

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1065.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.



Another page is to be added to the "Tables of Blood" of the Anglo-French intervention. Official news was received yesterday of the re-capture of the town of Salto by the forces of the legal government under the command of General Servando Gomez. The action lasted nearly a whole day. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, and prisoners was very great. Their commander, Colonel Blanco, is numbered among the slain. The remainder of the garrison—46 officers and 341 men in number—attempted to escape down the river in the small craft lying in the port, but were intercepted by the Enterrian troops under the command of Colonel Urdinarain, and all made prisoners. Wormwood for the "peacemakers."

At the same time very gratifying intelligence was received from Corrientes. A conspiracy against the government had been discovered and the authors punished. General Madariaga was understood to be disposed to agree to the modification of the arrangement concluded between him and General Urquiza, as required by the General Government; and this giving offence to a small number of turbulent military, they attempted to overthrow him. It appears that the Correntino government had refused to allow the British barque *Hollywood* and French brig *Courrier de la Seine Inferieure* to depart without express orders from General Rosas, as they had failed to avail themselves of the special permission granted immediately after the arrival of Mr. Hood.

General Urquiza, on learning the advance of Rivera upon Paysandú, ordered the divisions Lagos and Hidaigo to cross over to the Banda Oriental, which appears to have not a little disconcerted the plans of the rebel bandit.

The Riveristas, aye, and Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis too, had fondly flattered themselves, that they should secure the inaction of General Urquiza by making him the dazzling offer of becoming arbiter between the Montevideo intrusive government and President Oribe, whilst they strained every nerve in order to obtain a footing in the country. But if their deceitful protestations were for a moment credited their rash precipitation has at once dispelled the illusion.

It is understood that Rivera had written to Gen. Urquiza in a very imploring and hypocritical manner, and that the latter returned him an answer conceived in such terms as were likely to cut the correspondence short.

On Monday next at 6 p. m. the corner-stone of the Alameda wall is to be laid with all due solemnity. The ceremony is to be performed by the Minister of Finance, accompanied by the civil authorities.

There was no exaggeration in the reports current in the early part of the week with respect to the

frightful scenes enacted at Paysandú in the name of "peace and humanity." An eye-witness, Ensign Felicio Olcina, who fell prisoner and subsequently made his escape to the head-quarters of General Urquiza at Gualaguaychú, has given in a sworn declaration to the following effect, which cannot fail to excite in every honourable bosom feelings of the deepest indignation against the authors of so much infamy and atrocity.

On Christmas-day last, at noon, Rivera arrived and pitched his camp at a place in the environs of Paysandú, called Sacra. At 2 p. m. he made a false attack, encompassing the town with his forces, and returned to his camp at sunset—having previously sent a flag of truce to summons the town to surrender, which the inhabitants refused to receive. On the 26th at 5 a. m. he put his forces in motion, surrounding the town, and placing cannons on an eminence to the north at about 500 yards from the trenches. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the attack was commenced in earnest—the assault on the north was made by the Basques, about 500 strong, and on the south by the Negroes, 300 in number; 500 horse covering the rear of these two columns. Notwithstanding the impetuosity of the onset, the Basques were several times gallantly driven back by the inhabitants, when—

O Shame! where is thy blush?—

the French, the "chivalric, highminded, honourable French" of the New York *Herald*, foreseeing the final discomfiture of their recreant fellow-citizens, commenced to shower shell and ball into the town from the brigs *Pandour* and *Tactique*, and ultimately landed a party of marines to operate on the west! These were awful moments for the inhabitants; for, what with the bombs of the French and the incendiary torch of the Basques, one third of the town was already in flames, and shell and shot, round, grape and musket, were crossing each other in every direction, so that the females and children were obliged to await their fate in silence and on the spot where they were, there being no asylum for them to seek. Nevertheless the defence was sustained with vigour, and it was not till after five hours of heroic resistance against such fearful odds, when their ammunition was nearly all expended—when the greater part of the men in the different cantonnments had been either killed or wounded—and when one entire cantonment had been enveloped in flames and destroyed by the Basques, that the gallant defenders of Paysandú thought of surrendering. At 4 p. m. a white flag was hoisted and subsequently a French one. Upon this the Basques rushed into the town, and gave themselves up with unbridled fury to murder, rapine and every species of brutality. Nothing was heard but the noise of doors being broken in, and the shrieks of the bayoneted victims mingled with those of the females running about, barefooted and half-dressed in many instances, in the vain endeavour to elude their pursuers. Among the first who fell at the hands of the ferocious Basques was that wealthy and respectable citizen, Don Eugenio Aberestury who was murdered in the arms of his son. But though they stopped to wreak their vengeance and gratify their lust, their main object was pillage, and most sweepingly did they accomplish it. In their indiscriminate plunder not even the sacred vessels in the church were spared.

