

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 892.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1843.

[Established in 1826

BUENOS AYRES.

We regret to state that the friendly relations hitherto subsisting between this country and the neighbouring Empire, are at this moment seriously compromised by the arrogant conduct of the Brazilian Minister at Montevideo, in directing the Imperial naval Command to withhold the recognition of the blockade of that port till the arrival of fresh instructions from the Court of Rio Janeiro. This attempt to ape the unwarrantable proceedings of Commodore Paria is perfectly ridiculous, and strongly reminds one of the fable of the frog, which, in the ludicrous endeavour to distend itself to the bulk of the ox, burst asunder! Overbearing and insolent as was Commodore Paria, he could, at least, dispose of an over-whelming force; but, what superiority of force can Señor Simiñú boast of to justify his supercilious bearing in this instance? His only strength is in the forbearance of the Argentine government, which, had it not been animated with the kindest feelings towards the Empire, might have already taken ample vengeance on its commerce for the indiscretion of its agent. Indeed, so extravagantly preposterous is the idea of Brazil liberally assisting a threatened attitude towards the Confederation, that the opinion has become prevalent that Sr. Simiñú—who is said to belong to a revolutionary club in Brazil—is labouring to bring about a rupture between the two countries, by the most efficient means of finally accomplishing the independence of Rio Grande, which that club is understood secretly to promote. In effect, we can find no other rational solution to the singular course he has adopted. Every step of his betrays a desire to ouster the two Governments in such a manner as to render an appeal to the last resource unavoidable. To say nothing of his clandestine negotiations with Santiago Vazquez, he has publicly made host to the Riverista Government of having slighted Admiral Brown's intimation; he has publicly accepted the congratulations of that Government and of the commanders of the foreign outposts for his *chieftain's* conduct; and, what is more, making display of ridiculous pomp, he has gone in state through the streets of Montevideo publicly to thank those commanders for their compliments! All this is very grave; but we do still hope that the specks that gather so fast on the political horizon will be speedily dispelled. A very few days will acquaint us with the views of the Brazilian Cabinet in regard to these occurrences. We confidently anticipate its marked disapproval of the shameful part enacted by its agent, and the tender of ample satisfaction to the Argentine Government for the outrageous insult offered to it. Should we be deceived—then, reflecting upon the fatal consequences which accrued to Brazil from its last contest with Buenos Ayres—looking at the multifarious elements of disorganization with which it now toems—and, lastly, considering the uncompromising and energetic character of the ruler who at present wields the power of the Argentine Confederation—we must say, though more in sorrow than in anger, it is our firm conviction that a future big with the most ominous disasters awa is the Empire!

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We have received bulletin No. 14, of the Confederate Army, containing a dispatch from Col. Mariano Maza, in reference to a heavy skirmish which took place in front of Montevideo on the 19th inst. The Riveristas, 1000 in number, were repulsed by a few companies of the bo-

sing troops, and suffered very severely, chiefly in wounded.

From private letters it appears that Rivera had crossed the Yi, and was proceeding in the direction of Cerro Largo, still pursued by General Urquiza.

"It is a holy deed to kill Rossa."

Such is the title of the series of articles now being published by the *Nacional* of Montevideo, in which the damnable doctrine of the lawfulness of rebellion and assassination is defended, with an effrontery scarcely credible even in those infamous scribblers who have given so many proofs of moral and political turpitude. Shocking, however, as is the avowal of such abominable principles at this day, it is, nevertheless, amusing to see the patriotic erudition so ostentatiously displayed by these fanatic declaimers, who, not content with ransacking and perverting the history of every age, and tergiversating the writings of the most respectable authors, both ancient and modern, theological as well as profane, carry their frantic zeal to the extreme of invoking the sanction of the Bible!

We are aware that

"Evil Ministers, they have been kenn'd,
"In holy raptures,
"A roaring which din'd aye's veed,
"And nail'd us 'neath Scripture."

