

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1845.

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### BUENOS AYRES.



We are still without any intelligence respecting the progress of the "pacificators." The Paraná expedition has not yet appeared, though "the cry is still they come." Letters from Montevideo state that among a large portion of the foreign mercantile community there exists a species of mania in this respect; and that vessels under almost every flag at present in the port of Montevideo, except the Brazilian—the Imperial authorities having positively refused to countenance the lawless enterprize—are to take part in this—for all commercial purposes, at least—wild goose chase. Whether it will prove more successful in a military point of view is yet to be seen. But of one thing we are certain, and that is, that not a few of those who embark in this adventure will ere long devoutly wish they had never started. Without a tith of the difficulties and dangers here to be encountered, we have reason to know that Captain Hotham and his companions in the Uruguay expedition were soon heartily sick of their operations in that river.



### TUCUMAN.

The mail from the interior brought us a pamphlet containing the message from the Government of Tucuman to the House of Representatives of that Province. It is dated Tucuman, September 27, 1845, and under the head "Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation," it says:—

"Our foreign affairs in the hands of that illustrious American, the Governor of Buenos Ayres, whose greatness of soul and other virtues are combined with splendid talents, have been distinguished for dignity and firmness. The great family of Nations recognise in him the first statesman of South America, the talented individual who has consolidated the empire of the law in his before unfortunate country, the founder of a system of justice eminently American, which guarantees national and foreign interests, and the firm defender of the principles which constitute the sovereignty of every independent country. It is not, therefore, without reason, that the Argentine Confederation reposes with such confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the incomparable General Juan Manuel de Rosas, and look up to him as the great stay of its rights.

"Our foreign affairs being thus satisfactorily directed by him, and his conduct towards foreigners being ever that of friendship and kindness, sentiments of gratitude it might have been supposed would have emanated from the respective Governments to whom those foreigners appertain, but it is grievous to note the sad reverse—that public opinion in both hemispheres has been set at naught by two European powers, and more grievous still, that those two powers should be England and France, with whom we have treaties of friendship—treaties which have ever been religiously observed on our part.

"The just war which the Argentine Confederation and the Oriental State, legally allied, carried on against the vile traitor Fructuoso Rivera, and his degraded accomplices, the infamous Unitarians, would have terminated with the decisive victory at Arroyo Grande, but for a coalition which took place in Montevideo, followed by the most barbarous attacks against the rights of the two Republics of the Plata, and against the principle proclaimed throughout

South America. A band of Frenchmen took up arms in Montevideo, under the very flag of France, a club of Englishmen furnished subsidies, and every necessary of war, and an English Squadron openly assisted in the defence of the town; these then, and these alone, are the enemies who have prevented the complete and permanent pacification of this most interesting portion of the new world.

"With such auxiliaries, the infamous Unitarians, now abject slaves of the foreigner, prolonged the war, but could not triumph; they therefore, through the medium of a renegade Argentine, and the misled ex-ministers of Brazil, solicited the armed intervention of the Governments of England and France; these Governments despatched two Plenipotentiaries, followed by numerous vessels of war of both nations, and they arrived at a time when by the annihilation of Rivera there were no other belligerents in the field than the Argentine Confederation and the Oriental State on the one part, and the armed Frenchmen and subsidising Englishmen on the other. The Plenipotentiaries came to Buenos Ayres with professions of friendship, whilst at the same time the naval forces at their command refused to acknowledge the legal and effective blockade of the port of Montevideo, and yet they were received with the kindness and urbanity so conspicuous in the character of the Director of our Foreign Affairs.

"You are well aware, Honorable Representatives, that in such hands as the magnanimous, illustrious General Rosas, our national sovereignty and sacred rights will ever be safe. It is, however, necessary now to bring to your notice deeds which have excited the indignation of the inhabitants of the Republic from one extremity to the other.

"On the 2d of August last, the combined fleet of France and England, in the midst of profound peace, guaranteed by treaties, and without any previous declaration of war, or the least provocation, perfidiously took possession of the Squadron of the Confederation, and violated the official and private correspondence which was on board a Sardinian vessel, proceeding from Buenos Ayres to the Oriental State. These and other disgraceful outrages have created alarm and indignation in the breast of every Argentine—they have flown to arms, and await the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Armies.

"Such injustice, violence and perfidy, added to many other atrocious proceedings, which from their notoriety it is unnecessary to recapitulate, as for example the occupation of Montevideo by English and French regular troops, unmask at once those inhuman aggressors in the River Plate. They would imitate a celebrated people of olden times, who first picked a quarrel, then offered to mediate, next came with armed intervention, and then set about making conquests. But the present age is not the time for such undertakings. America will never consent to any attempt at colonization; neither will the Argentines and Orientals bend to a foreign yoke, while a grain of powder or a lance to seek the hearts of their enemies remains in the land. Even victory on the part of the invaders would be a frightful catastrophe, consuming the last of the natives with the last of the conquerors; then the Governments of England and France might contemplate the work of their ambition; they might boast certainly of sanguinary victories, but they would have to lord it over a vast cemetery, exposed at the same time to the terrible anathema of Divine Justice, the maledictions even of their own subjects, and the unextinguishable hatred of every nation of the world.

