

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1107.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The pamphlet published in Montevideo by Rivera's friends, to which we referred in our last, has drawn forth a counter *exposé* from the intrusive government in vindication of its conduct towards the exile of St. Catharine's. The charges urged against it by the partisans of the latter of arbitrariness and an utter disregard of the Constitution, are met by recriminations, which, however well-grounded, recoil upon the intrusive authorities themselves, since they were his coadjutors in all the delinquencies which are now recorded against him, and their very existence is the result of that unbridled sway which he so long exercised. When Rivera, with the aid of the French agents, overthrew the constitution and the legal presidency of General Oribe, who were his auxiliaries but the men who now accuse him of lawless unrestraint? Who is Don Joaquin Suarez, the present head of the nominal government in Montevideo, but the vicergerent that Rivera then established, and to what source but this nomination does he trace his claim to the authority with which he yet pretends to be invested? The fact is, the course of events has so bewildered the serfs of foreign intervention that they have actually turned State's evidence, and by their voluntary confessions laid bare in all its hideousness the anomalous state of things in Montevideo which France still delights in prolonging.

We subjoin an extract of the official manifesto published against Rivera under the signature of the so-called Minister of Foreign Affairs, Manuel Herrera y Obes. Let our readers peruse it, and say whether in all our denunciations of the crimes of that profligate anarchist there has been the least exaggeration or "aught set down in malice." It is worthy of remark, that the organ of the intervention, the *Comercio del Plata*, declined giving insertion to this publication, which issued in a pamphlet form from the Caridad printing-office. But that in doing so it acted from a feeling of spite and not from a sense of shame, is evidenced by the effrontery with which it still continues to dignify the men and things of Montevideo with the appellation of Oriental Government and Nation.

The position of General Rivera on the political stage had for a long time been violent and difficult to preserve. Having returned to public life in opposition to the will of the Government and being upheld solely by an insurrection, he from the first shewed that he did not comprehend the times nor the men and things which predominated in his country. Accustomed to exercise his sway in the country at a distance from the most civilized part of the population: nurtured in that omnipotence of rights and power which made him the lord of lives and properties, without any consideration or any kind of responsibility whatever; accustomed, in fine, to look upon legal forms merely as a convenient screen to hide therewith the hideousness of his political existence, General Rivera began to figure after the 1st of April, 1846, as he had figured in former epochs. He had learned nothing from misfortune; in all that surrounded him he saw nothing, and abandoning himself to an unjustifiable and incomprehensible line of conduct, he marked his career by acts the most scandalous and

the most baneful to the cause which the Republic defends. Property violated, persons attacked without distinction or any kind of respect, the authority of the Government disacknowledged and despised in the highest degree, produced, as was natural, a conflicting position between the Government of the Republic which could not nor would consent to those enormities, and General Rivera, who, relying for support on the forces which he commanded and on the difficult and trying circumstances in which the Republic was then placed, pretended to exercise an absolute power incompatible with the provisions of the Constitution and with public order, and which subjected the Government to ridicule; its action, paralyzed by considerations of high policy, appeared as a blind instrument to the will of said General.

"All the inhabitants of this capital know these facts even in their most minute details; no one can have forgotten the trying moments to which the country was then exposed, the resistance, the excitement; or the general discontent which each succeeding advice received from the points under General Rivera's control produced: let any one say whether this is not true or whether such a state of things could last and not terminate as it has done.

"What has happened to the General has been very natural; his first defeat could not but make him an object of special distrust and attention on the part of Government. What had taken place enabled it to be more cautious and to exert its endeavours to place its authority on a higher footing, rescuing it at the same time from the shades by which it had been obscured. Public opinion, on the other hand, expressed in the most unequivocal manner both in the city and in the army did not allow it either to confer again upon General Rivera the important situation which he had before occupied and which he solicited with all the imperiousness and tenacity of a man accustomed to command and to be obeyed: and this is the commencement of hostilities to which General Rivera alludes in his note of 23d September, 1847. He wanted the same command, the same power: another army besides the three which he had already lost, and the government did not wish to give him that command and that power without restriction, but wished to limit the army under his command to a garrison in a fixed point in which the general should not be able to do what he had done before. And this is what he calls hostility and it is for this that he pretends to accuse the Government in the face of the nation! This alone furnishes a greater knowledge of General Rivera than all that can be said of his demands.

