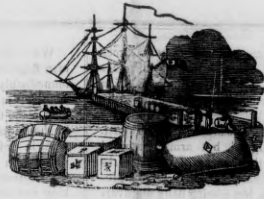


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1154.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE GORE-GROS MISSION.

(Continued)

The remarks of the Argentine Government on the letter of the Oriental Minister to the Plenipotentiaries announcing the determination of President Oribe to proceed no further with the proposed convention, elicited the following explanatory note—

Head-quarters at Cerrito de la Victoria,
June 1848.

H. E. the President, having bestowed upon the whole the most attentive consideration, has directed the undersigned to reply, that, in fact it was not solely for the purpose of consulting Y. E.'s government in regard to its agreement to the withdrawal of the auxiliary Argentine divisions that the government of the undersigned forwarded to that of Y. E. the draft of convention contained in the note of this department of the 21st of April last to the Plenipotentiaries, but, on the contrary, that, as well upon this point as upon all the rest connected with the alliance and joint war carried on by the two legal governments against the rebels of both republics and the Anglo-French belligerents, H. E. the President deemed, and declared to be, indispensable, as is just and reciprocally expedient, the concurrence and consent of his ally, the Argentine Government, and this is, and should be considered to be, the clear meaning of the explanations given by the undersigned, by order of H. E. the President, on forwarding a copy of the aforesaid draft of convention.

Nor could it be otherwise, since, in the opinion of H. E. the President, it was clear, that, if that of Y. E. was agreeable to the withdrawal of the auxiliary Argentine divisions, this acquiescence would be the consequence of its concurrence in all the other stipulations of the proposed convention.

This was all along the view of H. E. the President; he all along stated so through the undersigned to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, and it is so shown by article VI. of project No. 2, which was enclosed in a note from this department to the Plenipotentiaries on the 14th of April, and replied to by them with project No. 3, giving, with some modifications, as a result, that contained in the beforementioned note of the 21st of April.

It is true that in this last that same article VI. of the aforesaid copy No. 2 was drawn up in other terms, inasmuch as the said Plenipotentiaries, though fully aware of the ideas of H. E. the President respecting the necessity of concert with Y. E.'s Government upon all the parts of the proposed convention, insisted that that article, in the manner in which it was drawn up in copy No. 2, said nothing, and that it was necessary to establish something positive. These were, more or less, their words.

Although the government of H. E. the President was not convinced of the correctness of that observation, as the convention was nothing but a project and as the Plenipotentiaries were fully aware, as well from that same declaration of copy No. 2, as from repeated statements of the undersigned, that concert in all its parts was necessary between Y. E.'s Government and that of the undersigned, it consented to the new redaction, which, on the other hand, expresses in fewer words the same necessity of accord on all the parts of the project.

Thus it is that all the just observations upon the proposed convention, which Y. E.'s Government was pleased to address to that of H. E. the President, in Y. E.'s note of the 8th of May, were duly appreciated and adopted by him, notwithstanding the unmediated circumstance that they were not submitted to the Plenipotentiaries; which occurred as follows: The undersigned, in the last conference with the Plenipotentiaries, wanting to shew the said note, in order to enforce some arguments, was interrupted on going to take it up by Baron Gros, who exclaimed—"No, sir; we don't want to see it; we absolutely refuse to do so both my colleague and myself." This, as was to be expected, touched H. E. the President when he was informed of it by the undersigned, and a natural impulsion not to give explanations to those who thus resisted conviction, predomi-

nated, perhaps inadvertently, in drawing up the note which was addressed to said gentlemen by the undersigned, and to which Y. E. refers in your aforesaid esteemed communication.

For the rest, H. E. the President, sincerely grateful for the frankness with which Y. E.'s government has been pleased to transmit him its judicious observations in this affair, finds therein a fresh evidence of its kindly friendship, and, consequently, in no emergency will H. E. fail to regulate his course uniformly with that of Y. E.'s government in a matter so important.

