

BIRNIE & CO.

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

In the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 28th August, the following interesting correspondence is recorded; which we reproduce with pleasure.

Copy. Buenos Ayres, 9th August, 1850.

Sir, I have the honor to inform Y. E. that H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has transmitted to me a Royal Letter which my August Sovereign has addressed to the President of Buenos Ayres, and Captain-General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation. Brigadier Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, announcing to H. E. the birth of a Prince.

I beg to inclose a copy of H. M.'s letter, in order that it may be brought to the knowledge of Y. E., and request that H. E. will have the goodness to state the day when it will please him to receive me, in order that I may place the Royal Letter in H. E.'s hands.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) Henry Southern.
His Excellency Sr. Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and charged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation.

(Extract from the Reply.)
"H. E. the Governor, in view of the transmitted note, has ordered the undersigned to manifest to Y. E. that he will have the pleasure in receiving you on Monday the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock, p.m., for the delivery of the Letter of Her Majesty.

God preserve Y. E. many years.
Felipe Arana.
To the Honorable Henry Southern, Esq., H. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.

Accordingly, on the day appointed, Mr. Southern, the British Minister, delivered into the hands of H. E. the Governor, at Palermo de San Benito, the following:

ROYAL LETTERS.
Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c. To the Argentine Confederation: Greeting: Our Good Friends. We have the satisfaction to inform you that the Almighty in His infinite mercy has deigned to grant to a Prince, who was born in the Palace of Buckingham, at twenty minutes past eight on the morning of the 14th instant, the feelings of Friendship which you have constantly expressed towards Us and the interest you have shown on other occasions in regard to Our Happiness, do not allow us to believe that you will receive with pleasure the news of this welcome event. We beg you to accept the renewed assurance of Our best wishes for Your Welfare; and We therefore commend You to the protection of the Almighty. Given at Our Court in the Palace of Buckingham, on the twenty-second day of May, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, and in the Thirtieth of Our Reign.

Your Good Friend,
VICTORIA R. PALMERSTON.

REPLY OF GENERAL ROSAS.
"The Governor of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation."

To Her Majesty Victoria the First, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. &c.

GRAT AND GOOD FRIENDS.
The Royal Letter, dated from Buckingham Palace, the 22nd May last, in which your Majesty honours me with the welcome announcement of the birth of a Prince, whom the Divine Providence has granted you, and who was born on the first of said month, at twenty minutes past eight of the morning, has filled me with the most sincere pleasure.

Participating in the lively joy of your Majesty, and in the illustrious Consort, and of your beloved subject, I feel the greatest pleasure in congratulating your Majesty, on this happy and auspicious event.

With the profoundest sentiments of my high esteem and friendship, I implore the Almighty to continue to your Majesty his precious benefits and Tutelar protection.

At Palermo de San Benito, on the twenty-sixth of August, of the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty, fourth year of Our Liberty, third fifth of our Independence, and twenty-first of the Argentine Confederation.

Your Good Friend,
JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.
FELIPE ARANA."

As a natural sequel in the biography of the youthful Prince, destined we trust to become "a nation's glory and Mother's pride," we append, from the *Birmingham Gazette*, the following account of the

ROYAL BAPTISM.

The Baptism of the infant Prince, third son of her Majesty and Prince Albert, took place on the 28th June, in the Chapel within Buckingham Palace. The Chapel was duly prepared for the ceremony, and the font used was that of gold, three feet high, made for the christening of the Prince of Wales. The altar-piece was a fine tapestry of the baptism of the Saviour, by Beato. Shortly before seven o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert entered the Chapel, the march in Handel's *Occasional Oratorio* being performed at the time; and as soon as all the company had entered, a choral composed by the Prince was sung. The important service was then performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who christened the child "Arthur William Patrick Albert," the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Kent (proxy for the Duchess of Saxe Weimar), and the Prince of Prussia officiating as sponsors. The whole party retired at the conclusion of the religious service.

At eight o'clock the Queen was conveyed by Lord Stewart and Lord Chamberlain to a state banquet in honour of the occasion, and in the evening Her Majesty received a party.

"What is there in a name?" In the present we think there is much that is real, and much that is symbolical.

