

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1109.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

On the application of the foreign merchants in this city, the Government, we understand, has very considerably granted an extension of the term allowed for the continuance of the present trade with the enemy's ports. Vessels, we believe, will be permitted to enter and depart as hitherto until the 20th of December next.

We are in daily expectation of the arrival of news from the army of operations in Corrientes. It is supposed to have effected the passage of the river of that name by the end of last month. The defections from the Madariagos were becoming more numerous as the army advanced; the Commander of the Esquina and his brother with all the troops under their command had latterly joined its ranks. From the disposition manifested by the Correntino people, hopes are entertained that the campaign will prove a bloodless one. There appears to be no probability of Lopez of Paraguay again entering the lists. It cost him no little trouble to get out of the last scrape into which his warlike ardour led him; and from all we can learn he now seems determined not only to keep aloof but to cut off all intercourse with Corrientes from the moment active hostilities commence.

The nominal government in Montevideo has addressed, under date of the 2nd inst, the following circular to the foreign agents resident there, soliciting them to make common cause with the French in preventing the return of Rivera.

"Brigadier General Fructosó Rivera has been banished the country and conveyed to the city of Rio Janeiro, as justice and the safety of the Republic in its present critical situation have so required; and H. E. the President being desirous that this event should be officially known to the diplomatic agents of those nations with which the Republic is gratified in preserving the most perfect relations of friendship has directed me to acquaint you therewith, and request you to transmit the same to the legation of— at the court of Brazil, in order that, being informed thereof, and of the close connection it has with the fortunes and welfare of the Republic in the struggle it maintains with the Argentine Confederation, and on which depends its national independence, it may be pleased to notify the masters, supercargoes or consignees of vessels of its nation coming to these ports, that the presence of the aforesaid General at any point of the territory of the Republic is incompatible with public tranquillity and the vigour of its defence, and, therefore, that it will consider as an act of hostility on the part of the master the fact of giving him passage on board any vessel coming to these coasts, if General Rivera should attempt it, which, on the other hand, is not probable.—*Manuel Herrera y Obes.*"

We have received Rio Janeiro journals containing European intelligence to the 10th of September. There had been serious disturbances in Paris, the nature of which is not clearly stated, but it had been necessary to call out the military to aid the police to quell them, whose conduct is as severely animadverted upon as in the case of the Manchester riot. The Guizot ministry appeared to be on its last legs, and it was thought the Duc de Broglie, Ambassador to England, would be charged with the formation of a new cabinet. The Duke of Modena was said to have been deposed; and Abul-Kader was stated to have triumphed over the Emperor of Morocco and to be marching on the capital. The affairs of Switzerland and Italy continued in the same precarious state. British influence was again in the ascendant in Spain; Espartero had been recalled, restored to all his honours, and named a

Senator. This was regarded as a death blow to the prospects of the Montpensier succession.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The latest accounts from the United States announce the arrival of General Paredes, ex-President of Mexico and rival of Santa Ana, in the latter country, where he had been conveyed by the British steam packet Teviot on her voyage from England via Havana, having landed at Vera Cruz in disguise and under the assumed name of Martinez between 6 and 7 in the morning on the 14th of August. Immediately after he proceeded to the house of a native merchant, to whom, it is stated, he presented letters of recommendation from Paris and obtained from him horses for himself and servant, on which, thus accompanied he ten minutes after his arrival issued from one of the city gates on his route to the interior. The American papers speak of General Paredes' presence in Mexico as an obstacle to peace and make but little doubt that he will dispossess Santa Ana, take upon himself the reins of government and probably place himself at the head of the army in person in order to arrest the progress of General Scott. The latter, according to accounts from the seat of war to the 6th of August, was still at Puebla, but orders had been issued to have every thing in readiness for the different divisions to take up the line of march for the Capital on the 7th, General Twigg's division was to march that day, General Quitman's on the 8th, General Worth's on the 9th and that of General Pillow on the 10th.

The Mexican papers publish a despatch from Lord Palmerston stating, that, in the event of the Mexican government being compelled to quit the capital, the British legation is instructed to follow it to whatever place it may select for its residence.

The Mexican guerrillas were causing great annoyance to the Americans. A body of the former to the amount of 4,000 men had assembled on the road from Puebla to Vera Cruz to attack a convoy of 70 waggons under the protection of Major Lally with 1,000 men under his command. Several serious encounters are said to have taken place on the road, causing heavy losses on both sides.

The President of the State of Honduras, one of the five composing the Confederation of Guatemala or Republic of Central America, has, in a proclamation to the inhabitants declared in favour of Mexico. After setting forth therein that fortune has been hitherto unfavourable to Mexico, that her sons are menaced with extermination and death and that the Americans had already destroyed the interesting city of Vera Cruz and were now on their march to the Capital, he says: "They are our brothers; their perils are ours and we will share the same fate with them. We cannot remain neutral if we can by any means aid them in their honourable struggle."

The *Times*, in the following article, alleges its advocacy of intervention in the affairs of the River Plate, and abandons its Montevidean proteges to their fate. But in doing so, it is quite evident that that political weathercock obeys no honourable impulse but merely yields to an exigence of the new party connection it has formed; for this production is marked by the same blundering, swaggering and insult that have characterized its former essays, and exposed it to the just animadversion of its well-informed and consistent contemporary, the *Morning Chronicle*.

