

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1111)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1847.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, in inclosing to the Governors of Santa Fé and Entreríos, under date of the 22d ult., the regulations to be observed here after the 20th inst., with respect to commercial intercourse during the blockade, addresses them to the following effect—

H. E. the Governor has already on a previous occasion had the opportunity of making Your Excellency aware of the imperious necessity in which the General Government of the Confederation might be placed of closing all commercial intercourse with the port of Montevideo and the others which may be in the possession of the ruthless unitarians. This warlike measure is now more called for and efficient than ever; and the subjoined orders given to the Collector General of the Customs in this city,—which orders Y. E. will on the other hand recognize as most adequate for furthering the triumph of the Republic against European intervention and the ruthless unitarians their degraded serfs,—tend to that object.

Y. E. will thereby also perceive that another of the objects is to draw commerce from beyond sea to these ports, without any necessity of the importing vessels touching at Montevideo and there paying duties to the ruthless unitarians, providing them with funds wherewith to pursue their plans of destruction in conjunction with the armed foreigners and the French authorities, to whose control they are subject.

This measure is not the less worthy of attention if it be considered that it also deprives the port of Montevideo of the revenue with which it is furnished by transshipments therein made of country produce on which they have imposed high duties which did not exist when it was allowed to make such transshipments there, which affects in a most onerous manner the exportations of produce from the Argentine Confederation.

In the meantime, the measure adopted by this Government, whilst it holds out a strong inducement to direct importations from beyond sea, renders the deficiency of the unjust and illegal blockade of these ports by the French naval forces in these waters still more palpable. To the numerous antecedents which have given notoriety to its nullity this new fact will be added.

H. E. the Governor expects that Y. E. will give this measure your most prompt and decided attention and that you will issue the necessary orders for its being put in execution in the Province under your command.

God preserve Y. E. many years.
FELIPE ARANA.

General Mancilla is directed under the same date not to allow any vessel coming from Corrientes to proceed down the Paraná unless she gives bond that she will come direct to this port, without touching at any place in the possession of the enemy or the forces of the intervention.

On the 20th ult. a disagreeable occurrence, arising out of a dispute on a point of etiquette respecting the right to the sidewalk between Signior Leitte, Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal, and General José María Oynela, took place in the public streets of this city, issuing in an assault upon the former by a person at the time unknown, but who, it has since been ascertained, is nephew to the General. In our next we will give some particulars of this affair, which, it is needless to say, has given much pain and scandal.

MONTEVIDEO.

The Oriental journal *Defensor*, of the 15th ult., gives the following extract of a letter from its Montevideo correspondent:—

"On Monday the 8th inst. the captain of a British vessel accompanied by his crew was proceeding to bury the corpse of a boy belonging to his vessel who had been drowned. When they arrived at the British Cemetery with the coffin covered over with the flag of their nation as it is customary with them to do, they were attacked by a number of Basque Legionaries, who, knife in hand, obliged the party to throw down the body and make a precipitate retreat to avoid the fury of these civilized gentry, who finding themselves masters of the field proceeded to tear the flag in pieces and trample it in the dust and subsequently attempted to break open the coffin, but the captain perceiving a French naval Officer proceeded towards him, and the latter being made aware of what was going on called a brother Officer and both drawing their swords rushed upon the wretches and obliged them to retire."

The above deed, adds the *Defensor*, is one of the most barbarously atrocious and cowardly acts which the horde of foreigners who lord it over the city of Montevideo have yet committed. Religion and humanity are subjects of derision and contempt to these brutal people who hold nothing sacred whenever they propose to indulge their bloodthirsty propensities against those who are the objects of their hate. There is nothing which will command from them respect nor in the least deter them in their infamous career. The scandalous act of Monday last 8th inst. is one in extenuation of which nothing can be alleged: the funeral procession of a British subject attacked and put to the rout with drawn knives; the British flag which covered his coffin torn in pieces and trampled in the dust, is the work of those bandits to whom France has afforded and still affords protection; those are the same men who were protected and encouraged by the infamous Parvís, the iniquitous Inglesfield and the despicable Ousely, in order that they might become more and more inveterate against the country which had extended to them hospitality as frank and humane as it was generous. The insolence and unbridled licentiousness of that brutal crew can not be carried to a higher pitch; blindly thirsting for blood and confiding in the impunity of their crimes they eagerly seek new victims. Nor is that their first attempt against the British: the blood of the unfortunate Dickson and of another of his countrymen was not long since spilt by those wretches, and the assassins tranquilly rejoice in their deeds of iniquity. And the barefaced traitor, the ruthless unitarian Varela, who advocates European intervention, will he still dare to maintain that order, tranquillity and social guarantees are to be found in Montevideo?