"But why does he complain of his position? Who but himself has created it? What were the titles with which the general presented himself to solicit the government to confide fresh armies to his direction? Where were those which had been previously confided to him? Where was that which had been confided to him after the 1st of April, 1846? What explanation had he given of or how had he justified the cruel disasters which had reduced it to the most complete nullity? And besides, with what authority, with what antecedents does he wish to throw the responsibility of the operations of the war upon the government? If any existed, were they not those which he himself had created? The last army which had been placed under his command being lost, all the points of the Republic which had been acquired at the expense of so much blood and sacrifices also lost, the action of the national defence demoralized by despondency, the consequence of so many misfortunes and disasters as came together in the short space of 30 days; what means could be reckoned upon at that time to open a new campaign which should not offer a prospect of greater misfortunes and disasters? And, nevertheless, General Rivera is bold enough to say

that it is the government who has dissolved the army, and wishes to urge complaints against it because it has not considered him fit to direct new operations. This can not be otherwise explained than by the fact that it is urged by a man who for the long space of 30 years is for the first time obliged to submit and obey.

"But it is not in this alone that the general is unjust and but little in accordance with truth. He resorts to invention also in order to have an opportunity to pour out his resentment and odium against the Government to whom he was indebted for the generous and noble conduct it had displayed towards him in his misfortunes. And we say he invents, because it is morally impossible that Colonel Baez should have made use of the name of the Government to state what the General mentions in his aforesaid note of 23d September as having been told him. It is so manifest an absurdity, that it can not have been conceived by a calm mind unaffected by violent passions. What the General states could only have been said after an utter abandonment of common sense. Is it to be believed that even should such have been the treacherous resolution of the Government, it should have told Colonel Baez thereof in the barefaced manner which appears? There are things which carry their own refutation along with them and this is one of them.

"On the other hand, the spirit which predominates in this note is but too evident: it entrenches himself behind constitutional forms and enactments to stir up feelings of discord and from that position contemplate the havoc with the same pleasure as Nero when he set fire to Rome. But on this occasion he will have deceived himself in his design because with well-known facts we will unmask and show him such as he is.

"General Rivera, who so loudly proclaims those forms, who finds them so efficient to save him from what he styles the enormities of the Government, is the same person who in the presence of this whole city (ore away the worthy and respectable citizen Don Luis Lamas from the bosom of his family in the midst of the greatest tranquillity: carried him off to his encampment, maltreated and ill-used him in all manner of ways, and, not content with this, banished him from the country for an indefinite period. Every one remembers this, the violence and calculated firmness with which it was carried into effect and, besides, its great injustice. As yet no one knows what could have excited General Rivera to forget the dignity and the duties of a magistrate, a citizen and a man, whose bounden duty it was occupying the high post in which he had been placed by the confidence of his fellow citizens, to respect constitutional forms and enactments more than any other. It is a public and well-known fact that General Rivera has ever domineered in the country districts as an absolute master and has never allowed persons or property existing there to enjoy any kind of security against his will. General Rivera, who so loudly claims constitutional guarantees; who wishes so much to make them effective in his own behalf; who so loudly proclaimed them in the month of March, 1846, is the same person who having scarcely landed from the vessel which he had constituted a castle whence to attack the Government, thus abusing the rights of asylum which had been granted to him, the first thing he did was to vent his wrath upon Colonels Diaz, Tajes and Lesica and in the presence of the Government and of the authorities of the Republic, he, a mere general, without any other motives than those of personal ill-will, pronounced against them the decree of banishment and exerted himself to carry it into effect in opposition to the Government. The public papers of the month of April in that year contain the notes which were on this subject exchanged between the Government and General Rivera. Let them be

consulted and let the importance which said General attaches to those tutelary guarantees, by which he now wishes to combat a just, necessary and expedient measure adopted by government, and the sincerity and good faith with which such arguments are urged by him and his friends, be valued. In fine, that same General who now appears so mild and constitutional is the same who not two months since stopped a person commissioned by the Government and ordered him to deliver up the communications for another quarter of which he was the bearer, and because said commissioner in the strict fulfilment of his duty did not accede to his desires, he ordered him to be made prisoner in the vessel which he was on board of and under the pretence of his having made resistance against the armed force which had been charged with the General's orders he was most vilely and cowardly assassinated. (1)

"If from these facts we proceed to others more highly important, we shall see General Rivera in the administration unceasingly acting in direct opposition to the most express constitutional enactments, and as an insuperable obstacle to all regular organization as well for internal order and external peace as the advancement and welfare of the country.

