

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1110.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The Oriental journal *Defensor* of the 22d inst. gives the following news from Corrientes, contained in a letter from General Servando Gomez to President Oribe—

On the 9th inst. a column of the army of General Urquiza surprised, at a place called Pueblo de los Libres, Antonio Madariaga, brother to the refractory governor of Corrientes, who had a command there of 500 men, and completely defeated him. Shortly after this event the Correntino General, Ramirez, tendered his services in support of the national cause, through Col. Virasoro, and they were accepted.

Letters from Entrerios received in this capital announce the death of Antonio Madariaga, who is stated to have fallen a victim, together with one of his aide-de-camps, to a revolt of his own troops.

We learn from the *Gaceta*, that Gelly, who was appointed Chargé d'Affaires to Brazil by the government of the pretended republic of Paraguay, has returned to render an account of the ill success of the mission with which he was charged. When he left Assumption he expected to be able to conclude a treaty with Brazil, by which the latter would engage to guarantee the unjust severance of the province of Paraguay from the body politic to which it of right belongs. The Imperial government, however, much to its credit, turned a deaf ear to this preposterous pretension, and Gelly, overwhelmed with chagrin and disappointment, asked for his passports, under the pretext of the urgency of his temporary absence, and set out for Paraguay some months since. This result is another proof of the prevalence of a better spirit in the councils of Brazil, and will, it is to be hoped, be followed by others equally calculated to restore that cordial understanding between the Empire and the Confederation, which a series of deplorable events had so seriously impaired.

We announced a few weeks since that a Brazilian officer in Rio Grande, of the name of Figueiro, had put forth a pompous proclamation inviting volunteers to join him to make an incursion into the Oriental State, in support of the nominal government in Montevideo. Having recruited about a score of desperadoes like himself he embarked in his wild enterprise, making an inroad by the Arapey Grande, but being discovered by a party of police he was soon overtaken and put to the rout, leaving, besides one prisoner and two women, everything he had with him, including his papers, among which were the instructions with which he had been furnished by Rivera before his disgrace.

Count Frolich was recognised on the 20th inst. in the character of Consul *ad interim* of H. M. the King of Sweden and Norway in this city.

On the 11th inst. Lennon Hunt, Esq. entered upon the discharge of his functions as Vice Consul of H. B. M. at Montevideo.

H. B. M.'s steamer *Fury*, Commander Wilcox, from Plymouth via Madeira, which arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 8th inst., has been the bearer of despatches for Lord Howden, by which it is understood Her Majesty's Government have fully approved of His Lordship's proceedings in raising the blockade in the River Plate and have thereby sanctioned the entire withdrawal of British intervention in the affairs of these countries. The *Fury* has brought dates from England to the 2d October and from France to the 30th September. Count Walewski it would seem had not yet arrived in France at the date of the last advices, as no mention of the fact is made in the Rio papers which can be traced to any authentic source. We

glean the following European news from the *Journal de Commercio* of the 9th inst. The fall in the price of corn and the ruinous consequences of immense speculations in railways had produced a commercial crisis in England which had caused the failure of several highly respectable houses in the United Kingdom to the amount of no less than £8,000,000. From the extensive connections of some of the principal firms it was feared that these failures would be productive of similar disasters in other parts of Europe and in the United States. In Rio Janeiro this distressing intelligence had caused a great sensation and the arrival of the *Antelope* steamer was looked forward to with the greatest anxiety. Her Majesty had returned from her excursion to Scotland. The Queen Dowager was to sail on the 9th October on board of the British line-of-battle ship *Howe*, 120 guns, for Madeira. In France M. Guizot had been appointed President of the Council in the room of Marshal Soult who had been named Marshal General of France and Governor of the *Hotel des Invalides*. The French government had at last resolved to publish the appointment of the Duke D'Aumale (a son of Louis Philippe) to the governorship of Algiers, an appointment which, with the single exception of the *Journal des Debats*, had been severely censured by all the French papers. The French Government were making extensive military preparations. It is stated that 40,000 men were to form an encampment on the Pyrenees and that the regiments stationed at Toulon, Marseilles, Montpensier and Nimes had received orders to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The Guizot Ministry was daily becoming less popular; in fact, the *Journal des Debats* is the only paper which had shown a willingness to screen it from the obloquy of public opinion. From the following extract from the *National* it will be seen that the reproaches of the public organs are not levelled exclusively at the members composing the Ministry but at the present order of things in general—

"The spectacle we are now witnessing is not devoid of interest. It is truly singular that a government which has been abandoned by all and which has not the least foundation to rest upon should be still possessed of life. Whilst it had the tact to draw round it the new interests created by the revolution of 1820 it was an easy task to explain its existence. The apparent representative of a principle of order, it appeared that its preservation was allied to the security of the middle classes, raised to power by a series of events which it is unnecessary to recall. Sixteen years thus passed away during which egotism and fear united under the same banner never failed to lend their powerful aid to the government whenever it was menaced in days of peril. However the struggle once ended the period of tranquillity and repose appeared. But, as the share given to the privileged classes could not satisfy all their cravings, the war changed its ground and its character. Places were sought for merely to enjoy the favours which those entrusted with power lavished with profusion. That was the period when corruption flourished, and the present Chambers are the immediate consequence thereof. Assured of a great majority all are aware by what means the government conceived it could develop its system. At present that system is isolated and still continues to exist!..... Is not this an interesting spectacle? Hasten to enjoy, for, unhappily, things that are singular and extraordinary are not in this world those of longest duration."