"The Governments of the Argentine Confederation, and amongst them that of Tucuman, which never was the last to fly to arms in the defence of the country, will renew the sacred oath made by our fathers on the 9th July, 1816, and resist every attempt against the National Independence, at every cost and sacrifice.

"In the midst of the sanguinary drama, which the diplomatic and naval agents of England and France are representing on our shores, it is pleasing to notice the contrast in the noble, honorable conduct of the Government of the United States of North America. It has worthily corresponded to the confidence which the Government encharged with our Foreign Affairs, reposed in its rectitude and honor, in reprehending the offence committed by one of its naval officers against the Confederation. Our brothers of North America sympathise with the sacred cause of the Argentines, and in accordance with their previous declarations will doubtless render effective and put forth their powerful aid and protest against all European intervention on the American Continent. The voice of a nation the most free in the Universe, must convince the Governments of France and England, that the acts of their agents here have been marked by gross injustice and violence, derogatory to those who have put them in force, and anything but a proof of the greatness of the power of those nations."

### SISTER PROVINCES.

Under this head the Message says:—

"All the sister provinces with one single exception, remain united and free, forming an impenetrable and compact body by the faithful observance of the treaty of 4th January, 1831, which is the fundamental law of the Argentine Confederation. Their Governments hitherto occupied in the work of liberty have temporarily suspended their labours to prepare arms and other elements of war with which they will prove to the world that the national sovereignty is no chimera. They await triumph with confidence, because they are strong, and their strength consists in the protection of an Omnipotent Being, the justice of their cause and the tried valour of the Argentines. The enemies of American independence will soon see what thirteen provinces inflamed with the most ardent enthusiasm, and with governments who will act in unison with the presiding genius of the River Plate can effect.

"The only deplorable exception which our beloved country now presents, is in the unfortunate province of Corrientes, where a miserable horde of unitarians and adventurers subsist, not by their great power, but because preferent attentions have momentarily prevented the Argentine Confederation from directing thither the weight of its irresistible arms. Soon, however, will these infamous traitors be chastised and the patriotic federals of Corrientes receive the hearty embraces of their liberators. Yet it is galling and disgraceful that native born Argentines should fight with the foreigner and for the foreigner, and that these base deserters discarding that love of country inherent to every mortal must ever excite indignation in the calmest breast.

"The Province of Santa Fé has been exposed to a vandal irruption of infamous Unitarians; the manner in which they were chastised and exterminated are proofs of the vigilance and power of the Confederation.

"It is the province of Buenos Ayres which is now more immediately exposed to the effects of intervention, or rather to European conquest. There, in their noble river, are those who, with humanity on their lips, have come to steep in blood an unoffending and friendly country, in reward for its generous hospitality and faithful observance of treaties. But there also, face to face with these ill disguised conquerors, are the intrepid *Porteños*, in arms, the aged as well as the youthful, resolved to be free and independent, or to perish with liberty and independence. We, of Tucuman, who inherit the glories of the warriors of the year '12, are anxious to fly in aid of them, and we are now in an attitude to effect this patriotic desire, according to the course of events. Never shall it be said that the sons of Belgrano and San Martin have remained passive when the country was in danger."

From the last number of the "Arcivo Americano."

Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis have been judged both by their friends and by their enemies. Public opinion has on this occasion been expressed in an unanimous manner, and it could in no way be discordant. The mission with which they have been entrusted by their respective Governments, is a singular monument in the history of modern diplomacy: not because instances of falsity, prevarication and perfidy are wanting, but because the principles consecrated by honor and the laws of all nations have never been trampled upon with more effrontery. There were wiles practised at Rastadt, treason at Bayonne, bad faith at Chatillon, violations and abuses at Vienna, Verona, Laybach, but none of these congresses presented the scandal of a combined plan of attack which was to be unfolded with expressions of peace, with friendly protestations, with an apparent desire for terminating the evils which afflicted humanity, which civilization deplored, and which the interests and commerce of the nation so deeply felt.

So natural did these wishes appear, that they were accepted. And how believe that they were deceitful? Were they not founded upon the official declarations of the Ministers of England and France, publicly and repeatedly made in the face of their legislative assemblies? Were they not the consequence of the belligerent rights which had been acknowledged in the Argentine Confederation? And were they not also the only ones which could be formed in the state in which the affairs stood after the battle of India Muerta? A party had been definitively destroyed in the struggle which it had itself provoked, and its disappearance from the political scene, removed even the pretext of a mediation, which, supposes, and makes the existence of two forces, of two systems, of two competitors, indispensable. The party which had triumphed was moreover that of legality, which presented itself with incontestable titles, and proclaimed by the majority, not in the tribune, but on the field of battle. The question had assumed another aspect since foreigners had mixed in the struggle: then not only was the reinstatement of the legitimate powers of the State treated of, but also the extrication of the country from the foreign influence which threatened its very independence.