London, August 30

In another part of our columns will be found in-

telligence from the River Plate of a character more than usually decisive. The negotiations of which the result had been so anxiously expected have terminated without any settlement or compromise, and the British blockade of the river has consequently been raised. It seems that Oribe accepted, after some additions of his own, the terms of an armistice offered by the Ministers of France and England, which were then despatched for the consideration of the Government of Monte Video. This Government refused to entertain them, and, upon such resolution being communicated to Lord Howden, his Lordship instructed Mr. Hood to inform the British residents in the city that Sir Thomas Herbert had received orders to raise the blockade of both sides of the river forthwith. What results this measure may produce will by and by be seen. It is so long since the Argentines and the Orientals have been left to fight their own battles independently, that they will probably set about it with extraordinary zest and vigour; but unfortunately experience hardly warrants us in anticipating very confidently the only termination of which we are desirous—the pacification of the river. That States so powerless for any servicable purpose should be able to sustain such inveterate hostilities against each other for such an indefinite period, and so totally to upset the commercial arrangements of both worlds by their inexplicable squabbles, is a deplorable fact.

We have really sacrificed a great deal for the honour and integrity of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and have done more to secure the purity of election in Montevideo than we have ventured to attempt nearer home. We have combined with France in asserting very solemnly that the citizens of Montevideo ought not to be subjected to the influence of the great landholders across the river, but that, according to the treaties of Brazil and Buenos Ayres, they should be left to choose their own chief legally and freely. This considerate proclamation we made about two years ago, when the Ambassadors of the allied Powers of England and France withdrew their constitutions from the refractory authorities of Buenos Ayres and repaired to the more congenial atmosphere of Montevideo. The ensuing session of Parliament opened with an expression of confident hope from the Throne, that the intervention of the two Powers would speedily pacify the Plate and re-open that noble river to European commerce. Three months later Spain also recognized the independence of the Oriental Republic, which was now supported by the combined countenance of Western Europe. Yet so little influence have our battles and blockades, our warnings and our protests, exercised over the pugnacious propensities of those constituencies who describe themselves in the diplomatic register by the misnomer of the "United States" of the Rio de la Plata, that the sides of the stream are still bristling with arms, and our temporary neutrality will probably be the signal for a most savage and desperate rencontre.

Our intervention in these amiable regions has been exhibited in blockading our friends within the ports of our enemies, in defending the inhabitants of a town from besiegers with whom they wished to fraternize, and in invading our own protectorate at the head of its nominal foes. All the complications of interminable revolutions have been added to all the entanglements of irksome war. It could seldom have been in the power of a commanding officer to state distinctly the particular government for or against which he was acting, while besieging, defending, or blockading a place. There was not only war between two cities, but there was a private war of the utmost intricacy in each of them severally, and a simultaneous interchange of cordial understanding between certain factions of either respectively. Nor was all this mediation of ours performed without any cost beyond the trouble in-

curred. The English regiments precipitated into this struggle were detained from the defence and protection of an English colony in fearful straits. While the 73d was sustaining a double siege in Monte Video, and receiving alternate assaults from within the walls and without, the exulting hordes of the Caffres were crossing the Great Fish river, and carrying their ravages up to the very walls of Graham's Town. Little doubt seems to be entertained amongst those best qualified to judge, that if the two regiments despatched to reinforce the troops at the Cape had proceeded at once to their destination, instead of being diverted to those quarrelsome coasts, a twelvemonth's costly war would have been saved us, our colonists would have had a summary restoration of security and quiet, instead of that protracted and desolating frontier squabble, to which, after eighteen months' annoyance and vexation, we are now about to despatch one of our trustiest and most valued generals.

If Lord HOWDEN's measure imports a resolution to allow these implacable republics to fight their battles out by themselves, it is to be hoped that he has assured himself, as positively as such a case would permit, of two results: first, that the termination of matters will be speedy; and, next, that it will be in favour of the deserving party. If these consequences be secured, the intermediate butchery must rest upon the heads of those who have rejected the mediation which we so laboriously offered. It is doubtless of the greatest importance to Europe that the traffic of the River Plate should not be ruined by the endless conflicts of those who inhabit its banks; but if, after so many months' expensive and fruitless intervention, we find that it passes our power to harmonize the interests or the sentiments of these u quiet and ruthless citizens, we can but take care that our subsidiary force shall not be expended on bootless expeditions, or be employed in supporting wilful obstinacy or perverted power.

(Times.)

London, August 30.