There had been a change of Ministry in Spain, Señor Goyena having been appointed President of the Council and Señor Castazar Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was stated as certain that the Cabinet had convoked the Cortes for the 15th of October and that the question of the succession to the throne would then be discussed. The Carlists were daily increasing in numbers in the province of Catalonia. A body of 900 men had been lately routed. The government continued sending reinforcements.

The accounts from Switzerland aver that a collision between the Cantons is imminent. Letters from Berno state that the Grand Council had voted almost unanimously an extraordinary sum for the purpose of arming 20,000 men in order to carry the dissolu-

tion of the Sonderbund into effect. The Canton of Zurich had followed the example of Berne. Those two Cantons can bring 40,000 men into the field. The Sonderbund was, on the other hand, actively preparing against this invasion. A member of the British Cabinet, Lord Minto, was at Berne, and it was thought probable, notwithstanding all these warlike preparations, that he would be able to avert a resort to arms.

The news from Italy are important. Ferrara was still occupied by the Austrians and the Government of Vienna, which had declared it would not withdraw its troops from that city, was increasing the number of its forces in Lombardy. It appears that notwithstanding the apparent indifference of France, Austria will not dare to invade the Pontifical States, as England will not consent to it. The *Morning Chronicle* says: "The Cabinet of Vienna is aware, and so also are the different States of Italy, that the most ardent sympathies of England are enlisted in favour of the enlightened movement which is now in progress and that our government would consider any foreign intervention whatever unjustifiable." The Pontifical States were in the enjoyment of tranquillity. Fifty thousand men, 24,000 troops of the line, and 30,000 national guards were to assemble at the encampment at Forli. The Pope had reviewed the civic guard of Rome on the 14th. His Holiness on addressing them called upon them to wait patiently for the development of events, and added that a league would soon be entered into by all the sovereigns of Italy to insure the regular advancement of liberal institutions. Strange events had taken place in the Duchy of Lucca which show the state of popular effervescence throughout Italy. The reigning Duke intimidated by the signs of the times had seen fit to decree the liberty of the press and the organization of a national guard, but having subsequently repented withdrew to Carrara and declared that those decrees had been wrested from him by force and were consequently null and void. This unexpected determination on the part of the Duke caused the most lively indignation amongst the inhabitants of Lucca who now assembled spontaneously and organized themselves into a national guard, and the Duke of Mazzarosa placing himself at the head of a deputation waited upon the Duke at Massa-Carrara to request his presence in the capital. On the return of the latter and after a short stay in the capital he delegated his authority to a Regency and abandoned his States which was considered by his subjects a virtual abdication of his rights and they in consequence proceeded to invite the Grand Duke of Tuscany to annex the Duchy of Lucca to his States. The women of Lucca are said to have taken a conspicuous part in these proceedings, a body of 300 or 400 of them having assembled together and traversed the public streets waving the Pontiff's banner before them and huzzaing for Pius IX and the liberty of Italy.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Tucubaya, 25th August. You have been informed no doubt that during our stay at Puebla the Commander-in-Chief and Mr. Trist received several visits from the Secretary of the British Legation in Mexico in regard to peace with this country, and that some Americans had entertained the hope that a treaty would soon be signed; all this, however, vanished as soon as Santa Ana was enabled to assemble a respectable force in the capital to oppose the enemy. In the meantime, General Scott received reinforcements and on the 7th marched on the capital. On reconnoitering the Morro of Peñon about three leagues distant from the city and fortified, the Commander-in-Chief resolved not to attack that point, and the troops were ordered to surround lake Chalco

or Tlalpan, or St. Agustin, where the last detachment arrived on the 19th. On that afternoon the troops under Generals Twiggs and Pillow commenced the engagement four miles from Tlalpan on the approach to San Angel where the Mexicans occupied a strong position with 20 pieces of artillery and 6,000 men under General Valencia at a place called Contreras and on some heights called the Lomas de Magdalena. The fire lasted until nightfall having been very briskly kept up by the Mexicans: they were at a considerable distance from their opponents who suffered severely from the effects of the Mexican artillery; but at day break on the 20th General Smith flanked one of the enemy's wings, fell upon their rear, took upwards of 3,000 prisoners, all their artillery and killed 600 or 700 men. The Americans under the orders of Twiggs and Pillow combined their march upon San Angel and Coyacan in order to place themselves in the rear of San Antonio on the road from Tlalpan to the capital where the Mexicans were fortified, whilst General Worth advanced on San Antonio which the enemy quickly abandoned, retiring to a place crossed by a river which runs along the road where they had extensive fortifications. On the left of the road, at a distance of 200 yards, there was another fortification in a large convent well guarded and fortified. This place is called Churubusco. All the American troops were concentrated there and stood a brisk fire for the space of an hour. General Worth's troops dislodged the enemy from the fortifications and pursued them along the road, whilst General Shields attacked a farm at a certain distance from thence and put them all to the rout. Two hours sufficed to win the battle of Churubusco, in which the enemy numbered 20,000 men commanded by Santa Ana himself, who fell back on Guadalupe, passing through the city of Mexico, because he thought the Americans would enter it. General Worth slept that night at the outposts a league and a half distant from the capital and on the following day came to Tacubaya where the Commander-in-Chief also arrived.

