



THE LONDON ARGENTINE.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

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BUENOS AYRES.

In addition to our ordinary files of London papers by the packet, we have been obligingly furnished with Liverpool dates to the 11th of August.

On the 1st Parliament was prorogued by commission to the 9th of October. One of the last acts was the passage of a bill for the relief of the Shipping Interest, by doing away with the compulsory employment of pilots in various parts of the United Kingdom. On the very last day of the session the Earl of Harrowby again attended the affairs of the River Plate on the attention of the House of Lords. The pretext was the arrival in France of the English frigate with despatches from Admiral Leighton, and the publication in Paris of the terms of the arrangement, confidentially entered into with the Argentine and Oriental governments, which appear to have given great umbrage to the noble Lord, in common with the enemies of the peace of these countries on both sides of the channel. The following is what transpired on the occasion referred to—

The Earl of HARROWBY said he had observed in the morning news that the Argentine Government had issued a public official copy of a convention to establish relations of friendship between France and the Argentine Confederation, which had been agreed upon between General Rosas and Ordoñez and the French Admiral of the Republic. According to this convention, General Ordoñez was to be acknowledged as President of the Republic of Uruguay. The terms of the convention were completely at variance with all the expectations which had been formed in this town, and he wished to ask whether the President of the Council was aware that the Argentine Government had presented to the French Government, and had received their sanction. He (the Earl of Harrowby) would urge Her Majesty's Government to use their influence with the French Government, with a view to prevent the independence of the Republic of Uruguay from being destroyed, that republic having been placed initially under the protection of England.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that he had no knowledge of the specific terms to which the public order referred, but that he had derived from the source mentioned by the noble Earl, the newspaper published that day. This was a transaction between the French Republic and General Rosas, President of the Argentine Republic, and Her Majesty's Government could have no official communication on the subject. It was not obtained from communications to the French Government. Her Majesty's Government had taken measures to be apprised of the ratification of such a treaty; but, according to the last information they had received, no determination could be come to on this matter by the French Government until the return of the President of the French Republic.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and suite embarked in Cowes roads, on the 1st, for Ireland. H. M. was received with abundant enthusiasm at Cork and Dublin, the only places where the royal party had yet visited. At the request of the inhabitants of Cove H. M. had been pleased to change the name of that town to "Queenstown."

The President of the French Republic had returned from his provincial tour, which his adventures represent to have been a popularity-hunting and piee-feeding excursion, but to have answered as well as any of his former. The Legislative Assembly had resolved to suspend its public sittings from the 13th of August to the 30th of September. It had previously passed a very stringent law on the press. The state of the siege continued. Marshal Montour, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, died suddenly on the 29th July. The deceased was in his 79th year. The details of his funeral, and the performance of the obsequies the government received by telegraph the intelligence of the death of his lady.

Affairs in Rome were far from settling down yet into a normal state. The Pope appears to have refused the conditions laid down for his re-establishment. On the other hand, a disagreement had arisen between the French agents. M. d'Harcourt had returned to Paris, whilst M. De Coussille and M. De Reynaud remained in Italy. General Oudinot had been recalled by the government in consequence, it is said, of his conduct in re-establishing the ecclesiastical tribunals. The next senior officer was succeeded him. A portion of the army was also recalled.

Garibaldi and his gang of adventurers were giving the Austrians trouble. He had, it is said, laid down his arms in the little republic of San Marino, but the Austrian commander at Bologna refused the surrender, and sent off forces to put him down. Garibaldi, however, defeated the attempt, and proceeded in the direction of Rimini. His destination was supposed to be either Venice, which still held out, or Florence, where he hoped to join the Hungarians.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany re-entered the capital of his dominions on the 27th of July, and was received with acclamations.

The intelligence of the conclusion of an armistice and of preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark, (but subsequent to the battle of Fredericia,) is confirmed. The Schleswig-Holstein government at first demurred, but had finally yielded, and the blockade, it was said, would be raised on the 10th of August. The central government of Frankfurt had, however, addressed a protest against the armistice to all the German governments, with the exception of Prussia. This proceeding was looked upon as amounting to a cessation of diplomatic relations between the central government and the court of Prussia. The latter power had occupied Frankfurt with troops, a measure which was greatly resented by the Austrians. Bavaria and Wurttemberg lean to Austria, whilst the rest of the German states seem inclined to join the Prussians. Politicians begin to think that Germany will be divided into two large empires, the Austrian and Prussian.

Berlin had been relieved from the state of siege.