"Always considering himself the President of the Republic in the exercise of his functions, whatever may have been his social position or the circumstances in which he may have been placed, he established his government and systemised his administration wherever he may have been, he caused his policy to prevail, he broke through the most solemn conventions, made others *per se et ante se* without any other authorization, form or purpose than the calculations of his own personal convenience, and, in a word, he governed as he pleased.

"Twas thus that he alienated the best allies of the Republic even urging them into a species of passive hostility. Instance Corrientes.

"Twas thus that he went counter and even in direct hostility to the Argentine revolution, the protecting which at all hazards was counselled by the most evident and vital interests of the country. Instance how he acted towards General Lavalle until the battle of Sauce Grande, and towards General Paz both before and after the affair of Caa-guazú.

"Twas thus that he estranged from us the sympathies of France, changing its cooperation in the war, on account of a few thousand dollars taken under a promise which he never fulfilled, thereby powerfully contributing to the triumph of the Governor of Buenos Ayres. Instance the Mackau treaty.

"Twas thus that he fought the unfortunate battle of Arroyo Grande against the express and positive orders of the Government, who were momentarily awaiting the result of the negotiations pending in Europe, already communicated by the minister Mandeville, in regard to the intervention for putting an end to the war, and did not wish to run the hazards of a battle. Instance the communication addressed to him toward the end of November 1842 and his answer dated the day before the battle.

"Twas thus, that falsely and temerarily making use of the name of the government, he constituted himself a commissioner with full powers and concluded a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with the insurgents of Rio Grande against H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, thus causing the Empire, with which so many interests bind us in a close uniformity of political purposes, to adopt that observant position in the struggle the Republic is now engaged in, which has so much checked the country's efforts to save itself. Instance the official reclamations, the published treaties, the facts which have been the consequence.

"Twas thus, in fine, that General Rivera aware of the negotiation which had been set on foot with the Governor of Entre Rios, for the purpose of putting and end to the war and the solemn engage-

(1) The following is the occurrence alluded to. In August last the intrusive government in Montevideo being desirous of communicating with Brigido Silveira, the chief of a gang of brigands in the department of Maldonado, resolved to send his brother-in-law, Capt. Arriola, with despatches to him in a small vessel hired to proceed to the Casillero coast. Fearing that Rivera might open the communications, the government charged the bearer on no account to allow them to fall into his hands. Arriola called in at Maldonado; and Rivera learning his errand, and suspecting that some intrigue was going on against himself, sent to demand the despatches from him, which the officer resolutely refused to give up. Rivera insisted, and Arriola apprehending violence to his person, requested protection from the French vessel of war in the port. The Frenchman sent an armed boat to his assistance, but on obtaining the assurance of Rivera that no harm was intended, it withdrew. Shortly after Rivera despatched a whaleboat with a party of armed men and an officer with orders to proceed on board the vessel conveying Arriola and forcibly seize the correspondence of which he was bearer. The unfortunate messenger, faithful to his trust, again refused to surrender the papers, upon which the officer in command of the party drew a pistol and shot him dead on the spot.

ments contracted by government, assailed the town of Paysandú, made the Oriental blood flow in torrents, destroyed one of our finest cities, lost the fruits of all the victories which had been obtained, and destroyed all the government's projects of peace."

The intrusive government is particularly incensed against Rivera for having entered into negotiations with President Oribe without its knowledge, and, above all, for not having communicated to it the proposals to which the following letter refers—

"Maldonado, September 27, 1847.

"Compadre and dear friend,—It is now 3 p. m. and the *Consolation* is going to get under way to-day, so that I merely have time to write you these few lines and acquaint you confidentially, that today at 10 p. m. Col. Barrios and Acuña arrived in front of our advanced posts and sent me word through a private channel, that they had orders from their President, Oribe, to propose to me that I should leave the country, while peace was being established, a pension being allowed to me &c.; but that he would not be adverse to hearing my proposals—that, in consequence, they (the above Colonels) would wait for them in writing 24 hours and transmit them to General Oribe. This was substantially the statement made to me in their name; consequently, desirous of seeing an end put to the war, I had no hesitation in giving my opinion in writing and under my signature; and by the same person who brought me the verbal message I sent it to them in eight articles, which I do not remit to you at this moment, as I have to get a clean copy taken from the rough draft in my hand writing, which you know. There is no particular occurrence up to this moment. The garrison has provisions for about 5 days yet, and the families are already without anything to eat.

