

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1847.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

The installation of the 24th Legislature of the Province took place yesterday with all the customary solemnities. The Governor proprietary being prevented from attending by indisposition, H. E. was represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Felipe Arana. The Message delivered on the occasion is a lengthy and important document. On the lateness of the hour at which it reached our hands, we are only enabled to give a few brief extracts.

The Government of the Confederation has been recently informed by official advices from Europe that the Ex-President of the Republic of Ecuador, General Flores, an emigrant in Spain residing in Madrid, has concerted and prepared a warlike invasion against that Republic with the aid of the Spanish Government, for the purpose of reestablishing Spanish dominion under a monarchy which is to be formed out of the Republics of Ecuador, Peru, Granada, Peru and Bolivia, and is to fall to the lot of a son of H. M. Queen Christina and the Duke de Rianzares her second husband, which, scarcely in his infancy, would offer a worthy regency in favour of General Flores.

One of his aide-camps was enlisting two thousand Irishmen, who were to join the expedition, for which purpose he had hired three steamers to convey them to Santander where they are to join the Spanish troops. It was not ascertained whether the large quantity of funds which was disposed of in London, was supplied by Her Majesty Queen Christina, or by H. M. the King of the French.

General Flores was aided in this treacherous enterprise by the odious Spaniard Mora, so well known to the American Republics from the co-operation he afforded in his plans of usurpation to the traitor Santa Cruz. The latter had arrived at Madrid from Bordeaux to join the debased General Flores. The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru and the Chargé d'Affaires from New Granada at the Court of London, had officially remonstrated with H. B. M.'s Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to that strange conspiracy against the liberty and independence of the States they represent, especially with respect to the enlistment in Ireland, requesting the Government of Her Majesty to prevent it, as was his duty, according to the laws of Great Britain, and as a friendly and neutral power.

The Government of Chili has recently communicated the decree it has issued, with the authorization of the National Congress, opening commercial intercourse between that Republic and the Confederation, which was interrupted by the decree of 13th January 1842.

The Government, ever animated by a benevolent disposition towards that Republic and its Government, will, while affording this matter a consideration, avail itself of so grateful an opportunity to express the sincerity of its friendly sentiments towards it.

That of Chili has by a decree established two monthly mails for this Republic. By another, it has ordered that the small houses on the Andes mountains which may have been destroyed, or exist in a deteriorated condition, be repaired, as also the paths of the road which offer any risk or cause delays or expenses to traders.

It has communicated to that of the Confederation the facts which he reached its knowledge of the operations which were being made in the Spanish Peninsula, under the protection, or at least the connivance, of the Government of Her Catholic

Majesty, to send an expedition to these seas, for the purpose of reinstating the Ex-President General Flores in the Government of the Republic of Ecuador. It announces its apprehensions, with great apparent probability, that in this undertaking General Flores and Santa Cruz would act in concert, and that it would be essayed to establish, under some form or other, perhaps the monarchial, the former Peruvian Confederation.

With highly commendable solicitude, and recognizing in this affair a but too extensive importance, it transmits its enlightened views, the circumstances which characterize it, and the confidence it indulges that this Government, even in the midst of the important objects which at this moment occupy its attention, will not look with indifference upon so serious an event.

The Government has highly esteemed the noble interest shown by the Republic of Chili, by so obliging and fraternal an announcement. On making a return, with no less sincere and decided solicitude, it will communicate to it its ardent disposition to assist and finally co-operate in the measures which may be adopted against this unheard of invasion; and any other of a like nature, which may attack the liberty and independence of any of the new American States.

The Government of Peru has communicated to that of the Confederation the ambitious and offensive project of General Flores to disturb the peace of South America. In the just indignation which so hair-brained an enterprise has excited, it declares that it will co-operate as far as may be in its power, in order to crush the attempts and projects which have been concerted in Spain against the independence of the American Republics, and that it will repel aggression by all possible means, opposing justice to injustice, and war to war. The Peruvian Government, confidently reckoning on the American sentiments of that of the Confederation, has invited it to act in the same sense, or to adopt other measures which may tend to insure the peace of the continent, combining a system of operations capable of making the credit and honor of the South American nations respected.

The Governor of Corrientes evinced to the Commander-in-chief of the army of operations against the ruthless Unitarians, Brigadier Justo José de Urquiza, a disposition to enter into pacific arrangements. The Government opportunely transmitted to the latter suitable instructions, in reply to the manifestations he had forwarded. Subsequently he communicated the treaties he had concluded on the 14th of August. The Government encountered powerful difficulties to approve them. It sent fresh orders to the Commander-in-chief with suitable explanations, and instructions to pursue the pacific negotiation on just and honorable terms.