The Mexicans lost in killed, wounded and prisoners no less than 13 Generals, amongst these 3 ex-Presidents, and 5,000 men. They also lost 45 pieces of artillery. The loss of the Americans is about 1,000 men. General Scott had been slightly wounded.

On the 23d of August Santa Ana published a manifesto in which he endeavours to throw the blame of the defeat upon General Valencia. We give an extract from this important document, without a parallel even in the Mexican annals.

General Santa Ana begins his manifesto by announcing to the Mexican people the armistice which he has just concluded with General Scott, and stating that the events of the 19th and 20th were already matters of notoriety inasmuch as they had been unfortunate. He then speaks of his extraordinary efforts to raise and equip an army of more than 20,000 men, to collect provisions and throw up lines of fortification. His plan of defence might be easily understood by casting a look on the works of fortification and on the disposition of his troops; but in war a circumstance apparently insignificant may frustrate the wisest combinations. On the 18th at 11 in the morning he ordered a General who commanded a division of 5,000 men and 24 pieces of artillery, to fall back on the village of Coyacan, in order to effect a concentration of forces in consequence of a movement which had been observed on the part of the enemy. But this General, forgetting that there can not be two Commanders-in-Chief on the field of battle, took it upon himself to go counter to this order; and, instead of falling back, advanced. The first news which Santa Ana received of this unfortunate movement was the report of cannon announcing that the engagement had begun. With a fatal presentiment of the consequences he immediately placed himself at the head of a fine brigade of 4,000 men with 5 pieces of flying artillery and marched to the aid of the General; but it was already too late, the enemy had interposed their forces between them; night came on, it rained in torrents, and it became necessary to retreat; still he sent orders by an aid-de-camp to the refractory General to fall back on San Angel by the only road which was then left open to him; instead of obeying this order, the General sent him word that what he wanted was troops, advising him to engage and defeat the enemy and make promotions in consequence of the victory.

On the following day, continues Santa Ana, I made new efforts in order to support the capricious General; but he had scarcely commenced marching when he was attacked by the enemy and in 10 minutes the General was defeated. The consequences of that defeat, he states, were terrible. The enemy might by a hasty movement arrive at the capital

before it would be possible for him to succour it, or they might with all their forces fall upon some portion of the Mexican army. The engagement began between the advanced guards of either army, and Santa Ana states that his efforts cost the enemy no small loss of blood and that he had been enabled to take up a position which covered the capital; but having received a communication from General Scott proposing an armistice he had resolved to accept it. He then speaks of the convenience of armistices in general, and goes on to say that if peace should not result from this step he can continue the war, for he is still at the head of a respectable force, and the nation will support him in sustaining its honour; he concludes by threatening to chastise the factious opposition.

[From the Sun of Anahuac.]
(*Journal do Commercio.*)

New-York, September 17.

Under the above date the *Journal do Commercio* of Rio Janeiro copies an article from the *New York Herald* from which it appears that a great diversity of opinion existed in respect to the situation of affairs in Mexico. The *Herald* states they had received numerous details of the battle between both armies but they could not yet form a very correct opinion of the probable and final result. They could not comprehend the exact nature or object of the armistice: great losses had been no doubt sustained on both sides, but, if it be true that the armistice was agreed to at General Scott's request, this would greatly detract from the honour of the action. Either the accounts in regard to the defeat of the Mexicans are not true or the American army has suffered much more than has been hitherto stated. The *Herald* goes on to say that it considers a settlement as distant as ever; it was reported that General Valencia was opposed to the armistice, had fled from the city and declared against Santa Ana. It was probable that he would join Paredes and they would then seriously annoy the rear of the American army. The division of the Mexican Chiefs would be the most serious obstacle in the way of an accommodation and of the permanence of a treaty entered into with the party in power. Our army, adds the *Herald*, is now in the heart of the enemy's country and our commanders must be prudent else they will be surrounded on all sides.

FRANCE.