The London *Evening Sun* of the 28th of September contains the subjoined leading article, in which the doings of the loanjobbing clique in Montevideo are reprobated with becoming severity. It is a pity that the editor had not seen the papers relating to the late negotiation for peace before he levelled his sweeping charge of habitual insincerity against South American statesmen. Such injustice can not but be deprecated by impartial foreign residents in these countries, knowing, as they do, from a sad experience, that it is European diplomacy that is really obnoxious to an imputation of that kind; public Agents from beyond the sea having, by their conduct, but in too many instances verified in the modern and worse sense Wotton's panning defini-

tion of an ambassador—"an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." (1) It is also to be regretted that the *Sun* had not perused the reasons set forth by Lord Howden, with the straightforward frankness of a soldier, for raising the blockade; as it would then not have committed the mistake of supposing the existence of deadly animosity between the Argentines and Orientals, when, on the contrary, the citizens of both Republics are leagued in a fraternal alliance against a handful of traitors pent up in Montevideo, without money, without credit and without native troops, and under the control of a garrison of foreign mercenaries.

After a succession of advances and evasions, such as are only habitual among the plenipotentiaries of South America, all expectations of immediate armistice between the belligerents on the Rio de La Plata have been utterly and finally dissipated. Monte Video has coquetted with destruction; it has adventured upon a sort of apocalyptic role; it has played between the lairs of the asp and the basilisk. To the mercantile population of England the events which have lately transpired in the Argentine Republics cannot but be regarded as the ebullition of evil passions, of jealousy, of avarice, and of a barbarous and despicable ambition. It is scarcely possible to consider the course of occurrences since the commencement of the combined intervention of the British and French diplomatists without sentiments of contempt and indignation. For, remembering that our intervention originated in a solicitude to protect the commerce of English traders in the South American States, and at the same time to terminate, if possible, the sanguinary and demoralising feuds which had hitherto raged with so much of deadly animosity between the Argentines and Orientals, it is sufficient to arouse our contempt and indignation to perceive the pertinacity with which our most generous intentions have been thwarted, and the insolent contumelies showered upon the emissaries of our Government, by the very individuals whose interests they are striving to protect.

British intervention has, however, at length terminated. The barrier heretofore raised between the contending parties situated on the opposite banks of the River Plate has been removed. Lord Howden has not merely failed in his endeavours to negotiate a reconciliation, but has been derided by the foreigners and pasquinaded by his fellow-countrymen. Count WALEWSKI, on the other hand, with the felicitous stupidity of DEFFAUDIS, has been mainly instrumental in rendering the negotiations for an armistice abortive, and thereby tending to perpetuate anarchy and bloodshed in those immense and fruitful territories. That some conception may be formed of the ignorant and malicious tone of popular opinion among the Montevideans, we need only direct attention to the various pieces of local intelligence brought by the Seagull packet, conveying letters from the distracted capital up to July 23. Nothing could be more scurrilous or audacious in tone than the language adopted towards our Ambassador by the petty gamblers in the commercial speculations of South America, the smaller fry of the Capel-court of Monte Video. Their bearing, indeed, is so outrageous in its impertinence that it would be eminently worthy of chastisement, were it not so extravagantly imbecile as to excite indifference. The foreign cut-throats, it is true, have proceeded to such lengths as to become, in a certain degree, formidable, having organized a conspiracy to assassinate the Plenipotentiary of Great Britain. The mercantile malcontents are scarcely more worthy

(1) To lie and to reside were used as synonymous terms by English writers of the Elizabethan age.

of consideration than an insurgent army would be, composed of men with pot-hooks instead of arms, and wooden pins instead of the ordinary legs allotted to humanity. One gentleman satisfies his purulent animosity by scrawling an illiterate lampoon upon the walls of the Custom-house against Lord HOWDEN and Sir THOMAS HERBERT. Another petulant blusterer forwards a communication to the Noble Lord, giving up his nationality, because of what he conceives to be "the disgrace brought upon England by a WHITELOCK, a MANDEVILLE, and a HOWDEN." It is pleasant, however, to know that the response conceded by the Noble Plenipotentiary to the latter impertinence was to the effect that should similar insults be persisted in, steps would be formally taken to have the said correspondent horsewhipped. That, we take it, is an ingenious method of putting down any obstreperous antagonists worthy of the combined genius of Sir PETER LAURIE and the Hon. and Gallant Gentleman the Member for West Gloucestershire.