We have long since shown that the one sole object of the Monte Video authorities, or Customs Loan Company (for the terms are nearly synonymous), since they first got round Lord ABERDEEN, has all along been to obtain the prolongation of the sham blockade of Buenos Ayres, in order to prevent any trade being carried on with that port except such as paid toll to the company, and enabled it to go on paying its monthly dividends of ten and twelve per cent. to its shareholders. We now learn by her MAJESTY'S steamer Rattler, which arrived on Friday from Monte Video, that the negotiations having reached a point at which it was necessary for the Monte Videans either to make up their minds to part quietly with their monopoly of the trade and with their toll, or openly to announce their pretensions to retain them, they did not hesitate in choosing the latter. According to the *Comercio del Plata*, on the 6th July Lord HOWDEN and Count WALEWSKI proposed to General ORIVE an armistice, to which he agreed. This armistice was to last six months, during which time each of the belligerent parties was to maintain its respective posts, and General ORIVE was to supply the starving population of the town with 1,500 head of cattle monthly for its sustenance. Favourable as these terms were to the besieged, who thus would have obtained at least six months' rest and good living, yet they were refused, because on their rejection or acceptance depended, as they supposed, the continuance of the blockade and tolls or their cessation. The *Comercio*, in paying the way for their rejection, says, "If the conditions which are now being negotiated are really equitable, if the variations to be introduced into the *status quo* do not prejudice the reciprocal security of the parties, nor lessen the advantages which they are in the enjoyment of at the time of making the agreement, it is natural to hope that the object will be gained." If you, England and France, will only keep up a sham blockade for another six months, if you will only forbid vessels to go to or come from the Argentine ports, excepting they go to or come from our port of Monte Video, and pay toll to us, we will consent not to be molested by General ORIVE for the same period, and to receive his 1,500 fat oxen per month; but if not, we prefer the advantages we are in the enjoyment of, and insist upon your keeping up the *status quo* of the sham blockade by which we obtain them.

The appropriate answer to this piece of absurdity and impertinence was an official declaration by the British consul, on the 15th of July, that the blockade by the British squadron, then nearly two years old, was raised on both sides the river. As this announcement was made only a few minutes before the closing of the mails for the Rattler, it had not transpired what course the French plenipotentiary meant to adopt, but we presume it would be in

harmony with that of his colleague, both because it was understood their instructions were identical and framed on the principle of concerted action, and because, even if it had not been so, it would be an insult to the French Minister to suppose that after the terms he had proposed to General ORIVE had been agreed to, he should himself draw back and maintain the blockade for six months longer, merely at the request of the Monte Videans, and to secure them a few hundred thousand dollars more plunder. The uncertainty, however, is very embarrassing to the merchants here connected with the trade, who cannot with prudence, resume their shipments to those countries until this point is cleared up, and it is to be hoped that some official information on the subject may soon be vouchsafed to them.

Not the slightest allusion is made in any of the letters or papers that we have seen, even of those hostile to General ROSAS, to the story lately communicated to the *Times*, that he had refused even to enter upon negotiations, unless on condition of the Falkland Islands being ceded to Buenos Ayres, and of an indemnity of four millions of silver dollars being paid to her, so that there is no doubt the whole was a pure fabrication, or perhaps was meant as a hoax. That no pains are spared, by means of all sorts of false and malicious reports, both here and in the River Plate, to prolong the present state of things there, and particularly the blockade, appears further from a misrepresentation that had been circulated there respecting the pretensions of Great Britain against Buenos Ayres, which is a sort of counterpart to the *Times*' story of the pretensions of General ROSAS, and which Lord HOWDEN thought of sufficient importance to require a disclaimer from him in a letter addressed to the Buenos Ayres Foreign Secretary as follows:—

"Buenos Ayres, June 23, 1847.

"Excellent Sir—I have reason to believe that an idea is very generally entertained, and indeed is diligently circulated by some persons, with an object the reverse of conciliatory, that the British Government is desirous of including the British flags, which for a long time have been in the possession of the Argentine Government, in the article of the convention which refers to an exchange of flags and cannons. As this idea is not only erroneous, but appears also to have produced considerable dissatisfaction, I consider it my duty to declare clearly to your Excellency, that the British Government has no intention of demanding the flags alluded to, that I hold no instructions on the point, and that the article in the convention refers solely to those flags and cannons captured on each side in the affair of Obligado; an affair which, great as was the valour displayed on both sides, was a collision which, I have no hesitation in saying, is regarded by my Government as profoundly to be regretted. I have the honour, &c.

"HOWDEN.

"To his Excellency Don FELIPE ARANA, &c., &c."

The flags referred to, it is needless to say, were those taken by the Buenos Ayrians in WHITELOCK'S attack in 1807.

The state of Monte Video appears to be the most deplorable that can be conceived. Almost every day the authorities are changed; there is no security for life or property, and it would not at all surprise us to hear, as prophesied in the *Times* of Saturday, that the Italian mercenaries had plundered the town, or endeavoured to do so. The soldier of this band, or gang, who shot one of his own countrymen, and an unfortunate English gentleman, on the 27th of May, in the public streets, at ten o'clock in the morning, had not been done any thing to, as the *Government* (*ucus a non lucendo*) were afraid to punish him, lest if they did the rest should revolt. GARIBALDI, their commander, who had been appointed commandant of the garrison on the 25th of June, resigned the latter post on the 7th of July, with what object we know not. Strange infatuation on the part of the British and French Governments, to throw away three years' trade, ruin hundreds of their subjects, and squander an immense deal of blood and treasure, all to keep in power a worthless and incapable set of men like these, perpetuate a state of insecurity, violence, and anarchy, and withhold the reins of Government from the predominant party to whom they have been adjudged by an overwhelming majority of their countrymen, and who alone possess the influence and capacity requisite for holding them with effect.