The aforesaid Commander-in-chief has communicated to the Government, under date of the 3rd inst. the wishes signified to him by the so-called government of Montevideo on the 18th of November, that he should contribute to put a period to the war, by his mediation on bases which that intrusive government proposed to him. The Commander-in-chief mistakingly considered frank and loyal such an insidious attempt of the ruthless Unitarians in Montevideo, based on requirements irreconcilable with the security, independence and honor of the two Republics of La Plata. Mistakingly, also, he allowed it to proceed, without reflecting on the previous orders of the government charged with the Foreign Relations in opposition to a similar invitation from the ruthless Unitarians, of which he had rendered an account. The Commander-in-chief replied to the intrusive government in Montevideo, accepting the mediation. He wrote to request that the President of the Oriental State, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, would deign to admit his interposi-

tion. And simultaneously he communicated to this government the steps he had adopted, thinking that this affair did not affect, as it does in the highest degree, the interests, honor and independence of the two Republics, the attributions of their legal governments, and the present serious state of the pacification. The attention of the government is engaged with this subject. It will point out to the Commander-in-chief of the army of operations his grievous error, and transmit to him the corresponding orders.

The town of Colonia del Sacramento has just been the scene of one of those casualties which strike into the minds of the populace a superstitious awe, exciting amongst them

"El miedo santo a las eternas causas,"

which for a while agitates even the strongest minds, although reflection should subsequently demonstrate that such events must have a natural solution however hidden it may be. The following are the contents of a letter from that city which the person to whom it was addressed has kindly favoured us with.

"December 1st—Donna Eusebia Ortiz de Acosta, a widow, who was to have been married yesterday, while on the mole quite contentedly superintending the embarkation of a number of horned cattle for your city on board the Sardinian schooner *Generosa*, suddenly fell dead. It is now eleven in the morning and her body is at the moment I write being conveyed to the burial ground. She had already embarked 60 head of cattle; and a short while after her death all the animals died also. This is not a fictitious anecdote; it is an undoubted fact, and which I inform you of from the general consternation which such a phenomenon has produced here."

This letter is moreover corroborated by the testimony of the master of the schooner *Generosa* who was the bearer of it: he says that he was conversing with Donna Eusebia herself when she fell dead; that this happened on the mole at 11 in the morning, and that the cattle died at 3 in the afternoon; that they amounted in all to 48 head, not 60, and that corruption ensued with astonishing rapidity. These details have been given by said master to one of our clerks who conversed with him.

(Comercio del Plata, 12th December.)

A letter from Colonia dated 20th instant, mentions the fact of five or six sudden deaths having taken place in that town within the last few days, amongst which we are sorry to see mention made of Donna Marcela Mesquita: it is also stated that two English marines are amongst the number.

(Ibid 23rd.)

The above paper also gives an account of the suicide of a Major of infantry in the city of Montevideo, Francisco Ascasubi by name, who previous to committing that act shot his wife Donna Maria Silva, a young woman 18 years of age, and already far advanced in pregnancy. It appears that on the night of the 21st ultimo, he went to his brother's house in the city of Montevideo, and not finding him at home complained to his sister-in-law of his misfortunes, and of the unfavourable state of his circumstances, and announced his intention of undertaking a journey. On being asked if his wife was to accompany him, he answered that "she was also going, but that she would start first and they would both subsequently meet." He turned a deaf ear to some soothing words which were addressed to him, expressed his sorrow at not meeting his brother and took his leave for the journey. It is needless to say that this was shaped beyond the bourn of life—to

"The undiscover'd country, from whose bowels No traveller returns."

On his return home from his brother's house he no sooner saw his wife than he discharged the contents of a loaded pistol at her head and blew out his own brains with another, and thus launched himself into Eternity, there to answer in the presence of the Omnipotent for the wanton sacrifice of the lives of three of His creatures.

A letter addressed to a Signior Garcia was found near the body of the chief actor in this bloody drama, but we have not been able to learn whether it throws any light on the causes which urged him to this lamentable catastrophe.

By the British steamer *New Granada* belonging to the Pacific Steam Company, which arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 5th instant from Liverpool, advices were received at the former port from England to the 2nd of November and from France to the 31st of October. We proceed to give a summary of the latest intelligence which we have been able to glean from the Rio papers.

Neither the *Gorgon* steamer nor the Packet *Seagull* had arrived in England on the 2nd of November. The former it will be remembered by our readers left Bahia on the 30th of September—the latter sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 12th September. Accounts had, notwithstanding, reached London of the obstacles thrown in the way of the pacification of these countries by the Ministers of France and England, by the barque *Columbus* which arrived at Liverpool on the 31st of October from Pernambuco.

