

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

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BUENOS AYRES.

We have received per Spider our files of London papers to the 5th and Paris ditto to the 4th of June—a summary of the contents of which we will proceed to lay before our readers. Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, daughter and twelfth child of the late George III. and aunt of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, died at Kensington on the 27th of May at the age of 71. Several Chartist meetings had taken place in different cities and towns in England in the latter end of May, at which it had been resolved to co-operate with other associations formed and in process of formation for the purpose of obtaining household suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, and equal electoral districts. On the occasion of the news reaching London of the sentence passed on Mr. Mitchell, a meeting of the disaffected was got up which was attended by about 7000 persons, who proceeded through several parts of the city in a disorderly manner though they ultimately separated without causing any serious disaster. In answer to some observations made on this subject in the House of Lords on the 2nd of June, Lord Lansdowne assured the House that every precaution had been taken and would continue to be taken, to prevent those proceedings which had naturally created alarm in the minds of the peaceable. The Jews Disabilities Bill had been thrown out in the House of Lords on the 25th of May, by a large majority of 35, on the second reading.

Lord John Russel gave notice in the House of Commons on the 1st of June that he would on the 5th move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the form of oath to be taken by members on taking their seats in Parliament; and on the 9th for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the existing law as makes it necessary to pay the assessed taxes before registering as electors in cities and boroughs.

A question having been put to Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons on the subject of Mr. Bulwer's dismissal from Madrid, his Lordship stated that M. Isturiz, H. C. M.'s Minister, had communicated to him the arrival of Count de Mirasol for the purpose of giving explanations on that subject; to which his Lordship had replied that whatever communications the Spanish Government might desire to make to H. B. M.'s Government he was ready to receive them from the official and accredited agent of the Queen of Spain; but he conceived it his duty not to enter into direct communication with Count Mirasol and wished that all those explanations should be given in writing. His Lordship further added that as soon as the correspondence should be brought to a close it should be laid before Parliament.

The appointment of Mr. Southern as Minister to the Argentine Republic was gazetted on the 31st of May.

Mr. Mitchell, ex-Editor of the *United Irishman*, was on the 26th of May last found guilty of sedition, and sentence to transportation for 14 years passed on him on the 27th.

The following paragraphs in reference to this subject are from the *European Times*:—

"The jury, after a deliberation of three hours, returned a verdict of guilty, and on the following day, May 27, the prisoner was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. After Paron Lefroy had delivered judgment, Mr. Mitchell, who heard his sentence quite unmoved, asked leave to address the court. He said—The law has

now done its part, and I have done mine. I was prepared for this three months ago, when I told Lord Clarendon that I would compel him to bring me to what are called the courts of justice, and then pack a jury for my condemnation. I told the English Government, who now rule this country, that they would have to meet me in those places called courts of justice, as I would be ready to meet them here or in some other field. I have set my life upon the cast, and the victory is with me. I am sure that no man in this court, not even judge or jury, regards me as a criminal. I have shown how the English Government in this country can alone be carried on—by packed juries, partizan judges, and a perjured sheriff. (Great sensation.)

"Judge Lefroy said he could not suffer this course of observation to be persevered in.

"Mr. Mitchell—Well, then, I will say no more on that subject. But I wish to say that all I have put forth—all that for which I now stand at this bar—all, all I have done from a strong sense of duty—the people have now to perform theirs. This is but the beginning of the contest—it is in the hands of God. Others are to be found to continue the struggle. The Roman stood unmoved, whilst his hand was burning to ashes before the tyrant's face, and I can find one hand, two hands, three hands to burn or die for their country.

"Here the scene became most awfully exciting. A crowd of barristers and gentlemen crowded round the dock, to shake hands with Mr. Mitchell. A deafening cheer then resounded through the court. The police interfered to preserve order, and to prevent the persons who surrounded the dock from striving to lay a hand on Mr. Mitchell, as he was being taken from his place by the gaolers. A scuffle ensued—the judges fled from the bench, to which they returned in about two minutes, during which the heat of the excitement lasted."

