

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

That the joint diplomatic action of Great Britain and France is about to be felt again in the affairs of the River Plate, appears to be admitted on all hands. As regards the manner and the agency, however, nothing positive is yet known, though the late arrival of the Hon. Capt. Gore at Rio Janeiro is undoubtedly connected with the matter. If we may believe rumour, that gentleman is to await there instructions from his government and the arrival of a French colleague. The instructions, it is said, are to be brought out by the *Asia*, 84, which was to sail about the 1st of January. Another report is, that Mr. Gore's mission only relates to that part of the question affecting President Oribe and the intrusive government in Montevideo, and that Sir Woodbine Parish is to be sent out Minister to arrange matters with this Republic. In respect to France the same uncertainty prevails. Letters from Paris received in Montevideo are stated to announce that Viscount Mareuil, who is still in Rio Janeiro, is to return to Buenos Ayres in the character of *Chargé d'Affaires* of France, and that Capt. Pago is to succeed Admiral Lepedour in the command of the French squadron in this river. The Montevideo *Courier de la Plata*, however, flatly contradicts this, as also another report prevalent in Montevideo to the effect that Thiebaud had received a letter from M. John Letong, the agent of the legionaries in Paris, stating that M. Guizot had proposed to Lord Palmerston a new plan for the pacification of La Plata, the basis of which was to recognise General Oribe as President of the Republic, and facilitate his entry as such into the capital. Whether such a letter was written or not we cannot undertake to say, but we have reason to believe that the plan ascribed to M. Guizot originated with Lord Palmerston himself.

The *Gaceta* of the 4th inst. was published in three sheets, containing all the official documents connected with the late memorable campaign of the army under the command of General Urquiza, from its march till its triumphant return to Entre-rios. With the principal facts our readers are already acquainted. We have merely to add, that, on the re-establishment of legal order, General Urquiza, in his own name and in that of the general government, placed at the disposal of governor Viasoro the greater part of the prisoners and of the munitions of war taken at the battle of Venoco. Among the intercepted correspondence, there are some curious letters, showing that there was another treaty of alliance offensive and defensive on the tapis between the Correntino and Paraguayan rulers, when General Urquiza entered Corrientes, but which his rapid successes prevented Lopez from signing. The latter, feigning apprehension of an invasion of the Paraguayan territory, had assembled an army near the frontier, but it made no hostile movement, and as General Urquiza's immediate return with his victorious army to his own province has deprived Signor Lopez of every pretence for maintaining a warlike attitude, it is to be expected

he will allow the Paraguayans to return to their peaceful labours. He had fitted out a flotilla also, which had been cruising in the Paraná under the command of a foreign officer called Wesner de Margenstein. But we believe this force has retired, as we hear of no collision between it and the squadron under the command of Commodore Nicholas George, which was dispatched hence some time since to assert the fluvial rights of the Republic.

H. B. M.'s steamer *Alecto* from Rio Janeiro 1st inst. arrived at Montevideo on the 6th at 9 A. M. By H. M.'s brigantine *Griffin* which left Montevideo two hours after the arrival of the *Alecto*, we have not been able to learn, in reference to news brought by the packet *Seagull*, which had arrived at Rio previous to the sailing of the *Alecto*, any particulars of importance, as the mails for the River Plate brought by the *Seagull* have not been conveyed by the *Alecto*, but were, after the usual stay at that port, to be forwarded *per Spider*. We have, however, been enabled to glean the following abstract of European news from other sources. Parliament met, as had been previously announced, on the 23rd of November. Contrary to what had been anticipated, the speech from the throne was not delivered by Her Majesty in person, but was read by Commissioners. It dwells almost entirely upon the internal affairs of the kingdom; the recent embarrassments in commerce, which are now stated to be fast disappearing in consequence of measures which had been adopted; and the recurrence of distress in Ireland, caused by a scarcity of food, being mentioned amongst the chief causes which had led to so early a convocation of Parliament. The situation of affairs in the sister-kingdom, as portrayed in the speech from the throne, is anything but flattering; the aid of Parliament being seriously called for by H. M. for the suppression of crime in certain counties and districts of that unhappy country it being stated in the last paragraph in reference thereto that "H. M. looks upon the situation of Ireland with the deepest anxiety, with the most profound interest." Nothing is said regarding the affairs of the River Plate, Switzerland being the only foreign power to which any allusion is made, with an avowal that H. M. was in communication with her allies in regard to the breaking out of a civil war in the latter country, and that she had shown herself ready to employ in conjunction with them her friendly influence in order to restore to Switzerland the blessings of peace. After mentioning the hope which was entertained of the continuance of a general peace throughout Europe, and other matters of which we make no mention as offering no peculiar interest, the speech concludes as follows: "The embarrassments which have prevailed amongst the commercial classes have affected many branches of revenue; but Her Majesty cherishes the hope that the time is not far distant when, with the blessing of Divine Providence, the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom shall resume their customary activity."