"Your affectionate compadre & friend.

"Fructuoso Rivera.

"H. E. President Joaquin Suarez."

That Rivera should be making professions of devoted attachment to the Montevideans and at the same time endeavouring to sell them is quite in keeping with his character; and that he was actually striving to drive a bargain with President Oribe appears beyond a doubt from the following official account of what transpired—

"Siege of Maldonado, September 23.

"My dear President and friend,—Yesterday Col. Antonio Acuña received a letter from D. Francisco Aguilar, stating he wished to see him on an affair of importance. It immediately struck me that it was the doing of the Pardejon; nevertheless I told the Colonel to go, and if he came out near our advanced posts, to speak to him, that is, hear what he had to say. The result has been that they met, and the Pardejon first commenced the conversation, speaking of the foreigners, and of the pretended government in Montevideo, which was no government at all or any thing like it, as it was not Constitutional and was besides controlled by the French. In short, what he wanted was to come to an arrangement with Y. E., and if he stood in the way of the tranquillity of the country, although he was unwilling to leave it, he would go if necessary, provided he was enabled to do so with some dignity. He would deliver up immediately the town of Maldonado with its garrison, and come outside himself, if Y. E. ordered it. In fine, he held out a great many advantages, and pretended to be very much afflicted at the ruin of the country, throwing the blame on the foreigners, when everybody knows that he is the origin of all its misfortunes. He made great promises to Col. Acuña, and charged him to repeat verbally, if possible, to Y. E. what he said, in order that you might send some confidential person to settle the business with him, which he was desirous should be done as soon as possible. He added that he could do a great deal with respect to Montevideo—the deputation of Orientals lately named there to make peace with Y. E. had been incited by him, but through carelessness they allowed themselves to be put down by the foreigners. In the mean time I do no more than acquaint Y. E. with what this vagabond says.

"I have the honor &c.

"Juan Barrios."

President Oribe's instructions to Col. Barrios were mentioned in our last. He was to intimate to Rivera that his resolution in regard to what he promised should be taken and performed without any discussion in the term of 24 hours, at the expira-

tion of which no further proposition would be heard from him. In the event of his fulfilling his promise he was to leave the country, and on doing so he would receive 20,000 patacones; a pension besides to be allowed him, during good behaviour, to enable him to live comfortably abroad as long as the welfare of the State required it.

Rivera's eight propositions, if ever made, were probably an answer to the above intimation.

The *Gaceta* is at present publishing a series of articles on the Corrientes question, which is well calculated to enlighten public opinion in regard to its merits. For our part, we candidly confess that, while we had every confidence in the moderation of the general government, we never suspected that the Madariagas had had the hardihood to carry their pretensions to such a preposterous extent as is now shewn. Although professing to restore Corrientes to the Federal fold, this return was to be clogged with conditions tantamount to the recognition of that province in the category of an independent State. For example, it was to remain neutral in the contests in which the Republic is now engaged, and the treaties it had concluded during its separation, in violation of the fundamental compact of the Confederation, were to continue subsisting. It is true, that these stipulations, and others no less absurd embodied in the proposed treaty of Alcaraz, were to remain secret; but this circumstance only contributed to render an act in itself unconstitutional and destructive of the national union a greater breach of political morality. On the other hand, nothing can better prove the moderate and upright spirit by which the general government was actuated than the fair and honourable terms which General Urquiza was instructed to offer the Madariagas in a frank and above board arrangement. The project of the Argentine Government consisted of the following articles—

"Art. 1. Peace, amity and good understanding are re-established between the Confederate Provinces and that of Corrientes, and the latter is re-incorporated to the Argentine Confederation in the form and on the terms established in the fundamental compact of the 4th of January, 1831.

"Art. 2. The Government of Buenos Ayres shall continue encharged, on the part of the Province of Corrientes, with the foreign relations of the Argentine Confederation and with the direction of the affairs of peace and war, as it was previously to the occurrence of the lamentable events which have taken place.