Meanwhile, in the midst of these heartburnings and vituperations, the commerce of Rio de la Plata is stunted, and the energies of its inhabitants diverted, by marauding-adventures, and a lying system of diplomacy, to the perpetration of butcheries or the abasement of the national disposition. "The intervention on the part of England is at an end. Would to God it had never commenced!" is the ejaculation of a writer at Buenos Ayres. We could heartily sympathise in the spirit of that ejaculation, when we considered the *insouciance* evinced by the Monte Videans, the abortive negotiations of our diplomatists, the ungrateful insolence of the resident traders, and the continued hatred still maintained between the Argentines and Orientals. Much, nevertheless, of the odium of the recent failure in regard to a six months' armistice is due to the blundering egotism of the Count WALEWSKI, a plenipotentiary who has imbibed a very agreeable proportion of perverseness from the principles advocated by the *quidnunc* VARELA. Whether those principles will be ultimately triumphant, it is just now impossible to conjecture. The futurity of that division of the South American continent can scarcely be more deplorable or ruinous—however frightful may be the catastrophes in store for the population—than the protracted evils which have rendered the last eighteen months of its history so remarkable. Time may prove that the most ruthless slaughters cannot be more destructive to national commerce, or national independence than the protracted miseries of a compulsory armistice.

Great events, most assuredly, cast their shadow before them, else how account for the foreknowledge had in the United States of the dissolution of the Anglo-French alliance in the affairs of the River Plate? That event was regarded in New York as *un fait accompli* some weeks before it actually took place and months before any authentic information of its occurrence could have been received. The *Sun* of the 19th June thus discourses on the subject:—

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS—The Monarchical Alliance Dissolved.—Our advices from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres announce the abandonment of the cruel and infamous war waged by France and England against the Argentine Republic. It is now eighteen months since the allied fleets, at the invitation of Brazil entered the waters of the La Plata and commenced a most atrocious war of pillage and spoliation upon the Argentine cities and towns. Disgraceful as was its inception, its progress was no less so. Hemmed in on all sides by Republics, and alarmed by the progress, liberal opinions and energy of the Argentine confederation, Brazil under a guise of friendship sought the aid of France and England in an unholy crusade against her liberal neighbour. Not content with territory large as all Europe and covering half of South America, the Emperor and his ministers invoked foreign powers to facilitate a conquest for which their own resources were inadequate, and thus paved the way to French colonization and dominion on the southern continent. England was baited with the hope of enlarged commercial relations growing out of the iniquitous intervention, and France was sanguine of territorial aggrandizement for her Prince de Joinville and his Brazilian consort. But their united struggle, backed by Brazil, though leaving an indelible stain of blood on their unrighteous hands, has proved unsuccessful. Fired with the true spirit, the Argentine states have repulsed and driven out the foreign despots who sought to crush their liberties, until they have dissolved their alliance and abandoned the infa-

mous war. Now Brazil has taken it up, and for what? A correspondent says "The European Ministers are expected to cede to the President of the Argentine Republic all he asks, and therefore a war between Brazil and the Argentines is inevitable." But how can Brazil wage a war against her neighbour alone, better than with the aid of France and England, when even then she failed. The true reason is, that France covertly is at the bottom and will be the soul of the war. Without such aid Brazil would not dare in the face of her defeats to strike the first blow. France has her eye on such territory as may be torn from the confederacy for a kingdom on which to seat a Franco-Brazilian dynasty. The family relations existing between France and Brazil point directly to the causes of the contemplated war. A war that should arouse and unite every freeman of South America to resistance. Thanks to Rosas, the saviour of the Confederate States, for his heroic defence of the Republic, against which have been leagued Brazil and two of the most formidable European monarchies, aided by pirates and robbers of the bloodiest kind. He has not left them a footing in the fourteen States, and Oribe has driven them from every corner of Uruguay except the city of Montevideo. We can now see why Rosas has been held up to horror and detestation by the journals of France and England, and even his daughter accused of wearing a necklace of human bones. Rosas has measured the iniquitous designs of the monarchists to subvert the freedom of South America, and if possible crush every vestige of the Republics, and his resistance has been as fierce and determined as the danger required. Europe knows that her power is check in North America, but she has hoped to glean liberty in the South. For this purpose England is colonizing from Cape Horn to the Rio Negro—even to the boundaries of the Argentine Confederacy. There her kingly labour must halt and possibly cease. We shall watch this new intervention, and see whether it is Brazil waging a wicked war against freedom or a stronger and craftier power under her. The time has come when the Eagle cannot be too jealous of his trust. Our brethren in South America, struggling in the same sacred cause with us need the cheer of our voice and sympathy against the interposition of tyrants. We have ourselves a matter to settle with Brazil, unless our Government neglects its duty. We have been her friend and neighbour, adding by our trade and intercourse, more than all Europe, to her prosperity, but if she thinks her European alliance justifies her in insulting our Minister and seizing our ships without warrant, she will find herself mistaken.—Deep laid and insidious is the policy of Europe towards this continent. It seeks the smallest shadow of pretence to assault our Democratic Spirit and institutions. It employs money, diplomacy and force, and when all these fail, turns and abuses us as pickpockets and cutthroats. We speak for the democracy of North and South America, Europe aims at both. But her struggles and tirades will be vain. King craft and its despotic appliances are doomed this side of the Atlantic to defeat and shame. From the northern boundaries of our Union to the southern line of the Argentine states, if not over the entire continent, the banner of freedom will eventually float, protecting her millions, and cheering the oppressed of the Old World.

