be forwarded to the Judge of the Civil Court, Doctor Don Manuel Mancilla, in order that in similar cases his jurisdiction shall be in no manner restricted in affairs appertaining solely and exclusively to him, and that he shall continue to take cognizance according to law in this inheritance until its final liquidation, with the intervention of the lawful heirs as regards the rights which may appertain to them and be by them duly proved, and that of the Attorney General in behalf of those belonging to the State. The Argentine Government could in no case allow the provisions of the laws in this respect to be in any wise altered, or consent that foreign Consuls, when no treaty exists to modify the provisions of the laws of the Nation in which they reside, should arrogate to themselves the right to take cognizance of and liquidate *per se* the estates of subjects of their Nations dying in the Republic possessed of landed or moveable property therein. It could not, on the other hand, as had been previously stated, acknowledge in His Honour any character whatever to urge a diplomatic demand in behalf of French subjects, as charged with any functions

whatever of such a nature by the Government of France. Such demands could of right only be presented by the French Legation; but the latter ceased in its functions when it withdrew from this city in 1845 breaking off its official relations with this Government in consequence of the political situation in which both Governments are respectively placed. The delegation conferred on His Honour in that year by the Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the King of the French, Baron de Mareuil, only implied the authorization to render services officiously in behalf of the interests of Frenchmen residing in the Argentine territory. It was so stated by said Chargé d'Affaires to the Argentine Government in a note dated the 24th of September of said year, the *accesit* thereto being granted on the same terms in its answer dated the 27th. No diplomatic character was then conferred on His Honour by such delegation, nor did that with which His Honour was at present invested give him the right to make demands *officially* and by diplomatic means in affairs which only in special cases would appertain to the Legation of H. M. the King of the French;—a right, on the other hand, inadmissible in the present posture of affairs, when the Argentine Government is unjustly attacked by the unheard-of hostilities committed against the Republic by the orders of the Government of H. M. the King of the French. H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs concluded by stating that the foregoing considerations were presented to His Honour with the sincere purpose of obviating difficulties in future and with the view of expediting these affairs through the proper legal channels. H. E. the Governor hoped that they would be duly appreciated by His Honour, and he (the Minister) felt pleasure in announcing to His Honour that in virtue of the circumstances mentioned in his note of there being in this country a person to represent the rights of the late M. J. B. Juhé's heirs, and of the arrival shortly in this city of their agent M. J. J. L. Roca, H. E. the Governor had ordered the Civil Judge Doctor Mancilla to suspend, without taking any further step therein, the execution of said decree of 18th September last as regards the delivery of said house to the Justice of the Peace aforementioned.

Baron Picolet, in replying to the above, under date of the 13th inst., stated he was sorry to see that the step which he had taken in behalf of the heirs had been misconstrued. His note was not to be considered a diplomatic one and much less a demand as it had been viewed by H. E.; it urged no pretensions and entered into no discussion upon any subject whatsoever; it was merely a simple announcement and an appeal to H. E. the Governor's benevolence in behalf of an absent French subject; he might have been in error, but it was his opinion that officious services could be rendered in writing as well as verbally. He was perfectly aware that it behoved the heirs of M. J. B. Juhé to apply directly to the national authorities to establish their claims to said Juhé's succession; he duly appreciated the importance of H. E.'s observations, and concluded by requesting H. E. the Minister to tender to H. E. the Governor the expression of his fullest acknowledgements for having deigned to take into consideration in favour of M. Juhé's heirs the circumstances which he had had the honour of making known to H. E.