Those who ought to have sustained the principle of neutrality, and firmly oppose its violation, were those who most fomented it. An English officer publicly directed the first operations in raising the entrenchments of Montevideo, whilst a great part of the foreign population were being armed, the French above all, to garrison it. There were protests, remonstrances, and even orders came for putting an end to these excesses. All was in vain: neither did Commodore Purvis desist from his purpose, nor did the French lay down their arms, although the Government of the King repeatedly ordered its Admirals to disarm them! Were the orders simulated, or were the Chiefs insubordinate? Subsequent events have solved the problem and no one any longer doubts the origin of these irregularities.

With this aid the war was prolonged, and the noble efforts frustrated of those who only aspired to re-establish public tranquility. Who would have imagined that the day would come when the defenders of order should have to justify themselves for not having cemented it, and that those who had patronised the anarchists should send Plenipotentiaries to judge them?

The treaty of the 27th of August, 1828, says Mr. Ouseley, in which the principle of the independence of the Oriental State was sanctioned, has been guaranteed by England as a mediating power; and it has already been answered, that to mediate is not to guarantee; to which might have been added, that titles are not acquired nor obligations contracted without an explicit declaration, which is neither to be found in the treaty alleged, nor in the subsequent correspondence of the Government. The English Minister, Lord Ponsonby, to whom Baynes attributes the treaty which he by antonomasy denominates the *Ponsonby treaty*, took no part in the adjustment of it, nor could he take any, since he did not absent himself from Buenos Ayres during the first negotiation, and arrived at Janeiro when the second was already concluded; and so far was he from exercising the least influence in these transactions, the Brazilian Ministers pressed the Argentine ones to draw their labours to a close before the arrival of Lord Ponsonby.

Nor was the part of the English Minister residing in Rio Janeiro a more brilliant one, for he never attended nor was he invited to the conferences. We have carefully reviewed the original protocol, and we have not even once met with the name of Mr. Gordon, nor the most simple mention of him. On the other hand, the treaty bears no other signatures

than those of the negotiators; none of its articles prescribe sending to England to know whether it would admit or not the obligation of guaranteeing it; and upon what, then, does Mr. Ouseley found the pretension?

That of M. Deffaudis's still more extravagant, because the construction which he gives to the 4th article of the Convention of the 29th of October, 1840, is in flagrant opposition to that given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on whom M. Deffaudis depends. In the long debate of the 30th of May, 1840, in the Chamber of Deputies of France, M. Guizot, in reply to M. Thiers, who sustained that in virtue of the treaty the war ought to have ceased between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, said these very words: "This is a radical error; war has in no manner ceased between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. The 4th article of the treaty is perfectly foreign to this war; it did not promise to make it cease, nor did it promise to guarantee Montevideo from the consequences of this war. It was simply a new declaration of Independence. . . . All that could be inferred from it, although it be not literally nor formally written, is an obligation on the part of France to assert the independence of the state of Uruguay, should Rosas make a conquest of it, and pretend to annex it to the Argentine Confederation."

It is then evident, that the convention of the 29th of October, 1840, did not deprive the Government of Buenos Ayres of the right which belongs to it as a sovereign and independent State, to continue a war which had been provoked by the intrusive Government of Montevideo, and which only by distorting the literal sense of the treaty, could offer a case of intervention by France in the conquest or annexation of the Oriental State to the Argentine Confederation: but a pre-existing case, a consummated fact, an effective conquest or annexation, and not a hypothetical one as presented by M. Deffaudis in his argumentation, which has no more support than his conjectures.

The Government of Buenos Ayres has never thought of violating the treaty of 1828, and all its acts are in conformity with its engagements. For it the independence of the Oriental State is disturbing to its existence; and those who have omitted nothing in calumniating General Rosas, have declared that the *Governor of Buenos Ayres has never disacknowledged the independence of the Republic of Uruguay, nor is this what that Government now disputes* (1). No subsequent act has belied this conception, and we could add many to confirm it: let the non admission of the treaty adjusted *sub spe rati* by the Argentine Minister in Rio Janeiro suffice for all. General Rosas did not reject it because he did not appreciate its importance, nor because he disdained the alliance of the Government of Brazil; what withheld him was the exclusion or overlooking of the legal President of the Oriental State in an agreement in which the means of pacifying it were treated of. The consequence deduced by M. Deffaudis from the state of war in which these countries are, is then gratuitous and consequently offensive. The Argentine Confederation took up arms to defend itself against a perfidious and turbulent neighbour, who not satisfied with having associated himself with an external enemy, was determined to destroy the federal compact which united the several Provinces of this Republic: he had already assaulted the Island of Martin Garcia, stipulated alliances with three refractory Governments of the Confederation, invaded and laid waste the Province of Entre Rios, armed Lavalle and the rest of the ruthless Unitarians again to light up the flames of war in the Argentine territory, before General Rosas decided upon answering these provocations.