Y. E. will remark that article IV of the enclosed copy No. 1 is blank. Although it is of no material importance, as this circumstance might nevertheless call attention, the undersigned will give the following brief explanation.

To that article belonged the declaration that the amnesty granted by the foregoing article should not prevent such of the Argentine emigrants as might give the Confederation just cause of apprehension from receiving their passports for foreign ports or being removed from the coast, or the vicinity thereof; together with the rest it contains.

Having reached thus far, the Plenipotentiaries—termining the clauses of the article proposition—shewed reluctance to accept it, and the English Plenipotentiary, who was writing while Baron Gros dictated, laid down his pen, but went on again directly with the other articles.

In consequence of this, with the concurrence of H. E. the President the undersigned drew up article IV of copy No. 6, redacting upon which, no doubt, afterwards the Plenipotentiaries and finding it to be still stronger than that which they had refused to admit, inasmuch as the ruthless unitarian emigrants from the Argentine Confederation as well as some natives were entirely excluded from the amnesty, they adopted in drawing up project No. 2 the same wording which was inserted in the draft of convention forwarded to Y. E.'s government.

It was in extracting here Y. E.'s note that the involuntary mistake was committed of saying "a legal authority" instead of "only legal authority," &c.

Having thus, by order of H. E. the President, replied to Y. E.'s esteemed note of the 1st inst., the undersigned has the honor, &c.

Carlos G. Villademoros.

No. 1.

After the preamble.

Art. 1.—The government of Montevideo recognises H. E. Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe as lawful President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

2.—H. E. the President Don Manuel Oribe wishing to efface painful recollections and leave no germ of serious uneasiness for the future, engages to reverse the confiscations which have taken place for political causes or to indemnify the owners of the property which may have been disposed of.

3.—A complete amnesty is granted as regards the natives, and the security of the persons and property of the foreign subjects in Montevideo is guaranteed.

4.—The foreigners organised in battalions in Montevideo shall deliver up the arms which have been confided to them for the defence of the city to the competent authority.

5.—H. E. the President now exercising the plenitude of his rights, and not requiring to employ any longer the succours he had received from his illustrious ally, will cause the Argentine troops placed under his command to retrace to the territory of the Republic of Buenos Ayres.

7.—These two operations shall take place simultaneously.

8.—The commanders of the mediating naval forces shall give their assistance for the performance of these two operations.

9.—The blockade of the two banks of La Plata by the French squadron shall be raised from the moment that the two operations of the disarming of the foreigners and the departure of the Argentine troops are ended—the Argentine vessels shall rehoist their flag and be conveyed back to Buenos Ayres—the Island of Martin Garcia shall be evacuated, and the Argentine flag saluted with 21 guns.

No. 2.

After the preamble.

Art. 1.—The present de facto government of Montevideo recognises and respects in the person of H. E. Brigadier General D. Manuel Oribe the lawful President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

2.—H. E. the President Don Manuel Oribe, on his part, wishing to cast a veil over the past, and being desirous that those who submit to the obedience of the legal authority should have only motives to applaud themselves for their return to the path of duty and of the laws, engages to reverse all confiscations which have taken place for political causes,

as regards the real estate still under the dominion of the state, or to indemnify the parties who were owners of what may have been disposed of.

3.—A complete amnesty is granted to the natives of the country, and entire security for the persons and property of foreign subjects residing in any part of the state is guaranteed, agreeably to the laws and the faith of treaties.

4.—The complete amnesty conceded by the foregoing article shall not prevent those who, from their known antecedents, may cause just apprehension to the government, either as regards the internal tranquillity of the country, or in respect to its relations with the Argentine Confederation, being, at their choice, conveyed to the nearest foreign port, or removed under a good escort from places situated on the coast, or in the vicinity of the coast, to some other place in the interior which they may designate.

5.—The foreigners armed in Montevideo or at any other point by the so called government of that city, shall deliver the arms which had been confided to them, to the person or persons commissioned for that purpose by H. E. President Oribe, as competent authority.