These horrid revels, in which the Basques were the chief actors—the negroes having retired outside to guard the prisoners—continued three days, until the thirst of blood was slaked, and the rapacity glutted of those Hun-like adventurers. Although the responsibility of such appalling horrors rests alike with Mr. Ouseley and Deffaudis, it is gratifying to reflect, that, from the absence of all co-operation on the part of the British naval forces, the fresh stain now cast upon the tri-coloured flag is not shared, as at Colonia, by the cross of St. George.

Ensign Olcina confirms the sudden evacuation of Paysandú by Rivera. He ascribes it to a mutiny among the Basques, who demanded to be taken back to Montevideo with their booty, in consequence of which they were disarmed and embarked.

The *Morning Chronicle* of the 4th of November contains a clever letter from a "River Plate Merchant" on the subject of Mr. Hood's mission. With reference to this letter the Editor remarks:—

We insert in another part of our paper a letter from "A River Plate Merchant," upon the state of affairs in that part of the world.

We can scarcely believe that Mr. Hood's efforts to settle this question have failed, as the last accounts *vis* Brazil, would lead us to infer. Mr. Ouseley has surely responsibility enough upon his shoulders already, without incurring the additional weight of having thwarted, by a piece of pedantry or quibbling, the obvious intentions of his Government. It is incredible that any man would be guilty of perpetuating such a state of things as that existing in the River Plate, upon such a frivolous ground as that attributed to Mr. Ouseley.

Every one who has paid any attention to the progress of the unfortunate conflict, must sympathize with the British merchants upon the position in which they are placed, and we have no doubt that full though it is but tardy justice, will be done to them by her Majesty's present Government.

The *Ecuador Expedition*.—A correspondent writes as follows:—

"The head of the expedition (if I except Maria Christina) is General Flores, who remains in Spain with the soldiers, who are lent or given by the Spanish government from the Spanish army. Next in rank, and the man we English have the most to do with, is a Colonel or General Wright, who holds his levees at No. 68, Haymarket, from whence commissions are distributed. He has very efficient helps in some of the members of a recently established club house, some of whom are now in Ireland and elsewhere raising men for the expedition. The naval department has for its head a Captain Charetie, East India Company's service. The energy of his character cannot be disputed. He is styled Commodore, and from his head quarters in the neighbourhood of Moorgate street may be seen issuing early and late, candidates for crutches. Poor fellows! They are ignorant of South American justice! The Commodore has for his second in command an enterprising offspring of the Emerald Isle. The ships are fitting in the neighbourhood of Blackwall, but so secretly that I have had much difficulty in finding them out. One is the *Monarch* steamer, lying in the East India Dock basin, undergoing, in the hands of the carpenter and riggers, a transformation to render her a fit and efficient vessel of war; the other is the *Neptune*—she is in the dry dock of Mr. Green. From inquiries I made I learnt that it will be some weeks before these vessels are ready, unless their equipment progresses at a more rapid rate than at present."—*Herald*.

Mr. Fox, late Minister of H. B. M. at Washington and formerly Minister to this Republic, died in the capital of the U. S. in October last. The deceased was nephew to the celebrated rival of Pitt, and a man of acknowledged ability, though of somewhat eccentric habits. His death is said to have been accelerated by taking too large a dose of morphine. His remains were deposited in the Congressional vaults, from whence, it was expected they would be removed to Europe.

MESSAGE TO THE 24th LEGISLATURE.

(Message Continued.)

The Consul General of H. M. the King of Sardinia has been accredited in the character of *Chargé d'Affaires*. The Government has felt pleasure in recognizing him.

H. M. the King of Sweden and Norway has ratified the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederation by the Captain of the Royal Swedish navy, Eric Gustavus Klint, commissioned by H. M. for that purpose.

The Government exerts itself to draw closer its fraternal friendship with the American States. It observes perfect neutrality in their domestic affairs. It feels the highest pleasure in testifying to them its most cordial benevolence.