But, if in the infancy of modern civilisation, as well as in earlier periods, instances have not been wanting of the most preposterous and antiscientific doctrine having been promulgated under plea of the warrant of holy writ, we thought they remained on record merely as monuments of human folly, and never intended that in this enlightened age a writer could so badly hardly enough to come forward publicly to support the execrable tenets to which we allude, much less to endeavour to place them under theegis of Divine sanction. If, however, we have been disappointed in this respect, we are certain we do not decieve ourselves when we affirm that the universal voice of the civilised world will stigmatise such temerity with the brand of indelible infamy. We think, therefore, that the *Gazeta* might have spared itself the pains of undertaking a serious refutation of principles, the mere enunciation of which is sufficient to draw down upon their advocates the combined anathemas of philosophy and religion. It is too great an concession, in our opinion, for our able contemporary to notice the nefarious productions of the *Nacional* in any other manner than to hold them up to public animadversion and contempt. Machiavel's "Prince" owes, perhaps, much of its celebrity to the circumstance of its having found an impugner in Frederick the Great. Our counsel would be, not merely to leave the Montevideo rantor in the undisturbed possession of the claims he has acquired by infamous notoriety, but to give them additional weight by re-publishing his rhapsodies. As regards the audacious eulamies with which they abound in relation to the public and private life of General Rossa, they exhibit too strong internal evidence of their absurdity to require even simple contradiction.

Last such of our readers as are not in the habit of perusing the Montevideo papers, should be disposed to suspect us of exaggeration in regard to the diabolical character of the articles now being put forth in the *Nacional*, we will extract one passage from its number of the 19th inst., in order to enable them to judge for themselves:—

"No one has reproached the Poles, the Italians, the Spaniards, and the Portuguese, for having entered their countries with foreign le-

gions to rescue them from the tyranny of Russia, of Austria, of Ferdinand VII, and of Don Miguel. Foreign intervention is holy in these cases. In the same manner it will be lawful to seek foreigners to assassinate Rossa and stimulate them to the deed by discourses, by recompenses, and by all possible means. The Argentines inimical to Rossa who are emigrated in foreign countries should not only raise up enemies to Rossa who will wage war against him and guide them to the recess of the tyrant, but also procure his death, seeking, as a great discovery that will make their own fortune and that of their country, some bold man who will enter Buenos Ayres unperceived by the despot, mingle among the slavish crowd, approach the tyrant by deceit or cunning, and kill him by any means. To whomsoever will embark in this undertaking the premium should not be stinted, and in order to incite him to the deed, his investigators should, if necessary, sign an engagement by which they will agree to share the bad or good consequences of the tyrannicide—Thebes reckoned among its great men Pelopidas, who, accompanied by foreigners, assassinated, on the couch on which he was taking his repose, the horrid tyrant Archias.—For this kind of undertakings men cannot be considered foreigners, but brethren sprung from the same father."

This is by no means a fair specimen of the hellish maxims inculcated by the *Nacional*; but it is sufficient for our purpose.

Never, perhaps, was a Government combated by more atrocious enemies than those that assail General Rossa. No weapon is too foul and brutal for their use; to cap the climax of their revolting vituperations and eulamies, they at last charge him with having an *improper infamy with his own daughter!* The most rabid animosity can go no further; and even the dark annals of revolutionary France present but one instance of such furious indignity. But even then, the members of the sanguinary tribunal before which the unfortunate Marie Antoinette was dragged, were shocked at a similar charge proffered against her by the cynical Hebert; and the infernal invention produced no other effect than that of disgusting all parties, even the unscrupulous Jacobins, for whose special edification it was got up. The noble and simple reply of the unhappy mother when constrained to reply—"I thought that human nature would excuse me from answering such an imputation, but I appeal from it to the heart of every mother here present,"—brought even the Parisian straggle to a sense of shame. Will the Montevideo Riveristas, and their foreign partizans, be more callous than those torturers to every feeling of decency and morality? For the sake of the dignity of human nature, we hope not.

From the "Gazeta" of 23th inst.

An interesting diplomatic ceremony took place yesterday. H. R. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French, Count Alexander de Lorde, Member of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, and of the Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, accompanied with the Imperial Order of Nichan-Ishraf in diamonds and with other distinguished dignities, presented to H. E. the Governor, Brigadier General Juan de Rosas, the Royal Letter of H. M., which we have the honor to publish in order to the ones of coincidence which H. E. had forwarded to him in the name of the Argentine Confederation, on the melancholy death of H. R. the Duke D'Orleans.

(SEE LAST PAGE.)

September 20.—Wind N.E.—shifted to E. in the evening.

Arrived, Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabañer, from Montevideo 19th inst, to Carlos Galeno, with passengers.

September 21.—opposite coast visible—Wind N.E.—strong at night, with rain.

Arrived, British brig, *Philonela*, 237 tons, Robert Bell, from Cadiz 11th July, Montevideo 20th inst, with salt, to John Best and Brothers.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner *Spider*, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Commander, for Montevideo.