[Morning Chronicle.]

MORE CONFUSION IN THE RIVER PLATE.

The Liverpool mouthpiece of the loanjobbing interest, in referring to the letter from its correspondent, which we inserted in our last, makes the following remarks which are nothing but a repetition of what was said at the time by the *Comercio del Plata*. In fact, the words it professes to quote

from the *British Packet* are translated from the version given by that paper of our article announcing the breaking off of the negotiations. Baines no doubt thought by impeaching our independence by his false and malicious designation of our journal to bring us into disrepute with the British public; but he certainly did not reflect how worthless was an imputation of venality coming from a known hireling of a knot of unprincipled Shylocks.

Liverpool, August 31.

By H.M. steamer Rattler, which sailed from Monte Video on the 15th July, and Rio on the 22d, we learn that affairs in the River Plate have taken an entirely new turn, and that the British Intervention is at an end. Whether the French Intervention is also at an end, is at present doubtful.

It appears, in the first place, that the efforts of Lord HOWDEN and Count WALEWSKI, the Ministers of England and France, to induce General ROSAS to agree to the terms proposed by their Governments, were a total failure. So early as the 31 July, the *British Packet*, which is the English organ of ROSAS, announced the failure of their mission in the most decided and insulting language, and concluded its notice of the affair in the following terms:—"Great Britain and France now appear, not in the character of the champions of the independence of the Banda Oriental, which they had gratuitously assumed, but in that of the eager spoilers of the Sovereign Rights of the Argentine Republic!" The circumstance which broke off the negotiations, and drew down these compliments on the Governments of England and France, is understood to have been that Lord HOWDEN and Count WALEWSKI declined to agree to a clause respecting the navigation of the Parana and other rivers, which not only secured the exclusive control of those streams to Buenos Ayres now (which they were willing to agree to), but also provided that it should remain with Buenos Ayres, in all future times, whatever changes might take place in the interior. This demand, which is only another specimen of the temper of ROSAS, was of course referred, and the negotiations were broken off. Had it been agreed to, it is understood that the next demand would have been for the exclusive control of the navigation of the Uruguay, notwithstanding that the right to navigate its waters is secured to England by treaty with Monte Video.

After having thus been compelled to put up with the insolence of ROSAS, the Ministers of England and France retired to Monte Video, and there opened a negotiation with General ORIVE and the Monte Videan Government. The terms proposed were an armistice of six months, ORIVE retaining possession of the whole of the Oriental Territory, with the army which ROSAS has supplied him. These terms the Monte Videan Government refused, on which Lord HOWDEN declared the intervention of England at an end, and caused the blockade of Buenos Ayres to be raised by the English vessels.

It is still doubtful, however, whether the Minister of France has agreed to raise the blockade of that port. If he has, of course the whole intervention is at an end, and the triumph of ROSAS and Orive is complete, but if not, the blockade will continue on the part of France. None of the private letters give us the means of deciding whether the French Minister agrees with the English in the course which he has taken; but it will be seen from a letter given in another column that the belief in Monte Video, the day before the Rattler sailed was, that the French would continue the blockade. The next accounts from France will enable us to judge how this is, and, in doing so, will enable us to judge of what is to be the fate of Monte Video.

(Liverpool Times.)

FRENCH VIEW OF THE TREATY OF UTRECHT.

The Treaty of Utrecht. By M. CHARLES GIRAUD, Member of the Institute. Translated from the French. [London, Ridgway.

The various considerations connected with the Treaty of Utrecht were so unceasingly debated some months since, that they became a sort of weariness even to those who took the warmest interest in them. But their intrinsic importance is too great, and their bearing on the future welfare of Europe too manifest, to admit of this oblivion being more than temporary. Last winter the question was too much mixed up with recent diplomatic occurrences, and discussed with too much heat, to obtain a calm and impartial consideration. We feel the more bound to point out, from time to time, any new publications relative to it which may present, within a moderate compass, either a tolerable *résumé* of recent transactions, or what are still more accept-

able, striking and comprehensive views of the historical events and historico-legal principles with reference to which it is allowed on all hands that those transactions must be judged.

We think it possible, likewise, that many who have been hitherto entirely repelled from examination of the subject by the bulk and confusedness of the diplomatic publications belonging to it, and of the countless comments which they elicited from the public press, would be gratified now by an opportunity of getting at the pith and marrow of a question which, in spite of the blustering of interested persons abroad, and the misrepresentation of party sciolists at home, they cannot but perceive to be of incalculable importance to the future destinies of Europe. To enquirers of this class we would recommend—1. The masterly *“Considerations respecting the Marriage of the Duke of Montpensier,”* of which a second edition has been recently published by Ridgway. As regards the difference of views between the French and English governments, this able pamphlet, if read in connexion with the admirable despatches of Lord Palmerston, leaves scarcely anything to be desired. We extracted largely from it at the time of its first publication. 2. The paper in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* (No. clxxii, Art. xi.) contains (page 501 to 517) by far the most accurate summary we have seen of the diplomatic transactions out of which the coolness of the two courts arose. 3. As a voice from the other side of the Channel, the pamphlet at present before us.