Flores, who has been making so much noise in Europe with his projected expedition to the Ecuador under the auspices of Maria Cristina, and whose approaching departure for the U. S. was announced in the papers received by the last packet, arrived at New York on the 21st of August, accompanied by Col. Wright, in the French steamer *Missouri*, the third of the line lately established, from Cherbourg, after a passage of 21 days including a visit to and detention at Halifax. Immediately on his arrival the *Herald* began to trumpet forth the praises of the restless aspirant, and to advocate his claims to the presidency of the Ecuador, which he was represented as being certain of resuming after a short stay in the U. S. The *Sun* of the 26th contains the following reply to the statements of the *Herald*:—

GEN. FLORES.—The Ecuador.—Two years ago Gen. Flores passed through this city on his way to Europe, a self-exiled patriot, if his own statements were to be believed, but, according to public opinion, an aspiring dictator, banished or driven from the Ecuador Republic for attempting to establish himself in absolute power. A man of Gen. Flores's

ambition would not have voluntarily left a country which he boasts of having raised to freedom and prosperity. A state of actual war existed between him and the provisional government at the time of his withdrawal from Ecuador, in which the government was seconded by the clergy, and the precipitation of his escape made it evident that he was glad of a chance to fly from his beautiful republic. For two years Flores has been in Europe, dividing his time between Madrid, Paris and London, intriguing for the establishment of a monarchy in Ecuador, which was to be given to an English, French or Spanish prince, at the price of a sufficient force to subdue the refractory freemen who had driven out their would-be dictator, and certain perpetual immunities in lands and money to Gen. Flores and his heirs forever. Almost simultaneously on his arrival in Europe, the London Times, Paris Presse and Madrid Herald espoused his cause with the greatest zeal, and in long articles attempted to show how much better it would be for the South American States if they were all erected into monarchies, their thrones of course filled by European Princes. Liberty in Ecuador was ridiculed as it has been in the United States, as a dangerous whim of radical mad-men, and for the sake of peace and tranquillity insured by salutary king-checks Gen. Flores' plans were strongly sympathized with. His greatest hopes were in the Spanish Queen-mother, Christina, who has three or four sons by Muñoz for whom she is anxious to get petty kingdoms.—South America offers the only chance, and Gen. Flores, fresh from Ecuador, sanguine of his ability with European aid to crush the hateful independence of his country, was caught up by the plotting ex-queen as eagerly as a spider catches a fly. Louis Philippe's aid was counted on by Christina, since the French and Spanish family alliance, and for a time all promised well. Monarchy was prospectively enjoying a rich feast. Paredes was offering up Mexico to the highest bidder and Flores was crying one—two—going—gone! for Ecuador. Jolly anticipation for the despots, and sad for freedom, had either of these gamblers succeeded. Finding his schemes flagging with courts and cabinets, Flores commenced organizing an army of Emigrants—Emigrants ostensibly, who were to sail under his auspices to Ecuador and enjoy large grants of land and other privileges, but whose real object in the hands of Flores was to fight for him as soldiers, to drive liberty out from Ecuador and seat himself firmly on a despotic throne. Two grand divisions of emigrants were to be raised—one in England, and the other in Spain. Those who have watched the English journals must have seen the long accounts published last winter, exposing Gen. Flores' expedition, detailing its secret purposes and the trial of several of the officers engaged in recruiting emigrant soldiers. The agents of Flores succeeded in procuring vessels in London, and had deluded some 500 men into the expedition, before it leaked out that they were to be soldiers instead of tillers of the soil of Ecuador. They were mostly Irishmen, baited by promises of bounty money, clothes, &c., of which they never saw the first copper. So soon as the English government found that Mr. Flores was organizing a military force on British soil to carry out his own ambitious ends, it blew up the expedition, declaring it illegal, null and void. This was the signal for its fellow scheme to explode in Spain. Thus thwarted in his attempt to sell Ecuador to a European monarchy, or raise a European force to recover it to himself, Flores has left the old world determined to try his emigration scheme in the U. S. States, his last and only hope. Curiously enough, he and Paredes arrived on this continent at the same time, both defeated abroad, and both doubtless fired with similar objects in returning home. Gen. Flores is now in this city attended by some Spanish officers, and intends, as we are led to believe from a long and curious *feeler* thrown out in a morning paper, stumping it through the U. States to drum up if possible an army of emigrants sufficient to recover possession of Ecuador. Indeed, this crafty *feeler* at once broaches the emigration scheme, and details the beauties and advantages attending it. We trust no one will be deluded by the wry bait. Our Government will do well to keep a close eye on the movements of these ex-Dictators, whose designs are inimical to the existence of liberty and the peace of both South and North American States. If Gen. Flores wishes to see our country, well and good, but if he thinks to raise in it a band of desperadoes to crush the freedom of Ecuador, he will find himself mistaken. His schemes and expeditions will fare worse here than they did in England or Spain.