From a letter addressed to the Directors of the

Bank of England, under date of the 23rd November, signed by Lord John Russel and Sir Charles Wood, it appears that according to a report of the Directors of a previous date the reserve fund in the Bank had been for some time past on the increase and then amounted to £5,000,000, in specie, and £10,000,000, in bullion; the then rate of exchange promising a still greater ingress of the precious metals. It being therefore considered unnecessary to continue any longer the loans to private individuals or corporations on the conditions which had been previously advised by government, the Directors were advised to suspend that measure, and resume their wonted course of business. Advices of a still later date announce a further increase of deposits to the amount of £1,500,000.

The question at issue between the Vorort and the Sonderbund has been brought to a close in November last by a rapid series of military operations in which the Federal troops under the command of General Dufour have successively obliged the Catholic Cantons of Friburg, Zug, Lucerne, Unterwalden, Schwytz, Uri, and Valais, to capitulate thus putting an end to the civil war in Switzerland. M. Bois-Le-Comte, the French Ambassador, forwarded from Basil on the 30th November a joint note of the governments of France, England, Austria and Prussia, and in which it was understood Russia also concurred, to each of the contending parties offering their mediation and making proposals for an accommodation but which arrived too late as all the Cantons referred to, with the exception of Valais, which was subsequently obliged to follow the same course, had been reduced by force of arms. The Diet had issued a decree making the Cantons of the Sonderbund responsible for the expenses of the war. The provincial government installed in Friburg after the foregoing events, proceeded immediately to issue a decree under date of the 22nd of November, in conformity with that previously promulgated by the Diet on the 3d of September, expelling the Jesuits, and all corporations, congregations, and societies dependent on that order,—the Ligurian Jesuits, the Marianites, the sisters of the Christian doctrine, those of St. Joseph, of St. Vincent de Paul, and of the Sacred Heart, being comprised in that number, from the territory of Friburg forever, which they are moreover bound to leave within three days,—all property either landed or moveable of those societies being declared to appertain to the State, and all sales or contracts by which such property may have been surreptitiously disposed of after the 17th of October are declared null and void.

Great rejoicings had taken place in Sardinia and in other parts of Italy in consequence of the reforms in the administration of justice and other branches of government which had been promulgated in the former kingdom by H. M. Charles Albert. The Municipal Council of Turin, had resolved to send a deputation to Genoa to express the thanks of that city for the benefits thus granted them by H. M., and a subscription was in progress for the purpose of raising a monument in commemoration of those events. Arrangements had been entered into between the former monarch, His Holiness, and the reigning Duke of Tuscany, Leopold II, for establishing the impost duties in their respective States on a uniform footing, a measure which had been hailed by the people with the most lively joy.

In Portugal, things were looking favourably. The elections had taken place in November, and though every nerve had been strained by their opponents in the strife for the mastery the result turned out favourably for the Chartists. It was presumed that a change of Ministry would take place in consequence. The elections are spoken of as having been distinguished by the prevalence of the greatest good order and tranquility throughout.

Four merchantmen, three British and one Brazilian—the Anglo-Saxon, Fame, Eliza Cornish, and Don Alfonso—which had entered the port unmoored, and had also departed therefrom without meeting with any impediment from the blockaders, were captured yesterday morning by the French steamer Chimere, about 16 miles below Colonia. The Fame, it is said, is to be sent to Montevideo, and the other three vessels have been ordered to return hither to discharge. This transaction very naturally excites considerable interest, it being the first occasion that has offered formally to test the opinion of the British authorities here in regard to the legality of the French sham blockade and the proceedings of their mock prize court at Montevideo.

The Pacheguieta Ministry in Montevideo, in order to counteract the efforts of the Riveristas to overthrow them, have induced the Notables to make the following enactment—

Art. 1.—Every conspiracy, or machination, directed against the internal or external security of the Republic, is declared a crime of high treason.

Art. 2.—There is also conspiracy against the security of the Republic in any act of sedition or tumultuous assemblage having a tendency to overthrow the authorities lawfully constituted or to oppose the execution of its orders.

Art. 3.—The direct promoters, or accomplices, and the authors of these crimes are subject to a like punishment.

Art. 4.—The cognizance of cases of high treason appertains to the military tribunal established by the military code.

Message of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the 25th Legislature.

(Continued.)

The illustrious General D. José Monagas, announced to the Government that he had been elected by his fellow citizens to fill the office of chief Magistrate of the Republic of Venezuela, in the fifth constitutional period. He manifested the high policy which would prevail throughout his administration in order to preserve the friendly relations subsisting between both countries.

The Government congratulated the illustrious President for the honourable confidence which had been placed in him. It communicated to him its sincere wishes for the complete prosperity and happiness of his administration. And reciprocated expressively his fraternal benevolence, and fervent desires for preserving the relations of cordial friendship unchanged.

The Government of Venezuela, yielding to the strange officiousness of the Brazilian Legation in that State, and to the insensate solicitations of the Government of the Province of Paraguay, had acknowledged it as an independent République.

The Government has addressed that of Venezuela. It has represented the incontestable titles by which the Republic opposes the segregation of that province from the Argentine Confederation. And has requested the Government of Venezuela, as an act of justice and of common interest to the Republics of America, to reconsider this important affair, and withdraw its improper and inadmissible acknowledgment of the pretended independence of the province of Paraguay.