This latter publication is mainly interesting as a “French view of the Treaty of Utrecht,” and as embodying, with a distinctness we have not found in any other French writer, the grounds on which, should Isabel II. die without issue, France will be prepared to vindicate for the offspring of the Duchess of Montpensier the succession to the throne of Spain. The force of intellect and decision of character recently evinced by the Queen of Spain—and surely they are very remarkable in one so young, and so much exposed to corrupting influences—create in us a sanguine hope that she will overcome the machinations of all her enemies. But should she not be so fortunate, should she be expelled from the throne by force, driven from it in disgust; or should she in any event die without issue, the independence of Spain will again be menaced. The internal security for that independence is the quenchless spirit of the Spanish people; its external guarantee and seal is the *Treaty of Utrecht*, alike in the letter of its provisions, and of the renunciations which accompanied them, and in the principles which were thus established as part and parcel of the public law of Europe.

There are, to be sure, certain individuals in this country, and some likewise in Spain itself, who amuse themselves by denying that the Treaty of Utrecht retains any validity whatever, or that it can be, of right, any longer appealed to, for the settlement of any differences that disturb the equilibrium, or threaten the peace of Europe. So desperate an extravagance can only have been meant to impose upon the ignorant; and might fairly be left to find its own refutation from any one who will make himself acquainted with enough of history to be capable of judging the question at all. We shall content ourselves, for the present, by remarking that the French government and the French people do not deny the validity of the Treaty of Utrecht, though they may wish to explain its most important provisions away. As, indeed, how could they else with any regard to either their dynastic or national interests? On the contrary, in form at least, they accept it unreservedly. M. Guizot, at the very climax of his diplomatic *supercherie*, quieted a remonstrance of Lord Normanby’s by an appeal to the guarantees provided by that treaty, while the main principle which it sought to establish has been a score of times, verbally at least, admitted and affirmed by the French minister. And what does M. Giraud say of it? That the first page of his pamphlet makes sufficiently plain. He commences thus:—

“The history of modern diplomacy offers no negotiation of greater importance, after that of the Peace of Westphalia, than that of the Peace of Utrecht. In fact, the treaty of the 11th April, 1713, had for its aim not only to regulate the interests of certain sovereign houses, arising out of the inheritance of the crown of Spain; but also to establish a salutary equilibrium among the European powers. It defined and limited the law established by the interest of the security of the different states, and thus reconciling this sacred law with the respect due to the independence of nations in the interior exercise of their sovereignty, it completed the Treaty of the Pyrenees, and fixed the fundamental principles of the Law of Nations among the moderns.

“Since the year 1713, the increase of the power of Great Britain, the diminution of that of Holland, the aggrandizement of Prussia, the extension of the domination of Russia, the partition of Poland, the decrease of Sweden, the emancipation of the great colonies of America, and the establishment of representative monarchies, have changed the elements of equilibrium; but the principles have remained the same, and the *droit public* of the south of Europe may be considered as still resting on the basis laid at Utrecht.”

The greater part of the pamphlet, of which the above are the opening paragraphs, is occupied with an historical sketch of the antecedents of the Treaty of Utrecht, and of the various negotiations, especially those between Bolingbroke and De Torcy, which led to its acceptance by the various powers concerned. The tone in which it is written is moderate, and the historical statements seem accurate in the main; though an undefinable French complexion is given to the several statements, visible indeed in every line, but deeper and more defined whenever Louis XIV. or Louis Philippe come on the tapis. The designs of the former on the independence of Spain are not mitigated or concealed. On the contrary, the intrigues of non-payment of dowries, &c., by which the *Grand Roi* sought to make his renunciations null, are prominently put forward. “France,” says M. Giraud, “unable to reckon on a solid friendship with Austrian Spain, carried its views towards the occupation of that kingdom; and Louis XIV., instead of limiting himself to the union of the two peoples, seemed ambitious of effecting the fusion of the two states into one single monarchy.” To those who know how much the policy of Louis XIV. is an object of praise and emulation with the present generation of French statesmen, this passage will be sufficiently instructive.

But, on the whole, in its minor details, though novel in its inferences, the pamphlet is as fair as could be expected, coming from a quarter so open to prejudice. The historical notices are deeply interesting, and some of them have been drawn from recondite sources, and will be new to most readers. The renunciations made by Anne of Austria in 1612, and their bearing on the rights of her descendants, receive a prominence not before awarded them. Though we cannot concur in the conclusion which M. Giraud draws, that her renunciations were of no account, because they were in some instances renewed, and in others not referred to by subsequent renunciations.

This, in fact, is the gist of all the arguments, which outwardly acknowledging, as he does, the entire validity of the Treaty of Utrecht, M. Giraud is enabled to adduce in favour of the views of his countrymen. His theory seems briefly this—that in any or all of these renunciations, the King of France for the time being is alone excluded from the Spanish crown (p. 17). “The rest is but a flourish of phraseology, a lawyer’s form,” &c., too much the foible, he hints, of Spanish diplomatists especially. It is unfortunate for M. Giraud’s consistency, that in a subsequent portion of his arguments (as in p. 85) he is forced to draw some of his most valued conclusions from isolated sentences among these mere “lawyer’s flourishes.”