The above paper further observes:

"With regard to the packing of the jury, the council of the Confederate Club have issued an address to the repealers of Ireland, from which we take the following extract:

"There is a certain book called the jurors' book, which contains the names of all the citizens of Dublin qualified to serve as common jurors. Out of all the names in this book the sheriff is supposed to select, 'indifferently,' a sufficient number to act as jurors' at each commission. At present the book contains altogether 4661 names, of which 3426 are Catholics, and 1235 are Protestants, including Presbyterians. Observe, there are nearly three Catholics for one Protestant. Out of those 4661 names, the sheriff has chosen 150 to act as jurors at the present commission. Amongst these are only 28 Catholics. On the jurors' book the Catholics are nearly three to one. "On the panel selected 'indifferently' from that book the Catholics are as one to five. There are not three Presbyterians returned on the panel.

"It must be admitted that the Crown have not contraverted the truth of those statements; and, notwithstanding the solemn declaration of the high sheriff to the contrary, the people of Ireland strongly suspect foul play has been practised upon Mr. Mitchell, be the issue what it may."

In pursuance of the sentence passed on him Mr. Mitchell was on the 27th conveyed in a Government steamer to Spike Island, Cork, and thence in H. M.'s steamer Scourge to Bermuda, there to undergo the punishment on board the Thames convict hulk. His property, had been, in the mean time, sequestered. An incident which took place on board the former vessel is thus mentioned by the journal above quoted.

"We learn that the officials sent in charge of Mr. Mitchell, on board the steamer from Dublin, protested against any courtesy being shown to Mr. Mitchell, as being contrary to their orders, but the high honour of the commandant of the vessel revolted against such barbarous severity. He ordered Mr. Mitchell's chains to be removed. The 'authority' remonstrated, and it was only when threatened with being placed in chains himself, if he dared persevere in prescribing how the commandant should treat a prisoner on board his vessel, that the humane official could be induced to give way."

The prosecution of Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher appears to have been, for the present at least, abandoned; the jury having been in both cases discharged in consequence of the members, of each respectively, not coming to an agreement on a verdict. On this subject the *Times* says.

"A great clamour has been raised about the packing of the jury; it has been attempted to impeach the legality of the conviction, by showing that Roman Catholic jurors were struck from the panel; and in the cases of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher, no doubt this was the fact, but it seems to have been done in direct contradiction to the instructions of the Government."

We will conclude our extracts from the above journal with two more quotations which pourtray in a lively manner the conflicting state of public opinion in Ireland at the present moment.

"Although John Mitchell is now drawing out a miserable existence as a 'convicted felon', the Government cannot entertain the idea that it has subdued the repeal ardour. On the contrary, it is evident that the great difficulty is yet to come. The Protestant part of the population are coming forward rapidly and enthusiastically to aid the cause. Last night the second meeting of the Protestant Repeal Association was held in the Music-hall, Abbey-street, Dublin. The spacious building was crowded in every part. Dr. Nuttall occupied the chair. 800 new members were admitted, including 100 Orangemen, making in all 1500 members. The speeches and resolutions were strongly condemnatory of the Government prosecution, and a determination to resist by every means the illegal and unjust attempt which had been made to force upon the people of Ireland such unconstitutional means of disposing of their demands. The people separated from the meeting in a quick and peaceable manner, cheering loudly for 'Mitchell', 'Pikes', &c. We should have observed that one of the speakers intimated that at the next meeting 300 more Orangemen would be admitted, and that, if necessary, they would appear in costume. An address to the Protestants of Ulster was proposed and adopted."

The other paragraph runs thus:—

"In the mean time the anti-Repealers, including the Earl of Devon, the Marquis of Downshire, the Lord Primate, Lord Castlereagh, the Marquis of Clarinard, Lord Montagu, Lord Marcus Hill, and others, have come forward with an address, not embarrassed with a reference to any other matters, but declaring that the agitation now going on for the Repeal of the Legislative Union is productive of serious detriment to the peace and prosperity of the country, and, if successful, would dismember the empire and entail incalculable misery on Ireland; and that they will maintain the Union and discountenance the Repeal agitation by every means in their power."