The Baden inscription is at an end. Rear-admiral with an armament of 5,500 men and large supply of arms and ammunition had been at the capture by the British. A treaty of peace is stated to have been signed between Austria and Sardinia, whereby the latter engages to pay a war indemnity of 75,000,000—20,000,000 down, and to reimburse all sovereignty over, and even all claims to, the duchies of Parma and Piacenza. Austria consents to an amnesty in favour of the Lombards who, having taken refuge in Piedmont, wish to return to the Austrian possessions of Italy.

Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia, has not long survived the reverse which he dispelled all his bright visions of glory. He died in his voluntary exile at Oporto on the 18th of July, after a short illness. His body was embalmed and deposited in the Cathedral for the purpose of being conveyed to Genoa in a Sardinian steamer. The Portuguese paid all due honours to the memory of their royal guest. The war in Hungary was still raging, and fortune would appear to continue propitious to the patriots. Russian reinforcements, however, were every day pouring in, and the odds to be contended against were fearful.

AND

ARGENTINE.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 10.

Affairs of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

We have only once this week for the speech of Lord Howden. The remainder of the debate will be given in our next, with a few remarks.

Lord HOWDEN was aware of the irregularity which he was committing in raising upon the occasion, but he had been obliged to do so on former occasions as previously mentioned with these transactions, he threw himself upon the indulgence of their lordships and requesting to be heard. He was not present in the house during the discussion which took place on this subject some few months ago, and in which many strong observations were made upon his proceedings—observations which he could not meet at the time, but which he now was prepared to answer, if by the kindness, and he might, perhaps, say the justice, of their lordships would permit him to occupy their time for a short period. The subject had been discussed several times upon the notice of the public. He would, however, state a few undoubted facts regarding it, which he trusted would prevent the necessity of recurring to any of the questions which he had never been able to leave where they originated. Both countries rejected rather than claimed the honour of their origin, and he thought that neither had been performed very successfully. At the first blockade Buenos Ayres by the French, General Oribe was deposed from the Presidency of the Republic, and the French Government had been obliged to send and confiscated in the port of Montevideo; in other words, because he refused to give up the blockade, he was to be said and confiscated in that port. His successor General Saravia, however, refused to give up the blockade, and the property of the parts of the Banda Oriental were delivered up to France, since the Montevideo agent declared recently in one of his communications to the French Government, that he was becoming more and more French every day. During the promulgation of the French ultimatums he entered into the transaction, which he was to be said and confiscated in that port. His successor General Saravia, however, refused to give up the blockade, and the property of the parts of the Banda Oriental were delivered up to France, since the Montevideo agent declared recently in one of his communications to the French Government, that he was becoming more and more French every day.

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he would refuse the armistice. He was told, that if he agreed to the armistice the blockade would be raised. He did agree to it, and the English Plenipotentiary forthwith ordered the blockade, in so far as England was concerned, to be raised. One of their lordships, he imagined, knew what was meant by the words "blockade of the River Plate." You did not thereby blockade Buenos Ayres; you did not blockade the rivers which drew shallow water; but you did blockade the "sugar rigged vessels of London and Liverpool. You also blockade immovable vessels belonging to the United States of America. The noble Lord, in which the blockade was carried on made it the most extraordinary blockade known in the history of nations. It was stated that it was a political and not a commercial blockade—a distinction which he professed himself unable to understand, and on which he commented for some time. However, to carry out this new idea, it was arranged that all vessels disposed to pay a sum to the Custom-house of Montevideo should be allowed to proceed to Buenos Ayres, the blockaded port. He could not tell whether this had been really levied upon English vessels for the sake of supporting the collection of loanmoney at Montevideo, who had swallowed up the resources of that state, and had reduced the inhabitants to the greatest distress. The persons of that town did not consist of its actual inhabitants, but of foreigners, chiefly French and Italian. Some of these persons had been sent abroad as a disinterested person, General Garibaldi, who was not a Frenchman, but a man of other accents. Since the blockade was taken off our commerce, but had been gradually coming into its former state, and was now in a state which he considered satisfactory. He knew nothing more amusing in the whole history of the blockade, than the fact that the noble Lord, in the course of his speech, had said that the blockade was taken off our commerce, but had been gradually coming into its former state, and was now in a state which he considered satisfactory. He knew nothing more amusing in the whole history of the blockade, than the fact that the noble Lord, in the course of his speech, had said that the blockade was taken off our commerce, but had been gradually coming into its former state, and was now in a state which he considered satisfactory.

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On the 13th ult. H. E. the Governor received the deputation appointed by the House of Representatives to place in his hands a memorial, and to reply to the last annual message. On the occasion the President of the House spoke as follows—

Sir—The Representatives of the People, in whose name I have the honor to sign before you this...