6.—The foregoing articles being agreed upon, H. E. the President, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, will endeavour to concert with his ally, H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Relations, Commander-in-Chief of the United Army of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, both regarding the withdrawal of the Argentine troops, if the case be considered to have arrived, and with respect to the mode and means of effecting said withdrawal.

7.—The operations mentioned in the two foregoing articles, i. e., the delivery of the arms by the foreigners and the withdrawal of the Argentine troops shall, in the event of the case occurring, take place simultaneously.

8.—The blockade of the two banks of La Plata by the French squadron shall be raised simultaneously with the two operations mentioned in the preceding article.

9.—Although the evacuation of the Island of Martin Garcia by the forces of the intervention, and the return of the Argentine vessels with all the rest inherent thereto and customary among polished nations is a necessary consequence of the convention, and an indispensable condition on the part of the Government of H. E. President Oribe, for its fulfilment and perfection, as this comes within the special province of ally, the Government of the Argentine Confederation, it is that government that their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of H. E. M. the King of the French are to address themselves on this point.

Notwithstanding the preceding stipulations, and even in the event of their attaining the desired end of the pacification of the Republic, the Government of H. E. the President, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, faithful to his own principles and engagements, declares that being the ally of the Government of the Argentine Confederation with respect to all the political interests which may in this struggle affect the rights of sovereignty and independence of either of the two Republics, it is so especially as regards the question of the rivers Paraná and Uruguay in any other event that may occur, both as an ally and as a party jointly interested in the waters of the aforesaid Uruguay.

No. 3.

The forces in arms in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay animated with the most sincere desire to put an end to the calamities which afflict their country, desirous also to procure the blessings of a lasting peace, and which cannot be attained by the past dissensions or a germ of inquietude for the future, propose by the interposition of the Ministers Plenipotentiaries, who are most desirous to offer their good offices to this effect the following convention which they engage on their faith and honor and without any reserve, to faithfully execute after the acceptance and ratification which shall take place.

Art. 1.—The Government of Montevideo recognises Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe as legal President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

2.—H. E. the President Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, wishing to efface painful recollections and to leave no germ of discord which could at any time bring fresh calamities on the country, declares null and without effect all the confiscations which may have taken place from political causes, and engages to restore to the owners that which may have been disposed of or to indemnify them for that which may have already been disposed of.

3.—A complete amnesty is from this moment and for the future granted to natives as well as entire security and guarantees respecting the persons and property of foreign subjects resident in all parts of the Republic.

4.—The complete amnesty accorded by the former article will not prevent those emigrants from Buenos Ayres whose residences in Montevideo could give just umbrage to the Government of Buenos Ayres, and compromise the good harmony between the two Republics being (at their choice) transported to the nearest foreign port or transferred from places situated on the coast or near the coast, to any other place in the interior which they may designate.

5.—The troops organised in battalions in Montevideo shall be disbanded and lay down the arms which have been confided to them to persons pointed out to them by the competent authority.

6.—His Excellency the President Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe now restored to the fullness of his rights, and considering the assistance he has received from his ally as no longer necessary, will, in concert with him, cause to retrace to the territory of the Republic of Buenos Ayres the Argentine troops under his command.

7.—The two operations mentioned in the former two articles, that is to say, the disarming of the foreigners and the withdrawal of the Argentine troops, shall take place simultaneously. The commanders of the French and English forces are invited to lead their aid in the operations.

8.—The execution of the present convention shall take place as soon as possible. A commission will be named immediately to prepare the measures to this effect.

Done and approved the present convention in 8 articles at Montevideo.

Signed—
Countersigned—
April 1848.

Done and approved the present convention in 8 articles at the Corrientes.