It was pretty generally known for some time past that the negotiations that had been going on for the adjustment of the affairs of Corrientes had been broken off; the Madariagas, who, for a while, had feigned to be animated with pacific and patriotic intentions, having thrown off the mask on learning the failure of the Howden-Walewski mission. The refractory governor publicly avowed, in a proclamation, as far back as the 25th of July, his determination to re-ignite a fratricidal war, rather than yield to the just requirements of the general government; and, calling upon the people of the province to support him in this resolve, he immediately began to collect an army. This rash step was considered at the time by General Urquiza to be so utterly unpopular in Corrientes that he did not conceive it necessary to make the least preparations in Entre-rios. The event has proved that he judged correctly; for an universal outcry has been raised by the Correntinos against their infatuated ruler, and even the military force upon whose fidelity he reckoned to keep the people in check has manifested serious symptoms of disaffection to his person and cause. Lately a whole division of his army, consisting of 1000 men, under the command of Col. Caceres, a very influential officer, has declared against him, and placed itself in communication with General Urquiza. Upon this the latter, with the greatest expedition, assembled his army, and marched several

days since to effect a junction with the Correntino patriots at Mocoretá. Previous to marching, the General issued the following proclamation—

"Correntinos! Your Governor does not want peace. He compels me to war. I will never wage it against you. I am, as I have been, your friend. Fear nothing from my army; it will treat you as brethren. You may and ought to believe me. I have twice given you proofs of the love I bear you.

"Your Governor deceives you, when he tells you that he has done every thing in his power. He has never done what he ought; he has acted with guile towards me. I have done for the sake of peace more than my position allowed me. The Government encharged with the foreign affairs and the affairs of peace and war has conceded to and had towards him considerations which he ought to have appreciated, and which, on a mind less insensible, would have rendered it obligatory to enter into an honorable convention, as was proposed to him.

"He turned a deaf ear to the language of kindness and friendship, to follow the suggestions of the wicked ruthless Unitarians, from whom he has been unwilling to separate himself. He does not love you or his country; therefore he exposes you to all the evils of war, I march to remove this scandal of the Argentine Confederation. Abandon the ranks of those ruthless Unitarian traitors to the country; unite with your friends. Let Federation, and eternal hatred to the ruthless Unitarians, who brought foreign intervention to abuse the country, be your motto. Unbounded confidence in the great Argentine, General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, who is at the head of the Confederation. This is counselled to you by your best friend and fellow-countryman—

"Justo J. de Urquiza."

It is a matter of notoriety that the blockade of the ports of the province of Buenos Ayres originally declared by Mess. Ouseley and Deffaudis, and since the withdrawal of the British squadron, nominally maintained by the French on their own account, though professedly designed as a measure of coercion against the Argentine Government, was in reality intended as a means of sustaining the intrusive authority in Montevideo. Despite the armed assistance of the intervention, it must have perished of inanition without immediate pecuniary aid, its every resource being exhausted by the sale of every thing disposable and the utter distress of the native inhabitants from the effects of repeated exactions. Hence the expedition up the Paraná was undertaken with the twofold object of fomenting anarchy and division in the Confederation, and of seeking new outlets for the commerce of the beleaguered town. That scheme having proved a complete failure as well in a mercantile as a political point of view, its projectors hit upon a new expedient to supply their protégés with funds, and this has proved eminently successful. It was simply, by maintaining as rigorously as in their power the blockade as regards vessels from sea and plying or totally suspending it in respect to craft running between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, to force the whole trade of the River Plate through the latter port, to the immense prejudice of all neutral and legitimate interests, and to the sole benefit of the intrusive government and its loanmongering abettors. In consequence of this system, under the joint intervention, it appears from Mr. Harris' protest that on the 23d of February, 1846, to the end of May, 1847, the aggregate number of vessels which entered and sailed from the port of Buenos Ayres was 4012; and, since the French have taken the affair altogether into their own hands, it is proved by an official document just published, that in the first fortnight of the present month the arrivals at and sailings from this port have been 187 and 118 respectively, the vessels being in numerous instances of large size.

The policy of the Argentine Government in allowing such a state of things to continue has been long questioned both here and elsewhere; it being contended that any temporary inconvenience that might attend the interdiction of the clandestine intercourse winked at by the blockaders, would be amply compensated by the speedy reduction of the enemy which it alone enables to hold out, or by else forcing their protectors to make large disbursements for their support. The Argentine Government, after due deliberation, appears to have come to the same conclusion. Orders, accordingly, are understood to have been communicated to the customhouse authorities directing them, till otherwise ordained, not to allow, after the 30th of November next, the entry inward or clearance outward of vessels of less than 120 tons burthen bringing or taking away cargo,—except at the ports to the

South of the Atalaya where vessels of not less than 100 tons will be allowed—it being necessary, moreover, for such vessels to be so permitted entry or clearance, respectively, to come from or proceed to sea, without touching in either case at Montevideo or any other port in possession of the enemy or the foreign intervening forces. Until the above-mentioned period vessels of all sizes will be allowed to enter and depart laden as usual; but those taking away candles, tallow, grease, beef of all kinds or other articles serviceable to the enemy, will be required, both now and hereafter, to give bonds that they will proceed direct to a foreign port.