The Government has communicated to that of Venezuela the information it has received respecting the expedition of the Chieftains Flores and Santa Cruz.

The Government of New Grenada and that of the Confederation have mutually communicated the news which they have respectively received upon said expedition.

That of Grenada, announced the warlike position which it had assumed to resist it. That of the Confederation, fulfilling its duty, has expressed its ardent decision, and its readiness to maintain such a just and imperiously called for common American defence.

The same Government called the attention of that of this Republic to the projected meeting of an American Congress, giving its opinion respecting the advantages which that august assembly would produce, and upon the principal points to be settled by said Congress. The Government answered it, participating in its patriotic and enlightened opinion, upon the expediency and necessity of promoting in America, the spirit of the important object which it mentioned, by means adequately adapted for consolidating in a permanent manner its peace, and independence so repeatedly threatened.

It applauded the noble zeal of the Government of New Grenada for the prosperous future state, and the preservation of the sacred rights of the American Republics, acknowledging the wisdom and tact with which it detailed the vital points which were to lead to the effectual attainment of the great blessings which constituted the elevated and just pretensions of the American States on becoming independent—

It stated that, as the attacks of an unwarrantable European intervention against the Argentine Confederation, and consequently against all America, imperiously obliged the Government to repel them by every possible means, to which undertaking it is devoted, it encounters unsurmountable obstacles to duly considering this important affair, and is obliged to defer it to another more convenient period—

The Equatorial Government has transmitted to that of the Confederation the news it has received respecting the aggressive expedition prepared by the traitors Flores and Santa-Cruz, and the warlike attitude of that Republic in order to repel such an execrable aggression—

The Government has duly acknowledged its fraternal information—It has communicated to it its ardent American decision of joining as it is the common duty, in the warlike position of the rest of the Republics—And has transmitted to it the information it has obtained thereupon—

Said Government expressed to that of this Republic that the Supreme Chief of the former had announced his elevation to the command, that its not having received an answer from this Government led it to believe that its antigraph letter had not been received; and that the Government of Ecuador offered up constant wishes for the prosperity of the Argentine Republic—

The Government had the satisfaction of answering it expressively—It represented its regret at the miscarriage of the autograph letter of the illustrious President of the Republic of Ecuador, and that it would have had great pleasure in answering it with the sincere interest and friendship with which it is animated towards all the American Governments, and in evincing its true benevolence and its constant desires for the glory and happiness of the Equatorial Republic—

The Government of Bolivia apprised that of this Republic of its declaration against the Anglo-French intervention—

It also manifested the line of policy which it declared it would follow, and its measures concerted with those of Chile and Peru firmly to resist the invasion prepared in Spain against the liberty and independence of the American Republics by Flores and Santa-Cruz—

The Government answered it in perfect accordance with what it had stated to the rest of the Governments of the sister Republics—It informed it of its decided resolution of co-operating, as is its duty, in the heroic efforts of America to repel that nefarious undertaking. And informed it of the news it has received respecting this important affair.

The Government has recently received an answer, dated 28th August ultimo, from that of Bolivia, to the repudiation by that of the Confederation, of the fictitious charges which the former ground, less preferred against it, in answering the Argentine reclamation which I informed you of demanding satisfaction and reparation, according to the Law of Nations, for the offensive impunity with which the ruthless unitarians in that Republic conspired against the Confederation, armed themselves, and were aided to invade it.

The Government has again been disappointed in its reliance in the rectitude and friendship of that of Bolivia. Persisting in not adhering to the good right of the reclamation and notoriety of the facts established in it, it erroneously disacknowledges the justice of this Republic, with the repetition of gratuitous charges, impotent in presence of the sincerity and benevolence constantly evinced by this Government to that of Bolivia.

The Government of the Confederation has answered it with undeniable proofs, upholding its just reclamation in the discussion to which the Bolivian Cabinet again provokes it so unjustly. And it has endeavoured to bring it to a termination which it desires should be satisfactory and mutually honourable to the fraternal relationship between both countries.

The Government was informed by that of the Province of Salta, that three young Bolivians had come down the rivers Itan and Tarija in two canoes, as far as the junction of the Bernejo and Zenta—Representing themselves as travelling naturalists, they obtained permission from the Lieutenant Gov-

ernor of Oran to continue their excursion in that neighbourhood, and shortly after projected a precipitate flight towards the territory of Tarija—From the investigations made it was learned that they had received pecuniary aid from the Treasury of Tarija for said recognition.

Simultaneously with the suitable orders given to the Government of the Province of Salta, that of the Confederation transmitted its just claim to that of Bolivia, signifying that it relied upon its dictating efficacious measures to avoid the recurrence of such events in future, on account of the disagreeable complications which they were likely to produce, to the injury of the good harmony existing between both countries, and which this Government sincerely wished to preserve unchanged.