The same paper contained the following in its publication of the 25th August:—

ARRIVAL OF EX-DICTATORS.—Two celebrated chieftains, lately exiled from their respective countries, have just arrived upon our shores. One is Paredes, the Mexican monarchist, whose arrival at Havana en route to Mexico in an English steamer, we have already recorded. The other is Gen. Flores, the exiled monarchist of the Republic of the Equator, who arrived here on Saturday in the French steamer *Missouri*. Both these generals left Europe for this continent within a few days of each other; one goes from London to Mexico, and another proceeds from Paris to New York. Whatever may be the object of this simultaneous movement, one thing is certain—their political principles are too well known to be disguised. Flores last year projected the Spanish movement for the establishment of a monarchy in the Republic of the Equator, and about the same time Paredes was bargaining for the safe of a throne in Mexico. It is therefore quite evident that it is no love for Republican institutions that induces these chieftains to visit our shores. They undoubtedly have opposite feelings. But we have no objections to their presence. Indeed we are happy to find them under the American flag, where they may repent of their errors and learn how freemen can govern themselves.

On the 29th of April last there was a dinner given at Washington by the *Chargé d'Affaires* of H. M. the Emperor of Austria, at which the Honourable Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, their Excellencies the Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Russia, Spain, Chili, and Peru, Mr. Wash the recently appointed Minister of the United States near H. M. the King of the French, and several Senators and members of Congress were present. The Honourable Mr. Buchanan, on seeing the *Attaché* of the Argentine Legation, Don Emilio de Alvear, enter the room, after the usual compliments, addressed him in a manner sufficiently remarkable to draw the attention of the company, asking him if he had received any news from Buenos Ayres. The *Attaché* having made a suitable reply and the Honourable Secretary of State having offered some remarks, this gentleman addressing the company, said—General Rosas is a great man and one whom I greatly admire! This sentiment met with general approbation and gave occasion to recall the energy, patriotism and wise policy which General Rosas has displayed. So worthy, unequivocal and no less just a testimony of admiration from one of the most eminent Statesmen and conspicuous patriots of the United States, like Mr. Buchanan, before such a distinguished company, was warmly responded to by all, and especially so by the Ministers of Chili and Peru, with truly American demonstrations in favour of General Rosas, who sustains with so much honor and firmness the noble cause of the American Continent. (*Gaceta*.)

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The American barque *Hebe*, which has lately arrived at Montevideo from Baltimore, brings no later dates than those previously received at Rio Janeiro reaching to the 17th September and with extracts of which we furnished our readers in our paper of last week, copied from the *Journal de Commercio*. The following particulars are from papers brought by the above vessel. According to letters from the American army the armistice had caused great dissatisfaction amongst the troops, it being conceived that the Mexicans had got every thing they had asked for. Its acceptance by Santa Ana is considered by some as merely a ruse to gain time and allow more Mexican troops to draw near the capital. It is stated that Paredes was on his march from Orizaba, which place he had reached after leaving Vera Cruz, and that Bustamante was on his route to the capital at the head of 6,000 men, both generals breathing the most hostile feeling against the Americans. Others aver that the former had at the head of a few hundred men declared against Santa Ana at Atlixco, his example having been followed by General Valencia at Toluco and by the Commander of the Port of Mazatlan. The Spanish Ambassador to Mexico had arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st of August and was to embark on the following day in a British steamer in order to return to his native country. It is stated he had been recalled in consequence of intrigues for the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, the throne of which was to have been filled by the Duke de Montpensier.