A frightful tragedy has been lately enacted in France, in relation to which a London journal observes—

In a future chronicle of the Orleans dynasty—a period but too comparable with the famous Regency of the same house—the fatal episode will read somewhat as follows:—

On the 17th of August, in the year 1847, the Duke de Praslin, a peer of France, of the highest station, and of large possessions, returned to his hotel in Paris, accompanied by the Duchess and other members of his family. On entering the city, before proceeding to his hotel, he drove, with two of his daughters, to the apartments of a young woman who had previously been a governess in his family, but who had been dismissed at the instance of the Duchess on account of her intimacy with the Duke. On his repairing subsequently to his own house, high words passed between himself and his wife concerning the visit he had thought proper to make, but no great deal was observed to come of the matter, and the family retired to rest at the usual hour. The Duke and Duchess slept in separate apartments, which were on the first floor at the back of the hotel, looking into a small garden, the Duke's room communicating by a short passage with that of his wife, who thus lay alone in her chamber, although a waiting maid usually slept in an ante-room adjoining. About three o'clock on the morning of the 18th, this maid was awakened by a sudden and violent pull of the Duchess's bell; she immediately ran to the door, found it bolted, and was startled at hearing something like faint groans within. On her procuring assistance the door was forced open, when they discovered the Duchess on the ground weltering in her blood, with no less than fifty wounds on different parts of her person. Everything betokened that a desperate struggle had taken place in the chamber. The wounds of the unfortunate lady were such as to show that many of them had been received while defending herself from the assassin. Small articles of furniture were overturned on the floor. The marks of a bloody hand were visible on the walls and doors in several places. Portions of hair were found adhering to the bed, and a lock of the same colour and texture were clutched in the dying lady's

hand. Though life was not actually extinct when she was discovered by her attendants, yet she was quite senseless, and expired after a very few minutes. Immediately on the alarm being given, the Duke rushed into the room, and threw himself on the body of his wife in a state of great emotion. As soon as attention could be given to the evidence around, it was observed that no robbery had been committed, and that murder alone could have been the object of the criminal. There was a window open leading to the garden behind, but the watchman usually stationed below was not there, and it was ascertained that he had received instructions which caused his absence. Although the assassin, if he had made his escape through the window, could hardly have got clear of the premises when the alarm was given, yet nothing had been observed without. The police arrived in a few minutes on the scene of the crime, and the first person on whom suspicion was thrown by the evidence discovered was no other than the Duke himself.

The sudden and involuntary exclamation of a domestic had first directed attention to this quarter, and every hour confirmed the unnatural surmise. The Duke, it was observed, was dressed when the alarm was first given, though it was shown that he had gone to bed for the night. His dressing gown was stained with blood, and though this was, in part, accounted for by his contact with the corpse, yet it was proved that he had been washing portions of his dress, as well as his hands, in some water still remaining in a basin. A bloody cambric handkerchief was also discovered, and some fragments of blood-stained linen and papers were found half burnt in the fire-place. Wounds looking like bites were detected on his hands, and bruises on other parts of his person. The hair in the hand of the murdered lady corresponded exactly with that of the Duke. In a drawer in his room was a broken poniard, the blade of which was stained with blood. Such evidence as this could not be overlooked. In those days a peer of France could not be arrested, even under a criminal charge, except by an order of the Court of Peers, but the Duke was put under close surveillance on the evening of the 18th, and the police never quitted him night or day. On the 19th and following days he was subjected to strict examinations, which he was scarcely able to endure. Instead of the energetic, hasty, and irascible character for which he had previously been remarkable, a total dejection of physical and mental strength was apparent. His answer to the interrogatories were vague and incoherent, and implied no satisfactory account of any suspicious circumstance. On the first day of the examinations it was surmised, from his weakness and prostration, that he had taken poison, and medical aid was employed to neutralize its effects. This so far succeeded that on the 21st he was removed to the prison of Luxembourg, where he still continued to improve till the evening of the 23d, when violent symptoms of a fresh character supervened, and he expired in his bed about five o'clock on the following afternoon. The Court of Peers had been summoned for his trial, and all preparations had been made for the occasion, when they were thus summarily superseded. Great discontent was shown in the country at such a conclusion of the affair. For it was remarked that even in his own house the Duke could scarcely have taken the poison without the privity of his guards, unless it had been his habit to keep it constantly about his person, while in the Luxembourg he was under such vigilant superintendence that the taking a fresh dose of so active and so violent a substance as was clearly employed was altogether out of the question, unless the means of self-murder had been deliberately supplied to him, and he had been commanded, like Athenian criminals, to poison himself in prison. The people were indignant at this foul and secret removal of a criminal from the hands of justice, which few had ever more grievously provoked; for it was indeed concluded that for a man to attack the mother of his own children in the dead of the night, to arm himself with poniard and pistol against a lone and defenceless woman, and to back her in pieces after such a savage manner, was an enormity too monstrous to be thus compromised. Besides this, they were outraged at such an example in so conspicuous a station, and coming as it did so ominously upon those exposures of vice and corruption which had lately been made, it brought to their minds the days preceding the great convulsions when the profligacy and violence of the great had so heralded public dissolution and ruin, and when Madame Roland's early innocence wondered "that such a state of things did not occasion the immediate fall of the empire, or provoke the avenging wrath of Heaven."

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.
(Concluded.)