A nest of pirates who have been for a long time infesting the Paraná has recently been rooted out by the joint efforts of forces from this and the Entrerios side. They were surprised on one of the desert islands, and several of them perished in an attempt at resistance, among them the two ringleaders.

Piratical expedition of the bandit Chieftains Flores and Santa Cruz.

The last accounts we have from Europe in regard to the iniquitous design of the traitor chieftains Flores and Santa Cruz disclose the following facts.

Flores and Santa Cruz when they governed Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia had agreed upon the same plan of treachery to America which they have openly displayed in Europe.

When the ex-Regent Espartero governed Spain, Flores asked him for two frigates, offering an indemnity for this subsidy and the establishment of secret negotiations with the Cabinet of Madrid. The manner in which the English and French vessels of war acted in the Pacific conveying and protecting Santa Cruz against the Chilean forces which had attacked him should not be forgotten in connexion with such a plan.

Subsequently, when the seizure of the steamers in London and the dispersion of the Irish recruits occurred, Flores passed over from Spain to England; and on his route through Bordeaux remarked to several persons that what was taking place was to him inexplicable, as everything which had been done was with the consent of France and England.

Recently, in the month of July last, some Paris and London papers have announced the approaching departure of Flores for Venezuela alone and without any other retinue than the popularity he enjoys, the confidence with which his friends inspire him, and the conviction that his person is considered necessary in the country whose destinies he formerly swayed. Whether this is or not an artifice to gain time while he cultivates relations from that quarter, instigating defections by holding out false hopes to those addicted to the present Government of the Equator, until the attainment of more considerable aid from Europe, is not easy to be determined. But it is not at all probable, that, needing the aid of foreign troops to sustain himself in the command, as he did when in possession of it, he can now go over without them when attempting to wrest it by force of arms. This view is further confirmed by the announcement, that it is not to Venezuela that he in the first instance directs his steps but to the United States. It was supposed in London and Paris on the 31st of July last, that he was already on his voyage to that country either with the view of obtaining there the necessary means or of thence proceeding to Venezuela.

As soon as Flores became aware of the release of the vessels in London and that the trial had been abandoned,—which news his agent Mora conveyed to him in Paris,—he set out for Brussels, causing his departure to be published in the Paris paper *La Presse*. This journal in announcing it justifies Flores' projects on the strange and singular plea which it alleges of his being well known as a friend to the French and of his having shown himself partial to French influence when President of the Equator. Independently of the alarming declaration of the French editor, it was easy to perceive that Flores' voyage to Belgium was undertaken for the purpose of getting men, under the pretext of emigration, to serve in his invading enterprise. The same French paper and the London *Morning Chronicle* mentioned Flores' return in the following terms. "General Flores, who has just returned from Belgium, is making preparations for a voyage to America; he will proceed to Venezuela direct and will go entirely alone confiding in the goodness of the cause which he sustains, in the honesty of his intentions and the upright disposition of his fellow citizens. Thus have the calumnies been refuted by which his enemies have attacked him in order to deceive public opinion and surprise the good faith of the American Governments." But

it is not to be believed that Flores was going to Venezuela, and much less alone, for, according to the strict sense of the announcement quoted from the European papers, he does not leave Europe because he has desisted from what he calls "his cause," but because he confides in the pretended "honesty of his intentions," and without relinquishing the plans he had in the former expedition. It must therefore be presumed that Flores' departure is with the intention of proceeding to some American Republic with men and so-called officers collected together for the purpose of accomplishing his iniquitous and piratical aggression.