Signed—
Countersigned—

The Plenipotentiaries of France and England having recognised the 8 articles between the contending forces in the Uruguay engage on the part of their Governments each in his own attribute and as a natural consequence of this contribution to raise the blockade on both sides of the Plate—to evacuate the Island of Martin Garcia and return to the Government of the Argentine Republic the vessels of that nation which have been captured, and which shall rehoist their flags. The flag shall be saluted by 21 guns. They engage also to lend the assistance of their naval forces to the two powers in what concerns the execution of the two operations mentioned in the 7th article.

To the above the Argentine government returned the following answer—

Buenos Ayres, July 15, 1848.

H. E. the Governor duly appreciates the honorable declaration which Y. E. repeats, that in fact it was not solely for the purpose of consulting the government of the undersigned in regard to its agreement to the withdrawal of the Argentine divisions that Y. E.'s government forwarded to that of the undersigned the draft of convention contained in the note of the 21st of April last to the Plenipotentiaries, as the undersigned observed in that of the 1st of June, but, on the contrary, that, as well upon this point as upon all the rest connected with the alliance and joint war carried on by the two legal governments against the rebels of both Republics and the Anglo-French belligerents, H. E. the President deemed, and declared to be, indispensable, as is just and reciprocally expedient, the concurrence of his ally, the Argentine government, and that this is, and should be considered to be, the clear meaning of the explanations given by Y. E. by order of H. E. the President, on forwarding a copy of the aforesaid draft of convention.

This being the very same view which the undersigned expressed, by order of H. E. the Governor, H. E. appreciates anew the gratifying repetition thereof which Y. E. makes in the name of your government, and in conformity with the elevated principles of H. E. the President.

Y. E. observes that it was clear, in the opinion of H. E. the President, that, if that of the undersigned was agreeable to the withdrawal of the auxiliary Argentine divisions, this acquiescence would be the consequence of its concurrence in all the other stipulations of the proposed convention. But this observation would be applicable to only the case of a project of convention in conformity throughout with the Hood bases and modifications with which they were accepted, and not otherwise, by Y. E.'s Government and that of the undersigned. The case of the proposed convention precluded beforehand all possibility of an accommodation, not only from its being at variance with those bases and modifications, but likewise from the known design of the Plenipotentiaries to exclude the Argentine Government from being a party and a representative in the arrangement, while those of France and England assumed the inadmissible character of mediators.

Nevertheless, H. E. is fully persuaded that the intention of H. E. the President was to act in perfect accord with his ally, the Argentine Government, in a just, honorable and expedient manner, according, also, to the explanations which he had given to the Plenipotentiaries, who, had they acted with good faith, would have given them their true and only signification.

H. E. does not consider it necessary to enter into new explanations in regard to the projects of convention which Y. E. encloses, under Nos. 1 to 3, as well because Y. E. adduces them to explain certain circumstances, as because, leaving aside the Hood bases and modifications with which they were admitted by the two legal Governments of the Republics of La Plata, they could not be a subject of acceptance, for the reasons detailed by the undersigned in his note of the 8th of May and in that of the 1st of June.

As regards the circumstances which Y. E. explains with reference to the arrangement in said projects of the article concerning the withdrawal of the Argentine troops, Y. E. will not have failed to observe in them the absence of justice and good faith on the part of the Ministers Plenipotentiary, in pursuing their sinister plan of dividing the two American allies, notwithstanding the ingenious efforts displayed by H. E. the President in order to arrive at an honourable and suitable accommodation.

This same reprovable design of the Plenipotentiaries appears conspicuous from their refusal to acquaint themselves with the contents of the note of this government, dated the 8th of May, when Y. E. in the last conference, in order to enforce some arguments, wished to show them the said note—a circumstance which it would have been expedient to have placed on record in Y. E.'s note to the Plenipotentiaries, dated the 17th of May last, making manifest thereby the non-employment of any efforts for the peace of these countries and the systematic plan of indefinitely protracting the war.

H. E., in expressing these ideas, is highly grateful for the candid explanations addressed to him by H. E. the President, and he receives them as a fresh testimony of his elevated rectitude, and of his friendship. With the same feeling, H. E. has deemed expedient to set forth the foregoing considerations, arising out of some points of Y. E.'s esteemed note.