In France things still continued in a state of great excitement. A number of the labouring classes made the attempt to stir up fresh commotions on the 29th of May, but fortunately all went off quietly. The National Assembly has plainly and boldly declared that the system of keeping 100,000 or 150,000 men pensioned by the State doing nothing must be done away with. On the 26th of May that body passed a resolution by a majority of 632 to 63 interdicting all the Orleans family from ever again treading on French territory. The Government had enacted that all labourers from the provinces who should arrive in the capital and could not prove that they had employment, should be conveyed to the departments whence they came. The events of the 15th of May have caused a sudden revulsion in the popularity of M. Lamartine, a chief share in those events being ascribed to him.

A series of singular events has taken place in the capital of Austria which has caused the resignation of the Ministry, the

transformation of the Austrian Diet into a constituent Assembly, and the flight of the Emperor and all the members of the Imperial family from Vienna, with the exception of the Princess Maria Ane. It appears that a decree promulgated by the Austrian Government dissolving the political committee of the national guard gave such umbrage to the people, that on the 15th of May a body of about 40,000 men, amongst whom were 6000 students, surrounded the Emperor's palace and demanded the immediate revocation of the decree in question, which, the Emperor was obliged to accede to, making at the same time several other concessions. The popular ferment was gradually subsiding after these events when the Emperor in company with the Empress quitted Vienna on the evening of the 17th, as was supposed for Schoenbrun. It was, however, subsequently learnt, that the Emperor and all the members of the Imperial family as well, had fled from the capital and taken the road to Inspruck. The agitation in the public mind produced by this piece of intelligence was great and conflicting. The students immediately proclaimed the Republic, whilst the National Guard kept aloof, undecided as to what course they should adopt. The enthusiastic accounts of the manner in which the Emperor was received at Inspruck, and the strong indignation manifested at the events of Vienna throughout the towns on his route, seem to have caused a reaction in the capital in his favour. Martial law was proclaimed, and the students, the chief instigators of the movement, were obliged to hide themselves from public view. In the meantime the Emperor established his court at Inspruck and invited thither all the diplomatic agents residing at Vienna, and on the 20th issued a proclamation announcing to the people of the latter city, that he would not return to the capital until they should have given strong proofs of the fidelity which was due to his person. But having on the 22nd decreed the dissolution of the University of Vienna, which measure the government of the city essayed to carry into effect on the 24th, this event produced a fresh revulsion in the public feeling and at the date of the latest advice the Emperor was in a state of the greatest perplexity, not knowing whether to abdicate or whether to direct his steps.

The war between Denmark and Prussia offers anything but the appearance of a speedy termination. The Prussians evacuated Jutland, but the Danes fell suddenly upon a division of Mecklenburg troops opposite Alsen and took 900 prisoners and 6 pieces of cannon. The Russian Autocrat had sent his ultimatum to Prussia demanding the evacuation of Jutland and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein by the 28th of May, otherwise war to be considered as declared between Russia and the German Confederation. The Grand Duke Constantine, the Czar's second son, arrived at Stockholm and had announced to the Swedish Government that the Emperor placed at its disposal a naval force composed of 6 ships of the line and 9 frigates. A division of Swedish men of war was shortly to leave Calskrona for the Island of Fuhmen, the head quarters of the Danes, to act in conjunction with the latter.

The accounts from Naples are of the worst description. A difference between the King and the Chamber with respect to the wording

hearts of many degrees that still will help to work at the great moral lever—some beating truly for their country's glory—some for the pocket, and some for the "ticket for soup".

Take a man by the hand, look in his eyes, hear his voice, and if he deceives you that day at least, you must be as great a calf as myself. There are thousands now perhaps bawling over their beer-cups. Oh! the roast beef of Old England, who will go to bed suppers, and make a trait' r'ying 'Long live our gracious Queen' who would sell her for a glass of London gin. To such I would give the horse-whip at the cart's tail, and send them to school again; they will serve after to be shot at 'Pfor the shilling,' as a friend of mine observed before. I have seen enough of the hollowness of false friendship—seen the rotten leaves fall, leaving the branch bare to decay; yet the heart that is true still beats on merrily, never despairing.

While we thought there was some great moral cause that impelled you, we waited patiently, confiding, and if there was one ungenerous enough to rejoice in the victory that cost so much blood, on your head be the penalty, on your brow the shame. Sheathe then the sword of oppression, strike not another blow; or thousands of moral pens will start from their scabbards to load you with infamy and shame. Strike, and there are thousands who tho' they will not oppose you, still would never support you; but unfurling the lovely white banner, with hearts dancing cheerily, merrily see a new world for themselves.