The Government of the United States continues to give to that of the Confederation distinguished proofs of friendship and good-will. The Argentine Government has not failed at every opportunity to make suitable returns with the highest esteem.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Brazil, mistakenly informed his Government that he believed the Confederation felt disposed to recognize the independence of the Argentine Province of Paraguay. The Secretary of State of the United States invited the Argentine Minister at Washington to give him explanations on this important subject. The latter presented them with clearness and candour. He pointed out the error of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Rio, the insurmountable difficulties which that acknowledgment offers to the Confederation, and sustained the unquestionable right with which it objects to the segregation of the Province of Paraguay.

The Secretary of State of that Republic listened to these reasons. The Government of the United States has not acknowledged the independence of the Province of Paraguay. That of the Confederation cordially esteems this fresh evidence of the justice of the United States.

Their *Chargé d'Affaires*, William Brent Junor, Esq., offered to the Government the estimable mediation of the United States in order to terminate the existing differences with the Government of Paraguay. That of the Confederation accepted it with the greatest esteem. It felt gratified in giving this new proof of friendship and respect to that of the United States.

It regrets to inform you of a disagreeable incident which took place with Mr. Edward A. Hopkins commissioned by the Government of the United States for the purpose of transmitting to it information in regard to the Province of Paraguay. Arranging to himself diplomatic attributions which did not appertain to him, he offered to that of the Province the mediation of the United States.

After this serious error, he came to this city at a time when the government had accepted the mediation of the United States offered by the *Chargé d'Affaires*, William Brent Jun., Esq. He urged pretensions to be informed of the matter and to participate in the conferences which were held with the *Chargé d'Affaires*. The Government refused the unfounded pretensions of Mr. Hopkins, from his want of an accredited diplomatic character near the Confederation.

The Government feels pleasure in manifesting to you that the rectitude of that of the United States anticipated the representations which the Argentine Minister in Washington had been ordered to make in regard to the offensive and improper conduct of Mr. Edward A. Hopkins. That government gave to the Argentine Minister amicable explanations.

The Secretary of State read to him a note which he had addressed to Mr. Edward A. Hopkins in which he manifested his serious displeasure, the disapproval of his conduct, and ordered him immediately to return to the United States. The Government has valued highly and with the most cordial esteem the elevated policy of the government of that Republic. And its recent friendly explanations have been duly appreciated by this Government.

That of the United States recalled its *Chargé d'Affaires* William Brent Jun., Esq., and appointed William A. Harris Esq., in the same character. The government of the Confederation has felt pleasure in recognizing him, and manifested to the former its esteem and that of the Republic. He made himself worthy of it by his frank, fraternal and enlightened endeavours to maintain and draw closer the friendly relations between the two countries.

The present *Chargé d'Affaires* communicated to Government in his first official act, that he was specially instructed by that of the United States to declare its explicit disapprobation of the improper conduct of Mr. Edward A. Hopkins in the Province

of Paraguay. It has been very satisfactory to Government to reciprocate those testimonies of benevolent friendship which have been given by that of the United States.

Its *Chargé d'Affaires* has communicated to Government the motives which exist for the war between the United States and Mexico, the measures adopted by the former and the end to which they tended.

The Government professing the strictest neutrality, has sincerely esteemed this officious mark of attention on the part of the United States, and has manifested to the *Chargé d'Affaires* its good wishes and has offered its friendly and fraternal offices to both the contending American States alike.

The Government confidently hopes that the pending claims of the Republic on the Cabinet of Washington will be attended to.

The United States have reprobated the Anglo-French intervention in the Republics of La Plata. This solemn proof of just and American sentiments reflects great honour on that Republic. It is highly worthy of the distinguished esteem of those of La Plata and of their legal governments.

H. M. the Emperor of Brazil informed the Government of the happy birth of an Imperial Princess. Partaking in the joy and happiness of their Majesties and of the Brazilian nation it cordially congratulated H. M.

I am very sorry to inform you that the Imperial Government has not given a just solution to the demands of the Argentine Minister, of which I have informed you in my former Messages, in regard to the hostile conduct of the Ministers resident of the Empire in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres in the year 1843; the protection afforded to the ruthless Unitarians who have taken refuge in the Brazilian territory; and the non-recognition of the blockade of the port of Montevideo, established by the Confederation, by the Commander-in-chief of the Brazilian naval forces. The Government still continues in the expectation of an act of justice from H. M. the Emperor, which shall re-establish a cordial understanding between two American States.