The state of the relations between England and France was anything but satisfactory; and to judge from the spirit of the press, the fall in the funds and other no less significant signs a rupture would not seem impossible. The *Journal do Commercio* says: "The British Cabinet maintains a stern attitude in regard to the French Government, an attitude which, according to the English papers, causes the most serious apprehensions in the Tuileries. The greatest activity prevailed in the dockyards of Great Britain; in that of Sheerness alone the ships of the line *Waterloo* and *Hove* of 120 guns each, *Asia*, *Ganges* and *Monarch* of 84, and *Hawke*, *Achilles* and *Russel* of 72, had been ordered to be got ready with all speed. Besides those ships, the frigates *Cornwall*, *Conqueror*, *Worcester* and *Chichester*, of 50 guns each, were ready in the same arsenal. Admiral Parker's squadron was cruising off Lisbon."—In an article copied in the same paper from the French journal *La Presse* of the 28th October we find the following passage in regard to the Montpensier marriage, "England has shown herself throughout the question and in the discussions which have ensued, so arrogant, so insulting, so full of injurious and hostile intentions, that at present in France no one, neither the people, the King, nor the Ministers can be deceived as to the possibility of ever establishing again a sincere and cordial alliance between France and England."

In the western and south western Departments of France awful inundations had taken place. Their disastrous effects had been felt even in the centre of France but most particularly on the banks of the Loire and the Rhone. The districts watered by these rivers were for several days overflowed; in some places the Rhone had risen 20 feet above its ordinary level. The destruction of cattle and property is estimated at upwards of a hundred millions of franks. The superb viaduct raised for the purpose of connecting the Orleans and Vizeron railways, which had cost six millions of franks, had been swept away by the torrent. Several lives were lost, and the escape of many families whose dwellings were almost instantaneously encompassed by water is stated to have been almost miraculous. The plains of Aurse, Andrezieux and Roanne had been entirely flooded. At the date of the last advices, the water had fallen and free communication had been restored. The Minister of Commerce had received from the Prefects of the different Departments the official returns he had asked for in regard to the crop. According to them the harvest is 1.5th less than in ordinary years but its excellent quality reduces the deficit to the 1.10th. The French transports *Somme*, *Loire* and *Allier* had sailed from Brest with 1600 men on board to reinforce the garrison of Tahiti. It was currently reported in Paris that a change in the Ministry was to take place, and that M. Guizot would be named President of the Council. The Duke of Montpensier and his royal bride arrived at Bayonne on the 26th of October and on the 30th were at Pau. Their Highnesses left Madrid on the 22nd. The *Times*' correspondent says that the French Government had sounded all the foreign Powers in regard to the Montpensier mar-

riage, and that all, Holland alone excepted, answered in terms but little satisfactory. The greater part, in addition to their indecisive answers in regard to the treaty of Utrecht, reiterated their conviction that the Count de Montemolin was the legitimate king of Spain. If a struggle were to ensue to-morrow, adds the correspondent, between Don Carlos' son and Louis Philippe's, for the Crown of Spain, the Northern Powers and others nearer to France will not hesitate in the adoption of that policy which it will believe them to follow when should Great Britain remain passive.

Tranquillity prevailed throughout Spain. On the 18th of October the government issued a decree of amnesty. It excludes all military officers holding commissions above the rank of Colonel, a circumstance which had contributed doubtless to the cold and indifferent reception it had met with. It is stated that the Infante Don Henrique had been created an Admiral and was to get the command of a squadron in which he was to undertake a cruise in company with the Prince de Joinville. It is understood that in return for this favour the Infante had delivered up the documents relating to his correspondence with Espartero and other chiefs.

The situation of Portugal was afflicting in the extreme. Oporto revolted in the middle of October last and a supreme Junta of Government was organized which pretends that the Queen was under restraint and wishes to trace out for her the line of policy she should follow. The Duke of Terceira who had been named the Queen's viceregent in the northern provinces had been along with the officers of his staff imprisoned by the populace, insulted, maltreated, and conveyed to the castle of Foz, from whence he had been subsequently removed to the common goal of the Supreme Court of Justice. The insurrection had extended to several other quarters: in some there had been open demonstrations on the part of the Miguelites. The Queen and the Government were resolved to oppose the insurrection with the greatest vigour. The army, according to the latest published accounts, still remained faithful. Don Ferdinand, the Queen's husband, had been by her named general in chief, and it is stated that she had declared her intention, if necessary, to mount horse and head the army herself. Notwithstanding all this, a general anarchy was very much feared, or that the movement of the Miguelite faction might increase. It was reported that Spain intended to interfere, but the count was not credited.

In Galicia many of the peasantry had revolted, and the Austrian government in order to restore public tranquillity had been under the necessity of proclaiming martial law.