September 22.—Wind N.E.—heavy rain all last night and this morning.

Arrived, Spanish bark Paula, 205 tons, Domingo Zabala, from Cadiz 23rd June, Rio Janeiro 27th ult., Montevideo 20th inst, part cargo, to Llavallol and Sons.

Steerage passengers in the British bark *Hollywood*, which arrived at this port on the 1st inst., from Liverpool:—Messrs. John Miller, Thomas James, William Moran, James Casey, Patrick Martin, Hugh Daley, David Saffera, Thomas Brabazon, Patrick Moran, wife and two children, — Gaskill, and wife, — Lennox, wife and three children, and Christiana Casey.

VESSELS PORTED TO SAIL.

On 23rd inst., British brig *Sir John Ogilvy*, for London.
24th “ *Bremen* brig *Vesta*, for Falmouth.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 21st inst.

American	34
French	16
Spanish	16
Sardinian	11
Brazilian	7
Hamburg	6
Swedish	1
Danish	7
Bremen	3
Russian	1
Portuguese	1
Austrian	1
Prussian	1
Lubeck	1
Belgian	1
Lucca	3
Norwegian	1

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The schooners, &c., under the Brazilian and Sardinian flags, employed as packets and otherwise between this and Montevideo, &c., are not included in the above list.

The above includes the British brig *Jessamine* and American brig *Olinda*, which we have taken from our list of vessels in port in 3rd page, conceiving they would have sailed.

THE WEATHER at times during the week was somewhat warm for the season, and the sea breeze set in on several evenings.

Thermometer in the *Mirador* of the Commercial Room since our last —

Saturday	54
Sunday	62
Monday	62
Tuesday	63
Wednesday	64
Thursday	64
Friday	60

NOTICE

Posted up at the French Consulate in Montevideo, on the 11th inst. :—

The Consul General of France in Montevideo, has to acquaint his fellow-countrymen that the King's Government requires that Frenchmen residing in this country should preserve the same neutral attitude which France herself wishes to maintain. The Government has just given again on this point the most positive orders, and it is determined to withdraw the protection of its flag from those who, despite its prohibitions, have taken up arms, or who in other respects have been seriously wanting in their duty towards France, and its Representatives in Montevideo. The Consul General had already made

known to the French population of Montevideo on the 9th and 25th February, the nature of the orders he had received upon this subject. Those which have just been transmitted to him, make it his duty to remind his fellow-countrymen of these principles; for, if a large majority have remained faithful to their duty, a great number have allowed themselves to be led away into a path which deprives them of their position as nationals and Frenchmen.

The Consul General is bound, therefore, to declare to those who have been deluded by fatal counsels, that the only means for them to re-qualify themselves to regain French nationality, is to consent to those acts which place them at variance with the laws of France and the avowed wish of its Government. The Consul does not hesitate to declare to his fellow-countrymen that, whatever may be the course of events, measures have been taken by the French authorities to ensure to those who resume the position that is prescribed to them, the necessary guarantees for their safety. He, consequently, again invites all Frenchmen to abstain from taking part in the struggle which divides these countries; and, as to those who, after refusing to follow this direction, shall still preserve the French colours, he enjoins them, in the name of the King, immediately to discontinue the use thereof.

The Consul General feels it to be his duty to add, that he has taken such steps as regards the nationals and Frenchmen, as the reiterated orders of the French Government render necessary.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

At 9 in the evening, General Manuel Corbian, principal Aide-de-Camp, proceeded in the carriage of H. E. to the residence of the Minister of H. M. the King of the French, and conducted him to that of the Governor, who received him, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Felipe Arana. The Count De Lorde was in mourning attire; and on placing the Royal Letter from his Sovereign in the hands of H. E., the latter addressed him as follows:—

“Señor Minister,—

“The Argentine Confederation and myself sincerely condole with H. M. the King of the French, with his Royal Family and with France, on the melancholy death of H. R. H. the Duke D'Orléans. The illustrious France was looked up to by France and the civilized world with the highest expectations.

“H. M. has deigned to reply with the greatest kindness to the expression of our condolence, which emanated in pure friendship.

“H. M., under the favour of Divine Providence, will find in the affection of his worthy family and of France, that consolation worthy of his elevated sentiments.

“I reiterate to you, Señor Minister, the sincere wishes of the Confederation and my own, for the constant happiness of H. M., of his Royal Family, and for the glory and prosperity of France.”