The present war is precisely one provided for in the Convention with France. The Argentine Confederation does not combat to subdue a sister State, but to sustain its rights, honour and security, and for the justice which attends it. In this there is no infraction of treaties, and consequently France has no motive for limiting the Argentine Government in the exercise of its rights as a belligerent. "With respect to Montevideo," (says M. Guizot in the same debate to which we have referred), "the Chamber already knows that the continuation of the war and its consequences cannot be considered as a violation of the treaty, because the treaty in no manner contains the interdiction of the war." Thus it is, that the English and French Governments did not insist upon the project of the first

(1) "Instructions given to M. Lamas, (by Rivera's Minister for Foreign Affairs) to remonstrate against the Convention of Rear-Admiral Baron de Mackau." In the *Official Documents* published in Montevideo at the printing office of the *Nacional*, page 11.

mediation, and reproved the conduct of the Ministers who had initiated it, for the absolute and imperative tone in which they had done so. The *Government of Buenos Ayres* (said the same M. Guizot, whom we cite with preference, his words being of more authority) *refused the mediation: we were sincerely sorry for it; but it had a perfect right to refuse it.*

The treaties, then, far from favouring the pretensions of the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of England and France, resist them; and if their instructions oblige them to violate them, it would have been better to have commenced where they have concluded. M. Deffaudis might have entered Buenos Ayres as he departed from Mexico, and Mr. Ouseley as the Representative of his nation are wont to do, who never respect the rights of other nations, above all when they are weak. The French Ministry also might have spared itself the trouble of sending a confidential Agent to assure the Governor of Buenos Ayres that it had not even for a moment entertained the idea of impairing his rights, when all of them were to be attacked by the King's Commissary!

How explain these anomalies! Can the instructions, with which the pretended pacifiers shielded themselves when they could not refute the incontrovertible arguments of the Government of Buenos Ayres be true? Is it credible that the Ministers who in Europe acknowledged the sovereign rights of the Argentine Confederation, and who did not oppose its continuing the war, establishing the strict blockade of Montevideo, and excluding foreign vessels from the navigation of its inland rivers, should have authorized their Plenipotentiaries to suspend the blockade in spite of our squadron, assault defenceless towns, commit acts of piracy along the coasts, force the passage of the Paraná and Uruguay, establish another blockade, kindle a fresh war, and give to these aggressions the character of a premeditated attack against the independence of the country! All this is incomprehensible! And such is the inconsistency of what these gentlemen have said and done, that nothing can be got at by examining their correspondence. The contradictions of one of them (Mr. Ouseley) go so far as to border upon falsehood, and the retraction he attempted of what he had stated in the conferences with H. E. the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States, exposed him to be formally convicted of falsehood.

But where the inconsistency of his character is most prominent, is in the affair of the interposition of Mr. Brent. He admitted it in his note of the 28th of May, and rejected it by that of the 20th of June, when he had held two conferences with him! After the arrival of the French Plenipotentiary, a remarkable change was observed in the conduct of Mr. Ouseley, who resigned himself to be merely the servile echo of M. Deffaudis. This is the most enigmatical part of his mission, as the favourite theme in his discourse was the distrust inspired by the policy of France, and the necessity of opposing its ambitious views.

This inconsistency did not forsake him up to his departure. He went to embark, announcing that every thing was arranged, that there was only one point unsettled respecting which he would return in a few days. In the meantime he had given orders to the Commander of the English station of Montevideo, to detain our squadron, and had taken leave of the Argentine Government without having ceded a little of what he had ordered it; for, in truth, the last notes of these mediators are nothing but peremptory orders from their Governments. They also reproached the Argentine Government, and in uncivil terms, for the repulse given to the suspension of hostilities which had never been discussed, because the previous acknowledgment of the blockade had only been treated of. But supposing that the Government of Buenos Ayres should have resisted suspending the course of the war; what was there so very strange in this repulse as to make it appear incredible in Europe, as was expressed by the negotiators! Since when the right of admitting or rejecting the demand of a suspension of hostilities is denied to a belligerent? M. Deffaudis would not dare to write this in France, where every one knows that all the projects of armistices were opposed by the firm will of the Congress of Chatillon, of not interrupting the march of the allies upon Paris; and should Mr. Ouseley have any doubt, he can ask Lord Aberdeen who accompanied Messrs. Castlereagh, Cathcart and Stewart, in those conferences. The Government of Buenos Ayres, whose right was disputed, was not bound to make concessions; particularly when they were demanded in an insulting manner. "This suspension of hostilities" wrote M. Deffaudis, (2) always harsh in all his

(2) Note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of June the 17th.