Mine is the philosophy that loveth all things beautiful and truthful—mine that envieth no one, hateth no one—mine is the philosophy of Howden with the olive branch—mine of the banner of peace. Would you know who I am! seek me; but you shall not find me; I am at it; you shall not hit me. I am an *Ignis Fatuus*; I am a Will with the wisp; I am the canal through the Isthmus of Darien to prevent the "Saxons" from spreading too rapidly; I am the lost Cuban sword; I am the spirit of enquiry in the shape of an *Alleghany snake* creeping southwardly; I am the "British Packet" bearing glad tidings—you may hear me sighing in the winds—stealing along your telegraphic wires; under the water with the Archimedes screw, bounding joyfully over the broad plains of the Pampas.

Would your Excellency know where to find me if you wish to come to terms? in Sackville street quizzing the lasses on the "Green" romping with the young Paris'; at the "Shades" o'er the pot-ch-bowl, with friends who will never deceive, eyes meeting, hearts joining, cheerily, merrily, hurrah! hurrah!

May God preserve your Excellent Bullship many years.

AN IRISH BULL.

Dublin—1847.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

August 5.—Wind N. N. W.

Sailed, during the night, Spanish brig To. mas, 202 tons, Pedro Roxas, for Spain, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 13,528 dry ox and cow hides, 600 salted do.

Spanish polacre Pronta, 175 tons, Gerardo Maristany, for Cadiz, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 11,424 dry ox and cow hides, 600 salted do., 5 bales slunk calf skins.

August 6.—Wind N. W.

Danish brig Emilie, 136 tons, Morton Ohlsen, for New York, despatched by Deetjen & Hughes, with 283 bales wool, 15,000 horns, 150 ox and cow hides.

August 7.—Wind N. in the afternoon changed to N. W.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine Empreendedor, 130 tons, José Maria Reyes, from Santos 10th July, to R. Ochoa & Co., with 562 barrels sugar, 102 bags coffee, 420 rolls tobacco.

Sailed, Belgian brigantine Minerva, 153 tons, Deswaght, for Antwerp, despatched by Saturnino Soriano, with 8756 salted ox and cow hides, 24 bales wool, 6,000 horns, 200 hides.

August 8.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 9.—Wind N.

Arrived, American schooner Jubilee, 64 tons, Horace Dean, from Montevideo 7th, in ballast Passengers 95.

French barque Coronandel, 271 tons, J. C. Martin, from St. Catherine's 28th July, to Thomas Rousse, with 372 pla's ks, 818 joists and 69 pieces lumber, 16 barrels molasses, 258 surrones yerbs, 18 sieves, 1 box quilts.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Carmen, 121 tons, José Rizzo, in ballast, for Montevideo.

August 10.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, H. B. M. packet schooner Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Hayden, from Montevideo 8th inst., with the mail from Falmouth 7th June per packet Sengall arrived at Rio Janeiro 21st July, and per Griffin from Rio Janeiro 24th July arrived at Montevideo 7th inst. Passengers Messrs Edward Zimmermann, William Maerae and James Brown.

Sardinian three masted schooner of war Pama, Lieut. Alexander Wright, from Montevideo 9th inst. Passengers 126.

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, from Montevideo 9th inst.

British schooner Sappho, 137 tons, Joseph Easton, from Liverpool 24th May, Montevideo 8th inst., with coals, iron and merchandise, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

British brig Anteo, 184 tons, William Munday, from Montevideo 8th inst., with 300 bales merchandise, part cargo of Sappho, to National schooner Virgen del Carmen, tons, from Montevideo 9th inst. Passengers 30.

August 11.—Wind S.

Arrived, French barque Guarani, 244 tons, Felix Larcher, from Rio Janeiro 23rd July, to E. Ochoa, with 101 bags coffee, 30 do. farina, 200 boxes soap, 100 barrels oil, 1 box and 40 baskets sweetmeats, 2 boxes snuff, 475 pipes, 21 half do., and 8 barrels wine, 14 boxes paper, 258 bales brown do., 2 boxes books.