The Bolivian Government stated that three young Bolivian surveyors employed in the Topographic Department of that Republic, had received orders to go to Tarija to make a plan of that Department, and prepare the statements which it would be necessary to have in view when both Governments conjointly should be able to attend to the demarcation of the frontiers of both Republics—It added, that for the better discharge of their duty, they had undertaken the navigation of the rivers Itan and Tarija, sources of the Bernejo; and impelled by the current in small and imperfect canoes, and with a supervening freshet they were carried away as far as the Argentine territory.

Although under such circumstances that Government thought to demonstrate that the fact in itself did not involve any tendency to impair the inviolability of the Argentine territory, that of the Confederation manifested its disapprobation of the conduct of those employes, whose strict duty it was to have informed their Government of the difficulties which they said they met with, so that the authorities of the Argentine States being informed of them, should have formed a just estimate of the reality of the fact, without presenting the responsibilities which the surveyors in vain wished to extenuate by their false statements.

The Government was informed by that of the Province of Entre-Rios, of the circumstance of a Bolivian officer, in the character of Cabinet messenger, having passed through said province on his return to the Republic of Bolivia from Montevideo, of his having presented himself at Gualeguaychú; and of the measure which it had adopted of detaining him until the resolution of this Government.

The Argentine Government immediately issued the necessary orders to those of the Provinces of Entre-Rios and Santa-Fé, and addressed itself to that of Bolivia, making the observations arising from such a journey, by an unusual route; which disagreeable event, although considered as one of the traits of the unjust and violent animosity of General Guiliarte, was not of such a nature as to induce it to lose its confidence that the Government of Bolivia would appreciate that demonstration in the manner which that of this Republic had a right to expect; and that it would likewise reciprocate it by openly reproving the conduct of General Guiliarte, if the Bolivian officer had thus undertaken his excursion in pursuance of orders received from him.

The Government of Bolivia wished to excuse, as much as possible, the impropriety of such an excursion, and declared that, if the motives for it, to which that of the Confederation alluded, respecting the uncertainty of the communications or the suggestions on the part of General Guiliarte against the policy and interest of the Argentine Government, should have influenced the undertaking of the excursion, it would do it justice, by reprimanding any malevolence displayed by its Agents.

The Government appreciated these assurances. And guided by its constant desire of avoiding every motive for disturbing the cordial friendship existing between both countries, expressed its regret that the Officer, before commencing his journey by that route, had not offered the motives by which he was guided, to the consideration of the Government.

The Government regrets having to inform you of the lamentable death of the ex-Chargé d'Affaires of that Republic in the Confederation, which took place in this city. He unfortunately put an end to his existence by the reprovèd means of suicide.

The Government informed that of the Republic of Bolivia of this event. It stated having ordered the investigations practised with commendable diligence on the part of the Police, concerning that deplorable event, to be passed over to the competent authority encharged with the further investigation of the cause and the decision thereof, rendering an account to the Government—It undertook to inform it of the result, and conveyed the assurance that if the unfortunate death of the ex-Chargé d'Affaires had been caused by assassination, res-

pecting which there was not the least indication, the criminal or criminals should receive the punishment merited by such an outrageous act.

The Bolivian Government answered, thanking this solicitude, and acknowledging the existence of indications of the unfortunate suicide.

The Judge entrusted with the cause has lately transmitted it to the Government with the final decision. From it appears that the ex-Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia, Colonel Don Manuel Rodriguez, committed suicide.

The Government, in compliance with its offer to the Government of that Republic, will inform it of the final result of the judicial process.

The lamentable state of agitation in Bolivia, and the probability of a war with Peru, rendered the sending of the Argentine Minister appointed to the Bolivian Government untimely. That of this Republic returned upon the cessation of his mission, and his return.

Some Bolivians have emigrated to the provinces of Salta and Jujuy. That Government has requested that of the Confederation to adopt measures of precaution respecting the refugees; in order to preserve peace and the friendly relations between both countries. Circumstances being pressing, and from the immense distance, it has made the same request to that of the provinces of Jujuy and Salta, interposing the influence of this Government in order that they should execute beforehand the measures solicited at the same time by it.

The Government simultaneously has received the correspondence of the Governments of Salta and Jujuy, informing it of that which they have received from that of Bolivia, and the measures of strict neutrality which they have adopted.

The Government, without loss of time, has given due consideration to this affair. From the urgency and particularity of the case, it has approved of the correspondence of the Governments of Jujuy and Salta, adjusted to the most strict neutrality of the Confederation in the internal affairs of Bolivia. It has intimated to them, that they ought always to act in perfect accordance with the principles of strict neutrality which the Government Uncharged with the Foreign Affairs preserves in relation to the disturbances and domestic affairs of friendly States. It has also ordered them to adopt proper measures of vigilance, so that the emigrants being disarmed by said Governments of Salta and Jujuy, shall thus be kept in an inoffensive state; that they be fifty leagues from the Bolivian frontier; taking their arms, ammunition and other articles of war which they may have brought with them, and delivering them with inoffensive to the competent Bolivian authorities; and to proceed in like manner respecting the public property which they may have carried to the territory of said province.