communications "is ordered by the general principles of humanity, which could not permit, that at the very moment when the Plenipotentiaries have met for the purpose of concluding a peace so much desired by all, the destruction of men, and the devastation of property should continue, as it were under their very eyes, to no purpose whatsoever;" giving to understand that the dangers were imminent, and that nothing but the powerful arm of France could contain the fury of the combatants! If M. Deffaudis had done what a mediator ought to do, ascertain the truth through the falsehoods and passions which disfigure it, he would have been convinced that the evils which he deplored were imaginary, and consequently the zeal which he showed for avoiding them, indiscreet. With the rout of the last army of the vanguard Rivera, the war was at an end, and the Chiefs of the Oriental and Argentine army, fulfilling the orders of President Oribe, were only occupied in collecting and protecting the dispersed. A generous pardon was issued soon after the battle of India Muerta, calling all the Orientals to join in the ranks of the defenders of the laws; and those who presented themselves were received, not as enemies but as brothers. Our journals contain numerous lists of those who were pardoned, whose names were published in the bulletins of the army. The humane anxiety of M. Deffaudis for preventing the destruction of men and the devastation of property, was therefore uncalled for. Had these wishes been sincere, the Plenipotentiaries would not have precipitated themselves to interrupt the conferences when (as one of them declared in his last note, and in the act of embarking) "the position of the Argentine Government with respect to the pending negotiations, seemed materially altered." (3) Why, after having acknowledged this change, did they decline the new interview to which they had been invited by the Minister Arana, or why did Mr. Ouseley not answer him on his arrival at Montevideo, as he had promised to do? And above all, if the intention of the Plenipotentiaries was to give a hostile character to their mission, as they did when they left Buenos Ayres, why was Mr. Ouseley so solicitous about being replaced by a Chargé d'Affaires?

It is sufficient to examine his communications and those of M. Deffaudis, to perceive the true object of their mission, not of peace and friendship, as they had given it out to be, but of the most fierce attack against the rights and prerogatives of these countries, without excluding their independence.

In one of the sittings of the English Parliament, the Minister Mr. Peel presented the whole programme of this mission. After having stated that without a violation of rights as a nation, the Government of H. M. could not resolve to employ force, he added, that "it would not be very difficult for England to suppress the present hostilities, and establish pacific relations for some time to come; but how could peace be rendered permanent, unless by keeping in those quarters the forces which had first put an end to the war! And in such a case this country (England) would have to take upon itself the whole internal government of the two contending States." (4)

These last words betray the insidious plans of the Cabinets of England and France—Foment war by their Admirals, re-establish peace by their mediators, and make it permanent taking upon themselves the government of the two contending countries!!! This explains why Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis have been so inflexible in their demands, and why they have asked for what could not be accorded to them. To despoil oneself of one's rights; lose the fruit of costly sacrifices; prostrate oneself before the two foreign Agents; receive and execute in silence their orders; immolate one's friends, and exalt the opponents; subject the victors to the vanquished...! This is impossible; no American heart can resign itself to so much opprobrium.

What then remains to be done! What our fathers did, what oppressed countries do. Rise up en masse and defend our rights with bravery; fulfil our oaths, and leave to posterity a memorable example of what a country is able to do when so perfidiously and cruelly aggressed in its most precious rights and in its dearest affections. Be patriots, and not fear the powerful.

The Argentines who have given liberty to so many States, will not call in vain for the support of their brothers in defending their own independence. Those who now attack it are the same who have outraged all the rest of the American States by the most scandalous abuse of force. There is not a single maritime port in this vast continent which has not been attacked by these new apostles of humanity and civilization. Mexico, Guatemala, New Granada, Chili, have been the victims of their aggressions, as

Brazil, Peru, and the Argentine Confederation are at the present day. They are not content with fleecing them; what they want is to subject them to their domination, and with that view they foment the internal dissensions which have become more bitter since foreign population, and their Governments interfere in our affairs. The instruments of oppression are not the Viceroy nor Auditors as in the time of the Spaniards, but the Commodores, such as Purvis, the Admirals, such as Lainé, the mediators such as Deffaudis and Ouseley, who dispose of the fate of these countries, as if they were the most obscure and abject vassals of their crowns. America has again to conquer its independence, or again bear its chains. Freemen or slaves, such is the dilemma; and in this struggle of patriotism and honour, who will not imitate the magnanimous example of the Argentines who have sworn to bury themselves under the ruins of their country, sooner than deliver it up to tyrants and traitors!

The patriotic Ode, composed by Don Vicente Lopez, which was recited at the Victoria Theatre, at the amateur performance on the 5th inst., after a recapitulation of the glories of the Argentine arms, concludes as follows:—

Y habrán en vano sido tantas glorias,  
Tantos trabajos de alto patriotismo,  
Sellos de una mision del Cielo mismo,  
Que América nos llama á defender!  
Tiene bastante allá la engeñra Europa  
Con sus altos poderes y opulencia,  
Déjenos nuestra amada independencia,  
Que solo Dios nos quiso conceder.