The notion that the solemnly debated paragraphs and sworn provisions of a treaty to which all the leading powers of Europe eventually became parties, are mere (Spanish) “leather and prunella,” is not sufficient with an admirer of the Treaty of Utrecht to explain away everything. So the writer has another crotchet, scarcely less absurd, but which he puts forward with considerable emphasis, and which will, we dare say, be found yet in the portfolio of higher authorities than M. Giraud. His position is this (and it is reproduced afterwards in different forms, so as to evince the importance attached to it)—that “the separation of the house of Bourbon into two distinct houses, could not hinder new marriages from creating new rights.”

And thus, when M. Giraud comes to the passages in the renunciation of Philip of Orleans, which Lord Palmerston referred to in his second protest to the Spanish Government against the marriage of the Infanta, he has recourse to the following comment:—

“If this clause, copied textually from the renunciation of Anne of Austria in 1612, could have a bearing more extended than the separation of the two monarchies” (i. e. excluded any one but the actual King of France), “if its formulas were to have, in fact, this result, of striking an entire race with exclusion and incapacity, this clause would be nothing less than a usurpation of power which no law, divine or human, justifies, and an attack upon the rights of generations yet to come.”

“No man has the right,” continues M. Giraud, “nor fortunately the power, of placing his heirs in

a state of general incapacity, and of thus impressing a character of civil death on an indefinite series of generations. Clauses so exorbitant [!] are necessarily thrown into the domain of clauses of style, which never have been held obligatory in the *droit commun* of the civilized peoples of Europe?”

Well done, M. Giraud! “At lovers’ perjuries they say Jove laughs;” and the oaths of kings and princes—what are they? “clauses of style,” mere “lawyer’s flourishes!”

“What then,” the reader will ask, “did Philip of Orleans mean?” M. Giraud has his answer ready. Philip of Orleans meant to place himself at the point where his grandmother was in 1612, by renouncing the Spanish decree of 1703, by which her renunciation was annulled. “The unique and formal object aimed at by the act of the Duke of Orleans was the right of succession of Spain proceeding from Anne of Austria!” That much, and no more!

From which extraordinary assertion the only legitimate conclusion is, that, in the writer’s opinion, the House of Orleans is not excluded at all, even to the extent that the other branches of the French Bourbons were, from any claims to the succession of Spain, with which intermarriage or any other circumstance may invest it. But pray, M. Giraud, where is your evidence that the plenipotentiaries of Utrecht, exacting these elaborate renunciations from the house of Orleans, understood them as you interpret them? You have quoted cleverly from the correspondence of the unscrupulous Bolingbroke, but this you have not proved, nor attempted to prove.

(To be concluded.)

To the Editor of the British Packet.

SIR,—

The very high price of bread causes a vast inconvenience to more than two thirds of the population of this city: in fact, I am convinced that for a mechanic or labourer to provide this most essential of all food for a wife and 4 or 5 children, one fourth at least of his weekly earnings must be absorbed in this one article, and then it must be dealt out with a most sparing hand.

I like to see every man earn a fair living by his legitimate avocation and be satisfied with a reasonable profit on his labour and capital, but most of the dealers in bread in this city, who are foreigners and pretty well understand each other, are carrying on their trade in a manner so detrimental to the public that it is a pity that they are not placed under the eye of a special inspector and compelled to do justice to the population of this large city.

I remain

Mr. Editor

Yours very respectfully

An old subscriber.

GENERAL CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE,

Office,—36, College Green,

Dublin, 2nd day of September, 1847.

REV. SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter to His Grace Archbishop Murray containing two bills of exchange amounting to £441 1s 10d.

For this truly noble and generous contribution I am directed not only by His Grace the Archbishop, but by the Members of this Committee generally, to tender to you and the other liberal donors their warmest acknowledgments.

The Committee can well appreciate the difficulties you must have encountered in a country where war rages, in making this collection—

I am happy to inform you that the harvest is a good one in such places as the land is cultivated; but I regret to say a large breadth of land is uncultivated in consequence of the poverty of the people; fever still rages frightfully throughout the kingdom; and although the peasantry are not dying of actual starvation in the great numbers they did, during the winter and spring, yet they are in a miserable and sad condition, and this Committee feel that they cannot cease their labours as they had intended, owing to the extreme destitution still existing.

In conclusion permit me to offer you my best thanks for your kind conduct towards our poor suffering countrymen.

I have the honour to be,

Rev. Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servt.

Thomas L. Symonds

Rev. Anthony Fahey

Buenos Ayres.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

November 13. Wind—N.E. in the afternoon changed to S.E. fresh.

Arrived, French brig of war Pandour apparently from Ensenada.
Sailed, H. B. M.'s schooner Ranira, Lieut. Lambert, for Montevideo.

November 14. Wind—N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 15. Wind—N.

Arrived, French brig of war Malouine, 4 guns Lieut R. de Resencat, from Montevideo.