Few men have had an opportunity of rendering more distinguished services to his Sovereign and Country, than the illustrious and now venerable Duke of Wellington; and our prayer is that the pallid veteran may long be spared to enjoy the grateful admiration of his countrymen, and this noble and delicate testimony of Royal favour and appreciation. But the act has a double significance. Whilst it balances an individual account, that threatened to begrudge a nation's gratitude, it is a virtual homage to the public service of the Empire; it is a delicate allusion to the heart of the best of Mothers, and the head of the best of Queens.

And Patrick; is there nothing symbolical in that?—We hail it as the earnest of a new era for unhappy Ireland; when the law of kindness will supersede the law of force; and the homage of a generous and chivalrous people, who have resisted, and would for ever resist the access of military law, will be tendered as a free-will offering to the smile or the tear of a sympathising Queen. Our Sovereigns and Statesmen may claim the merit of projecting and proclaiming the union of the kingdoms; that of cementing and consolidating it was reserved for Queen Victoria; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, in pronouncing at the sacred font, the blessed name of Patrick, poured a healing balm of conciliation on the wounded spirit of Ireland.

We extract the following important paragraphs from an interesting article published in the "*Gaceta Mercantil*" of the 5th inst, as throwing greater light on the causes which led to the diplomatic rupture between England and France on the subject of the Greek question.

"The periodicals and correspondence received from Europe by the last Packet, inform us of the state relations between France and England, as regards the diplomatic rupture, occasioned by the Greek question, and that gave occasion to the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from London.

It is stated "that this was the result of an Ombudsman conspiracy against the Ministry of the Emperor's Vicar, Palmerston.

"This conspiracy formed in Paris and London had been felt to exist for some time past, between the reactionary Oriental Jesuitical and legitimist party on the one hand, and the Tory party in the House of Lords and the Protectionists on the other, in alliance with the governments of Russia and Austria. The Tory party expected to have obtained support from a certain adverse influence which was supposed to exist at Court against Lord Palmerston, in order to expel him from the Ministry and produce a change in the administration to which Lord Aberdeen would be restored. The triple French coalition with M. Thiers as director began to operate by their usual means, making the most personal attacks on Lord Palmerston through the press, confining themselves there would be no place as long as he should remain in power. The occasion taken for this attack was that of the Greek question.

"The ex-King Louis Philippe had assembled all his family on the pretext of serious illness. The Duchesse of Orleans and the Queen of Belgium, daughter of Louis Philippe and consort of the uncle of H. M. Queen Victoria, came to London, and had been more than a month in M. Thiers' made his appearance on the eve of the expected attack against the Ministry, to bid, as he said, his last adieu to the monarch whom he had served. M. Guizot, the Duke de Broglie, and other agents and adherents of the fallen dynasty followed shortly after; but the vote of censure in the House of Lords had scarcely come to a close when these visitors withdrew, and the French papers, which had been publishing the serious and mortal illness of the King immediately pronounced him out of danger and in a state of entire convalescence.

Sorely beleaguered as Lord Palmerston is by his Protectionist rivals, his popularity is still buoyant and decidedly in the ascendant. He is to be invited to a public dinner, on a grand scale, by the Reform Club. A number of the independent members of the House of Commons have presented Lady Palmerston with a full length Portrait of his Lordship; as a testimony of their gratitude, admiration and undiminished confidence. To crown the whole, Sir Robert Peel, with his dying breath as a Statesman, pronounced an eulogium on his great political rival, that cannot easily be effaced from the memory of the British Nation. Of this now solemn and deeply interesting episode, the Times gives the following version:

Having in his introductory sentences declared his cordial concurrence with many parts of the Ministerial policy during their whole period of office, when he came at last to speak of the course recently taken by our diplomacy, he observed,—"I have no little disposition—and I say it with truth, for the feelings which have actuated me for the last four years remain unabated (hear, hear)—I have no little disposition, I say, for entering into any angry or hostile controversy, that I shall make no reference whatever to many of the topics which were introduced into that most able and most temperate speech, which made me proud of the wisdom and moderation of the great general's (hearing) and in which he vindicated with becoming spirit, and with an ability worthy of the highest rank, the last four years of conduct which he had pursued. (Cheers.) The man who said this had his heart in the right place and no reconciliation forced by the agonies, the torments, or the weakness of a disabled

ever exceeded the feeling of that simple and spontaneous acknowledgment. Sir Robert, it is a comfort to him, has left us with words of peace and candour on his lips, and that same peace and candour, we cannot help believing, will be awarded to his memory by his own political opponents.