Sí, solo Dios, ¡por qué quien otro pudo  
Dotarnos de esa fuerza y poderio,  
Con que desde las playas del Gran Rio  
Llevamos la victoria al Ecuador!  
Y ese don que nos viene del Excelso,  
Del que anodada al fuerte de la tierra,  
Nos quitarán la Francia y la Inglaterra,  
Hollando nuestra Patria y nuestro honor!

Morir antes, ¡heróicos Argentinos!  
Que de la libertad caiga este templo,  
Daremos á la América alto ejemplo  
Que enseñe á defender la libertad.  
El polvo del Gran Pueblo de la Plata  
Volará por el vasto Continente,  
Y al caer formará un lebrero ardiente,  
Que diga á todos "A LA LID VOLAD."

Un Gobierno prudente, sabio, fuerte  
Nuestros destinos en su mano tiene:  
Pesa, medita lo que mas conviene  
Para el bien del Gran Pueblo conseguir:  
Y si él halla la guerra inevitable,  
A batallar intrépidos volemos,  
Y en hórridas batallas triunfarémos,  
O SABREMOS INTREPIDOS MORIR.

#### FOREIGN FUNDS.

The past week has shown a great rise in Buenos Ayres and Peruvian stock, the former to 50, the latter to 40; the small amounts in the market of either of these two investments being limited, a purchase of ten thousand is sure to produce considerable upwards tendency. The Peruvian Government are giving guano in exchange for the bonds at Peru, which will very materially reduce their debt, and make it very small indeed. The Buenos Ayres Government are paying a small yet regular interest, and the great improvement in the trade of the place will doubtless enable them to offer better terms to their creditors. In the mean while Mexican stock is drooping; the quarrel between the United States being open, and not likely to be compromised without recourse to arms; Mexico is obliged to keep a large standing army, and therefore this takes all the resources that otherwise might be shipped to England. Columbia remains steady at 18. Spanish has fluctuated rather severely, having been up to 38 for the 3 per cents, and 26½ for the active, but lower prices from Madrid caused the market to flag again yesterday. Should the Queen return to Madrid, the funds, they say, will rise; but would not this prove weakness? More especially when her progress through the Basque provinces would tend to conciliate that unruly portion of Spain. The marriage is the leading topic, and will, there can be no question, be summarily adjusted. Prince Paulo seems to be the destined husband, but though we

should like a stronger alliance, such as a Coburg or a French Prince, still there would be so many parties diametrically opposed to it, that the present suitor may, after all, be the best means of securing quietude, and enabling Spain to settle down like other nations. M. Mon has certainly trenched somewhat on the patience of the bondholders, but the high estimation in which he is held gives promise that he is labouring earnestly for their benefit, and we have the consolation of knowing that what he does propose he will see proper cause to know he can carry. Time has not yet been given to see how the taxes come in; when that is done, a far better exchequer we hope will be attained. The public are operating very slightly in this market, which will continue until they see something more directly tangible to act upon. In the interim patience and confidence must be the solace to the holders.

(From a recent English Paper.)

#### PROTEST

Against an Act of the British Parliament, which passed into Law on the 8th August, 1845, whereby Brazilian vessels engaged in the slave trade become amenable to the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and to any and every Court of Vice-Admiralty within the British Dominions.

FOREIGN OFFICE.—RIO DE JANEIRO, October 22, 1845.

This Protest has been published in the journals of Rio Janeiro, in Portuguese, French and English. It is very long; part of it runs thus:—

"In this Act it is impossible not to recognize that unjustifiable abuse of force which threatens the rights and prerogatives of all free and independent nations. It is similar to that of which Portugal became the victim in 1839, and which likewise passed into law, despite the opposition of the Duke of Wellington, one of the most eminent statesmen of England, who, in the House of Lords, on the 11th of August, 1839, strenuously remonstrated against the right of visit and search, in time of peace.

"If this violence is now sought to be palliated by the great interest which exists for the suppression of the slave trade, it is unquestionable that the end sought to be obtained cannot justify the iniquity of the means employed; and no surprise ought to be created, if, under the pretext of protecting other interests, the counsels of reason and universal public rights, upon which the security and peace of nations depend, be substituted in the Tribunals of the most powerful nations by force and violence."

And concludes as follows:—

"From what has been stated and demonstrated, it is evident, that the Act which passed the British Parliament, and was sanctioned by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, on the 8th August last, under the pretext of carrying into effect the dispositions of Art. I of the Convention concluded between the Crowns of Brazil and Great Britain, on the 23d November, 1826, cannot be based either upon the letter or the spirit of the said article, is opposed to the most clear and positive principles of the Law of Nations; and finally, is an infringement of the Sovereignty and Independence of Brazil, as well as of those of other Nations.