The armistice entered into between President Santa Ana and General Scott provides that all hostilities between the American and Mexican armies within 30 leagues of the capital are to cease immediately; the armistice to continue as long as

negotiations shall last, or until 48 hours after the Commander-in-Chief of either army shall have formally notified the other of its being at an end. The armies within that distance of the capital to throw up in the mean time no new fortifications, nor commence any military operations offensive or defensive nor receive any reinforcements. Any reinforcements whatever of ammunition or troops to be detained at the distance of 28 leagues from the city of Mexico and none of the armies nor any detachments thereof to advance beyond the lines they now occupy, excepting under a flag of truce conveying the correspondence between both armies; persons of either army doing so to be amicably admonished by the other party or sent to their respective quarters under a flag of truce. The Americans not to prevent the conveyance of the usual provisions for the maintenance of the inhabitants or of the Mexican army in the capital, and the Mexican authorities civil and military not to stop the passage of provisions from the city or country required by the American army. All American citizens who were established in the city of Mexico previous to the war and who have been ejected thence, to be allowed freely to return without delay. Couriers dispatched by either army from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz to receive a safe conduct from the other. The administration of justice by the Mexican authorities, in cities and fortified towns occupied by American forces, to be by no means disturbed by the latter. Persons and property therein to be likewise respected by the same. No person to be molested in the exercise of his profession nor any manner of service to be exacted from individuals by force. Persons rendering voluntary services to be paid a just price for them and commerce to be in nowise interfered with. Wounded prisoners wishing to retire to a more convenient location for the cure of their wounds to be allowed to do so and the surgeons of the Mexican army who may wish to attend upon their countrymen to be allowed to do so when called for.

Information Respecting Mr. Trist's Mission.

Washington, Sept. 12, 1847.

Since my last letter of this morning, it occurs to me there is no good reason for withholding from the readers of the *Ledger* a piece of information which has created some sensation here, and been the cause of some extraordinary cabinet meetings. You will remember that, as I from the commencement informed you, Mr. Trist, when going down to Mexico, had no discretionary power. He was merely to carry down Mr. Buchanan's ultimatum, without changing an iota of the same, and empowered only to take counter propositions of the Mexicans *ad referendum* for his own Government. I have reason to think that Mr. Buchanan's ultimatum contained at first nothing but the cession of Upper California and new Mexico for a reasonable indemnification, of which it would be no purpose to entertain your readers. The second instructions that were sent out to Mr. Trist insisted, I believe, on Lower and Upper California,—not that there was a particular value set on Lower California, but that it was the natural contiguous extension of Upper California, containing some military positions, and inside the Gulf of California, some harbors that might be improved by our whalers. Since these second instructions have gone out, I am informed from a credible source, a third set of instructions were forwarded to Vera Cruz, with instructions to be immediately sent to Mr. Trist. These third instructions, I think, contained a sliding scale for Mr. Trist, especially in regard to the sum to be paid to Mexico as an indemnification, and are less favorable to Mexico than either of the preceding ones. But these instructions have been captured by the guerrillas, and will be known to the Mexicans before a duplicate can reach Mr. Trist, who is entirely ignorant of their existence. The Mexicans, therefore, if disposed to treat, as there is scarcely any doubt they are, will do so quickly, and in all likelihood obtain the terms contained in Mr. Trist's previous instructions.

OBSERVER.

(*New York Sun*)

EXTENSIVE COINAGE OF COUNTERFEIT

TURKISH MONEY AT BIRMINGHAM.

From information which came to the knowledge of the police during the last week it was suspected that a most extensive manufacture of Turkish coin had been going on in Birmingham, and on Friday a highly respectable looking person, named Edward Darwin, was placed at the bar of the police court there, charged with the offence. M. Zohrab, consul-general of the Turkish embassy, was present; and Mr. James, of London, solicitor to the embassy,

conducted the prosecution. Mr. Harding, of Birmingham, defended the prisoner.

From the evidence of John Tyer, button maker of Lionel-Street, it appeared that he had known the prisoner about two years and a half. Last October two years the prisoner came to him, and saw him silver two small "blanks." The prisoner showed the witness some impressions which he said had been struck from dies at a place about two miles from Broomsgrove. They were similar to those now produced. At the request of the prisoner he went to the place and altered the dies. [The witness was here requested to look at a quantity of genuine Turkish piastres.] These coins were given to him by the prisoner, and by the prisoner's order he caused the dies to be altered, and they were made from the coins given him by the prisoner for that purpose. When the dies were completed, witness struck off about 45,000 coins. The prisoner told him that if he would give up his trade and work exclusively for him he would give him £5 a week and all his expences. He ceased to work for him about twelve months ago. In all he sent off nine casks of coin resembling piastres. He requested witness to keep the matter as quiet as possible, as arrangements were going forward between the Turkish Ambassador and the British Government, which if successful would enable him (the prisoner) to give witness employment for three years.

Cross-examined: There were plenty of button manufacturers who made foreign money. He had therefore every reason to believe that it was made by order of the Turkish Ambassador; but not receiving his money regularly, he began to suspect all was not right.