This Government has been informed by that of the province of Jujuy of a serious violation of the Argentine territory perpetrated by forces belonging to the Bolivian army, under the command of two officers, who violently penetrated as far as Quiaica in said province, and disarmed several emigrants who had taken refuge there.

The Government of the Confederation has demanded from that of Bolivia, the just punishment of the perpetrators of this offence, and the adoption of efficacious measures which shall prevent in future similar scandalous violations.

Bolivia and its enlightened Chambers ardently sustain their honourable declaration in favour of the justice of the Republics of the Plata against European intervention—Their sincere fraternal decision is in accordance with the American principles they have evinced—They deserve the high esteem which the Orientals, the Argentines and their Governments profess for them.

The Oriental Republic, the faithful ally of the Confederation, perseveres in its heroic defence, and is conspicuous for its splendid triumphs and immortal bravery.

The legal Legislative Assembly, gloriously continue, tranquil and firm, to hold their important and honourable sittings.

The illustrious President of the Oriental State, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, with valour and wise policy, highly sustains the honour and independence of the nation—He commands throughout the territory of his country—The Republics of the Plata, and America highly applaud him—The Governments of Chili and Ecuador have made known the sympathies and esteem which they profess towards him.

Those of Great Britain and France, have received from the President of the Oriental State, a new testimony of his noble, sincere desires for an honourable peace.

The Government transmitted to that of the Oriental State the news it had received respecting the

expedition of the Chieftains Flores and Santa Cruz—The Argentine Government announced to it its determination to resist, as it ought, such an attack against the rights and security of America—It answered in the most worthy and expressive manner in favour of America, stating its resolution to co-operate with ardour in the common defence.

The Oriental Republic, its enlightened Chambers, and legal Government, struggling heroically for their independence and dignity, merit the great honour of the very expressive congratulations which the free world tender them.

(To be continued.)

MEXICO.

Manifesto of General Paredes.

COUNTRYMEN—The force of circumstances and events constrained me to absent myself from my family, and to leave my country. I sought in Europe an exile, where I devoured in silence the grief which I suffered as a father and a citizen—severe is the task of stifling the feelings so natural under such circumstances. Notwithstanding, nothing so depressed my spirits, nothing so preyed upon my heart, as the impossibility of giving to my country the same services which I rendered her in the happy days of her independence—fighting for and pouring out my blood.

This exile, and the constrained inaction to which I was condemned, were to me a most costly sacrifice. But one single consideration could have brought me to submit to it—the necessity of depriving my enemies of the pretext that in my person an obstacle was presented to the defence of the national territory, the fate of which caused me the most painful disquietude, for I foresaw the consequences, and the danger was becoming constantly more imminent.

It is easy to conceive the agony of such a position, and the anxiety in which I lived. I sought unceasingly to take part in the current of events, but the distance rendered this impossible; each day seemed to me an age. In the meanwhile the most sinister rumours were current in Europe, which are over the precursors of the great calamities that nations endure; the republic was insulted, humiliated, abased; its gratuitous enemies and those who were ill-disposed towards it, omitted nothing which could injure it. Unhappily the events of Monterey, the Angostura, Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo ensued to confirm those ominous portents, and they increased my anxiety and my distress. I saw with dread a large portion of the territory of the republic in the power of the enemy; the States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Leon, Tamaulipas, New Mexico, and the Californias had been invaded; a like fate had befallen Vera Cruz; the city and castle had been occupied, and the battle of Cerro Gordo laid open the road to the capital, and exposed the nation to the gravest and most frightful consequences. On every side the republic was assailed; she was hemmed in by a line of steel, and the cause of justice succumbed in every encounter. Difference of opinion did not disappear; civil war again presented itself, and the blood shed in the combats with the foreign foe was not sufficient to extinguish civil dissensions.

Such a state of affairs was terrible; for who could look with indifference upon calamities like these, following one upon the other? Who could think upon the conflict and the difficulties in which the country was involved, without feeling a vehement desire to sacrifice himself in her defence? Do you suppose that a citizen in whose breast had once burned the purest patriotism, could look with frigid egotism upon such calamities? Could a soldier, pusillanimous and cowardly though he were, remain an unconcerned spectator, far from the scene and the places where the conflict was going on for a cause so just and interests so sacred? Could he watch unmoved the audacious strides which the invader was making in his work of iniquity? Misfortune never has overwhelmed my soul; but my prostrate country could not survive calamities like these. I declare to you with all sincerity, I hesitated not a moment, and followed the impulses of my heart. Inspired by a patriotism pure and free from personal speculations, I embraced the resolution of coming to join my efforts with yours in favour of our country. I reflected not that I had enemies among my countrymen, for I had been the enemy of none. I never considered that I should become the mark of the poisonous shafts of calumny, for I was satisfied with the purity of my intentions; all within me was truth. I came to offer my services to a country which saw me in the ranks of her glorious independence, and if necessary, to sacrifice myself for her. I harbored neither suspicions nor fears, neither resentments nor enmities. I

sought to unite my efforts to those of her other sons, again to present the country to the world in an attitude of dignity, and to command respect. I came not to arouse nor to inflame the passions of Mexicans against Mexicans, nor to excite recollections painful for the country. But one thought occupied me, and that was, that there was still a foothold left for which to fight, still a space where the war might yet be waged, and that the soil moistened with the blood of so many martyrs might again become the theatre of lofty prowess, in which valor and patriotism could obtain their deserved reward.