The Argentine Minister has opposed a well grounded rejoinder to the undue and inadmissible counter protest of the Imperial Cabinet, by which it persisted in its improper and unjust acknowledgment of the pretended independence of the Province of Paraguay.

Although it has eagerly solicited other Governments to join it in that proceeding, its efforts have not been efficacious against the duties of justice. The difficulties for an honourable and convenient adjustment with the government of the province of Paraguay, arise chiefly from the acts of the Brazilian Cabinet, at variance in every respect with the persevering loyal friendship of the Confederation towards Brazil.

The violation of the Argentine fluvial territory committed by two Brazilian gun boats which have entered the ports of the province of Paraguay from Matto Grosso attaches a serious responsibility to the Imperial Government. The Argentine Minister, in compliance with the orders of his Government, has protested against this fresh offence against the sovereignty of the Confederation.

The high justice of H. M. and the exposure of mutual interests endangered by the Anglo-French intervention, induced the Government to order the Argentine Minister at the Court of Brazil, to require of the Imperial Cabinet the exact fulfilment of the obligation imposed upon it, in regard to the independence of the Oriental State, by the third article of the convention of Peace concluded between the Confederation and the Empire on the 27th of August 1828. The Imperial Government refused to accede to the fulfilment of that duty. The Argentine Minister protested against such an infraction of the treaty.

The reiterated demands which the Argentine Minister has addressed to the Imperial Government in regard to the ruthless Unitarians who have taken refuge in the province of Rio Grande, have not had a favourable result. The latter have incessantly converted the neutral territory into the focus of their bloody operations and attempts. Under the eyes of the Imperial authorities in that territory they have thence sallied to invade the Oriental Republic. Thus have several incursions taken place, and enormous crimes and robberies been perpetrated both on natives and foreigners, accompanied by the most shocking assassinations.

The government, convinced of the inefficiency of the orders which the Imperial Cabinet had repeatedly announced it had issued in order to prevent such scandalous acts, was obliged to protest against them as contrary to the neutrality of Brazil, offensive to the Confederation, and highly reprobated by the principles of humanity. The refugees in R.

Grande have continued their armed invasions and all kinds of machinations against the Republics of La Plata.

The remonstrances of the Argentine Minister to prevent Rivera, the baleful chieftain of the ruthless Unitarians, from leaving the Court, have been disregarded. The Imperial Government, infringing neutrality and disallowing so just a demand, granted passports to the infamous Rivera. It thus placed him in a situation to renew in the Oriental Republic his bloody scenes and notorious spoliations. The protest of the Argentine Minister against that resolution of the Imperial Cabinet and the solid grounds on which he founded it have not been weakened by the inadmissible and extemporaneous subterfuges by which the Brazilian Ministry has essayed to combat it. The rights of this Republic are perfectly unencumbered in this grave affair.

The Argentine minister properly carrying out the friendly sentiments of his Government, and upholding the interests, honour and justice of the Confederation, in compliance with orders which he received, has declared that such policy of the Government of H. I. M., offensive to the Argentine Republic, destroys the neutrality of Brazil; and he has renewed his former protest against so unjustifiable a proceeding.

The government cannot remain indifferent to the high interests and honour of the country, nor excuse an act which notoriously favours the ruthless Unitarians in Montevideo, and furnishes the intervention of the Ministers of France and England with a chieftain who panders to their views.

It hopes that the Government of H. M., guided by a just policy conformable to the mutual interests of both, will not deny the manifest rights of the Confederation. The extraordinary solicitation by the Imperial Cabinet from the governments of England and France, through the Viscount d'Abantes, of an armed Anglo-French intervention against the Republics of La Plata has been denounced to the world in an unequivocal manner.

This government ordered the Argentine Minister to remonstrate against it. The unbecoming evasions by which the Brazilian Ministry pretends in vain to deny a well known fact which has merited universal reprobation are known. They were repeated to the Argentine Minister in replying to his demand.

The latter, in fulfilment of express orders which were communicated to him, has answered them. Addressing himself to the memorandum of the Viscount d'Abantes and enlarging on important declarations in regard to the policy of this Republic towards that of Uruguay in order to remove all doubts and determine the true spirit of the policy of the Imperial Cabinet with respect to the rights of the Confederation, and in regard to the intervention itself, he has demanded of the Government of H. M. to declare whether it approves or disavows the memorandum of the Viscount d'Abantes addressed to the Courts of France and England on the affairs of the Rio de la Plata.