As a specimen of the style of the work, which
sometimes rises to eloquence, we quote the fol-
lowing:—

"Separated from the branch established in the
hereditary estates of Austria, the Spanish branch
of Hapsburg remained not the less a formidable
neighbour for France. She pressed always on the
kingdom from three sides. Her exclusive Catholi-
cism gave her a great influence over French Catho-
licism during the troubles of the Reformation.
Philip II., whose influence weighed upon France
during several years, attempted even to impose his
dynasty upon that kingdom. Everybody knows
the glorious resistance of Henri IV., and the
energy with which the national feelings declared
against this attempt at usurpation. Louis XIII.,
guided by Richelieu, continued the sentiments of
Henri IV., leagued with Holland, Germany, Sweden
and Savoy, against the house of Austria, and in-
flicted heavy blows upon it. England followed the
same policy, in supporting the insurrection of the
Low Countries. The Spanish house of Austria
became insensibly weakened in this struggle; its
blood appeared even to degenerate, whilst the
house of Bourbon gained in strength and influence
what the other lost in vigour and authority. Eu-
rope was then divided between the desire of being
delivered from the despotism of the one and the
fear of undergoing the yoke of the other.

"A great juridical phenomenon at this moment
made its appearance in the west—a phenomenon
unknown to the ancient world, and to the world of
the middle ages.

"The various states of Europe had been led by
different circumstances and by the analogous de-
velopment of the conditions of their sociability to
frequent intercommunications and to alliances of
common interests, whether for the affairs of the
Reformation, or for defence against the Turks, or
for the commerce of their colonies, or for a more
active communication of thought, by way of the
press; or, lastly, to resist the abuse of force in
certain preponderant powers. The consequence
was that these states formed, in respect to the
rest of the world, as it were a single body, in the
bosom of which there existed in reality only politi-
cal separations, and where the tendency to union
was continually more sensible and more marked.
The feeling of the relations of law rose from the
private life of men to the political life of peoples.
Nothing is grander in the history of the progress
of mankind than this labour of Europe upon itself,
and the development of ideas which arose from it.
Mind then acquired a power which it had lost since
the time of antiquity, and very small states might,
by superiority of intelligence, balance the influence
which they wanted on the side of force.

"Europe was thus pushed by a great community
of destinies, of interests, and of opinions, towards a
form of political existence which represented the
confederation of civilized states of the modern
world. This situation gave birth to a system of in-
ternational policy, established on theories of recip-
rocal security, having for its object the maintenance
of the independence and safety of each state. This
system, which may be called European, owed its
origin to facts, but it was consecrated by law. It
received the sanction given by the force of things,
but it obtained also the authority communicated by
a powerful manifestation of public feeling. From
that time there was a general system of European
politics beside the special system of politics belong-
ing to each state.

"Thence sprang a law of nations, founded not
only on positive treaties, but also on a general and
tacit convention, of which the obligatory, though
often neglected, maxims exercised a great influence
on the acts of governments. Thence—the interven-
tion in the political affairs of Europe of a new
power to which it was necessary to give due re-
spect—the power of right, the power of opinion,
the power of human intelligence. The right of
peoples was supported by the great principles of
civil right applied to the right of nations; the right
of interior liberty, the right of property or exterior
independence, and the faith of conventions; and,
since there was not above the peoples a superior
justice which could guarantee the safety which a
civil police procures in this respect to the citizens
of a state, the necessity was felt of establishing
and maintaining a political equilibrium of the
powers, that is, a system preventive of the abuse of
power, by means of the regular division of the forces
of the European confederation. From this time

the chief attention of the different states was di-
rected to the defence of their independence, inter-
nal or external, against the invasions which might
result from the exaggerated preponderance of a
single state. The conception of this political
balance, which was not entirely unknown in an-
cient times, did not, it is true, beget a perfect se-
curity, but it procured the greatest possible security
to the nations interested, where they joined pru-
dence and conduct to the force of right.

Under the protection of these great political acts
was developed the theory of national sovereignties.
By it, each state obtained the consecration of its
natural right to govern itself according to its inter-
est and its principles, while it respected the right
and interest of others. It was no longer permitted
to one nation to interfere in the interior affairs of
another for the purpose of intermeddling with its
police, with the form of its government, and with
the reports between the people and the supreme
power. From the domain of juridical speculations
these ideas passed into political practice, thanks
to the wise and laborious diplomacy of the seven-
teenth century, which has transmitted to us the
glorious monuments of its works in those famous
treaties on which are fixed the bases of European
law. But among the principles constantly invoked
in the diplomatic discussions of that time, was that
of the right of acting to prevent the immoderate
aggrandizement of a single state to the risk of the
general security and independence of the others.
The equilibrium of powers and states has pre-oc-
cupied all men devoted to the career of politics since
the middle of the sixteenth century; and, towards
the end of the seventeenth, Fénelon lent to it the
forms of an attractive style of writing. The dan-
ger which the liberty of Europe, or rather let us
say civilization itself, ran under Charles V., has
remained fixed in the memory of all."