Occupied exclusively with this idea, I gave notice to the government of my determination from Paris, under date of the 17th June last. I made with all haste my preparations for the voyage, and embarked at Southampton in the July packet. I reached Vera Cruz on the 14th of August, and as I learned in Havana that the same packet would convey to the Governor of Vera Cruz intelligence of my coming, I was the first to leap ashore, and changing my dress, I had the good fortune to escape from the city, incognito, before the commandant of the enemy had time to take measures consequent upon the betrayal of me by an unworthy man who had recognised me.

The precautions I had taken, and the promptitude with which I acted, saved me; for five minutes had not elapsed, before the gates of the city were closed, and an order given to the cavalry outside the walls to give chase and pursue me; but all their measures were fruitless, for I fled with rapidity, taking the road of La Soledad, and thence I continued my journey through a multitude of dangers, such as they encounter who travel through a country overrun with evil doers. I proceeded to Cordova and Orizaba, and at last reached Palmar, from which point I again addressed his Excellency the Minister of War, notifying him of my arrival and offering my services. Little regard was paid to my overtures; my proffered services were contemptuously rejected, and not only were the good wishes which animated me disregarded, but a surveillance was ordered upon me, and directions were given to the Governor of Vera Cruz to seize and re-ship me, and to the governors of the other States, including the comandantes generales, to conduct me a prisoner to Acapulco.

Fortunately, these orders, dictated by a hatred the most concentrated, by an ignoble thirst for vengeance, by the most profound resentment, and what is more criminal than all, by prior engagements which the head of the Mexican government had entered into with the United States,* were rendered nugatory by the good sense of the worthy chiefs who saw me and could have executed these orders, and by those sentiments of justice, not yet extinct among Mexicans, and by the horror excited by the idea of converting them into the instruments of despicable and unworthy passions. They refused with honest indignation to execute those orders, well knowing the shameful tyranny in which they originated. It was notorious that the President of the Republic had no authority to issue them, for it was expressly forbidden by the 3d article of the decree of April 20th of this year, to impose penalties upon Mexicans, notwithstanding the design of the decree was to invest him with extraordinary powers. It was an outrage, for it violated the most sacred guarantees. I had not lost my position as a Mexican; I was entitled to return freely to my country; there was no legal resolution, no measure passed in regard to me, prohibiting my return. I was under the protection of the laws, and these are the reasons why those orders were disobeyed which commanded my re-embarkation, my seizure and imprisonment—orders directed against a man who, oppressed with infirmities and with affliction at seeing his country destroyed, her independence and nationality threatened with extinction, sought to die upon her soil, and solicited any place, whatever, amongst the ranks of his countrymen to accompany them to the combat.

During this unjust persecution by the man who has ruined Mexico, and brought her to the depth of that abyss in which we now see her, I received repeated requests from military chiefs, to place myself at the head of the troops which they commanded; but I constantly refused, so as not to afford to my enemy by a division of the army, an excuse by which he could palliate or gloss over, the disasters caused by his want of skill and stupidity, by his total

* I allude to the message of Mr. Polk to the Congress of the Union, and to the stipulations inserted in the pamphlet of General Requena, the precise terms of which I do not cite, not having either of the two papers by me. The message of Mr. Polk was published in the *Republicano* of the 30th and 21st of Jan. last.

ralitary incapacity. Now that he has detached himself from the direction of the government by abandoning it, I await employment from the government which has succeeded him, should it be deemed proper, and should it be thought that my services may be of any use. I will never accept any command, unless it be by the order of the government.

Here, fellow-citizens, have I written in a few words, with sincerity and good faith, the history of my return to the republic, of the conduct which I observed upon my arrival therein, and of the position which I now maintain. Let calumny, hatred and malevolence invent reports against me as they please, my actions will constantly give the lie to them.

I desire that you would seriously fix your attention upon the situation in which the country is placed. It demands vast efforts and sacrifices. Its prostration is the fruit of divisions and exacerbation of passions, of political hatred, of rivalries and distrust, pushed to the greatest extremes. Let us repudiate our errors, let us detest our irregularities, and let the school of misfortune make us cautious for the future. Let not the lessons of experience be lost upon us; let us not be blinded by illusions. Let us apply a remedy to the ills of the nation, and recognizing its true necessities, let us labor together for its well-being, intrepidly driving back the enemy who has penetrated to the heart of the country, that so we may prevent the humiliation and annihilation of our country.

MARIANO PAREDES Y ARRILLAGA.
Tulcingo, Sept. 29, 1847.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

February 5.—Wind S. E., slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.
February 6.—Wind S., rain during the day.
Arrived, Brazilian corvette Union, 13 guns, Capt. Francisco Manuel Barroso, from Esenada.