#### BRAZIL.

In Brazil nothing important of a political nature occurs. The picture drawn by the journals of the state of the capital and province of Ceara, abandoned to the mercy of the assassin's poignard, is so extremely horrid, that it can scarcely be conceived how the imperial authorities defer the adoption of the most vigorous measures.

"All this" says the *Diario de Pernambuco* in reference to passing events in Ceara "has so much demoralized the Cearians and so familiarized them with crime, that in that unhappy country even children in whose hearts according to the order of nature innocence, purity and candour should alone reign, stab and kill each other, from motives as frivolous as those which may cause quarrels amongst children."

By the side of this picture we find another still more horrid; it is an official despatch from the imperial government to the president of the province of Rio Grande, in which the greatest zeal is recommended to him in discovering and bringing to trial and punishment the villains who assassinated a freeman, deprived his wife of sight and carried off their children in order to sell them as slaves! a crime which, according to the same document, had been already perpetrated once before by the same malefactors.

(*Comercio del Plata* 26th ult.)

#### UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We copy the following extract from the London papers from the *Journal do Commercio* of Rio Janeiro of the 6th instant:—

London, 31st October.

We have accounts from New York from the 8th to the 16th inst. The Mexican city of Monterey was taken by the United States forces under the

command of General Taylor, after a bloody and desperate engagement in which the Americans lost, it is stated, 300 men killed and 200 wounded. The battle lasted three days, at the expiration of which General Taylor granted a capitulation when it appears he was already master of the city. If he had continued his movements it cannot be doubted that all the Mexican army amounting to 7,000 men would have been made prisoners of war. It is supposed that General Taylor granted this capitulation under the impression that Santa Ana after being re-established in the Mexican Government would accept the offer of the American Government for the negotiation of peace, and was induced by this consideration to concede to General Ampudia an armistice for six weeks, or until he should obtain orders or instructions from the Government of the United States.

On the receipt at Washington of the news of the victory at Monterey the Cabinet assembled, and it was resolved to despatch Major Graham immediately with instructions to General Taylor to terminate the armistice and carry on the war vigorously. The action which terminated in the capture of Monterey appears to have been very serious. The city well fortified and defended by 8 or 10,000 men. After a tedious march General Taylor arrived in sight of Monterey on the 18th of September. His troops were much fatigued, and the provisions had been spoiled by the rain. The arrival was immediately hailed by a heavy discharge of artillery which soon revived the men. On the 20th General Worth directed an attack against the Mexican forts with a happy result. The Bishop of Monterey's Palace was attacked and carried after a hard contested struggle. On the 23rd all the Mexican troops, almost double in number to the Americans, were surrounded in the public square; the Mexican soldiers occupied the houses and kept up an incessant fire on the Americans from the windows. The terms of the capitulation are as follows:—the Mexican officers to retire with their arms, and also the infantry and artillery; the artillery to carry with them a battery of six field pieces and 21 cartridges; all the other munition of war to be delivered up to a commission of American officers; the Mexican army to have four days allowed for evacuating the city, and the American troops not to occupy it before the evacuation; the fort of the Cathedral or citadel to be evacuated at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, the Mexicans withdrawing on one side while the American garrison enter it on another; the Mexicans to salute their flag while hauling it down; an armistice for six weeks during which time neither army is to pass the line of the Rinconada.

Vera Cruz was still in a state of siege. General Kearney had taken possession of New Mexico.

(*Times*.)

Other accounts state that General Santa Ana, who, after these events had been called to the Presidency, had refused to accept the office, stating that he had come to place himself at the head of the army against the invaders of his country. It was thought he would shortly muster 25,000 men, and that it was possible he might cut off the division of the army which had taken Monterey, which scarcely amounted to 6000.

#### ENGLAND.

[From the "Morning Chronicle" Sept. 15, 1846.]

Amongst the numerous misrepresentations put forth by the Monte Video loan party to further their schemes, one stands prominent for the vigour with which it has been plied and the success that has attended it. The spectacle of a nation united as one man in resistance to a domestic oppressor or foreign invader, braving all dangers, and repining at no sacrifice, enlists universal sympathy. To such a cause, whether from education, association, or instinct, all wish success. Who so cold that his heart does not warm for the band of freemen who for liberty peril fortune and even life itself!

In this light our Monte Video protectionists contrived to place their case before the public, but the question remains whether it be a true picture. We opine the contrary, and that it would be easy to prove that so far from the show of resistance, offered to the pretensions of General Oribe being the spontaneous act of the Oriental people, it has been enforced upon them by acts of the most merciless severity on the part of the chiefs opposed to him. The case of the four brothers Maneiro, to which we alluded a few days ago, for each of whose heads Pacheco y Obes, the leader of the revolution party, offered one hundred dollars, simply because they would not serve against the President,

Republics of La Plata had been frustrated. It manifested to them the circumstances which had caused this, and the sincere disposition of the government of the Republic to prosecute the negotiation on the proposals presented by Mr. Hood, and accepted in the manner in which they had cordially been by the government of the Confederation. And constantly animated with a spirit of conciliation and of honourable peace, it stated to them, that if new events occurring subsequently should make it necessary to adopt some other proposal, it might become the subject of fresh discussion between the negotiating Plenipotentiaries.