Some other witnesses were examined, and no defence being offered, the magistrates resolved on committing the prisoner to take his trial at the next Warwick assizes.

We may state that there is every reason to believe that the disclosures made show that a regularly organised system of counterfeiting foreign coin was in existence, and that there are other parties more deeply implicated in it than the prisoner. The Turkish Ambassador has offered a reward of fifty guineas for their discovery. The nine casks of coin are said to represent about £95,000 sterling.

At Malta, duelling is permitted by law, under this curious restriction—that duellists are enjoined under the severest penalties to desist and put up their swords at the desire of a priest, a woman, or a knight.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.—At a recent sitting of the Cheltenham police-court, an application was made to the Magistrates to put down a fashion which it was said had become a positive nuisance—namely, the unnecessary length of ladies' dresses. As they swept along the street they raised the dust in a most disagreeable manner, and in such quantities as to spoil shopkeepers' goods. The Magistrates said they had no power over either pavements or petticoats; and that the only remedy could be had by an appeal to the Town Commissioners, or to the ladies themselves, upon the folly of wearing the street-sweeping dresses—

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

November 27. Wind—S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 28. Wind—S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 29. Wind—S. W., rain during the night.

Sailed, Brazilian sloop of war *Union*, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, for Montevideo.

November 30. Wind—W. N. W., rain in the morning.

Sailed, French sloop of war *Expeditive*, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac, for Montevideo.

December 1st Wind—N.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 2. Wind—N. N. W. in the afternoon changed to N.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 3. Wind—N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

November 26.

Belgian brig *Jean Loquerghien*, 287 tons, John Deepdall, from St. Catherine's 18th, to German da Costa.

November 27.
American barque Hebe, 247 tons, J. M. Green, from Baltimore 24th September, to Southgate and Co.

Brazilian brig Noyadé, 167 tons, G. Marques, from St. Catherine's 20th inst., to Southgate and Co.

Sardinian schooner Union, 51 tons, Angelo Crossi, from Rio Grande 24th inst. to M. Monjardin.

Brazilian schooner Bella Maria, 95 tons, Francisco Geluche, from Rio Grande 24th inst, to José Aveguo.

November 28.
French schooner of war Venus, (purloined Argentine schooner of war 9 de Julio) from Colonia 26th inst.

Brazilian brig Desiderio, J. Severiano da Silva, from Rio Grande 25th inst, to order.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

November 24.
American brig Caroline E. Platt, Pittman, for Boston.

November 25.
Spanish barque Restauracion, J. Arata, for Pernambuco.

British brig David Legg, J. Logan, for Rio Grande.

November 26.
Sardinian barque Esperanza, J. B. Gastaldi, for Valparaiso.

November 27.
Brazilian brigantine Cabocla, J. M. Vargas, for Parnaguá.

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

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.
FRENCH—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc.
Brig Malouine, 4 guns, Lieut. R. de Resencourt.
SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. F. L. da Gama Rosa.

Blockade of the Fort of Buenos Ayres.
November 28. A schooner which was this day leaving the port was detained by the blockaders and obliged to anchor near the Expeditivo.

November 29. The vessel detained yesterday being no longer in sight is supposed to have been set at liberty during the night.

December 2. A Sardinian zumaca was this day detained by the blockaders when leaving the port.

December 3. The brig Independencia Americana and a schooner were detained this morning by the blockaders at about 8 o'clock when leaving the port. Another schooner which left the port and passed the blockaders about two hours after was allowed to proceed without molestation.

This day (4th inst.) completes the 802nd day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	79
Sunday	77
Monday	77
Tuesday	74
Wednesday	77
Thursday	86
Friday	80

The American barque Creole, from Montevideo 16th July, arrived at Baltimore on the 10th September.

Vessels loading in the United States for the River Plate. In Baltimore, American brig Kingston, New York, Spanish barque Federico and American barque Mason Barney; the latter to sail about the end of September.

The Battery Libertad fired a salute of 21 guns on the 2nd inst. in honour of the birth day of H. M. Don Pedro II. Emperor of Brazil. The Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa which was in the inner roads also fired a salute on the occasion with the Brazilian flag at the fore, the latter being also displayed by all the other foreign vessels of war in the inner roads had their flags hoisted during the day.

Advertisements.

Palmer's Restaurant.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now opened the above establishment, situated in the Plaza de la Recoleta, opposite to the entrance to the burial ground, where persons can be accommodated with breakfast, dinner and tea, wines, liquors, fruit, &c. &c. He has also a few rooms to let suitable for families or single men.

Buenos Ayres, September 20th, 1847.
Joseph Palmer.