It is to be hoped that H. M. will not refuse to make a declaration worthy of his justice and in conformity with the interests of Brazil and of the Republics of America.

In the midst of the painful impressions produced by these facts so irreconcilable with the pacific and friendly professions of the Imperial Cabinet, the Government has persevered in its efforts to procure good harmony with H. M. Although it could not in any manner remain insensible to the imperious demands of the national security and honour and to the most sacred of all its duties, it will not swerve from its sincerely pacific and conciliatory spirit, proved by acts of unceasing goodwill towards H. M. and the Brazilian nation, as long as it can expect to see, from the rectitude of H. M., the dignity and evident justice of the Confederation preserved.

The illustrious Chambers of Brazil, the nation and the press, ardently persevere in their noble sympathies for the American cause defended by the Republics of La Plata. This American feeling on the part of Brazil is highly estimable and worthy of Brazilian valour.

The Argentine Minister in Chili was placed in a trying situation. Strongly agitated, and without sufficient tranquillity of mind to acquit himself properly in the affairs of his mission, in consequence of the violent invectives of the ruthless Unitarian refugees through the press, and of a disagreeable incident which took place with a domestic of the Legation, he took a step at variance with his instructions. The Government informed thereof, and of his lively desire to return to his own country from his uneasy position and the illness of his lady, has sent him his letter of recall, with cordial and friendly explanations to the Government of Chili.

Agreeably thereto the Government has appointed

a new Minister who has been charged to draw closer the bonds of fraternal friendship and to bring to an honourable settlement the pending affairs in conformity with the interests of both Republics.

The Government of Chili has urged claims against that of the Republic for a violation which it states has been perpetrated in the Chilean territory by a party of armed men belonging to the province of Mendoza on the Cordillera of Talca.

The Government required from that of Mendoza the necessary information—and acquainted that of Chili therewith. In view of those and other data connected therewith that of the Confederation will determine agreeably to justice.

The Illustrious General Manuel Bulnes communicated his re-election by the unanimous suffrages of the Chilean nation to the chief magistracy of the Republic for the constitutional term of five years. The Government courteously and expressively congratulated him. It has highly esteemed the manifestations which the government of Chili have made on so grateful an occasion in regard to its policy in its relations with that of the Confederation. The latter has reciprocated them with fraternal interest. It hopes that it may promote important mutual interests and contribute efficaciously to the prosperity and glory of both countries.

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 giving this matter consideration, avail itself of so grateful an opportunity to prove 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 sheds on the Andes which may have been destroyed, or exist in a deteriorated condition, be repaired, as also those parts of the road which offer any risk or cause any delays or expenses to traders.

It has communicated to that of the Confederation the facts which had reached its knowledge of preparations 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 monarchical, the former Peruvian-Bolivian 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, in so obliging and fraternal an announcement. In responding thereto, 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.

It is highly gratifying to me to announce to you that the Chilean nation perseveres in its noble declaration against the unjust Anglo-French intervention in the Republics of La Plata. Its sympathies, heroic American decision, and those of its government, correspond with the eminent antecedents of Chili, and merit the distinguished esteem of the Republics of La Plata and their governments.

(To be continued.)

UNITED STATES.

[From the "Washington Union."]

General Rosas and his Enemies.

No. 4.

General Rosas has been accused by his enemies at Montevideo of the murder of Lavalle, one of the principal chiefs of the Unitarian party; but what are the facts? It is well known that Governor Dorrego, an intimate friend of General Rosas, was

shot by order of Lavalle, after he had surrendered himself. The following translation of the letter written by Governor Dorrego, and addressed to his wife will show his pure and excellent character:

"My dear Angelita: In this moment they intimate to me, that within an hour I must die. I am ignorant wherefor; but Divine Providence, on whom I trust in this critical moment, has thus willed it. I pardon all my enemies, and entreat my friends not to take any steps to avenge what may be done to me.

"My beloved, educate those amiable children; be happy, since you have not been able to be so in company of the unfortunate

"Manuel Dorrego."

Governor Dorrego left two infant daughters.