February 5.—Wind S. E.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers—Messieurs Manuel Cobos, lady, and Miss Adela Cobos, Tomas Garcia de Zuniga, lady, 2 children and 2 servants, Frederick Hughes, Salvador Ximenes, Maximo T. de Elia, Luis M. Pino, Domingo Montesdeoca, Antonio Jauregui, Sebastian Conde, Federico Chas-sing, Carlos San Juan, José Maria Torres, Bernardo Idiart, Santiago Botana, Antonio Esquer, Jorge Beecher, Candido Olivera, Ramon Lecumberri, Antonio Monteverde, Juan Tarede, Estevan Sanguineti, Pedro Lezica, José Caballero, Pedro Chambon, Pedro Lakan, José Rizzo, Juan Peiré, Antonio Rizzo, Domingo Piedevilla, Luis Molledo, Nicolas Gentil, Nicolas Solleballa, Felipe Molledo, José Estevan Benetti, Leonardo Cruz, Pedro Badaraco, José Practe, José Leon, Pedro Lamí, Juan Casarela, Francisco M. Moreyra, Adrian Cires, Agapito Soca, José A. de Seiras, Pedro Peña, José Latorre, Xavier Cabanas and Martin Imaz. Mesdames—Manuela Rivadeneira Garcia, Juana Varela, Luisa Nuñez, Maria Peiré, Eliza Peiré, Nicolasa Eche-garay, Carolina Martinez, Maria Lezica, Carolina D. de Lezica, Manuela Sosa and 2 children, Con-ception Mitro, Angela Bustamante, Benita Gon-zalez, Carolina Silva, Luisa Silva, Emilia Flores, Josefa Paredes, Gregoria Ferreyra, Concepcion Gomez, Trinidad L. de Guevara and daughter, Nicolasa Roldan, Mercedes Moreira, Genoveva Moreira, Elisa Rosas and 2 children, and Isabel La-torre and daughter.

February 8.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s brigantine Griffin, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, from Montevideo 6th inst. at 11 A. M. Passengers—Cabin, Messieurs Edmund Cranwell and Miss Cranwell, James Bar-ton, Francis Cavirau, Samuel G. Arnold, Henry Schneidewind, Hubert Hoewel, and Peter Holtorff.

February 9. Wind—S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 10. Wind—S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 11. Wind—S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 1.

British brig Ireland, 182 tons, G. Marton, from Cadiz 25th November, to Zumaran, Treserra & Co.
British brig Xarifa, 207 tons, F. Rossigou, from Cadiz 14th December, to Nicholson, Green & Co.
British barque Richmond, 269 tons, H. Grayson, from the Isle of May 24th December, to Briscoe, Steward & Co.

American brig Finckney, 194 tons, Joseph Broughton, from Savannah 3rd December, to Zim-mermann, Frazier & Co.

Spanish polacre Mensagera, 161 tons, from Barcelona 9th, Malaga 28th December, to Jayne Llavallol & Sons.

Danish brig Emilé, 138 tons, M. Oisen, from Rio Grande 28th January, to Freyer Brothers.

February 2.

Sardinian brig Josefina, 152 tons, Francisco Vierchi, from Santos 26th December, to Diego Calvo & Sons.

Danish brig Ernest Lorens, 156 tons, G. Rohrs, from Hamburg 11th December, to Thode & Co.

Brazilian brig Flor del Norte, 190 tons, Antonio M. d'Almeida, from Figueiras 4th November, Rio Janeiro 22nd January.

February 3.

British brig Jessie Mitchell, 291 tons, G. McCall from Liverpool 26th November, to Brownell Steg-man & Co.

Brazilian schooner Helvetia, 94 tons, J. Gon-zalvez, from Bahia 22nd January, to José Bazin.

February 4.

American schooner Jubilee, 64 tons, J. Francett, from Philadelphia 14th June, Maranham 14th Oc-tober, Bahia 16th January, to Southgate & Co.

Spanish brig Viagero, 200 tons, J. Curell, from Barcelona 12th, Malaga 25th December, to Santa Maria, Liambi & Co.

Sardinian schooner Thalia, 63 tons, Juan B. Vasallo, from Parnaguá 18th ult., to José Massera.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

January 29.

British brig Urgent, W. F. Earl, for Pernambuco.
French barque Ducoëdie, Babodienne, for Parna-guá.

French barque Alexander, A. Richard, for Havre.
American brig Orocle, Chapman, for Rio Grande.
Danish brig Colibri, E. Justing, for Antwerp.
American brig Kingston, J. Bailey, for Baltimore.
Sardinian brig Graciosa Panny, P. L. Tiscornia, for Genoa.

Brazilian schooner Ponta d'Area, for Rio Grande.

February 2.

Hamburg barque 27 de Mayo, Hernert, for Par-naguá.

February 3.

British brig Eliza Francis, R. Parsons, for Liver-pool.

February 4.

Brazilian schooner Manucla, for Rio Grande.

H. B. M's packet Seagull which conveyed to Rio the December mail for the River Plate, which is now daily expected thence per Spider, was from stress of weather obliged to put back several times, and finally sailed from Falmouth about the 20th of December.