TO MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Rowland's Unique Preparations, UNDER the special patronage of her Majesty "The Queen," the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and courts of Europe.

Rowland's Macassar Oil, for the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the human hair.

Rowland's Kalydor, for improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sun-burns, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair.

Rowland's Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, for rendering the teeth beautifully white, strengthening the gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Rowland's Amana Extract, for relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gum boils, and swelled face.
Mr. C. T. Götting, Buenos Ayres, has always an extensive stock of the above celebrated articles, together with Rowland's choice and fashionable perfumery, soaps, brushes, &c.: they are packed in small cases assorted suitable for Druggists and Perfumers. The Perfumery is prepared expressly to suit every climate, and the high repute which it enjoys in every market of the world commands for it a preference, and secures to dealers an advantage worthy of their attention.

40 Inch Hessians.

ON sale at the store No. 35 Calle Maipú, at moderate prices.

Indelible Permanent INK.

For writing on Linen apparel, Table and Bed Linen, Cotton and Silk Stockings with a comtmn pen. For sale at N.º 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

Wanted,
A steady man who will make himself generally useful. One who can drive would be preferred. Apply at this Office.

Advertisement.

Just received and for sale at No. 68 Call de la Piedad, a quantity of very superior tea consisting of Gunpowder, Imperial and Black tea. The Imperial in packages of 2 lbs each, and the black in packages of 9 oz. The whole warranted fresh and of the best quality, having been imported within the last ten days.

MISS DUNOVER on announcing to her friends and the public her intention of declining her School at the Christmas recess begs to acknowledge her sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement she has experienced during her term of tuition. Miss D. cannot allow this opportunity to pass without referring to the many attentions and kindnesses both she and her dear departed nephew have received during their sojourn in Buenos Ayres, which will by her be ever remembered with sentiments of gratitude.

Buenos Ayres, 3d December, 1847.

For Sale.

No. 894 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, Clerrisa Harlowe 8 vols, Tables of Mensuration, Gil Blas 3 vols, King's Interest Tables, Angell'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.

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.

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 Celio de la Fiedad 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 trading under the firm of Wm. Maccann and Co. The affairs of this house will be administered by Messrs. Deegen 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.

New Manufactory

OR PEGGED BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

The proprietors of this establishment have the honor to offer to the public at moderate prices a very superior assortment of Gentlemen's pegged Boots, light and strong.

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

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

The proprietors flatter themselves that from the long experience they have had in North America and in this country, added to their fixed determination to use the best materials and to employ only 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.

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.

Doubloons, Spanish	389	á	390	each
Do. Patriot	395	á	389	do.
Plate, macouquina	22	á	22½	do. for one each.
Dollars, Spanish & Patricos	24½	á	24	do.
Do. Patriot	23½	á	24	do.
Six per cent. Stock	104	á	105	per cent.
Exchange on England	65s. 6d.			per doubloon.
Do. France	81	á	85	frances per doubloon.
Do. Rio Janeiro	2½	á	3	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	14	á	14	do.
Do. United States	22½			premium.
Hides, matadero or saladero descarnado 27 á 28 lbs. ea.	56	á	60	per pesada
Do. matadero, country	50	á	56	do.
23, á 23 lbs.	44	á	50	do.
Do. Spain	43	á	44	do.
Do. North America	43	á	44	do.
Do. of all staks	41	á	46	do.
Do. salted ox	45	á	50	do.
Do. do. cow	40	á	42	do.
Horse hides salted	32	á	33	do. each
Do. do. dry	20	á	23	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine and ordinary	29	á	30	per dozen
Goat skins				without price
Nutria skins				do.
Horse hair, mixed	60	á	70	per arroba
Do. short	54	á	55	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	120	á	130	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	30	á	32	do.
Do. do. dirty	8	á	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	28	á	40	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	á	18	do.
Do. fine washed	40	á	55	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	á	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	22	á	40	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	38	á	40	do.
Do. pure, second class	34	á	36	do.
Grease, pure	45	á	50	do.
Jerked beef	45	á	46	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	500	á	550	per thousand
Do. cow	160	á	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	9	á	10	per lb
Salted tongues	10			per dozen
Hide cuttings	9	á	10	per quintal
Shin bones				without price
Salt, on board				per fanega
Discount	1	¼	1½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 392 dollars.

The lowest price 388 dollars.

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

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

The prices of produce are still falling. The demand has in a great measure subsided and the sellers manifest an increasing anxiety to make bargains in proportion as the 20th instant draws nearer. Wool is brought in in great quantities, large lots of which, of the finer qualities in particular, are baled and stored by the owners in consequence of the coolness of the buyers, of which there is, nevertheless, no lack, but these purchase at low prices.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.