At the same time the undersigned, by order of H. E., has the honor to remark, that your department having through inadvertence omitted to date the note which is now replied to, it would be expedient, in view of its importance, that this deficiency should be supplied, and he requests Y. E. will be pleased to designate the date it is to bear.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

FELICE ARANA
(To be concluded.)

Raleigh, Rio de la Plata,
13th Sept. 1848.

My respected friend and Señor.
I beg you will accept my warmest thanks for the letters which your Excellency has with such ready attention and consideration been so good as to send to me, and which must have been in the Grecian's boat at the time of the unfortunate accident. I have handed them over to H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires to forward to their addresses, and remain with great sincerity and truth Y. E.'s most obliged friend and servant Q. B. S. M.

T. HERBERT.

H. E.
Gen. D. Manuel Oribe
&c. &c.
Corrito Victoria.

HENRY SOUTHERN, Esq., the newly appointed British Minister to the Argentine Republic, arrived here on Thursday last in H. M.'s steamer *Alecto*. The honourable gentleman landed yesterday, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Charles A. Henderson, and Capt. Massingberd.

We borrow from the Rio Janeiro *Jornal do Commercio* a summary of the European intelligence brought by the last packet from Falmouth. The dates reach to the 3d of August.

In England nothing important had taken place and from Ireland the accounts are more favourable to the preservation of public tranquillity. The *Times* of 31st July says:

"The state of Ireland is much more satisfactory than it was a few days ago. The vigorous measures adopted by the government and the legislature fell on the faction as thunderbolts. In Dublin the leaders of the clubs, secretaries, felons, riflemen and pikemen with all their materiel, dispersed in a thousand directions. The wind of articles 11 and 12 of the act 35 Queen Victoria cleared the city. The journals *Nation* and *Felon* were simultaneously suppressed without the streets of Dublin rising to their aid. Orders were issued for the imprisonment of the leaders, rewards are offered to whoever should apprehend them and no signs have as yet appeared of the multitudes which were to assemble round those worthies. They all fled."

It was subsequently known that Smith O'Brien, the ringleader of the rebellion, was in the immediate vicinity of Ballingarry. The chief of the Kilkenny police, immediately on obtaining the news entered into communication with the authorities of the neighbouring districts, and all the forces assembled at the place pointed out as the head quarters of the rebel army. Whilst these preparations were going on, a police detachment of about 60 men which left Callan penetrated to the very centre of the rebellion and put an end to the insurrection which was to sweep away the armies of Queen Victoria and disunite the two islands for ever! When this small detachment was marching on Boulagh it fell in there with Smith O'Brien at the head of a numerous force ready to give battle. Fearing to be cut off, the officer in command of the policemen resolved to entrench himself in a house where he was shortly after attacked by the insurgents. On the first discharge from the policemen two of the insurgents fell dead and the rest fled in complete disorder. Shortly

after this defeat numerous government forces arrived at the scene of action but the insurrection had breathed its last. Smith O'Brien was actively pursued and it was supposed he could not escape.

The accounts from Paris are to the 1st August. Tranquillity still reigned, but arms continued to be sought for in the houses in the suburbs of the Capital, particularly at Belleville and Montmartre, and arms were being daily discovered even in houses which had been previously searched.

Opinions were divided in regard to the fate of the prisoners. The most general belief was, nevertheless, that they would be sent to Senegal or Algeria and that those accused of committing murders in cold blood would suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The number of persons imprisoned and of those denounced to government as having taken a part in the insurrection of June had not diminished, and the continued suspension of the *Presse* and other journals, and the maintenance of all the state of sieges, were ascribed to those facts. The committee of enquiry of the National Assembly on the events of May and June had promised to send in their report in the beginning of August.