"Art. 3. The Federal citizens of Corrientes who emigrated and had belonged to the administration of Don Pedro D. Cabral and the other citizens, who, from political causes and in support of the principles of said administration, abandoned the Province, may freely return to their homes, without fear of being molested on account of their political opinions. The property confiscated from them and that belonging to them still existing to be restored to them; their just and legal claims to be admitted; and their persons as well as their property to enjoy in the Province of Corrientes all the guarantees and protection afforded by the laws.

"Art. 4. The Government of the Province of Corrientes will also admit the just and legal claims which may be duly preferred before it by individuals, who, in consequence of the seizure of Argentine vessels and cargoes, which took place in the port of Corrientes, in the year 1844, may have been injured.

"Art. 5. The present arrangement to be ratified in the term of 60 days by the Government encharged with the foreign relations of the Confederation."

In view of the above no impartial man will, we think, be at a loss to decide where the responsibility of the renewal of the war rests.

The Montevideo French journal *Courrier de la Plata* of the 24th ult. contained the following:

To the list of twenty vessels from sea which have forced our blockade of Buenos Ayres within the last month may be added the following:

The Sardinian brig *Cesar*, Sardinian brigantine *Lusitana*, Brazilian brig *Pensamento* and schooner *Angoita*. A Spanish brig has also arrived at Ensenada. The three last have entered with their full cargoes.

We regret to have to state here that French commerce is in the greatest alarm in consequence of the extraordinary toleration of the commanding officer of the blockade; because the French flag is the only one which is injured by this state of things. When a government such as ours declares a block-

ade it is a duty imposed upon it by its honour to make it be respected, as every vessel which forces it causes an injury to French commerce and is a blow to our national dignity. If we were allowed to give our advice we would engage to raise the blockade provisionally in case the forces to be disposed of are not sufficient to render it suitably effective.

For the *Courrier's* comfort we may state that in the last fortnight of October the movement of the port of Buenos Ayres alone was as follows:—

Arrivals 184, including 12 under foreign flags and from sea.
Sailings 82, " 6 " " "

In the hourly expectation of the packet from England, we have omitted to give at length the extracts from London papers to the beginning of September, which are contained in the last Rio journals. In fact, there is very little of interest in them, and the only thing of any importance in regard to our affairs is the announcement, that from the spirit of a long article in the *Times* subsequent to the arrival of the *Rattler*, it seemed probable that Lord Howden's conduct in raising the blockade would be fully approved by H. M.'s government.

We have seen American papers to the 17th August, but have not had time to make any extracts. It appears that negotiations for peace were going on between Mr. Trist and Mexican commissioners, but as to the probable result opinions were conflicting. A division of the American army had approached the capital, but the main body under General Scott still remained at Puebla. It was thought the latter would push forward on the junction of Gen. Pierce's corps, which was daily expected to take place.

The following notice was published in the Montevideo *Comercio* of the 20th ult.—
Wanted.

For one or more Bills of the Accountant General of H. M. Navy to the extent of three thousand Pounds sterling, in silver dollars, or patacones, in Bags of One Thousand each.

Sealed tenders stating the lowest rate of exchange will be received by Mr. William Drake, Paymaster and Purser, N. 76 calle 25 de Mayo, to be submitted to Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert K. C. B. for acceptance.
Monte Video 19th October 1847.

The same paper of the 21st contained in its advertising columns the annexed paragraph—

Query for the Rising Generation.
Santo Tomas Much-a-do, Esq., &c., &c., being under the necessity of "raising the wind" to the extent of £3,000, by a draft or Bill of Exchange at three days sight on Mess. Aldgate Pump & Co.; and whereas, it being a *sine qua non* that said amount shall be paid in bags of dollars of one thousand each—query, what rate of exchange per dollar would enable the taker of the draft to do so?

And in that of the 22d appeared the following—
Query for the Rising and Criticising Generation.

If the individual who advertises for the sake of raising the wind, and his own risibility, has in his early infancy enjoyed a sufficient abundance of the necessary nutriment from his female parent;

How many draughts since then must he have accepted or embibed from "Aldgate Pump" or some other water establishment, ere he could have been so diluted, as to pump out the very milk and water attempt at wit which appeared in to-day's paper?

Monte Video 21st October 1847.

[From the Washington Union, June 23.]

BUENOS AIRES.