We copy from the *Daily News*, the following account of

COUNT Nesselrode's NOTE TO LORD PALMERSTON.

The following abstract of a note addressed to Lord Palmerston by the Russian government, on the question of Naples and Tuscany, has been sent from Paris.

M. de Nesselrode begins by observing that the cabinet of St. Petersburg is completely satisfied itself with the principles which have served as the basis of the conduct of the cabinet of Vienna.

It is too much, however, he says, with the maintenance and independence of states of the second order, and of the internal tranquillity of Italy, not to identify itself with the principles of the cabinet of Vienna, and to be satisfied of the maintenance and political views of Austria. In virtue of the principle of public law, as understood in the Russian government, no other considerations should be admitted as a sovereign, forced, as the Grand Duke of Tuscany has been by the obstinacy of his rebellious subjects, to retake possession of the points occupied by the Austrians, shall be allowed to make compensation to foreign residents who may have suffered certain losses or injuries on occasions of the assault of the city, when the rebellion has been. When people establish themselves in a foreign country, no matter where, they are bound to accept the chances and the casualties to which such country may be exposed. Legions revolted, and it became necessary to employ force to reduce it to obedience. If certain English proprietors have claimed the injury suffered by the proprietors, natives of the place, have they a right to demand indemnity from the Russian government, because the rebellion has been? Such are the motives that have induced the Tuscan government to address itself to the Emperor, and demand his arbitration.

The Emperor, notwithstanding the lively interest he feels for Tuscany, has not considered himself bound to accede to this request. If certain English proprietors have claimed the injury suffered by the proprietors, natives of the place, have they a right to demand indemnity from the Russian government, because the rebellion has been? Such are the motives that have induced the Tuscan government to address itself to the Emperor, and demand his arbitration.

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The cabinet of London cannot but understand that the present is a question both of justice, for the independence of the whole of the continental states. In fact, if the rights sought to be established by England in this momentous matter, were applied to Naples or to Tuscany, as has happened as a precedent, the result would be an exceptional position for all British subjects—a position far superior to any that is enjoyed by the native inhabitants of other countries; while the governments that so received and admitted that position, would be bound to be obliged in an intolerable situation. In place of being, as hitherto, a source of benefit for the countries where they establish themselves, and thus make their presence felt, they would become, where they transport with them, a perpetual source of annoyance, and in certain cases an inevitable source. Their presence would

become for the agitators and perturbators an encouragement to revolt, because behind the bar...

The Emperor cannot subscribe to such a theory, however disapproved it may be, and any persons belonging to the British nation...

The Russian Government hopes that the English cabinet will receive its observations in the same spirit of liberality which has distinguished the courts of Naples and Tuscany.

Germany.—Felix Miquel, minister of finance, has been treated with respect by the following are some of the particulars. In the autumn of 1845, a person by the name of Strauldung...

On the 21st of January 1847, the securety took the repairs of the horses of Richelieu paid him out of the money in hand 800 dollars...

Handing again intervened between the contractor and the treasury, took the work into his own hands and indicated the receipt for the latter...

Was: Irina Maria.—Southampton, Wednesday, July 3d. The Derwent, Captain Omer, of 700 tons and 290 horse power, was a new built steamer, built by Mr. Pichey...

Demmors, teaching at the Académie des Sciences, and are especially united to the concert and assistance of travellers in the Highlands.

the wind, she made 61 knots. The Duke has gone for a week or two to the Channel, having the command of the British fleet...

Miscellaneous.

MONSTER TUNNEL.

With respect to the seven miles of tunnel which is about to be first planned, state that Dr. Grassville says...

By means of springs raised and put upwards, in the first place, state that the water-work of mountain strata...

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

With special permission of the Government Authorities. SPRING RACES AT NEW YORK, ON OCTOBER 17, 1850.

ONE O'CLOCK.

For the Champagne Stakes, \$1000, added to a purse of \$500, to be run for horses bred in France...

HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK.

For the Champagne Stakes, \$100 each, to be run for horses bred in France...

A QUARTER PAST FIVE O'CLOCK.

For the Champagne Stakes, \$100 each, to be run for horses bred in France...