The law regulating the organization of clubs had passed by a majority of 629 votes to 100. General Danesne, who was wounded at the barricades in June, died on the 30th of July.

The municipal elections in the different departments had all terminated in favour of the candidates of the moderate party.

From Italy the accounts are disastrous to the arms of Charles Albert. The Austrians triumph in all quarters.

On the 22nd of July General Aspre made a sally from Verona with 25,000 men, forced the positions of Sona and Somma Campagna and drove out the Piedmontese from all the country situate between the higher Adige and Lake Garda, and the plains of Verona and Mincio, at the same time that a division of 8000 men descending from Mantebello and possessing themselves of the heights of Corona caused the Piedmontese to retire from the Plateau of Rivoli. On the 24th the Austrians crossed the Mincio at Mouzambano and Salisango and occupied Ponti and Pozzolengo.

Charles Albert on receiving news of these disasters immediately started from his head quarters at Marmirolo, and assembling 30,000 men at Villa Franca marched on the 26th towards the Mincio and attacked the enemy. The attack was impetuous, the resistance stubborn. From 5 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon the victory was doubtful, but at the critical moment Marshal Radetzky appeared on the field with large re-inforcements and notwithstanding the resolute courage with which they fought the Piedmontese were obliged to fall back on Villa Franca, thus for the first time losing a pitched battle.

At day-break on the 27th the Piedmontese abandoned Villa Franca and concentrated their forces at Gotta, from which they were shortly after dislodged and retired to Asola. On the 28th the Austrians were at Volta on the right bank of the Mincio.

This news caused the deepest impression at Milan and Turin. In the former city a committee of public safety composed of three members was immediately appointed, and the people were arming with the greatest activity. At Turin the people assembled in the public square called Carignano and demanded the resignation of the mixed ministry which had but just been appointed.

It was rumoured as certain that Charles Albert had demanded an armed intervention from the French government, which the latter had refused alleging the possibility of terminating the struggle by negotiation.

Rome was in the enjoyment of tranquillity but the Mamiani ministry had been dismissed.

There are dates from Naples to the 18th of July. Order had been re-established throughout the kingdom. The expedition for the conquest of Sicily, composed of 30,000 men, was to sail thence on the 21st. Syracuse was the appointed place of embarkation.

The German papers bring us news of the continuance of the war between the duchies. The Hamburg *Borsen Halle* of 26th July publishes a proclamation of the provincial government of Schleswig-Holstein announcing the recommencement of hostilities on the 25th.

There are accounts from Berlin to the 20th July. The movement against the policy of the central government at Frankfurt, which commenced with the election of the archduke had greatly increased. The first act of that government had stirred up the national spirit of Prussia to resistance.

The order for the Prussian troops to do homage to the chief of the empire brought down a shower of reclamations, of messages, protests, and publications of all kinds which produced a great effect, particularly that written by the celebrated August Budeimeyer, Burgher, headed *Wer will huldigen?* (Who wishes to pay homage?) and with a sketch representing Prussian soldiers charging with the bayonet, followed by the following inscription in German addressed by Berlin to the smaller states: *Dun sie mich den Jafellen un sehn sie sich mal del Bidden oben an! Sehn sie woll! So huldigt Preussen wenn's nicht dult, aber anders nicht!* (Do me the favour to look at this picture. Do you see it? It is thus the Prussians do homage when necessary, and not otherwise.)

When that order arrived at Berlin the German flags which were floating in the city were immediately hauled down, the tri-coloured cockades disappeared from all hats, and meetings took place to demand of the municipality that it should address representations to the government in order that it might not consent to the dissolution of Prussia. On the 29th the demonstrations were still more significant. The king and the princes came from Potsdam to the capital, and appeared on the Linden. Their presence awakened old recollections; the Prussian flag was hoisted at all the barracks and in a great number of private houses, and the people assembled in the streets and public places wore Prussia should not disappear from amongst the great nations of Europe. The students only took no part in this demonstration, and the German flag waved from the University alone.

