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BUENOS AYRES.

We should be sorry to foster hopes that may still prove illusive; but the indications of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the unfortunate questions so long pending, become so numerous and prominent on all hands, that we can not refrain from indulging our complacency by congratulating our readers on the prospect of a consummation so devoutly to be wished. We refer, among other things, with unalloyed satisfaction, to the spirit and tenor of the subjoined significant documents, happily corroborated by the bland, courteous and pacific phraseology of Lord Palmerston, in the British Parliament. We are not aware of any intimate analogy between love and politics, but on the present occasion we feel quite disposed, love-like, to forgive and forget the past, and cheerfully to second, in our humble sphere, the noble, the magnanimous policy, so opportunely and so religiously recommended in the decree of the 15th inst.: "OF PROMOTING, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, EVERY THING THAT MAY TEND TO A CORDIAL RECONCILIATION."

We hail the sentiment as the precursor of a brighter era; as a proof and monument of the dignified moderation of the Argentine authorities; and others, in their turn, we doubt not, will duly appreciate and reciprocate so worthy an example. In this happy frame of mind, we cordially felicitate all the parties more immediately engaged in the negotiations, on their progress and prospects; with a fraternal embrace to all the friends of peace and concord—

Buenos Ayres, May 15, 1849.

The Government encharged with the foreign relations and the affairs of peace and war of the Argentine Confederation:

Considering, that the state in which the affairs of the joint intervention of England and France in the Republics of La Plata stand, presents a well grounded hope that they will have a just and honorable solution, as well for the allied Republics as for the intervening powers—

That the friendly proceedings to approximate that solution of H. E. Henry Southern, appointed H. B. M.'s Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and of H. E. Rear Admiral F. Le Preneur, Commander-in-chief of the French naval forces on the Brazil and La Plata station, empowered by the Government of the French Republic, are entitled to the esteem of the Government of the Confederation—

And that in such a state of things it is expedient to promote, as far as possible, everything that may tend to a reconciliation and to do away those measures, which though adopted with perfect right, have been taken as a just reprisal for acts evidently hostile on the part of the intervening naval forces; hath determined and doth decree—

Art. 1.—The execution of the decree of the 28th of August, 1845, prohibiting every kind of communication, direct or indirect, with British and French vessels of war, as well as that of the 15th of July, 1848, declaring it again in force, is for the present suspended.

Art. 11.—The vessels of war of both nations may communicate with the shore in the same manner as those of neutral friendly nations.

Art. 111.—Let this be communicated to all whom it concerns, published, and inserted in the Official Register.

ROSAS.
FELICE ARANA.

Confidential.

Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1849.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c.,
To the Hon. Henry Southern, &c.,
The undersigned, by command of H. E. the Governor, has the honour to address Y. E. and state that the Argentine Government, satisfied with the noble and sincere efforts which it has made in conjunction with Y. E. to remove the differences between Great Britain and the Argentine Confederation—efforts which have produced the beneficial result of causing the most

sanguine hopes to be entertained that the projected confidential arrangement will meet with the concurrence of H. M.'s government; in its earnest desire to promote the most cordial feelings between both countries, has determined to suspend for the present the postponement which it made of the *exequatur* to the commission of Consul of H. B. M. conferred on Martin T. Hood, Esq., on returning to the latter his commission, and on manifesting to the Argentine Minister in London, in the note of the 16th of July, 1846, the reasons which impelled it to that measure, in order that he might lay them before H. M.'s Government.

H. E. the Governor, in taking this resolution, animated by the most conciliatory and friendly feeling, is actuated also by the lively desire of reciprocating the spirit of moderation and concord which H. M.'s Government has in these later times displayed in the question of La Plata, as well as Y. E.'s commendable diligence in preparing the way, with enlightened ability, for the attainment of an honorable peace for all the parties interested.

H. E. hopes that on Y. E. bringing this circumstance before your government, it will be viewed by it as emanating from the spirit above expressed.

The undersigned, in executing this order of H. E. the Governor, fulfils also that of manifesting to Y. E., that, in virtue of this resolution Y. E. is at liberty to transmit it to Martin T. Hood, Esq., for the corresponding effects.

God preserve Y. E. many years,
FELICE ARANA.

A messenger with despatches from President Oribe for this government arrived here on the evening of the 13th inst., in the French war steamer *Grondeur*, and returned with the answers in the same vessel on the 16th.

The Valparaiso journals publish the following notification of the new Governor of California, issued by him at Panama on his route from the United States—

(Translated)

Panama, January 19, 1849.

Sir,—The laws of the U. S. impose the penalty of fine and imprisonment on the detainers of public lands. As nothing can be more unjust and unreasonable than the conduct pursued by many persons, who, without being citizens of the U. S., rush from every quarter to California in search of gold, to carry it out of a territory belonging to the U. S., and as such conduct is a direct violation of the laws, it will be my duty as soon as I arrive at that place rigorously to enforce the aforesaid laws, and prevent in future the infringement thereof, by inflicting the penalties which they direct on those who violate them.