Lavalle had been successful in his rebellion against the constituted authorities of his country, and one of his first acts was to order his prisoner the legal governor of Buenos Ayres, to be shot in cold blood. What was the final fate of Lavalle? General Rosas, to avenge the death of his friend and to drive the usurper from Buenos Ayres, assembled an army of Gauchos (country people), and finally succeeded in defeating Lavalle, and in driving him from the country. Some time after that, General Rivera having usurped the presidency of the republic of Uruguay, and got possession of Montevideo, its capital, declared war against the Argentine Confederation, assisted by the French, who blockaded Buenos Ayres; Lavalle invaded the Argentine territories, but was defeated by the troops of General Rosas. It is not true that he was shot by order of that General. The facts relative to his death are as follows: Lavalle, after having been defeated at Tucuman, fled to the city of Jujui with the troops remaining with him after the battle. He encamped his army outside the city, he himself lodging within the city. A corps of the Argentine troops succeeded in surprising and entering Jujui, on the opposite side to that where Lavalle was posted. On entering they met a soldier who immediately fled. They pursued him; he entered a house and closed the door; the Argentine troops fired at the door, which was shut; some of their shot passed through, and killed Lavalle, without any of the Argentine troops knowing that he was in the house. It was only on the door being finally opened, that they found him dead.

Let us see what Mr. Mallalieu, the English writer mentioned in a preceding number, says of Lavalle. The following is an extract from the first series of letters addressed by that gentleman to Lord Aberdeen, printed in London, in 1844:

"Of all the foes of Rosas, General Lavalle was beyond doubt the most formidable for his daring courage and skill, and the most deadly from his deep, bitter, irconcilable hatred, personally still more than politically. The feud between them was one which could only terminate with the life of one or the other. Spanish vindictiveness is often known to extend to the third and fourth generation of those that are hated; but mark the conduct of Rosas towards the nearest kith and kind of his deadly foe. Lavalle had murdered his friend, Governor Dorrego; defeated and expelled by Rosas, he still intrigued against and threatened at the head of his party. On came the war with France and the blockade of Buenos Ayres. At the head of a formidable force, supported by the French, Lavalle invaded Buenos Ayres, and advanced unopposed to the very outskirts. Never was Rosas placed in such imminent peril of life and government; his troops far away, and not even a garrison in the city. In time, and after several actions with varying success, Lavalle, defeated again and again, finally met with the fate I have before described. (In a previous part of his letter, Mr. Mallalieu thus describes the death of Lavalle: 'The assassin of Dorrego was that same ferocious General Lavalle, military chief of the Unitarian party, who, in 1842, after the repeated defeats and final dispersion of his forces by the troops of Rosas, expiated at length a hideous crime by a miserable death at the hands of the pursuing foe when flying for life and refuge to the territories of Bolivia.') Well during all this eventful period of years, with Lavalle in exile or in arms, and bent on nothing less than the extermination of his hated rival, the father of Lavalle was still preserved by Rosas in the important post of custom-house collector; and when unable, from advanced age, longer to discharge the duties, was permitted to retire gratified with the enjoyment of his full salary and a pension in addition. The brother of Lavalle, moreover, was continued in his post of accountant of customs; and though no longer discharging the duties through illness, left in possession of full pay." This is surely an example of a magnanimous mind rare under the circumstances.

The facts concerning the horrible attempt on the life of Rosas, in 1841, by means of an infernal machine, are thus stated by a French gentleman in "letters on South America," published in 1848 in La Presse, at Paris:

"A last fact will sufficiently show you what was the system of co-operation offered to us by the Unitarian party, our ally in our dispute with Rosas. Some time after the Mackau treaty, Admiral Dupotet had landed in Buenos Ayres to inform himself regarding the situation of our Frenchmen there. A box of medals from Holland was sent him from Montevideo, to be forwarded to Rosas, a great amateur of numismatics. This box, well addressed and carefully shut, was nothing less than an infernal machine prepared in Montevideo. Fortunately for the admiral and Rosas, who opened it, this infernal box had not preserved the vigor of its springs during the voyage, and the explosion was not instantaneous. It is well that you should know that then the admiral was as much detested in Montevideo as Rosas, in consequence of the interview he had accorded to the Argentine government on board the Anglo-American sloop of war Acteon—an interview which had prepared the solution of our differences. I note this infamy, because the author of it and his accomplices are well known."

If General Rosas was the monster that the American Review and Evening Mirror represent him to be, how comes it that such high diplomatic characters—English, French, Brazilian, American—as those mentioned in my communication headed "Buenos Ayres," and who are thoroughly acquainted with the political and private life of General Rosas—how comes it that not one among them has ever accused him of being the perpetrator of even one of the horrors ascribed to him by his enemies at Montevideo? Had those accusations, or any one of them, been true, or if they had had the slightest foundation in truth, some one among those gentlemen would certainly long ere this have made them known to the world. Their silence speaks volumes in favour of General Rosas.