But is it not lamentable that one who can so
deeply appreciate the value of international law,
and eloquently unfold its principles and aims as
M. Giraud, should be driven, by the untenableness
of the cause which he has espoused, to bring to the
interpretation of the great treaties which he reveres,
and on which he conceives the entire balance of
power in modern Europe to rest, a system of hair-
splitting, quibbling, and paltry pettifoggery, which
would disgrace a country attorney, and of which
we have given some remarkable specimens above?
Surely if this mode of interpretation were to be-
come general, treaties, however solemn, would lose
all their weight and validity, and cease to exercise
that salutary control over national or individual
ambition which apparently no man knows better
how to value than M. Giraud. Is it too late for
him to reflect, that, in dealing thus unscrupulously
with the letter and intention of public treaties, he
undermines the whole fabric of that law of nations,
whose establishment and acceptance by the Euro-
pean community he regards as so grand an achieve-
ment of modern times?

We praised the general moderation of tone in
this pamphlet. But we have come across a pas-
sage which must modify our testimony in that re-
spect. Immediately after the exposition of the
Orleans renunciation, which we gave an account
of above, M. Giraud, recurring to his position of
the meaning of all the renunciations being "sepa-
rate kings, and nothing more," proceeds thus—
"This wise disposition was in conformity with the
interests of Europe, and with the Spanish law. It
had the express approbation of Europe at Utrecht.
*To wish now to do more, would be to renew the
quarrel of the will of Charles II., and to RE-
COMMENCE MARLBOROUGH WITHOUT VICTORIES!*"

With which pretty piece of impertinence we con-
clude, as we trust our readers have now an accu-
rate notion of what is meant by a "French view of
the Treaty of Utrecht." Further information on
the subject they must derive from the work itself,
which for the ability with which the author has
arranged a series of historical facts, though not for
the inferences drawn from them, is, we repeat, well
worthy attentive perusal.

(Chronicle.)

MARINE LIST.
PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

November 20. Wind—S.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 21. Wind—E. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 22. Wind—S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 23. Wind—S. E. fresh.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut
Riboty, from Montevideo 22nd inst. Passengers,

Señores Isaias Elia, Antonio Romaguera, Wenceslao
Funes, Damaso Centeno, Estevan Fontan, Valentin
Tobal, lady, sister, and 4 children, Manuel Y.
Montesgado, Anacleto Campillo, Francisco Jayme
Font and lady, Juan Panajou, Agustín Lascano,
Teodoro Wilson, Guillermo Van Aller, Santiago
Coquet, José Aubin, Manuel Hamilton, Louis Bous-
sone and Daniel T. Veiser. Señoras, Florentina
Ytuarte de Costa and 3 children. Damasa Ytuarte,
3 children and servant, Celestina Davien, Gertrudes
Larreta, Trinidad Indarte de Rivera, daughter and
grandson, Mercedes Torres, Maria Antonia Cesar,
4 children and servant, Juana Cesar, Teresa Lator-
re, Elena Hamilton, Maria Antonia Hamilton, 4 chil-
dren and servant. Coloured females, Juana San-
chez, Concepcion Sanchez and Carolina Gomez and
2 children.

November 24. Wind—E. N. E.,

No arrivals or sailings.

November 25. Wind—N. N. E.

Arrived during the night, French brig of war
Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencat, from
Ensenada.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, 5 guns, Lieut.
Francisco Luis da Gama Rosa, from Montevideo
24th inst.

November 26. Wind—E. N. E., opposite
coast visible, rain during the night.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

November 18.

British brig David Legg, 147 tons, J. Logan, from
Cadiz 18th September to E. Gowland.

British barque Conrad, 367 tons, J. Mc Neil, from
Lisbon 11th September to Hughes' Brothers.

November 19.

H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Baker, hence
17th inst.

French brig Malouine, 188 tons, Hemstaud, from
Cadiz 8th September, to L. Chapeaurouge.

Sardinian brigantine Sol, 89 tons, M. Melo, from
St. Catherine's 12th inst. to José Avegno.

Brazilian brigantine Cabocla, 104 tons, M. Vargas,
from Parnaguá 10th inst., to José Eneas.

November 20.

Spanish brig Florentino, 205 tons, Maristany,
from Barcelona 13th September, Rio Janeiro 12th
November, to order.

Brazilian schooner Manuela, 36 tons, Francisco
Nacimiento, from Rio Grande 17th inst., to Manuel
Ferreira da Silva.

November 21.

British brig Elisabeth, 220 tons, John Lebrun,
from Lisbon 15th September, to Charles Tayleur
& Co.

November 23.

Spanish barque Angelita, 247 tons, José Pio
Marulli, from Havana 25th August, to J. B. Lacor-
delle.

Danish barque Carolina Amalia, 191 tons, H. M.
Dreishier, from Cape de Verdes 15th October, to
Trettssein & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

November 18.

Spanish barque Union Compostelana, P. Ferreros,
for Corunna.