The Government relies with grateful confidence on the rectitude of the governments of Great Britain and France. It hopes that inspired by a wish for an honourable peace, suitable to the interests of all parties, they will continue the negotiation set on foot by Mr. Thomas Samuel Hood, and will remove the difficulties which were thrown in the way of the happy result of his mission by the Ministers of France and England in Montevideo.

The withdrawal from that city of the British regiments which H. B. M. Minister there diverted from their original destination, the removal of Rear Admiral Inglefield from the command of the British naval station in the River Plate, the appointment and arrival of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, of such honourable antecedents in the Republics of La Plata, are events which concur to justify the sanguine hopes of the Government.

It feels satisfaction in announcing to you that in Europe and America the most lively reprobation has been manifested and expressed against the Anglo-French intervention. So just a demonstration has augmented the moral strength of the legal governments of La Plata.

The Consul General of H. M. the Queen of Spain in Montevideo solicited the Government to exempt from service all H. C. M.'s subjects who might involuntarily have entered the ranks of the army of the Confederation, and to allow all Spaniards freely to leave the Republic who might be desirous of so doing.

The Governments, animated with the most lively sympathies towards the Spanish nation, notwithstanding the impediments offered by the want of an official character near the Argentine Confederation, in the Spanish Consul General at Montevideo, did all that was possible in order to testify the feelings of benevolent friendship which it cherishes towards Her Catholic Majesty. Giving the correspondence a confidential character it presented in that same form to H. M.'s Consul General frank and sincere explanations of the true political position of Spaniards in the Confederation. It informed him of the kind of civic service rendered by the latter, on the same footing as the natives of the country, in the militia corps, and of the just motives of the restraint exercised by some, on certain occasions, in obtaining their passport.

Her Majesty's Consul General insisted in his groundless demand, and dispatched the commander of the Spanish naval forces to follow up the same on friendly terms. The Government maintained the justice of its rights. It evinced towards the Commander the courtesy and consideration due to the dignity of H. C. M.'s government. I am sorry to announce to you that that of the Confederation did not receive a suitable return. The untrue protection afforded by the boats belonging to H. M.'s vessel of war lying in the port of Buenos Ayres to several Spanish emigrants who had run away from their employers, to whom they were indebted for the amount of their passage, was well nigh producing unpleasant results.

In view of such unjustifiable proceedings, the Government, with all moderation, avoided disagreeable complications, by adopting suitable measures to prevent the recurrence of such an abuse.

In the answer given to H. M.'s Consul General enlarging on the previous explanations, it ceased not to manifest its kind feeling towards the Spanish nation and its Government.

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The Chargé d'Affaires of the Chilean Republic at the Court of Paris, well informed of this nefarious project, had repaired to London, and was taking steps with the Government of H. M. to the same effect. In view of the character which that execrable attempt presents, so outrageous to the dignity and independence of America, and so much at variance with the interests of H. C. M. and of the Spanish nation, the Government has adopted and will decidedly maintain the position prescribed to it by the paramount interests of the Confederation, and those of the common cause of the other American States, in order to resist and repel so unheard of and irritating an aggression.

(To be continued.)

#### UNITED STATES.

The following article relates to a series of interesting letters on the affairs of these countries, written by an intelligent American gentleman resident in this city, which we shall have the pleasure of reproducing at a convenient opportunity:—

[From the "New York Herald" Sept. 12th, 1846.]  
*The English and French interference in South America.*

When the charges of baseness, of duplicity, of cold-blooded indifference to war and its concomitant horrors, are preferred against a great nation like England, or France, that claims to have a holy horror of bloodshed, such charges should be based on incontrovertible facts, and not on mere rumour. Our readers have no doubt read with interest and attention the letters of our Buenos Ayres correspondent in relation to the intervention of England and France in the affairs of the South American republics. Those letters embrace the history of the blockade of Buenos Ayres, the forcible opening of the navigation of the river Paraná, the massacre of Obligado, and the many debasing acts of the combined fleet, and of the military diplomats of France and England. It is always an unpleasant task to us to speak of acts disgraceful to other nations, more especially such nations as we are on terms of peace and friendship with. But we would be doing injustice to our own convictions of equity and right, did we fail to reprobate and denounce the undignified and disgraceful line of policy which has been pursued by both England and France towards the republics of South America.