England and France are now waging an unjust war against Rosas; yet not one of the numerous ministers that those two countries have had accredited at Buenos Ayres for years, has come forward with a single accusation of cruelty committed by General Rosas. It is true, that some charges have been brought forward lately by Mr. Ouseley and Baron Deffaudis against the Buenos Ayrean government, and against General Oribe; but it is well known that the object of those charges was for the purpose of finding some possible excuse, or some plausible reason for their high-handed measures against the rights and liberties of the Argentine Confederation, and which are so nobly defended by General Rosas. But those accusations have never been sustained by the testimony of those most competent to know the truth—the former ministers of those powers at Buenos Ayres. On the contrary, by referring to my former communication in the "Union" of 20th March last, it will be seen by a letter dated in that city September 23, 1845, addressed to the Argentine minister of foreign affairs, from Mr. de Marieul, who had resided a long time at Buenos Ayres as French minister, that he throws not merely cold water, but an iceberg upon them; and the American chargé, under date of the 9th December; the Portuguese chargé, under date of the 3rd October, 1845; the Bolivian under date of 4th October 1845, also deny the truth of the accusations.

An American Citizen.

April 26, 1846.

Advertisement.

Preparatory School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen.
No. 149 CALLE DE LA RECONQUISTA.

Mrs. Camp

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres that she has opened a School at the above address, and respectfully solicits their support.
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8, 1847.

GENUINE CURRIE POWDER.

JUST received at the store No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista, together with the following articles of very superior quality viz.
Raspberry vinegar.
Cayenne pepper.
Mushroom catsup.
India soy.
Harvey's sauce.
Essence Anchovies.
Also a variety of pickles and preserved fruits. A few dozen of very superior Madeira and old Port wine.
See 18.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 9.—Wind S.W.
Arrived, United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rosseau, from Montevideo 8th inst.

January 10.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.
January 11.—Wind S.E., fresh, in the afternoon changed to E. slight rain.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner of war Legalidade, 2 guns, Lieut. Amazonas, from Montevideo 10th inst.

January 12.—Wind E.
Sailed, during the night Sardinian brig of war Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffero, from Montevideo.

January 13.—Wind N.E. in the afternoon changed to S.S.W., slight rain.
No arrivals or sailings.

January 14.—Wind S.E.
Sailed, H. B. M. Packet Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles E. Wilnot, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for England.

Passengers Mr. Henry A. Green and lady, Mr. John Eastman and lady, and Mr. Francis Richard and lady. Mesdames Mary Kean, Helen Campbell, and Victorina Elias. Messieurs Thomas W. C. Moore, William Rae, Charles Lumb, Robert Mackintosh, Charles Ziegler, Richard Lawson, Domingo Penta, Antonio Serissan, Guillermo Agusti, Ferdinand Luger, Gualtero Antonio de Sud, José Querubini and Ignacio Machimiani.

January 15.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.
No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

January 5.
Sardinian schooner Rosa, Croce, from Rio Grande 2nd inst.

Sardinian schooner Venus, Benetti, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult.

Hamburg brig George & Alois, H. Valentin, from Antwerp 5th October and the Island of Sal 28th November.

January 6.
Brazilian schooner Pleiadas, Denja, from St. Catherine's 29th December.

British brigantine Newport, J. F. Dewar, from Cadiz 2nd November.

January 7.
Danish brigantine Hansine, J. A. Brorsen, from Hamburg 22nd October.

Brazilian brigantine Conde Thomar, A. A. Dias, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult.

French barque Gustave, Grenot, from Bourdeaux 28th October.
Dutch Galliot Snelheid, J. B. Kamp, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult.

January 9.
Oriental brigantine Espero, Edward Elsgood, from Santa Cruz (Patagonian coast) 16th December.

January 11.
American schooner brig Colonel Taylor, J. Steckney, from Patagonia 1st inst.

Spanish polacre Trinitaria, José Matalo, from Barcelona 21st September, Malaga 14th October.

American barque Letitia, Lewis, from Baltimore 21st November.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

January 3.
Sardinian brig Camila, Ferrari, for the Pacific.

January 4.
Danish brig Jupiter, Iversen, for Antwerp.

January 5.
British brig Lawson, R. Ewart, for Liverpool.

Spanish brig Cacique, B. Austric, for Barcelona.
do. barque Tomas Gener, B. Domenech, for Genoa.