The same journal from which we copy the above gives in another number extracts from London papers to the 5th of August.

In the House of Lords on the 3d in answer to a question put by Lord Brougham the Marquis of Lansdowne did not hesitate to say that the insurrection in Ireland might be considered as suppressed, but that the state of the country was still such as to demand the greatest care and precaution, and that the government were resolved to make an unlimited use of the means which Parliament had placed at their disposal.

Notwithstanding that rewards had been offered of 500*l* for the apprehension of O'Brien, and of 300*l* for that of each of his four confederates—Meagher, Doherty, Dillon, and O'Reilly—their whereabouts had not been discovered at the date of the last advices. It may be proper to mention here that the rumoured occupation of Limerick by the insurgents was a hoax practised upon all the London journals.

Charles Albert had proposed an armistice to the Austrian Commander-in-chief, but the latter would not accede except on terms highly disadvantageous to the Italians. However, it was said that the Court of Vienna had again proposed the same conditions of peace it had previously offered. The Italian army continued to retreat. At the date of the last accounts its headquarters were at Cremona, the main body having retired beyond the Oglio.

The cause of the renewal of hostilities between the Danes and Germans was the refusal of General Wrangel to obey the orders of the King of Prussia, without the sanction of the central government at Frankfurt.

The Duke of Genoa, second son of the King of Sardinia had been elected King of Sicily. The King of Naples threatened a rupture should Charles Albert allow his son to accept.

The Emperor of Austria had come to the determination of transferring the reins of government from the hands of the Archduke John to those of the Archduke Charles, but this measure had been strongly remonstrated against by the national assembly.

In Paris serious apprehensions were entertained in consequence of the return to the capital of numbers of individuals who had figured in the insurrection of June. A good deal of angry feeling had been displayed in the discussions in the Assembly.

Though Wallachia had established an independent government, it does not appear that the Russians had actually entered its territory. The Czar had caused his representatives abroad to declare that the military preparations of the empire were purely defensive and not aggressive.

Accounts from New York to the 5th of August by Rio Janeiro, state that the Mexicans, on the withdrawal of the American troops, had commenced to fight amongst themselves. There had been an action in the immediate vicinity of Guanajato between insurgent forces headed by General Paredes and government troops under the command of General Bustamante. The latter had not been able to dislodge Paredes from the positions he had taken up, and the entry of this leader into the capital was considered by no means impossible.

Serious disturbances had again occurred in Hayti, and bloodshed still continued at Martinica. In the Danish Island of Santa Cruz an insurrection broke out which was suppressed with the assistance of Spanish forces from Porto Rico.

Some disorders, of the precise nature of which we are yet ignorant, took place in Rio Janeiro in the beginning of this month. Disturbances had also occurred in other parts of the empire.

M. Guillemot, the newly appointed French Chargé d'Affaires to Brazil, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 25th ult. in the French corvette *Triomphante*.

From the "Archivo Americano"
Upon the occupation of the fort of San Juan de Nicaragua by British forces.

(Concluded.)

The Spanish Government, which was not ignorant of its importance, made constant efforts to restrain these usurpations. Before 1763, the English settlers had established themselves near the Spanish settlements of Basco, Moso and Trujillo. But in the treaty of Paris that year it was stipulated: "That H. B. M. will cause to be demolished all the fortifications, that his subjects may have raised in the bay of Honduras, and other points of the Spanish territory in that part of the world, in the term of four months after the ratification of the present treaty." And H. C. M. engaged not to allow the subjects of H. B. M. or his people, to be disturbed or molested, under any pretext, in said places, in the operations of cutting and transporting logwood, or "palo de Campeche" for which purpose they might construct without opposition, and occupy without molestation, the houses and stores that might be necessary for themselves, their families, and their property." (19)