The perfidious machinations for setting the American Republics in a blaze, the mainsprings of which are in London, Paris and Madrid is carried on therefore in a more artful and fatal manner, and the American Governments and people should be on their guard, for the common enemy lays wait for them and persists in the design of attacking their liberty and independence by means which good faith spurns even in unjust and illegal enterprises.

They write from Paris that Flores' visits to his protector Queen Cristina had been very frequent and that he had been invited by her to her table.

(*Gaceta Mercantil*.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 23.—Wind S. E., heavy rain during the night.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 22nd inst. Passengers, Messieurs Antonio Romaguerra, Patrick Bookey, Felix Bernier, Genaro Damico, Captain E. Amondson and lady, Basilio Salas, and servant, Dionisio Caviedes, William Jacobs and Joseph Moran. Mesdames Manuela Belaustegui de Bustamante, 2 sons and 2 daughters, Manuela Ferreyros, and niece, Ines Gonzalez de Fraga, and 2 children, Maria Aquino and sister, Rosa Costa, Martina Caneva, daughter and servant, Isabel Vidal and son, Manuela Vidal, Olegaria Lupo de Giraldez, daughter and servant, Manuela Avella de Lawson, Salomé Buhler and sister, Tomasa Elia and Elise Pire, Rosario Rosa (coloured female) and son.

October 24.—Wind S. E., heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 25.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 26.—Wind N. N. E., in the afternoon changed to E.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 27.—Wind S., rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 28.—Wind S. S. E., cloudy.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 29.—Wind E.

Arrived, A french brig of war supposed to be the *Tactique*, from the southeast, and a french armed launch which went alongside said brig.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

October 21.

Spanish barque *Restauracion*, F. Arata, from Barcelona 15th and Malaga 29th August.

October 22.

British barque *Ipswich*, George Sbirre, from Cadiz 1st September.

American brig *Osceola*, F. A. Reid, from Rio Grande.

Hamburg barque *Sylphide*, S. W. Gafner, from Valparaiso 12th September.

October 23.

Sardinian polacre *Concepcion*, Francisco Coxola, from Genoa 4th August.

Danish brigantine *Adeline*, C. Ipland, from the Cape de Verdes 14th September.

Sardinian brigantine *Mariquita*, José Capurro, from Rio Janeiro 2nd inst.

French schooner *Paraná*, Antoine Labre, from Rio Grande 20th inst.

American schooner *Forest*, O. H. Burrows, from ditto 19th.

British polacre *Queen Victoria*, M. Ferrari, from ditto 21st.

Sardinian lugger *Fama*, J. B. Schaffino, from Santos 12th inst.

October 24.

Oriental brigantine of war *Fama* (formerly Argentine ditto *Maypú* plundered by the Anglo-French forces) from Maldonado.

French war steamer *Chimere* from the north west.

Brazilian brig Amelia, Francisco de Acosta, from Rio Grande 21st inst.

Brazilian polacre Nuevo Asilo de la Virtud, from the latitude of Colonia.

October 25.

Hamburg brig Eden, B. J. Bohn, from Caliz 27th August.

British barque Santiago, John Smith, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst.

Brazilian brigantine Ternerario, V. J. da Mata, from Rio Grande 21st inst.

Belgian brigantine National, Voets, from Rio Janeiro 10th inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

October 25.

British brig Trio, for Plymouth.

The national barque Napoleon, Baker, master, which sailed from this port for Havre on Tuesday night the 19th inst., with 4,737 dry hides which she had taken in here and the guano with which she came not long since from the Patagonian coast, has been lost on the English bank. On Wednesday at 2 p.m. she struck on the northern point of said bank where she remained until Thursday, without shipping scarcely any water: but the wind which rose the night before last caused her to spring a leak filling her with water between decks. In this state the captain and crew jumped into the long boat and pulled towards the American brigantine Osceola which was then passing within sight and which brought them in tow to this port. The pilot remained alone on board keeping a boat along with him. The captain and crew returned yesterday with some aid in the hope of saving a part of the cargo and the vessel's rigging and tackle. No lives were lost. *Montevideo Comercio* 23d inst.