We repeat, we approach this subject with pain, not unmixed with that disgust that every honorable mind must feel at the tortuous and unprincipled course that two of the greatest nations of Europe have been instigated to pursue by that all-powerful, but debasing motive—self-interest.

Two adjacent republics of South America are at variance—one under the leadership of a man named Rosas, the other under that of a man named Rivera. These two republics, free and independent, and therefore not subject to the dictation of any nation were in a fair way of ending their disputes, until the Governments of two other nations, living at the other side of the globe, interfered and said, that they being the (self constituted) dispensers of justice among the nations of the earth, could not permit the people of two republics in South America to fight in such a manner—that it was unchristian, and therefore that they, the conservators of the peace of the world—the one being engaged in a bloody and exterminating war in India, in which between thirty and forty thousand lives were sacrificed in two days—and the other in a fierce, vindictive and relentless war in Algeria, in which some four or five hundred human beings—some ac-

counts say more—were exterminated in one day—not killed in manly and chivalric fight, as in the psalmic days of the grand army of France, but smothered and buried like scorpions in a cave—offered up as a quintuple holocaust on the shrine of conquest—that they,—these humane and peace-loving governments could not suffer it. The reason of this interference on the part of England, was that an English stock-jobbing company had obtained from the weak and silly government of one of these republics, grants of all the public property of the province—and furthermore, a grant of twenty-four square leagues of the finest land, to be settled by three hundred English farmers, in consideration of loans said to be enormously usurious, made by those English stock-jobbers to the tottering government. These stock-jobbers had likewise procured to be mortgaged to them, the entire revenue of the custom house for years to come, and the exclusive right to navigate the Uruguay river with steam, under the English flag. And because the people would not submit to these extortionate impositions, they were immediately proclaimed "semi-barbarous," "uncivilized," "violators of public faith," and their leader was denounced as a blood thirsty tyrant.

The French interference was dictated by a different but not less unworthy motive. Montevideo has always been looked upon as a sort of French colony, from the fact that a large portion of its inhabitants are French, and also from the fact that the Banda Oriental adjoins Rio Grande, a province of Brazil, to which the Montevideo Republic may ultimately be annexed, and thus form a colony of considerable importance, to be placed under the care of the Prince de Joinville, who married a sister of the Emperor of Brazil.

This probably being the *cavus belli*, the combined English and French fleet proclaimed the coast of Buenos Ayres under blockade. There is no doubt that the two instruments in this disreputable affair, Ouseley and Deffendis, had full and ample authority for all their acts from their respective governments. In November last, the combined fleet proceeded to open the navigation of the river Paraná. At Obligado Rosas had stationed a considerable force to oppose their passage. The battle which took place at this point is still in the recollection of our readers. The Argentines fought bravely for nine hours and had three hundred slain, having killed two hundred of the enemy. They were at length, however, obliged to give way. Now, neither England nor France had any right to the navigation of this river and in proof of this, we need only refer to Lord Aberdeen's speech in the House of Lords, in February last, three months after the battle of Obligado, in which his Lordship stated, that "he could not pretend to exercise any right of navigation with respect to the river Paraná, both banks of which are within the Argentine republic." "To do so," his lordship added, "would be contrary to constant practice and expressed principles." But did his lordship, or did any of Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers express the slightest condemnation of the conduct of this Ouseley? Not at all. We should not be surprised if, on the contrary, he was raised to a baronetcy.

But in the affair of Obligado, blows were at least given and received. In the after transactions of the French and English diplomats their conduct was still more strange. Corrientes, a province of the Argentine republic, had revolted, and with Corrientes the representatives of France and England endeavoured to tamper. The revolting province listened to their protestations of friendship, and made a treaty with Paraguay and General Paz, against Rosas. Paz set out as leader of the expedition against the forces of Rosas, under the auspices of the English and French. The vanguard of his army was met and defeated by General Urquiza, who took its leader, Madariaga, prisoner. This Madariaga was the brother of the governor of Corrientes. The English and French mediators, as they called themselves, when they saw the tide of success turning, approached Urquiza with the offer of a bribe—proposed to unite Corrientes and Entre Rios into one State, and make him governor, provided he would abandon his country's service. Urquiza at first appeared to listen to these disgraceful propositions, for the purpose of entrapping his tempters, and communicated their offers to the governor of Corrientes. This opened the eyes of the latter, and Corrientes soon returned to its allegiance to the Argentine Republic.