As these laws are probably unknown to many who are preparing to set out for California, I deem it proper that all should be informed that the aforesaid laws are in force at present, and that in future they will be rigorously executed in California against all those who are not citizens of the U. S.

Being, from your situation, in communication with the Consuls on the coast of South America, it will be easy for you to give full publicity to what I have stated; for which I will be particularly obliged to you.

I am, with sincere regard,
Your obedient servant,
Perifer J. Smith,
Major General U. S. Army.
Wm. Nelson, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Panama.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have caused Mr. Parker, one of their Lordships' secretaries, to transmit to the Commissioners of the Customs a copy of a letter from the Foreign-office, relative to certain irregularities that have occurred in several British ports in consequence of the masters of vessels, belonging to ports in the duchies of Schleswig and of Holstein, having reported those vessels as Schleswig-Holstein vessels, or as German vessels and subsequently taken

other steps tending to establish a claim to be considered as vessels not subject to the Crown of Denmark, with the expression of the desire of their Lordships that they will govern themselves according to the views entertained on this subject by Viscount Palmerston, as detailed in his said letter. The following is a copy of the communication from the Foreign-office to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject alluded to:—

"Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been called to the irregularities which have occurred in several British ports, owing to the masters of vessels belonging to ports in the Duchies of Schleswig and of Holstein having, on their arrival in British ports, reported those vessels as Schleswig-Holstein vessels, or as German vessels, and having subsequently to their arrival taken other steps tending to establish a claim to be considered as vessels not subject to the Crown of Denmark. Under these circumstances Viscount Palmerston thinks it expedient that the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury should be informed of the view taken by Her Majesty's Government of these matters. There are no treaties which regulate the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the duchies of Schleswig and of Holstein, except the treaties which have been concluded between the Crown of England and the King of Denmark. In those treaties no separate mention is made of the duchies as distinct from other portions of the dominions of Denmark, and it is under the general terms of those treaties that British vessels are entitled to admission into the ports of the duchies, and that the vessels of the Great Britain, Denmark, &c., although the King of Denmark is not King, but Duke, of Holstein and Schleswig, those local distinctions not being specified in the treaties, the vessels of the duchies are entitled to admission to British ports only in the character of Danish vessels, there being no treaty in existence which gives them any privilege or right in their local character of Schleswig or of Holstein vessels. In the present state of the differences between Denmark and the two duchies it may not be expedient to carry the observance of the technicality too far; but it would, nevertheless, be right that the officers of the Customs should explain clearly to the masters of Schleswig or of Holstein vessels entering British ports, that it is only under the treaties between Great Britain and Denmark that they can be allowed the privilege in regard to duties, &c., which they claim, and that, consequently, whatever may be the character by which they may declare themselves, and which the officers of the Customs should be instructed, as a matter of courtesy, not to dispute, it is as Danish vessels that they are really admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges which they claim. The above relates to declarations that such vessels are Schleswig or Holstein vessels; but in regard to declarations by Holstein vessels that they are German vessels, the case is different; and it would not be expedient that such declarations should be accepted. For such declarations would specifically take such vessels out of the operation of the treaties with Denmark, and would not bring them within the scope of any other treaty; inasmuch as no treaty has been concluded between the British Crown and Germany, nor in point of fact, there at present any state called Germany in existence with which such a treaty could be concluded. What the Holsteiners mean by declaring themselves Germans, is that the British Confederation. But Great Britain has never concluded any commercial treaty with that Confederation and the vessels of the states which composed that Confederation have been admitted according to their respective national characters, as belonging to Prussia, Austria, the Hans Towns, &c., according to treaties, but not under the denomination of German vessels.

I am &c.,
*EDDISBURY.

In pursuance of this order from the Lords of the Treasury, directing the officers of the Customs to govern themselves in this matter according to the views entertained on the subject by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, instructions to that effect have been furnished by the Commissioners of the Customs to the principal officers of the department at the port of London, and at the several ports throughout the kingdom, with directions to take care that the same be duly observed.

I am &c.,
*EDDISBURY.

President Taylor's Inaugural Address.
Washington, Monday March 5, 1849.
This day at 12 o'clock, General Zachary Taylor, President elect of the United States, delivered to the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and thousands of assembled citizens in front of the Capitol, the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a time honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of these illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the U. S.; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties and to appoint ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interests, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the army and navy, lately employed with so much distinction in active service, care shall be taken to insure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools sustained by the liberality of Congress shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of History and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral, while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions, and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peace and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their actions, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our Foreign Relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