The Brazilian polacre Aguila Florida, Michael Siccardi, master, which sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 6th of October with a cargo of sugar, rice, tobacco, caña &c. bound to Montevideo, was on the 17th inst. totally lost in latitude 34. ° North: a heavy sea having broken over which stove in her stern and carried away her rudder. These injuries and stress of weather caused her to fill with water notwithstanding all the efforts of the crew, who, fortunately, were next day saved from their perilous position by the British ship Pickwick, William Graves, master, bound from Liverpool to Valparaiso, by which they were conveyed as far as the English bank and there put on board the Belgian brigantine National bound to Montevideo. The captain and crew of the Aguila Florida, who have recently arrived at the latter port, speak in the highest terms of the generous treatment they experienced at the hands of captain Graves.

The French brig of war D'Assas, from Montevideo 8th August, bound for Brest, was spoken in latitude 12. ° North, on the 7th September, by the Sardinian polacre Concepcion which has recently arrived at the former port.

H. B. M.'s packet Swift sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 5th inst for Falmouth with the mail conveyed by H. B. M.'s packet Kestrel hence 13th and Montevideo 17th September.

It is stated that the french sloop of war Coquette which left Montevideo on the 3d of July, with the news of the failure of the Howden-Walewski negotiation, arrived in France on the 13th of August.

H. B. M.'s steam sloop Encounter which was to have sailed from England on the 15th of September was according to the last accounts expected shortly at Rio Janeiro.

FRENCH—Corvette Expeditiva, 16 guns, Captain de Mimie
Brig Pandour, 6 guns, Lieut. Dupare.
SARDINIAN—Schooner Nina, Lieut. Riboty.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres

October 28th. A merchant brig hove in sight early this morning to the southeast of the French corvette Expeditiva blockading this port. On her approach the latter fired a gun and hoisted her national flag, whereupon the brig tacked about and stood towards the opposite coast till almost out of sight when she again stood in and anchored about three miles to the northward of the Expeditiva. Near noon a boat was dispatched from the corvette to the brig and on reaching her the latter for a few minutes hoisted her flag, which, the weather being hazy, it was not possible plainly to distinguish, but was supposed to be British, an opinion moreover strengthened by the rig and general appearance of the vessel. Said brig subsequently got under weigh, the above mentioned boat in tow, and anchored near the Expeditiva.

October 29th. The brig which was yesterday detained got under weigh this morning and stood down the river.

It is to be remarked in relation to the above that the evening before said brig was detained two vessels, one a sardinian and the other national, passed close to the Expeditiva, the latter it is stated within hail, nevertheless no notice was taken. Several other vessels have since entered the port in the same manner. What does this capricious conduct mean?

No other movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (30th inst.) completes the 767th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	70
Sunday	66
Monday	57
Tuesday	63
Wednesday	62
Thursday	62
Friday	62

Notice.

Public Worship will be celebrated in the Scotch Church on Sunday the 31st Instant.

October 29th.

Advertisements.

New Manufactory

PEGGED BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 61 Calle de la Catedral, opposite the Bank.

The proprietors of this establishment have the honor to offer to the public at moderate prices a very superior assortment of

Gentlemen's pegged Boots, light and strong.
" half Boets, do. do.

Strong Brogans
Stuff and Cloth Boots with patent leather galoshes for summer wear.

Ladies do do and shoes of every description.
Children's half boots and shoes.

With every other article pertaining to the business by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

The proprietors flatter themselves that from the long experience they have had in North America and in this country, added to their fixed determination to use the best materials and to employ only skillful workmen, they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may please to deal with them.

Measures taken for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and shoes of every kind.

All orders promptly attended to. Retailers will be furnished with a superior class of work to that imported from Europe, and will be allowed a liberal discount.

Buenos Ayres, October 30th, 1847.

Jacobs & Dore.

For New York.

—Passengers only—

The very superior, fast sailing, first class Hamburg Brig

FRIEDRICH ERNST,

AMOND E. AMONDSEN, Master.

A new vessel, of superior description, is now loading at Montevideo, whence she will sail for the above port, on or about the 15th day of November next; and has excellent accommodations for six cabin passengers; as also a large state-room with all conveniences therein, suitable for a family.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of so eligible a conveyance, will please apply to

CHARLES R. HORNE,

Ship Broker.