January 7.
H. B. M. brig Racer, Captain Archibald Reed for Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian polacre, Nuevo Asilo de la Virtud, A. J. Morales, for Brazil.

January 8.
British brigantine Cæcæra, J. Abraham, for Rio Grande.

January 9.
French ship Emilie, Rabarçy, for Havre.
American barque Susan W. Lind, J. Dewing, for New York.

January 10.
Brazilian schooner of war Legalidade, for Buenos Ayres.

American brig Treaty, Tathem, for Brazil.
do. barque Mexican, J. Dering, for Rio Janeiro.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES
ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
FRENCH.—Corvette Expeditiva, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac.

UNITED STATES.—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rosseau.

BRAZILIAN.—Schooner Legalidade, 2 guns, Captain Amazonas.

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

January 15.—A small sloop arrived this morning from the eastward and went alongside the Expeditiva, she subsequently sailed in the direction for Colonia.

This day (16th inst.) completes the 476th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	76
Sunday	80
Monday	76
Tuesday	76
Wednesday	75
Thursday	72
Friday	72

Advertisements.

Wanted,

A clean and tidy girl to take care of a child 18 months old and assist in doing house work for a small family. Also a good cook apply immediately at Mr. Tenkers No. 55 Cathedral Street. J 16 li

For New York.

WITH quick despatch the fine Oriental barque "Avelina" (late American barque "Whitmore") is loading at the port of Montevideo, and can still take some freight at moderate terms. For further particulars apply at the Consignees' No. 69 Calle de Reconquista. Jan 14 12 Zimmerman, Frazier, Co.

A Card.

Mrs Dunoyer 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 11th of January 1847. Jan 9m 47. Buenos Ayres.

Notice.

AT Gregorio Ibarra's store, No. 61 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. I. 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.

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.

THE undersigned will re-open her school on Monday the 4th, at No. 51 Calle de la Federacion, next door to the Café de la Plaz. Dec 13. 12. E. L. HEATHFIELD

Notice.

THE partnership hitherto subsisting in this city under the firm of Ibarra & Macome as Auctioneers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Don Gregorio Ibarra, who is authorized to liquidate all the pending accounts of the concern. Buenos Ayres, 31st Dec. 1846. GREGORIO IBARRA. GEO. S. MACOME.

D 2 31

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Gan galo. Jan. 6 1847.

For Sale.

A FIRST rate New York built Barouche with double harness, shafts and pole, in perfect order, baggage rack, lamps, &c. complete. Price 450 patacones, may be seen any hour of the day by applying at 231 Calle del Restaurador. Jan 2 12

For Sale.

A few hogheads and barrels of excellent brandy. Superior old bottled Port wine. Best London ale and porter. Green and black tea. Baling cloth 40 inches wide at moderate prices. Apply at No. 22 Calle de la Paz. Dec 19 12

BIRTH.

On Tuesday the 12th inst. Mrs P. M. Schmidt of a daughter.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	327	á	330	each,
Do. Patriot	326	á	328	do.
Plata, macuquins	17	á	18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	124	á	20	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	124	á	194	do.
Six per cent. Stock	92			do.
Exchange on England	22			nominal.
Do. France	27	á	30	cent per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro		at par.		per patacon
Do. Montevideo		do.		per cent. prem
Do. United States	17	á	18	
Hides, Ox, for Eng & Gormy	56	á	57	per pesada.
Do. France	43	á	50	do.
Do. North America	37	á	38	do.
Do. Spain	45	á	49	do.
Do. salted	42	á	45	do.
Do. Horse	22	á	24	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	24	á	25	per dozen
Do. fine	30	á	33	do.
Deer skins		without price		
Goat skins		do.		do.
Nutria skins	4	á	5	nominal
Chinchilla skins		without price		
Horse hair, short	40	á	43	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	50	á	56	do.
Do. long	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	20	do.
Do. picked		without price		do.
Do. shorn from skins		do.		do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	14	á	23	do.
Yellow, pure		without price		do.
Do. raw	15	á	16	do.
Do. with grease	20	á	21	do.
Jerked beef		none.		per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200	á	200	per thousand
Do. Cx	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones		without price		do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white		without price		
Do. black	11	á	12	do.
Salted tongues	8	á	9	per dozen.
Salt, on board		none.		per fanega
Discount	12	á	21	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 336 dollars
The lowest price 320 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 24. The lowest 24 1/2.
Doublons 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 shillings.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.