Extracts from a letter, dated April 12th, from a gentleman who for many years has been a resident at Buenos Ayres, to his brother, a member of the Senate of the United States:—

"The course of the English and French towards this country, is outrageous in the extreme. It can find no justification in any principle, except that of might. What is to be the result, in some respects, is not easily foreseen. They may murder and destroy until the poor inhabitants are literally driven to the pampas to live in hunger and nakedness; but I assure you, dear brother, knowing this people as I do, they would glory in it, or suffering to any extent, in preference to submitting to the rule of an European or any foreign power whatever. If it is expected to find another Algiers here, they are doomed to disappointment. The people are brave and patriotic, and have a leader in President Rosas of indomitable energy and courage, and of almost infinite resources.

"Whatever may be the pretences, I think there can be no doubt that the ulterior object of both England and France is conquest. England, especially, wants cotton, rice and tobacco country;

and if successful in her present nefarious attempts, will attain her object in this particular. Gorrientes and Paraguay, and also the adjoining province of Entre Rios, would produce these articles, and, in the hands of Europeans, would rival the corresponding articles in the United States. Is it possible that the United States will remain idle spectators of such atrocious injustice, as is now being perpetrated upon this sister republic—especially when their own interests, commercial and political, are so clearly involved?

"The government here, as I have often told you, is good. The rights of all are rigidly observed; and no better evidence of it could be adduced than that while the assailing powers are battering down the towns on the coast, and killing the inoffensive inhabitants, French and English citizens at Buenos Ayres are enjoying all the rights, privileges, and protection of native citizens; nay, more, for while the former reap all the benefits of a good government, they are exempt from all civil and military duty. At the present moment, there is not a single individual in the country capable of bearing arms, (except foreigners,) who is not a soldier, and the end of the struggle to maintain their independence will only be when there is not a man left to cry, 'Viva la Patria'—'independencia ó muerte.'"

TAHITI.

Papers relating to Tahiti, and to the Leeward, or Society Islands, in the Pacific.

Viscount Palmerston to count St. Aulaire.

Foreign-office, Jan. 20, 1847.

M. l'Ambassadeur—With reference to the verbal communications which I have had with your Excellency upon the affairs of Tahiti, I have the honour to state to your Excellency that I have received from almost every part of Great Britain the most numerous and earnest representations, requesting her Majesty's government to obtain from that of France permission that such of the people of Tahiti as may wish to withdraw from the island and to remove and settle elsewhere, may do so without molestation; carrying with them of course any moveable property which they may possess, or being allowed to dispose of that or any other property which they may have in the island, if they wish to do so.

Her Majesty's government cannot imagine that the government of France can have any objection to consent to this request, a compliance with which will afford very great satisfaction to a large portion of the British nation, while at the same time it would probably put an end to local differences and contests which must be more or less embarrassing to the government of France.

It will afford her Majesty's government great pleasure if your Excellency can enable me to state to the memorialists that the above-mentioned permission will be granted by the French government to the people of Tahiti.

I am, &c., (Signed) PALMERSTON.

[Translation.]

London, February 1, 1847.

The undersigned, &c., has received the note which his Excellency Viscount Palmerston, &c., addressed to him on the 20th of January last, and in which he expressed a desire to learn whether such of the inhabitants of Tahiti as might wish to quit that island in order to establish themselves elsewhere, would be allowed to depart therefrom without opposition on the part of the local authorities.

The undersigned is enabled to announce to his Excellency Viscount Palmerston, that as long ago as the 21 of December last the Minister of the Marine and Colonies wrote to the governor of the French establishments of Oceania, instructing him to offer no obstacle to the emigration to the islands of the north-west, of such of the natives of Tahiti as might desire to depart from that island with the view of withdrawing from the authority of the protectorate.

The undersigned therefore congratulates himself on having to communicate to his Excellency Lord Palmerston a decision which will be satisfactory to him, and in which his Excellency will see a new proof of the moderation and of the spirit of conciliation which the government of the King will always manifest in its relations with the natives of Tahiti.

He avails, &c.

(Signed) STE. AULAIRE.

Declaration of the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France, acknowledging the independence of the Islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora, and of the small Islands adjacent thereto.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the French, being desirous of removing a cause of discussion between their respective governments, relative to the islands in the Pacific Ocean, which are hereinafter designated, have thought proper reciprocally to engage.