The Representatives of the People, in whose name I have the honor to sign before you this... the Representatives of the People...

The Representatives of the People, in whose name I have the honor to sign before you this... the Representatives of the People...

The Representatives of the People, in whose name I have the honor to sign before you this... the Representatives of the People...

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The Representatives of the People, in whose name I have the honor to sign before you this... the Representatives of the People...

the chief difficulty lies that the least has been done... the Representatives of the People...

On the arrival of the Hary steamer on the 31st... Sir Thomas Herbert transferred his broad pennant...

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BURENO AYLES. September 29.—Wind E.S. & E. Arrived, H. H. M. sloop of war Tweed, 18 guns...

H. B. M. schooner Reina, Midshipman Parry, from Montevideo 28th inst. Arrived, British brig Felicitas, 124 tons...

Sardinian brig Marconi Pagan, 202 tons, Nicolas Menna, from Genoa 13 July. Lta. Valle & Sons, with 2955 macis flag steels...

Sardinian police S. Clara, 181 tons, Jose Maria de Savanetti July to Buenos Aires. Arrived, British brigante Minito, 104 tons...

Sardinian brig Cromoso, 150 tons, Antonio Camp from Tarragona 10 July. Malaga 12 August. 2 half pipes, 209 barrels, 22 half pipes...

Danish brig Von Brock, 148 tons, J. H. Jakobsen, from Rio Janeiro 20th September to Charles R. Hughes, with 4000 macis sail...

Oriental brig San Pio, 125 tons, Juan Schieller, from Montevideo 29th inst. to Ochoa and Co, in ballast.

from Rio Janeiro 29th inst. to order, with 1538 alginates sail.

Danish brig Ana Cecilia, 240 tons, Frederic E. Fischer, from Boston 28th July. To order, with 14000 macis sail...

Arrived, British brig Eliza, 292 tons, Thomas Bland, from Liverpool 11th August, to Bates, Stokes & Co.

Danish ship Oscar, 201 tons, George J. Holdt, from Cadix 4th August, to Antonio Lopez & Co, with 1121 tons of wool.

Spanish brig San Felipe, 290 tons, John Macaulay, from Cadiz 10th August, to De Lisle, Brothers & Co, with 176 lasts sail...

Spanish brig Antonio, 221 tons, Juan Barcelo, from St. Catherine's 22d inst, to Zamarramena & Co, with 3000 tons of sugar...

Spanish brig Juan Francisco, 124 tons, Ignacio Boto, from Havana 29th June, to Felipe Sotelo, British brig Guntel, 200 tons, John Brecher, for Liverpool, despatched by John Bos...

French brig Paquetot de la Plata, 150 tons, P. Cugnas, for Havre de Grace, despatched by J. B. F. de la Plata, 150 tons, to Buenos Aires...

Arrived, British brigante Victoria, 207 tons, Antonio Rogo, from Barcelona 29th July. Buceo 2d inst. to Buenos Aires by Capt. Martinez...

British brig Santa Rosa, 183 tons, Robert Law, for London, despatched by Briscoe, Sewell & Co, with 44,000 boxes, 15,000 barrels...

Sailed, Hamburg brigete Mercator, 224 tons, Nicolas Storr, for New York, despatched by Bates, Stokes & Co, with 1121 tons of wool...

Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet S. W. 3 guns, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, from Rio Janeiro 24th inst. to order, with 1121 tons of wool...

ARRIVED. Sardinian brig Antonio, 221 tons, Juan Barcelo, from St. Catherine's 22d inst, to Zamarramena & Co, with 3000 tons of sugar...

ARRIVED. Sardinian brig Minito, 104 tons, Charles Newman, from London 14th July to Ochoa and Co, in ballast.

ARRIVED. Sardinian brig Cromoso, 150 tons, Antonio Camp, from Tarragona 10 July. Malaga 12 August. 2 half pipes, 209 barrels, 22 half pipes...

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SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

July 13, N. L. Piton, hence 25th April. " 15, Alred, Collins, hence 4th May. " 19, Claudio W. Field, hence 5th May. " 21, Mary Jones, hence 10th March. " 22, Constantino, Young, hence 5th May. " 24, Jawish, Alford, hence 12th May.

July 18, Mersapi, Jarvis, hence 8th May. ARRIVED. " 19, Cora, Phillips, hence 8th May. " St. Heller, Dorey, hence 22d May. " 21, Sapfo, Torres, hence 22d May. " 29, Creole, Pringle, hence 16th May.

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