"Therefore the undersigned, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the name, and by the command of His Majesty the Emperor, his August Sovereign, protests against the afore recited Act, as offensive and unjust, and as infringing upon the Sovereign Rights and Independence of the Brazilian Nation; not recognizing any of its consequences, except as the result of force and violence, claiming, at once, for all and every detriment, loss and damage, which may result therefrom to the legal trade of the subjects of Brazil, to whom the laws promise, and His Majesty the Emperor owes, constant and efficient protection.

"Nevertheless, the Imperial Government, referring to all other considerations the noble sentiments of justice and philanthropy, by which, in all its acts, it is animated and guided, will continue to employ all its efforts, in accordance with the Laws of the country, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the Imperial Government earnestly desires that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty may accede to an agreement which, whilst it respects the interests of the legal trade of Brazilian subjects, may obtain the desired end of causing that commerce to cease, the existence of which is deplored and condemned by all enlightened and Christian Governments."

(3) Note of Mr. Ouseley of July the 31st.

(4) That of May the 17th 1844.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

November 8.—Wind E. S. E.—slight rain.  
No arrivals or sailings.

November 9.—Wind S. S. W.—slight rain.

Arrived, Sardinian hired schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, from las Conchas, whither she had been driven in the late gale.

Sailed, United States ship Boston, 24 guns, Captain Garrett J. Pendergrast, and do. brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, both for Montevideo.

November 10.—Wind S. E.—showery.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Sardinian hired schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Commander Qivenet, for Montevideo.

Several of the small craft under the Sardinian flag which had been driven to Las Conchas during the late gale, were off the port this day, standing down the river—amongst them the polacre Trinidad and schooner Victoriqso.

November 11.—Wind S. E.—showery.

Arrived, H. B. M's. packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Commander, from Montevideo 10th inst., with 8 passengers and the mail of the packet Crane, from Falmouth 5th September, which had been brought to Montevideo from Rio Janeiro by the United States frigate Karitan.

The Hanoverian brig Nestor, Shields, with salt, and American barque Chief, Brown, from Boston 21st August, also arrived, both were warned off by the Curaqoa.

November 12.—Wind S. S. E.—showery.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 13.—Wind S. S. E.—hazy and showery.  
No arrivals or sailings.

November 14.—Wind N. E.

Sailed, for Montevideo, a Sardinian schooner brig which had been driven by the late gale to the Conchas, and American barque Chief, and Hanoverian brig Nestor, Shields, warned off by the Curaqoa on the 11th inst.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

8th, 9th and 10th inst.—No news.

11th.—The Hanoverian brig Nestor, Shields, with salt, and American barque Chief, were warned off by the Curaqoa, and anchored near her.

12th and 13th.—No news.

14th.—The Hanoverian brig Nestor, Shields, and American barque Chief, warned off on the 11th inst., sailed this day for Montevideo. The blockading vessels at present off the port are H. B. M's. ship Curaqoa, and the purloined Argentine schooner 9th July, now under the French flag, and mounting one gun.

This day (14th inst.) completes the 52nd day of the blockade.

The Weather has been showery this week,

THE THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday	60
Sunday	64
Monday	62
Tuesday	64
Wednesday	66
Thursday	64
Friday	66

# MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Curaqoa, 24 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.

Schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Commander.

FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.

SARDINIAN—Brig Colombo, 18 guns, Captain the Baron Tholosano.

BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Anzures.

Festival of San Martin, principal Patron of this Diocess.

November 11th.

This festival is ever one of great interest in Buenos Ayres, and it occurs too at the finest season of the year, when the weather is generally favourable for outward display. On the present occasion, however, it was somewhat averse, it being showery, yet the demonstrations were splendid—the town was decorated with flags, and illuminated on the 10th and 11th inst., on the latter day the civil and military authorities were at the Cathedral Church, which was elegantly adorned and fully attended, the Bishop of the diocess, Dr. Mariano Medrano, assisted at high mass, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Sr. Boneo. The choir and music were excellent, the orchestra of the theatre officiating. Don Manuel Insiarte, Minister of Finance, represented the person of H. E. the Governor, and amongst the military officers were Generals Gregorio Paz, Felipe Heredia, and J. M. Oyuela. Three salutes of 21 guns each were fired from the battery at different periods of divine service, and the 4th battalion of *Patricios*, commanded by Don Pedro Ximeno, with 4 pieces of artillery, band and colours, were in line, two deep, extending from the police office to the Catalan coffee house. The battalion mustered 1050 men rank and file, and looked extremely well. Each gun was drawn by two white horses.

## SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

- July 17, British barque Francis Burn, Edington, hence 3rd May.
- " — (Cork 2nd) do. brig Catherine, Gill, hence 13th April.
- " 22, Do. barque Camilla, Wright, hence 4th May.
- " 29, (Cork 22nd) do. brigantine Navigator, Lefevre, hence 9th May.
- " — Do. brig Young Queen, Chalmers, hence 25th April.
- Aug. 7, Do. barque Argentina, Tillson, hence 29th May.

AT LONDON.