Brazilian schooner Punta de Arena, M. J. Rodri-
guez, for Rio Grande.

November 19.

Sardinian brigantine Benedetta Maria, A. Fru-
gone, for Brazil.

Brazilian schooner Neptuno, José Antonio, for
Rio Grande.

November 22.

H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Baker, with the
mails from the River Plate, for Rio Janeiro.

Hamburg brig Friederich Ernst, A. E. Amøndsen,
for New York.

November 23.

British barque Mogul, W. Oliphant, for London.

Danish brigantine Helene, J. Mahnen, for Ant-
werp.

Spanish brig Pepito, J. Domenech for Malaga.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

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

Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencat.

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

Brigantine Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. F. L. da Gama
Rosa.

SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty.

Blockade of the Fort of Buenos Ayres.

November 22. The Brazilian brig Carejó, from
Parnaguá was this day detained by the blockaders

when attempting to enter the port. She subsequently got aground but got off without damage.
 November 24. The above vessel sailed this day down the river.
 This day (27th inst.) completes the 795th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—
 Saturday.....72
 Sunday.....71
 Monday.....72
 Tuesday.....72
 Wednesday.....72
 Thursday.....74
 Friday.....70

The Sardinian brigantine Fortuna, Henry Cavotta, master, from Rio Janeiro 5th, Montevideo 18th inst, with a cargo of salt, yerba, sugar, farina, tobacco &c, consigned to M. A. Ramos was totally lost on the Camarones Bank off this port when endeavouring to enter on the night of the 19th instant. It appears she got aground during the night and in consequence of a strong breeze from the southward began striking heavily on the bank and bilged. The crew, eight men in all including the captain, took to the boat and arrived in safety on the coast near St. Isidro. They have subsequently arrived in this city.

The British brigantine Ocean Queen of which mention was made in our last got off, we are happy to state, on the morning of the 23d inst., and subsequently sailed for Las Conchas, there to undergo repairs, as it is understood her rudder had been carried away and she was making a little water. It has been observed to us that the statement made in our number of last week in regard to this vessel getting aground is erroneous, inasmuch as it implies that it happened "whilst endeavouring to evade the blockaders" whereas it was owing solely to the reason therein assigned of "a mistake of the pilot." We are the more ready to rectify this mis-statement as it is evident that from the position where the Ocean Queen grounded, several miles distant from the blockaders, she could have freely entered the port without the least molestation from the latter had it not been for the mistake of the pilot which caused her to get aground.

H. B. M's packet Seagull from Rio Janeiro 8th August, with the mails conveyed per packet Keatrel hence 16th and Montevideo 23d July, arrived at Falmouth on the 24th September.

H. B. M. packet Griffin with the mail hence 8th and Montevideo 12th October arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 23d ult.

H. B. M's packet Petrel, from Rio Janeiro 11th July with the mail conveyed hence 16th June per H. M's steamer Harpy, Montevideo 18th per Comus, and Maldonado 20th per Racer, arrived at Falmouth on the 14th September.

Advertisements.

Generous and Enlightened PUBLIC OF BUENOS AYRES.

A Mother afflicted by the misfortune of her daughter, now twelve years of age, deprived from her birth both of hands and arms, has been under the necessity of abandoning her native place (Cordoba) in order to provide for her unfortunate child, the means of rendering her misfortune more supportable in future. Mercedes Robere overcoming by her diligence and ingenuity her natural difficulties, has acquired the power of substituting her feet for her hands, executing with the former the most astonishing performances, such as to write, mark, make net work, thread the needle, use the scissors and fan, carve and eat, play the guitar, wash her face, comb her hair, and in short, do all that which an industrious young person can do with the hands.

The towel and letter addressed to Miss Manuelita Rosas de Ezcurra, all wrought by her feet are deposited in the Museum of this City. Several persons of distinction who have witnessed her performance in Cordoba and Buenos Ayres have manifested in the most expressive manner their surprise and compassion, but as all are desirous of seeing, as soon as possible, this singular prodigy, her mother has resolved to present her to this philanthropic and enlightened public, inviting all persons who wish to witness her performance, to her residence No. 43 Calle de la Paz, in the alcazar in front of the Druggist's shop, every day from 12 till 2.

Tickets will be sold at the Confectioner's near the Argentine Theatre, at 5 dollars each, competent permission having been obtained from the Police.

For Sale,

No. 29½ Calle de Cangallo.
 Cooper's Dictionary of Practical Surgery 1 vol., Edinburgh Journal of Medical Sciences 3 vols., Alison's Essays on Taste 2 vols., Darwin's Botanic Garden 2 vols., Fielding's Works 9 vols., Clarissa Harlowe 8 vols., Tables of Mensuration, Gil Blas 3 vols., King's Interest Tables, Angel's System of Stenography, with other works in English, French, and Spanish, Portable Desks, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Work boxes, &c.
 Books in any language bought, exchanged, or sold on Commission.

Auction. Furniture, Books etc.

BY
M. THOMAS GOWLAND.