Spanish brig Chulo, 211 tons, Gerónimo Ferrer, from Havana 27 May, to Felix Buxareo, with 100 pipes Spanish brandy, 760 jars do, 352 boxes sugar, 3 boxes cigars, 1 bag coffee.

Spanish barque Joven Agustín, 298 tons, Agustín Domenech, from Barcelona 24th May, Rio Janeiro 25th July, to Felix Buxareo, with 300 pipes red wine, 25 pipes Spanish brandy, 30 half do. uniced brandy, 50 quarter casks oil, 60 do. white wine, 40 do. sweet do., 100 kegs olives.

American brig Meta, 308 tons, F. Rich, from Philadelphia 1st June, to Zimmermann, Frazier and Co., with 400 barrels flour, 50 do. biscuit, 60 do. salt beef, 8,508 pine boards, 25 boxes vermicelli, 12 boxes porter, 6 do. cider.

Sailed, Spanish brig Florentino, 203 tons, Jacinto Maristany, for Cadiz and Barcelona, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 13,905 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do., 642 horse hides, 5 bales calf skins, 2 do. hide cuttings, 2 sercons wool.

Danish schooner Glaukus, 129 tons, Peter Jordt, for Havans, despatched by Egg, Kentish & with 3005 quintals jerked beef, 39 boxes tallow.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

August 1.

Sardinian polacre Glorioso, 127 tons, Juan Bautista Chiosso, from Genoa 14th May, Canary Islands 8th June, to Pedro Rissetto.

Oriental brigantine Paquete del Rio Grande, 96 tons, Antonio Reyes, from Rio Grande 27th ult., to Murguiondo and Nin.

Spanish brig Invencible, 219 tons, Maristany, from Barcelona 20th May, Malaga 3d June, to R. M. Luengas & Co.

August 2.

Oriental brigantine Hidra, 120 tons, John Williams, from Rio Grande 27 July, to Davison.

August 3.

Bremen brig Estafete, 136 tons, Heyen, from Rio Grande 30 July, to Becher, Preus & Co.

August 5.

French brig Jarses, 142 tons, Duhart, from Rio Grande 30th ult., to Zumaran & Tresserra.

August 6.

American brig General Pinckney, 130 tons, Broughton, from Baltimore 5th June, Bahia 18th July, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sardinian barque Victoria, 283 tons, Vicente Bacaro, from Genoa 27th May, to Vicente Gianello.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

July 31.

British barque Cape Breton, for Brazil.

August 2.

Sardinian brigantine Union, for St. Catherine's.

August 3.

Hamburg brig Henriette, for Boston.

August 4.

American schooner Benjamin Bigelow, Rio Grande.

August 5.

French barque Bonne Jenny, for Rio Janeiro.

Vessels loading for the River Plate in the beginning of June.

AT LIVERPOOL.

British barque Alice Brooks.
" " Eliza Frances, Parsons'
" brig Thames, J. S. Rutherford.
" " Adam Smith, Gourley.
" " Alcipoie, Bennett.
" brigantine Choice, De Caen.

AT HAMBURG.

Chilian barque Moro Quintano.

AT NEW YORK.

American barque J. W. Russel.
" " Mason Barney, Scott.

Bremen brig Anna.

AT BOSTON.

Oriental barque Margarita, Brown.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Hamburg barque America, Hanschildt.

VESSLS POSTED TO SAIL.

French barque Universel on the 13th inst. at 12, for Havre.
" " Sultan on the 13th at 10 a. m. for do.

For Sale,

A flock of about 2,000 very fine mestizo Sheep, distant about 22 leagues from the city in the partido de La Guardia de Lujan. Apply at 50 Calle de 35 de Mayo.

MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, &c. Includes sections for NATIONAL, BRITISH, AMERICAN, DANISH, FRENCH, HAMBURG, SPANISH, BRAZILIAN, SARDINIAN, HANOVERIAN, SWEDISH, LUBECK, and PRUSSIAN.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Schooner Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Hayden.
UNITED STATES—War steamer Alleghany, 4 guns, Lieut. William W. Hunter.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira.
SARDINIAN—Three masted schooner Pama, Lieut. Alexander Wright.