November 16. Wind—S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 17. Wind—N. E.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet Kestrel, Lieut Baker, for Montevideo & Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Falmouth. Passengers Messieurs Joseph Mora Moss, Peter De Lisle, George Brownell, Thomas Hughes, Rorbet Hoevel, Hugh Smith, John Steward Adolfo Leplay and Basilio Salas.

November 18. Wind—N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 19. Wind—E., heavy rain during the night.

Sailed, French brig of war Malouine, down the river.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

November 10.

American barque Ganges, 225 tons, M. Watson, from Boston 28th July, Salt Island 27th September, to Southgate & Co.

British brig Sabina, 256 tons, John Couzens, from Cape de Verdes 28th September, to S. Lafone & Co.

Ditto do Anglo Saxon, 166 tons' Edwin Tomkinson, from Lisbon 11th September, to W. Latham & Co.

Ditto barque Colonna, 407 tons. James Jenkinson, from Valparaiso 1st October, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Ditto schooner Victoria, Le Gusley: this vessel sailed for London on the 30th ult and put back with damage.

American brig Emma, 172 tons, William H. Churchill, from Philadelphia 4th September, to order.

Brazilian brigantine Invencible, 163 tons, A. A. de Souza, from Santos to order.

November 11.

Danish ship Adelheid. 226 tons. W. Jorgensen, from New York 31st August; to Becher, Preis & Co.

Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, 146 tons, Hamschild, from Rio Grande 5th inst.

Brazilian brigantine Teodoro, from Rio Janeiro, H. B. M.'s steamer Harpy, from Colonia.

November 12.

Sardinian polacre Vicenzo, 356 tons, P. Lanezo, from Bahia, to J. Llavallo & Co.

American schooner Sarah Ann. 60 tons, Peter Stevenson, from Patagonia 8th inst.

November 14.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, from Maldonado.

British barque Water Witch, 253 tons, J. Douglas, from Valparaiso 9th October, to Bunge Hutz & Co.

French ship Elisabeth, 361 tons, Gallet, from Bordeaux 18th April, Rio Janeiro 27th October, to Laroche Lucas.

Brazilian schooner Neptune, 40 tons, José Antonio, from Rio Grande 9th inst., to José Avegno.

Brazilian schooner Jorge, 76 tons, Vicente Antonio, from Rio Grande, to José Avegno.

November 15.

American ship Bazaar, 452 tons, Limpson, from New York 27th August' to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Portuguese brig Josefina y Emilia' 121 tons, José M. Cotin, from Rio Grande.

Brazilian schooner Granadero' 27 tons, Nicholas Resembas, from Patagonia 2nd inst, fo To canier.

November 16.

Brazilian schooner Ponta D'Asea, 76 tons, Manuel J. Rodriguez' from Rio Grande 11th inst, to L. Pineto.

November 17.

British brig Energy, 124 tons, Crawford, from Rio Grande 14th inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

November 10.

Spanish brig Napoleon, P. Sesant, for Havana.

November 11.

British brig Equator, W. Fordice, for Rio Janeiro.

Ditto brigantine Philip Dean, G. Dean for Liverpool.

November 12.

Ditto barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert, for Liverpool.

November 14.

American brigantine Falmouth, Hopkins, for New York.

American brig Poultney, Monat, for New York.

Brazilian brigantine Temerario, V. J. da Mata, for St. Catherine's.

November 16.

British brig Britannia. G. Sheaxer, for London.

Brazilian brigantine Alerta. F. A. da Costa for Parnaguá.

Ditto schooner Jorge, V Antonio for Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.
FRENCH—Corvette Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac
Big Pandour, 30 guns, Lieut. Duparc.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Uniao, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 13. The Brazilian brig Luisa of which mention was made in our last was this day released by the blockaders and sailed down the river during the night.

November 14. A Brazilian brigantine and a polacre whilst entering the port during the night got aground on the bank, but got off during the day without suffering any damage. The polacre whilst aground was boarded by French men of war boats which did not prevent her from entering.

November 16. A small craft which was yesterday detained by the blockaders, several shots having been fired at her for the purpose, was this day set at liberty and allowed to enter the port.

November 18. Two shots were this day fired by the Pandour at a schooner bound from Brazil which was endeavouring to enter the port, whereupon she tacked and stood outwards and subsequently anchored but in the evening entered the port without molestation.

November 19. A British schooner, said to be the Agenoria, having anchored this morning to the south-east of the blockaders: the French brig of war Malouine got under weigh and on nearing her sent a boat on board whereupon the schooner made sail and both vessels stood down the river.

The British brigantine Ocean Queen was by a mistake of the pilot whilst endeavouring to evade the blockaders when entering the port on the evening of the 15th inst. got on shore off Palermo. It is expected that as soon as she is discharged she will get off.