These stipulations were confirmed by the treaty of Versailles, in 1763, in which it was said, "That to prevent, in the best manner possible, any motive of complaint or dissatisfaction, to which the cutting of logwood, or "palo de Campeche," had given rise, and that there having been formed and extended, in the territory, many English establishments on the Spanish coast, it was expressly agreed that the subjects of H. B. M. would be permitted to cut, load and transport the logwood in the district, comprehended between the River Wallis or Balse, and the river Honda, taking the courses of said river as the invariable boundaries. With the clear understanding that these stipulations in no respect interfere with the rights of sovereignty of His Catholic Majesty; consequently all the English who may be disseminated throughout any other parts of the Spanish continent, or in the islands that depend on said continent, from whatever motive, and without any exception, must retire to the district that has just been circumscribed, in the term of eighteen months, reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications. It is also agreed, that if there exist in the part referred to, any fortifications, had been previously erected, H. B. M. will cause them all to be demolished, and will order his subjects not to construct others.

And with respect to the question of Mosquito, it was more expressly stipulated, in the article of the convention of London, of the 14th July 1769, between Spain and England, which was afterwards confirmed by the treaty of Madrid, of the 5th July 1814, between the same powers, that: "The subjects of H. B. M. and the other colonies, that have hitherto enjoyed the protection of England, shall evacuate, without any exception, the territory of Mosquito, and, in general, all the territories and adjacent islands that are without the line, destined to serve as frontier to the territory conceded by H. C. M. to the English, for the purpose expressed in the 2d article of the present convention, as an addition to the country, that was assigned to it, by the treaty of 1763."

This new line of frontier, that the English were not to cross, commenced, from the mouth of the river Sibun, in the bay of Honduras, following its course to its origin, whence it deflected in a straight line toward the Wallis or Balse river, afterwards to descend by it till meeting with the line established by the treaty of 1763.

And besides this extension of territory, a permission was accorded to the English settlers, that they had never before enjoyed, that of adding to the cutting of logwood, that of any other wood, without excepting mahogany, and of occupying themselves in agriculture, but not being entitled, under any pretext, to establish the cultivation of sugar, coffee, cocoa, nor fabrics or manufactures moved by machinery or mills, in said territories, recognised as the exclusive and unquestionable appurtenance of the crown of Spain.

And, by the VIII article, it is added, that "All the restrictions are confirmed, which were expressed in the last treaty of 1763, for the purpose of maintaining in its integrity the Spanish sovereignty over the country, of which the permission is granted to the English only of making use of the timber, fruits and other productions, in their natural state."

Another important clause of the same treaty is that contained in the six article, which we translate literally:—"H. C. M., consulting his sentiments of humanity, promises the King of England, that he will not exercise any act of rigour against the Mosquitoes, that inhabit that part of the country which is to be evacuated, in consequence of the present convention; in respect of the relations that may have existed between said Indians and the English. And H. B. M., on his part, will rigorously prohibit all his subjects from supplying arms, or munitions of war, to the Indians situated upon the frontier of the Spanish possessions."

Spain confided in the good faith of the treaties, and her attention being distracted by the vast and complicated administration of her colonies, by the state of agitation into which Europe was soon thrown, by the events of the first French revolution, did not perceive the insidious measures concocted by England, for revolutionizing the Indians of Yucatan. Far from prohibiting the intercourse of the subjects of H. B. M. with the aborigines, the English authorities omitted all means of fomenting it. An English traveller, who visited the country of the Mosquitoes, in 1804, describes the reception he met with at Craza, from one of these Indians, decorated with the title of *General Robinson*. "His features were a mixture of those of the aborigines of America and of the African Zambos; and his uniform that of an English officer, epaulettes, sword and sash. The military grades were as those of the English Army, and some of these natives received their commissions from the Governor of Jamaica, or the Superintendent of H. M. in Honduras. The present king has been educated under the direction and

(19) Article XVII of the treaty of Paris, of the 10th February 1763.

(20) Sketches of the manners and customs of the Mosquito Indians, presented by the narrative of the voyage to the Mosquito shore in 1804. London 1811 in 8^o.