These are but a few of the many instances of base treachery and perfidiousness that marked the history of the Anglo-French interference in the affairs of South America. An affair more utterly disgraceful we have never heard of. A portion of the British navy is sent to act as catch poles, to carry into effect a contract, disgraceful by reason

of its exorbitant usuriousness, to any but the most dishonest Jew broker. They carry out their instructions, not quietly, and in a dignified manner as the dishonorable nature of their mission will admit of, but by ruthlessly cutting the throats of the Argentines, and when they obtain their ends by force, then having recourse to bribery. Any gentleman in the English navy, we are very sure, would repel, at the peril of his life, the imputation of murder or dishonesty. Can that act be justifiable in a certain number, which the world holds disreputable for an individual to be guilty of? But we doubt if the officers of this expedition are so much to blame. They acted under orders, and their duty was to obey without asking questions.

The mind of a nation may become depraved by a long series of unjust wars, such as the English wars of India and China. We are not, therefore, so much surprised that the English government should countenance, or that English seamen should be the instruments of such a disgraceful affair as this of the Argentine Republic. But what shall we say of France—of the chivalric high-minded, honorable Frenchmen—of that nation that has hitherto preserved its honor untarnished—of such men as French naval officers being parties of this affair? We can easily account for this joining in the fight of Obligado—it is the nature of a Frenchman to be in a fight whenever he can. But we really do wish that we could disbelieve they had any connection with the other proceedings. The baseness of the thing is so utterly inconsistent with French sense of honor, that we felt grieved when we heard of this stigma on the national character.

We are glad to hear by recent accounts, that England and France have abandoned, at least for the present, their schemes in South America. We trust that the lesson they have received will teach them greater respect for the rights of nations, and more especially such nations as happen to exist on this western hemisphere.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

January 2.—S.E. fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 3.—Wind S.E.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers 26.

January 4.—Wind N. in the afternoon E.

Arrived, French sloop of war Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac, apparently for Montevideo.

January 5.—Wind N.N.E.

Sailed, French sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu, down the river.

January 6.—Wind N.N.E. in the afternoon E.

Arrived, H. B. M. packet Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles E. Wilmot, from Rio Janeiro 25th December, Montevideo 5th inst. with the mail from England brought to Rio Janeiro on 23rd December by H. B. M. packet Peterel from Falmouth 6th November.

Passengers, Messieurs Edward Davison, Paul Halback, Thomas Hughes, Diego Calvo, A. Williams, Isidoro Puchali, Augustine Austric, Ramon Parado, José Berrondo.

January 7.—Wind N.N.E. in the afternoon changed to E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 8.—Wind N.N.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

December 26.

French barque Alfred, Dubertrand, from Bourdeaux 28th October.

December 27.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. F. X. D'Alcantara, hence 26th inst.

December 28.

Danish brig Margaretha, Johan, from Hamburg 81st October, Cape de Verd Islands 7th November.

Spanish brig Corina, Fulleo, from Barcelona 20th October.

December 29.

Sardinian zumaca Nuestra Señora del Rosario, B. Rapetto, from Rio Grande 26th inst.

December 31.

French ship Alexandre, Richard, from Bourdeaux 15th September and Rio Janeiro 17th December.

Brazilian polacre Aguila Florida, A. Souza, from St. Catherine's 22nd inst.

January 3.

Spanish polacre Cristinita, Luis Estapé, from Barcelona 25th September, Malaga 25th October and Rio Janeiro 20th ultimo.

Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, Pablo Badarano, from Genoa 27th October.

Sardinian barque Hercules, Juan B. Solari, from Genoa 14th October, Roses 19th, and Gibraltar 4th November.

Sardinian brig Josefina, Francisco Vieri, from Santos 25th ultimo.

H. B. M. packet Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles E. Wilmot, from Rio Janeiro 25th ultimo with the mail for the River Plate.

United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Penington, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ultimo.

French war steamer Grondeur, Captain Drouillet, from the Uruguay river.

January 4.

Sardinian polacre Margarita, Ambrocio Bacaro, from Bahia 19th ultimo.

Sardinian polacre Precursor, Antonio Camo, from St. Catherine's 23rd ultimo.

Chilian brigantine Sagar, Frederic Smith, from Valparaiso 18th November.

Brazilian brig Tres Guimaraens, Francisco A. Meada, from Parnaquá 24th ultimo.

January 5.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, hence 3rd inst.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

December 26.

American barque Creole, J. Norris, for New York.

Spanish polacre Deseada, J. Esqueon, for Bilbao.

do do Esmeralda, J. Millet, for Havana.

do do Activa, J. Carreras, for Havana.

do brig Cervantes, B. Garcia, for Havana.

Brazilian brigantine Cacique, J. G. Olivera, for Parnaquá.

December 28.

British brig St. Helier, J. Dorey, for Liverpool.

December 29.

H. B. M. packet Dolphin, Lieut. W. S. Miller, for Rio Janeiro and England with the mails from the River Plate.

December 30.

Bremen brigantine Phenix, Diercks, for Hamburg.

December 31.