This day (20th inst.) completes the 788th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday..... 70
Sunday..... 70
Monday..... 73
Tuesday..... 74
Wednesday..... 78
Thursday..... 78
Friday..... 73

The American schooner Sarah Ann, which arrived last night from Patagonia, brings as passengers David Ballet, the Master, and ten men belonging to the British brig Michael Williams, which sailed from Aberdeen bound to Coimbo, with coal. On the 21st of September being in latitude 45° 40'. S. and 64° 58'. W. longitude, symptoms were discovered of their being fire on board, which afterwards increased to such a degree that on the 26th all hands were obliged to abandon the vessel in the long boat, the brig being in a blaze. The crew after roving about for 14 days at sea arrived at Patagonia on the 10th October having then no other provisions left than 10 or 12 biscuits. No lives were lost. As the Sarah Ann entered very late, we could not obtain any other details.

It is strange to record that the British barque Richardson which arrived in this port on the 15th ult, with fire on board, was also bound to Coimbo with coal.

(Montevideo Comercio, 13th inst.)

The British barque Colonna of Liverpool, James Ferguson, Master, from Valparaiso, laden with wheat, bound to the Port of Ensenada for orders, grounded on the chico Bank on Sunday morning last the 14th inst. On the following night with heavy breezes from the northward she drifted farther on the Bank and striking heavily commenced to make water and filled. An experienced Pilot had

been dispatched from this at mid-day on the 14th inst. On his arrival on board the vessel was found as above described. Lighters and men to assist in dismantling the ship have been sent as it is supposed to be impossible that she should have got off.

The part of her cargo saved, say about 1000 bags of wheat, will be sold by auction on Monday for account of the underwriters.

The American transport ship Isabella, Captain Briggs, from Philadelphia 22 August with troops for California arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 29th ult.

DIED.

On the 10th inst Mr. Charles Saunders, native of Ireland, aged 46. His remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 11th accompanied by a large concourse of friends.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Messrs Doetjen & Hughes have removed from No 89 Calle de Belgrano to No 12 Calle de la Universidad.

Notice to Ladies.

Just received from Europe an extensive assortment of transparent and Tuscan Ladies' and children's Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons. Calle de la Victoria No. 33.

Wanted.

An assistant in an English School at Monte Video, he must be a young man of good moral character, moderately qualified and willing to take charge of the younger classes. Apply personally to Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

Calle de Maypu No. 15.

Buenos Ayres, 19th November. 1847.

For Sale.

An elegant assortment of Fancy Straw Bonnets for Ladies and Children, has just been received and for sale at moderate prices at Mrs. Hill's, at No. 69 Calle de la Universidad.

Wanted.

A Steward in an English family. Apply at No 15 Calle de Maypu.

Buenos Ayres, 19th November 1847.

Wanted.

A female servant to accompany a family to the United States. Apply at No. 69 or 71 Calle de la Reconquista.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	\$	
Doublons, Spanish.....	394½	á	395 each
Do. Patriot.....	392½	á	393 do. do.
Plata, macuquina.....	23		do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	24		each.
Do. Patriot & Patagonas.....	24	á	24½ do.
Six per cent. Stock.....			at par.
Exchange on England.....	65s. 6d.		per doblon.
Do. France.....	83 francs		per doblon.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	2½	á	3 per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	1½	á	2 premium.
Do. United States.....	22½	á	23
Hides, matadero or saladero } descarnado 27 á 28 lbs. ea. }	56	á	60 per pesada
Do. matadero, country }	50	á	56 do.
25 á 29 lbs.....	44	á	50 do.
Do. Spain.....	43	á	44 do.
Do. North America.....	43	á	47 do.
Do. of all states.....	52	á	54 do.
Do. salted ox.....	43	á	44 do.
Do. do. cow.....	32	á	33 do. each
Horse hides salted.....	20	á	23 do.
Do. do. dry.....	45	á	50 per pesada
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.....	29	á	30 per dozen
and ordinary.....			without price
Goat skins.....			do.
Nutria skins.....	70	á	75 per arroba
Horse hair, mixed.....	59	á	60 do.
Do. short.....	120	á	150 dol. per arroba
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	18	á	21 do.
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	9	á	10 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	28	á	35 do.
Do. do. mestiza, washed.....	12	á	15 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	40	á	55 do.
Do. fine washed.....	25	á	32 do.
Do. do. dirty.....	23	á	24 do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	36	á	38 do.
Do. do. melted 1st class.....	34	á	35 do.
Do. pure, second class.....	45	á	50 do.
Grease, pure.....	48	á	51 per quintal.
Jerked beef.....	500	á	550 per thousand
Horns, Ox.....	160	á	200 do.
Do. cow.....	12	á	13 per lb.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	10	á	11 per dozen
Salted tongues.....	10	á	11 per quintal
Hide cuttings.....			without price
Shin bones.....			none.
Salt, on board.....	1	á	14 per cent. month
Discount.....			

The highest price of Doublons during the week 399 dollars.

The lowest price 392 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 65s. 6d. per doblon.

The lowest do. 65s. 3d. per ditto.

Although the prices quoted do not present any great difference from those of last week it may be nevertheless stated that a very considerable fall in the prices of produce has taken place owing chiefly to the large quantities brought into town and to the near approach of the period at which the shipping thereof is to cease. Great quantities of produce are offered for sale and the sellers manifest an eager desire to realize. As yet, little or none of the wool of this year's shearing has been brought into town.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.