No. 57 1/2 Calle 25 de Mayo.

BOOKS

IN any language bought, exchanged, or sold on commission. A Variety of Works for sale very cheap.

No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.

Kidd's Hotel.

J. Kidd begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 5 to 43 Calle 25 de Mayo formerly occupied by Mr. Brash, where he hopes by attention to their comfort to merit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last seven years. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms with or without board, private sitting and dining rooms with an excellent view of the River from the azotea.

N. B. an ordinary every day at 3 o'clock.

Wanted,

A female cook, at a Quinta not far from town. For particulars apply at this office.

India Twine,

For sale at No. 7, Calle de la Reconquista.

Hide Rope.

OF every size [at manufacturer's prices] may be had at Greenwood & Co., No. 33, Alameda.

GALLERY

OF COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPES

Re-Opened

T. C. WELSBY,
DAGUERREOTYPYST

Formerly of 121 Calle de la Piedad,

AND

Successor to J. A. BENNETT.

Desires to inform his friends and the Public of this City, that, having now

Returned to Buenos-Ayres

He has commenced taking likenesses in the altos

N. 37 Calle de la Victoria,

where from an extended practice and increased experience in the art he hopes to improve the reputation he has hitherto much enjoyed for producing good Daguerreotype impressions of those who honour him with their CONFIDENCE and PATRONAGE.

Hours of operating—from 9 till 3 daily (except Sundays) as well in cloudy as clear weather.

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 favor 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.

BATHS,

Calle de la Piedad No. 134.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment has the honor to inform the Public in general that the said premises were opened on the 15th inst.

He has likewise the honor to inform the Ladies of this City that Apartments are prepared for their reception with female attendants and trusts by the care and assiduity shewn them by his Establishment, he may receive their patronage.

Warm and Cold Baths from 6 in the morning until 11 at night.

For Sale,

IN the town of San Fernando, an elegant house situated in the principal street, 2 squares from the Plaza, with a fine view on the River, with 25 varas front and one square deep.

It contains 7 rooms with azotea roofs, a well, 7 sweet orange trees in the yard & other necessaries.

For particulars apply at No. 64, calle Universidad at any hour of the day.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	405	406	each
Do. Patriot	404	405	do.
Plata, macquina	21 1/2	22 1/2	do. for one each.
Dollars, Spanish	25	25	do.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	24 1/2	25	do.
Six per cent. Stock		at par.	do.
Exchange on England	2d.		nominal
Do. France	22	22 1/2	centimes.
Do. Rio Janeiro	2	2 1/2	per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo	1 1/2	1 1/2	premium.
Do. United States	2 1/2	2 1/2	do.
Hides, matadero or saladero	58	62	per pesada
descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ca.			
Do. matadero, country	50	56	do.
2 1/2 & 29 lbs.			
Do. Spain	46	52	do.
Do. North America	43	44	do.
Do. of all staks	43	48	do.
Do. salted ox	52	54	do.
Do. do. cow	44	45	do.
Horse hides salted	32	33	do. each
Do. do. dry	21	22	do.
Do. fine washed	43	45	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	45	50	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	32	35	per dozen
and ordinary			
Goat skins			without price
Nutria skins			do.
Horse hair, mixed	70	76	per arroba
Do. short	68	75	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	120	150	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	18	21	do.
Do. do. dirty	8	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	30	35	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	15	do.
Do. fine washed	40	45	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	25	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	27	28	do.
Do. melted 1st class	35	40	do.
Do. pure, second class	32	33	do.
Grease, pure	45	50	do.
Jerked beef	50	50	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	500	550	per thousand
Do. cow	160	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	14	15	per lb
Salted tongues	10	11	per dozen
Hide cuttings	10	11	per quintal
Shin bones			without price
Salt, on board		none.	per fanega
Discount	1	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 415 dollars.

The lowest price 402 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 2d.

The lowest do. 2d

Prices of produce are almost nominal. Last week there was great variation in prices in transactions which took place on the same day. The market has nevertheless, an evident tendency to rise.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.