1. Formally to acknowledge the independence of the Islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora (to the leeward of Tahiti), and of the small islands adjacent to and dependent upon those islands.

2. Never to take possession of the said islands, nor of any one or more of them, either absolutely, or under the title of a Protectorate, or in any other form whatever.

3. Never to acknowledge that a chief or prince reigning in Tahiti can at the same time reign in any one or more of the other islands above-mentioned; nor on the other hand, that a chief or prince reigning in any one or more of those other islands can reign at the same time in Tahiti; the reciprocal independence of the islands above mentioned, and of the island of Tahiti and its dependencies, being established as a principle.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the French at the court of London, being furnished with the necessary powers, hereby declare, in consequence, that their said Majesties take reciprocally that engagement.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present declaration, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in duplicate at London, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1847.

(L. S.) PALMERSTON.
(L. S.) JARNAC.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

October 30. Wind—S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 31. Wind—E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 1. Wind—E. S. E., heavy rain during the night.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 2. Wind—S. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 3. Wind—S.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 4. Wind—E., fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 5. Wind—E. N. E. fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

October 27.

British brig Falcon, H. Maris, from Liverpool 11th August.

French schooner Jeune Berth, Dalmeida, from Havre 18th August.

Spanish polacre Jacinta, M. Recoma, from Rio Janeiro 3d inst.

Brazilian brig Sem Par, B. J. da Cruz, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst.

Brazilian brig Julia, M. F. Capella, from St. Catherine's 18th inst.

Brazilian zumbaca Alerts, Francisco A. da Acosta, from Parnaguá 15th inst.

Octobro 28.

Hamburg brig Andromeda, Hansen, from Hamburg 26th August.

French barque Sophie, Poineau, from Cadiz 15th August.

French brig Omega, Doynel from Havre 8th August, Cape de Verdes 17th September.

October 29.

French brig of war Malouine, from Rio Janeiro 22nd inst.

October 31.

French brig Lidie, P. Kergarion, from Havre 12 August.

Sardinian brigantine Fortuna, Enrique Gravyto from Saint Catherine's 10th inst.

Brazilian brig Belisario, Manuel da Silva, from Parnaguá 21st inst.

French brig L'Artidore, Lafon, from Bourdeaux 27th August.

Spanish brig Vencedor, Juan Roses, from Barcelona 21st August, Malaga 9th September.

Spanish polacre Esmeralda, José Millet, from Barcelona 18th August, Tarragona 23d.

November 1st.

American brig Agenoria, John Lewin, from Boston 19th August.

Oriental brig General Belgrano, Juan Garrido from London 15th August. Cape de Verdes 19th September.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

October 28.

Brazilian brig Baron de Caxias, A. Vians, for Parnaguá.

Brazilian brig Lorenza, J. M. Garcia, for Parnaguá.

Spanish brig Delicia, Jaime Mir, for Havana.

October 30.

French barque Alfred, Dubertrand, for Havre.
Ditto brig, Frederic Eugenie, Buzone, for Cetto.
Ditto schooner Parana, A. Lavre, for Rio Grande.

British brig Energy, H. Crawford, for ditto.
Brazilian brigantine Nova Luz, J. P. Fonseca, for St. Catherine's.

Ditto schooner Manuela, F. Nacimiento, for Rio Grande.

In consequence of the gale which blew on the night of the 4th inst. from the E. N. E. the Brazilian brigantine Pelado laying in the inner roads parted from her anchors and drove on shore off the Retiro. The Spanish polacre Tigre also parted from her cables on the above occasion but without sustaining any further injury.

H. B. M. sloop of war Comus which had unfortunately sunk in the attempt to throw her down for the purpose of undergoing repairs has we are happy to state been got up again and is shortly expected to be fit for service.

H. B. M. steam sloop Rattler which sailed from Montevideo on the 15th of July, with the news of the raising of the blockade of the Argentine and Oriental ports by the naval forces of H. B. M., arrived at Falmouth on the 26th of August.

H. B. M. sloop of war Curaçoa from Rio Janeiro with Mr. Ouseley on board, arrived at Portsmouth on the 23d of August.

The French frigate Africaine bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Lainé from Montevideo 15th May and Rio Janeiro 20th June with Baron Deffaudis on board arrived at Brest on the 24th of August.