Sardinian brig Angelo, A. Pierangioli for Genoa.

Spanish brig Narciso, J. Domenech, for Antwerp.

Bremen brig Delán, Spille, for Bremen.

January 2.

American barque Celestina, for New York.

Danish schooner Maria, Kroger, for Cowes.

do brig Atlante, Hansen, for Antwerp.

Oriental brig Rumilly, Lanchantin, for Havre.

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.

Brigantine Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles E. Wilmot.

FRENCH.—Corvette Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac.

SARDINIAN.—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scallero.

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

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (9th inst.) completes the 469th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Comercio Rooms since our last:—

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Saturday  | 75 |
| Sunday    | 76 |
| Monday    | 78 |
| Tuesday   | 78 |
| Wednesday | 81 |
| Thursday  | 84 |
| Friday    | 84 |

H. B. M. Packet Seagull from Rio Janeiro 12th September, Bahia 21st and Pernambuco 29th, arrived at Falmouth on the 1st of November.

### Advertisements.

### A Card.

Miss Dumoyer begs to inform her friends and the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, that she has removed to No. 81 Calle de la Piedad, where the duties of her establishment will be carried on as usual. School will re-open on the 1st of January 1847.

Buenos Ayres.

### Union Library.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Institution will be held at the Rooms on Tuesday the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of electing a new Committee for the present year.

Buenos Ayres, 8th January, 1847.

### Notice.

AT Gregorio Barra's store, No. 25 Potosi Street, all kinds of goods, furniture, &c. are received for Sale on Commission at moderate charges, and the amount of the goods paid to their respective owners immediately after realizing the sale without the least delay.

G. Barra offers his services to effect sales by auction in private houses or where ever he may be called, on the same terms.

Buenos Ayres, 8th January, 1847.

### MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 30th ult. at the Episcopal church by the Rev. Barton Lodge, Henry Appleton Green Esq., of Liverpool, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Edward Lamb Esq., of Leeds, Yorkshire.

### PRICES CURRENT.

|                             |        |               |                   |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
| Doublons, Spanish           | \$ 340 | \$ 342        | each              |
| Do. Patriot                 | 338    | 340           | do.               |
| Plata, macquina             | 18     | 19            | do. for ons       |
| Dollars, Spanish            | 20     | 21            | each              |
| Do. Patriot & Patacones     | 20     | 21            | do.               |
| Six per cent. Stock         | 95     |               | do.               |
| Exchange on England         | 25     | 23d.          | nominal           |
| Do. France                  |        |               | cent. per dollar  |
| Do. Rio Janeiro             |        | at par.       | per patacon       |
| Do. Montevideo              |        | do.           | per cent. patacon |
| Do. United States           | 19     | 20            |                   |
| Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germ | 35     | 32            | per pesada        |
| Do. France                  | 42     | 49            | do.               |
| Do. North America           | 37     | 38            | do.               |
| Do. Spain                   | 45     | 52            | do.               |
| Do. salted                  | 40     | 45            | do.               |
| Do. Horse                   | 22     | 24            | do. each          |
| Calf skins                  | 45     | 50            | per pesada        |
| Sheep skins, common         | 24     | 25            | per dozen         |
| Do. fine                    | 30     | 33            | do.               |
| Deer skins                  |        | without price |                   |
| Goat skins                  |        | do.           | do.               |
| Nutria skins                | 43     | 5             | nominal           |
| Churchill skins             |        | without price |                   |
| Horse hair, short           | 40     | 43            | dol. per arroba   |
| Do. mixed                   | 50     | 56            | do.               |
| Do. long                    | 110    | 120           | do.               |
| Wool, common, washed        | 18     | 20            | do.               |
| Do. picked                  |        | without price | do.               |
| Do. shorn from skins        |        | do.           | do.               |
| Do. mestiza, dirty          | 14     | 28            | do.               |
| Tallow, pure                |        | without price | do.               |
| Do. raw                     | 15     | 16            | do.               |
| Do. with grease             | 21     | 22            | do.               |
| Jerked beef                 |        | none          | per quintal       |
| Horns, mixed                | 300    | 250           | per hundred       |
| Do. Cx                      | 300    | 400           | do.               |
| Shin bones                  |        | without price | do.               |
| Hide cuttings               | 8      | 9             | per 100 lbs.      |
| Ostrich feathers, white     |        | without price |                   |
| Do. black                   | 11     | 12            | do.               |
| Salted tongues              | 8      | 9             | per dozen         |
| Salt, on board              |        | none          | per fanega        |
| Discount                    |        |               | per cent. month   |

The highest price of Doublons during the week 257 dollars. The lowest price 235 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 24d. The lowest 24d. Doublons 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 shillings.

GEORGE THOMAS; Responsible Editor.