- July 29, British barque William Carson, Park, hence 14th May.
- " 31, Do. do. Alpha, Harrison, hence 29th April.
- " — Do. brig David Grant, Laurence, hence 25th April.

AT FALMOUTH.

- July 26, British brig Malvina, Wilson, hence 28th April.
- " 29, Danish brig Henriette Sophia, Moller, hence 27th May, and sailed for Rotterdam.
- Aug. 20, H. B. M's. packet Express, from Rio Janeiro June 22, with the mail hence 26th May, per Dolphin.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

- July 26, H. B. M's. ship Alfred, from Rio Janeiro 4th June.

AT ANTWERP.

- July 19, Kniphusen barque Elizabeth, Hugg, hence 5th May.
- " 27, Prussian brig Dido, Malchow, hence 24th February, Rio Janeiro 15th May.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

- July 14, French ship Cornelle, Kraoul, hence 24th April.

AT MARSEILLES.

- July 19, French barque Proletaire, Dubrogia, hence 15th May.

AT CADIZ.

- June 25, Spanish brig Vigilante, Maristany, hence 21st March.

AT GENOA.

- June 29, Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, Badaraco, hence 3rd April.
- July 24, Do. polacre Tesseo, Camogli, hence 30th April.

AT MADRAS.

- May 27, British ship Active, Renaud, from Ensenada 20th February.

AT HAVANA.

- May 15, Spanish barque Federico, Gelpi, hence 24th February.

- " 16, Do. polacre Juno, Domenech, hence 25th February.
- June 18, Do. do. Casimira, Mataro, hence 6th April.

AT MATANZAS.

- May 10, Spanish brigantine Napoleon, Senate, hence 21st March.
- " 15, Do. polacre Union, Mataro, hence 31st March.
- " — Do. barque Primera, Fabrega, hence 10th March.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

- Sept. 17, Brazilian brigantine Bonito Porto, Oliveira, hence 30th August.
- " 22, H. B. M's. packet Spider, hence 26th August, Montevideo 10th September.
- " 30, Do. do. Swift, from Falmouth 12th August, with the mails for the River Plate.
- " — Sardinian schooner Atravida, Saccone, hence 18th September.
- 1st ult., Brazilian brig Oceano, da Cunha, hence 14th September.
- 2nd — Sardinian schooner Eufracia, Frogone, hence 5th September.
- 3rd — Do. brigantine Agata, Dalorso, hence 17th September.
- 4th — Brazilian brig Lisia, dos Santos, hence 17th September.
- 15th — Do. do. Venus, Rodriguez, hence 30th September.
- 16th — Do. polacre Virginia, Nicos, hence 28th September.
- 18th — H. B. M's. packet Crane, from Falmouth 5th September, with the mails for the River Plate.
- 28th — Sardinian zumaca Luisa, Lombardo, hence 11th ult.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

- 12th ult., H. B. M's. packet Penguin, for Falmouth, with the mail hence 26th August, per Spider.

## Advertisements.

### Notice.

GENTLEMEN requiring board with furnished lodgings and attendance if desired, will find superior accommodations in a private family on application at No. 172 1/2, Calle de la Piedra.

## Wants a Situation,

A RESPECTABLE young person as Housemaid or Nurserymaid. Apply at Calle de Baigrao, No. 157.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	£	¢	
Doublons, Spanish	296	4	300 each
Do. Patriot	294	4	295 do.
Plata, macuquina	15	4	15 do for one
Dollars, Spanish	174	4	171 each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	175	4	174 do.
Six per cent Stock	7 1/2	4	7 1/2 do. per cent.
Exchange on England	2 1/2	4	2 1/2 do.
Do. France	31	4	33 cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	174	4	174 do. per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	174	4	174 do. do.
Do. United States	174	4	174 do. per U. S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Eng'd & Gerny	32	4	35 do. per pesada.
Do. France	29	4	30 do.
Do. North America	30	4	31 do.
Do. Spain	without price		do.
Do. salted	do.		do.
Do. Horse	12	4	14 do. each
Calf skins	30	4	31 do. per pesada]
Sheep skins, common	21	4	23 do. per dozen
Do. fine	25	4	26 do.
Deer skins	without price		do.
Goat skins	do.		do.
Nutria skins	do.		do. per lb
Chinchilli skins	do.		do. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	25	4	27 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	29	4	30 do.
Do. long	60	4	90 do.
Wool, common, washed	15	4	17 do.
Do. picked	without price		do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.		do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	10	4	25 do.
Tallow, pure	without price		do.
Do. raw	do.		do.
Do. with grease	do.		do.
Jerked beef	do.		do. per quintal.
Horns, mixed	do.		do. per thousand.
Do. Ox	do.		do.
Shin bones	do.		do.
Hide cuttings	5	4	6 do. per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price		per lb.
Do. black	do.		do.
Salted tongues	do.		do. per dozen
Salt, on board	do.		per fanga.
Discount	1 1/2	4	24 cent. per month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 300 dollars  
The lowest price 296 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 2 1/2 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.