The American brig Russian was loading in Boston on the 16th of August for Montevideo.

The American ship Bazaar was loading at New York on the 16th August, and was expected to sail about the 25th of said month for the River Plate.

The American barque Mason Barney was discharging at New York on the 16th of August, and was expected to sail for the River Plate about the 1st of September.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Corvette Expeditiva, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac
Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc.
SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 1. The Pandour fired three shots at a schooner which was this day standing in for the port whereupon she tacked and stood to the eastward as did also several other vessels which were in sight at the time evidently with the same intention. A boat was subsequently sent from the Pandour in chase of another schooner, but without effect as she entered the harbour in safety.

November 4. Two Brazilian brigs laden with produce which were leaving the port for Brazil were last night boarded by a boat from the Pandour and formally notified of the blockade of the ports and coasts of the Province of Buenos Ayres, a verbal intimation being at the same time made that as they were large vessels they would not be allowed to pass outwards.

November 5. A Belgian brigantine was this day detained by the blockaders.

No other movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (6th inst.) completes the 77th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday.....68
Sunday.....72
Monday.....74

Tuesday.....68
Wednesday.....69
Thursday.....66
Friday.....67

Advertisements.

Notice.

The partnership carried on in this City, and Montevideo, between the undersigned, and Messrs. Brownell & Co., of Liverpool, under the firm of "Brownell, Stegmann, & Co." terminates by the effluxion of time, and by mutual consent, on the 30th of December next.

Buenos Ayres, November 3d, 1847.

G. Brownell.

Claupto Stegmann.

Notice.

An elderly person is desirous of obtaining a situation as housekeeper or cook, either in a small family or single gentlemen.

Apply at No. 70 Calle de la Piedad.

New Manufactory

OF
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 Boots, 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

FRIEDERICH 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 few 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.

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.

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. HELSBY,
DAGUERREOTYPIST,

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 attention, 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.

Notice.

The Commercial House and leather seller's store hitherto carried on in this city by the undersigned under the firm of Bookley & Co., will be henceforward carried on by the same under the firm of Bookley & Bletscher, the management of the business in future devolving solely upon Bletscher.

Buenos Aires 1st October 1847.

Patrick Bookley.

James Bletscher.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	395	á	396	leach
Do. Patriot.....	394	á	395	do.
Plata, macuquina.....	21	á	22	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	24 1/2	á	25	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	24	á	24 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....				at par.
Exchange on England.....	2d.			nominal
Do. France.....	23	á	23 1/2	centimos.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	2	á	2 1/2	per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	1 1/2	á	1 1/2	premium.
Do. United States.....	22	á		
Hides, matadero or saladero } descarrado 27 á 28 lbs. ea. }	58	á	62	per posada
Do. matadero, country } 25 á 29 lbs. ea. }	50	á	56	do.
Do. Spain.....	45	á	52	do.
Do. North America.....	43	á	44	do.
Do. of all stake.....	43	á	48	do.
Do. salted ox.....	52	á	54	do.
Do. do. cow.....	44	á	45	do.
Horse hides salted.....	32	á	33	do. each
Do. do. dry.....	21	á	22	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.....	45	á	50	per posada
Sheep skins washed, fine } and ordinary..... }	32	á	35	per dozen
Goat skins.....				without price
Nutria skins.....				do.
Horse hair, mixed.....	70	á	75	per arroba.
Do. short.....	68	á	75	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	120	á	150	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	18	á	21	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	3	á	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	30	á	35	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	12	á	15	do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	á	55	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	25	á	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	27	á	28	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class.....	35	á	40	do.
Do. pure, second class.....	32	á	33	do.
Grease, pure.....	45	á	50	do.
Jerked beef.....	50	á		per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	500	á	550	per thousand
Do. do.....	160	á	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	14	á	15	per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10	á	11	per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	á	11	per quintal
Shin bones.....				without price
Salt, on board.....				none.
Discount.....	1	á	2	per fanega
				per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 396 dollars.

The lowest price 388 dollars.

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

The lowest do. 2d.

There has been little or no variation in the prices of produce this week. There has been a demand for ox and cow hides which are now scarce and in great request, heavy hides in particular, those weighing 28 lbs and upwards fetching 56 to 62\$, according to their quality. In regard to salt hides, grease and jerked beef the prices are almost nominal, the slaughter houses not having yet commenced business.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.