H. B. M's line-of-battle ship Asia, 84 guns, Cap-tain Robert F. Stopford, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Phipps Hornby, Commander-in-chief of H. M's naval forces in the Pacific, sailed from England for Rio Janeiro on the 16th of December, but from stress of weather was also obliged to put back. She was expected to sail for Rio about the 1st of January, on her route to the Pacific.

H. B. M's packet Swift, from Rio Janeiro 5th October, with the mail conveyed per Kestrel hence 13th, Montevideo 17th September, arrived at Fal-mouth on the 23d November.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 9.—A pilot boat from the Bucoo was this day detained by the blockaders but subse-quently set at liberty; she entered the port during the night.

February 10.—The French steamer Chimere was under weigh this morning at break of day, and several guns fired at the same time by the brig Alsaciense, with a signal flying at the main. The cause is supposed to have been the sailing of the Brazilian barque Ana Maria, which left the port during the night.

February 11.—The British brigs Anglo-Saxon and Fame, schooner Eliza Cornish, and Brazilian brig Don Alfonso having sailed hence during the night previous, were pursued by the Chimere, taken off Colonia, and obliged to return again. The Fame, it is stated will be conveyed to Montevideo, the three other vessels have been formally notified of the blockade and ordered to return again into port.

This day (12th inst.) completes the 872nd day of the blockade.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.
BRITISH—Brigantine Griffin, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Thurburn.
FRENCH—Steam sloop Chimere, 6 guns, Lieut. Poudra.
Big Alsaciense, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.
AMERICAN—Big Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Union, 13 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso.

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

Saturday	76
Sunday	74
Monday	72
Tuesday	80
Wednesday	81
Thursday	84
Friday	80

Advertisements.

RICHARD HUNTS.

Has removed his Carpenter's shop from Calle de Cangallo N° 193, to Calle de Corrientes N° 23, from Calle de Veinte y Cinco de Mayo half a square towards the Camp.

The Office of Brownell Stegmann & Co. has been removed from N° 93 Calle de Bolgrano to N° 144 Calle de Restaurador.

Situation Wanted.

As House Steward, by a young man who can make himself useful in other respects, understands all that is requisite, and can give satisfactory references as to sobriety, diligence and general good conduct, having been two years with his last employer. A moderate salary will be accepted of.

A line addressed T. P. No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo will be respectfully attended to.

Advertisement.

A middle-aged English Woman is desirous of ob-taining a situation as housekeeper to single gentlemen, or as cook in a small family.

Inquire at No 77 Calle de la Paz.

Died.

On the night of the 25th ult., at the Estancia of Mr. Robert Cairns, ten leagues west of the city, JOSEPH DEVERE, a native of Philadelphia, in the U. S., in his 57th year. He was struck by lightning whilst employed in herding sheep; he and his horse were instantly killed. His remains were brought to the city and interred in the American Cemetery on the succeeding Sunday.

On the 4th instant, AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Pastor A. L. Siegel, aged 20 months.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublaons, Spanish	386 ½	per each
Do. Patriot	385 ½	do.
Plata, macuquina	21 ½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patatoes	24 ½	encl.
Do. Patriot	23 ½	do.
Six per cent. Stock	100 ½	per cent.
Exchange on England	24 ½	per doubleon
Do. France	81 ½	per doubleon
Do. Rio Janeiro	11 ½	per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo	11 ½	per cent. prem.
Do. United States	23 ½	per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	56 ½	per pesada
descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea.	45 ½	do.
Do. matadero, country	41 ½	do.
Do. Spain	40 ½	do.
Do. North America	40 ½	do.
Do. of all kinds	43 ½	do.
Do. salted ox	38 ½	do.
Do. do. cow	30 ½	do. each
Horse hides salted	18 ½	do.
Do. do. dry	29 ½	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	29 ½	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	29 ½	per dozen
and ordinary	22 ½	do.
Goat skins	without price	do.
Nutra skins	do.	do.
Horse hair, mixed	60 ½	per arroba
Do. short	55 ½	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	110 ½	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	21 ½	do.
Do. do. dirty	9 ½	do.
Do. merino, washed	25 ½	do.
Do. do. dirty	12 ½	do.
Do. fine washed	40 ½	do.
Do. do. dirty	20 ½	do.
Tallow, mutton, raw	33 ½	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	35 ½	do.
Do. pure, second class	32 ½	do.
Grease and tallow	27 ½	do.
Jerked beef	45 ½	per quintal
Horns, Ox	55 ½	per thousand
Do. cow	150 ½	do.
Strick feathers, long black	8 ½	per lb.
Salted tongues	10 ½	per dozen
Hide cuttings	10 ½	per quintal
Shin bones	without price	do.
Salt, on board	none	per fanega
Discount	1 ½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublaons during the week 288 dollars.

The lowest price 385 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, per dollar 24.

The lowest do. 24. per ditto.

There is a great stagnation in business, and no variation in the prices quoted in the foregoing week.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.