On Wednesday next, the 1st. of December, in the alcazar of the house of Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Calle de la Reconquista No. 69 and 71 will be sold the Furniture, Books &c. &c. of Mr. Charles Rodewald.

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.

Notice.

Messrs. Prange and Bove having this day entered into copartnership for the general purpose of a Barraca business beg leave to inform their friends and the commercial community that for the present they have established themselves at the Barraca Calle de la Piedad No. 400 where all orders confided to them will receive their best care and attention.
 Bs. Ayres 10th November 1847.

Notice.

The public are respectfully informed that I have continued my mercantile operations in this country under the firm of Wm. MacCann and Co. The affairs of this house will be administered by Messrs. Deuten and Hughes, who are duly qualified and legally authorized to discharge those functions.
 Buenos Ayres 12th Novr. 1847
 WM. MACCANN.
 No. 12 Calle de la Universidad.

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.

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.

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 20th of December next.
 Buenos Ayres, November 3d, 1847.

G. Brownell.
 Claudio Stegmann.

India Twine,

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

Wanted,

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

Kidd's Hotel.

T. 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. Brass, where he hopes by attention to their comfort to merit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last seven years. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms with or without board, private sitting and dining rooms with an excellent view of the River from the azotea.
 N. B. an ordinary every day at 3 o'clock.

New Manufactory

OR PEGGED BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 61 Calle de la Cañalera, 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 in the
 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 skilful 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.

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 Ayres 1st October 1847.
 Patrick Bookley.
 James Bletscher.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

| | \$ | \$ | |
|--|----------|------|-----------------|
| Doublions, Spanish..... | 390½ | 391 | each |
| Do. Patriot..... | 390 | 390½ | do. |
| Plata, macuquina..... | 32½ | 32½ | do. for one |
| Dollars, Spanish..... | 24 | 24½ | each. |
| Do. Patriot & Patacones..... | 23½ | 24 | do. |
| Six per cent. Stock..... | 104 | 105 | per cent. |
| Exchange on England..... | 65s. 6d. | | per doubleon. |
| Do. France..... | 81 | 85 | per doubleon. |
| Do. Rio Janeiro..... | 2½ | 3 | per cent prem. |
| Do. Montevideo..... | 1½ | 1½ | do. |
| Do. United States..... | 22½ | | premium. |
| Hides, matadero or saladero descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea. } | 56 | 60 | por pesada |
| Do. matadero, country } | 50 | 56 | do. |
| 25 & 29 lbs..... } | 44 | 50 | do. |
| Do. Spain..... } | 43 | 44 | do. |
| Do. North America..... } | 41 | 46 | do. |
| Do. of all stake..... } | 51 | 52 | do. |
| Do. salted ox..... } | 41 | 43 | do. |
| Do. do. cow..... } | 32 | 33 | do. each |
| Horse hides salted..... } | 40 | 43 | do. |
| Do. do. dry..... } | 45 | 50 | per posada |
| Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs..... } | 20 | 30 | per dozen |
| Sheep skins washed, fine } | | | per dozen |
| and ordinary..... } | | | without price |
| Goat skins..... } | | | do. |
| Nutrin skins..... } | | | do. |
| Horse hair, mixed..... } | 65 | 72 | per arroba |
| Do. short..... } | 56 | 58 | do. |
| Do. long, 18 to 24 in..... } | 120 | 140 | do. per arroba |
| Wool, ordinary, washed..... } | 9 | 12 | do. |
| Do. do. dirty..... } | 9 | 10 | do. |
| Do. mestiza, washed..... } | 32 | 35 | do. |
| Do. do. dirty..... } | 12 | 15 | do. |
| Do. fine washed..... } | 40 | 55 | do. |
| Do. do. dirty..... } | 25 | 32½ | do. |
| Tallow, matadero, raw..... } | 23 | | do. |
| Do. do. melted 1st class..... } | 34 | 40 | do. |
| Do. pure, second class..... } | 34 | 36 | do. |
| Grease, pure..... } | 45 | 50 | do. |
| Jerked beef..... } | 45 | 46 | per quintal. |
| Horns, Ox..... } | 500 | 550 | per thousand |
| Do. cow..... } | 160 | 200 | do. |
| Deer's feathers, long black..... } | 9 | 10 | per lb. |
| Salted tongues..... } | 10 | | per dozen |
| Hide cuttings..... } | 10 | | per quintal |
| Shin bones..... } | | | without price |
| Salt, on board..... } | | | none. |
| Discount..... } | 1 | 1½ | per cent. month |

The highest price of Doublions during the week 395½ dollars.

The lowest price 390 dollars.

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

The lowest do. 65s. 4d. per ditto.

Although we quote with a few exceptions the same prices as last week, we have nevertheless to record an evident fall in the prices of produce. The owners of Saladeros are trying to make the best bargains they can for all which they calculate to be enabled to realize by the 15th of January. Some lots of wool of this year's shearing have arrived in town and obtained purchasers although with some difficulty, the fine in particular, the prices for which, in current money, have not been equal to those obtained last year.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.