The departure of H. E. the Minister of H. M. is marked by the same forms as on his arrival. The feeling and dignity evinced by the Count de Lorde on this solemn occasion are worthy of all praise.

The Government, from the moment of receiving the melancholy intelligence of the death of H. R. H. the Duke D'Orléans, sincerely sympathized in the severe loss which M. M. and France had sustained, and it now, by the subjoined decree, unites in the mourning of H. M., of his Royal Family, and of the Kingdom. This fraternal sympathy is in accordance with the friendly sentiments of the Confederation and of its government, on the occasion of the irreparable loss which has deprived H. M. and France of a Prince whose reign promised to be as auspicious and glorious as that of his august Father.

Buenos Ayres, September 20, 1843.

The Government, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, desirous of giving a public testimony of the profound grief which he feels for the friendly sentiments of H. R. H. the Duke D'Orléans, son of H. M. the King of the French, has ordered and decreed:—

“Article 1.—All the public employés of this Province, civil and military, shall wear the customary mourning on the 21st and 22nd inst.

“2.—In the other Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, their respective governments

shall designate the days on which the mourning mentioned in the preceding article shall be worn.

“3.—Let this be published.

“ROSAS.
“Felipe Arana.”

Louis Philippe, King of the French, to the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.—

GREETING:

We recognise, in the part you have taken in our misfortune, the value which the Argentine Confederation, like ourselves, places on the relations of sincere friendship which so happily subsist between it and the Kingdom of France. If any thing could alleviate the terrible blow we have sustained in the death of our beloved son, it would be the sympathy we have met with from all quarters. The recognition of the high qualities which experience added every day to his natural endowments augments the universal grief. We thank you from the bottom of our heart, and trust that Heaven will give to the Argentine Confederation days of prosperity and happiness. At the same time we supplicate the Almighty to take you into His holy keeping.

Given at our Palace of Neuilly on the eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

Your good friend,

LOUIS PHILIPPE.
Guillev.

Births.

On the 12th inst., the lady of Mr. William Brown, (son of Admiral Brown) of a daughter. On the 16th, Mrs. William White, of a daughter.

Advertisements.

Buenos Ayres British Library.

THE Proprietors have hereby respectfully advised, that the Annual Meeting will be held in the Library on Friday evening, 23rd inst, at 8 o'clock. The Committee will meet at half past seven of the same evening.

W. GILPIN, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 21st September, 1843.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	260 a 262 dollars each
Do. Portugal	252 a 255 do.
Plate, uncurrent	115 a 121 do. parine
Dollars, Spanish	161 a do. each.
Do. Portugal and Palmones	16 a 16 1/2 do.
Six per cent. Stock	52 a do. per cent.
Exchange on England	3 1/2 a per dol.
Do. France	32 1/2 a 35 cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	165 a do. per cent premium
Do. Montevideo	161 a do. do.
Do. United States	208 a 210 per U. S. dollar
Hides, Or. & Eng. & Serrany	63 a 65 dollars per 100 lbs.
Do. French	53 a 55 do.
Do. North America	54 a 56 do.
Do. Spain	58 a 60 do.
Hides, salted	50 a 51 do.
Do. Horse	15 a 18 do. each.
Do. mired	13 a 17 do.
Sheep skins, common	31 a 31 1/2 per dozen.
Do. fine	38 a 40 do.
Do. shagreen	19 a 20 do.
Goat skins	30 a 36 do.
Wet skins	30 a 36 do.
Chinchilli skins	49 a 50 dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	34 a 40 dol. per dozen
Do. long	34 a 40 do.
Do. long	90 a 100 do.
Wool, washed	80 a 85 per quintal
Do. pickled	38 a 40 do.
Do. shagreen	15 a 19 do.
Do. mired, dry	15 a 19 do.
Tallow, pure	26 a 27 do.
Do. mixed	19 a 22 do.
Do. with grease	24 a 25 do.
Iron, mired	200 a 205 per thousand
Horns, mired	300 a 330 per thousand
Do. Ox	400 a 450 do.
Shin bones	150 a 150 do.
White cuttings	35 a 36 per 100 lbs.
Official feathers, white	24 a 25 per doz.
Do. Black	16 a 18 do.
Salt, on board	28 a 30 per bag.
Salt, on board	14 a 16 per fanega.
Discount	1 1/2 per cent. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 262 dollars. The lowest price 256 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 p. cent. The lowest 3 1/3 p. cent.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.