The second horse's stake, and the winner to give \$125 towards expenses—Weight 11 stone. Nineteen horses entered for the morning...

FIVE O'CLOCK.

The selling Stakes, \$1000, added to a purse of \$500, to be run for horses bred in France...

HALF PAST FIVE O'CLOCK.

The selling Stakes, \$1000, added to a purse of \$500, to be run for horses bred in France...

All Entries of horses to be made in writing, and sent in to the Clerk of the Course on or before Thursday the 31st of October, 1850.

MARINE LIST.

PORT DE BUENOS AYRES.

September 7.—Wind N.W. 105 tons. Sailed, British brig Clemantine, N.W. tons, John Hogg, for Liverpool, despatched by Nuttall & Co., with 9400 saltpetre...

September 8.—Wind N.W. N.V.

London, British brigantine of war, Eolo, 100 tons, Captain Montealegre, for Montevideo, despatched by Antonio Jose Altes Busto, with 500 cargoes...

September 10.—Wind N.E.

Arrived, Spanish brigantine, Francisca, 125 tons, Captain de Harcourt, from Rio de Janeiro, with 344 pipes red wine, 40 quintals sugar, 200 boxes iron, 100 barrels flour, 100 barrels rice, 100 barrels coffee...

September 11.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, Spanish brigantine, Nueva Carmon, 100 tons, Captain Macin, from Montevideo 9th inst., in ballast. Passengers—11.

September 15.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, Spanish brigantine, Belmarino, 292 tons, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Parana, in ballast, despatched by Antonio Marquez Souza...

September 16.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, Spanish brigantine, Matilde, 134 tons, Perez de Arce, from Rio Janeiro 27th August, to Narciso Martinez & Sons. Spanish patroler, Marmora, 137 tons, Jaime de Harcourt, from Rio Janeiro, 14th July...

Sailed, American barque Ann Hood, 312 tons, J. S. Wady, for New York, despatched by Zimmerman, & Co., on Monday, 21st inst., with 2000 barrels of sugar, 2170 salted cod, 2,500 horses...

September 13.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 14.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 15.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 16.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 17.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 18.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 19.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 20.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 21.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 22.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 23.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 24.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

September 25.—Wind N.W. N.E.

Arrived, French brigant Saut Martin, 211 tons, Larocher, from Paragua 29th June, to Manuel Lopez & Co., with 32 half pipes, 100 barrels of sugar, 100 barrels of rice, 100 barrels of coffee...

The following are the manifests of the admermentioned vessels—

Table with columns: Date, Name, Tons, and Wreck. Lists various vessels and their cargo details.

MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN TWO PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY 11th UNTIL

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Table listing merchant vessels with columns for Date of arrival, Vessel and Captain Name, Assignees, and Destinations. Categories include NATIONAL, BRITISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, SARDINIAN, DUTCH, BRAZILIAN, ORIENTAL, RUSSIAN, PORTUGUESE, SWEDISH, DANISH, and BELGIAN.

London, Liverpool, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Santiago, Montevideo, Havana, Caracas, etc.

DIED.

On the 8th inst., aged 49 years, Mr. JAMES DUFFY, farmer, Quilmes; a native of Lamington, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Mr. Brown furnishes one of those amiable and instructive histories that mend the morals and improve the heart; and in this age of biological notoriety, when volumes are published...

Table of Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 13th inst. Lists various nationalities and their counts.

Advertisements.

The Undersigned Trustees for the Estate of the late Mr. Robert Barringer hereby give notice... Buenos Ayres, September 10th, 1850.

Wants a situation as supercargo in an Estaca... person who has been accustomed to the country for two years...

SALE BY AUCTION.

By THOMAS GOWLAND. On Monday 10th inst. at 10 o'clock will be sold by auction...

For Sale.

The Quinta, No. 305 and 306 Calle San Martin; by auction...

NOTES.

Los señores Juan Fontana de parer & de... sãnes de Manzanales los Comisarios de Buenos Ayres...

NOTICE.

The undersigned have the honour of making known to the Marquess of Buenos Ayres... a notice relating to the preservation of the public health...

Table with 4 columns: Day, Temperature, and other weather-related data.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

Table listing foreign vessels of war in port, including ship names and their origins.

Just arrived and for sale at W. & R. Colton's store, Calle Mayo, No. 46, a few dozens milk water.

NONE.

