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AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.



(Continued.)

In nothing have Brazilian Statesmen shown a more lamentable want of prevision, a more contemptible degree of faculty, than in their intermeddling and aggressive policy with respect to the Argentine Province of Paraguay. Under the mask of a professed friendship towards the Confederation, Brazil has for years been assiduously cultivating clandestine and illicit intimacies with that remote Province. Times has at last revealed the object; and a more disgusting compound of ingratitude, hypocrisy, cupidity and imbecility was never submitted to the verdict of an impartial and accessible public. As the very time when the Imperial Cabinet was publicly thanking General Rosas, for the services he had rendered in upholding the integrity of the Empire, it was employing all the resources of intrigue and treachery, in undermining the stability of the Confederation. Having first instigated the inexperienced and imprudent Paraguayans to revolt, Brazil was the first to kind the rebellious act; the first to welcome and recognize the *bandera* declaration of independence; thereby sanctioning, so far as that Government was concerned, the independence of that Republic.

Not content with her own precipitate and unwise conduct, Brazil must needs become the champion of the *ayudados*, defending its conduct, and advocating its cause before the Argentine Government, and inciting foreign and national powers in Europe and America, to second and aid its hostile intrigues. And all this, for what? To *clip the wings of a vulture*; to raise a cordon of petty States around the south-western frontiers of the Empire, to save it from the apprehended attacks of the Argentine Confederation—petty States, over which Brazil may denounce in the collision with impunity, and absorb when the fitting opportunity arises; realizing, in imagination at least, the day-dream of Brazilian Statesmanship, by claiming the Plate and the Paraná, as the western boundary of the Empire.

Every independent state is entitled, we would think, to provide for its own security; to commit its own interests, present and prospective; and to develop its own resources to the very utmost—but all this may and must be done by fair and honorable means.

The abstract merits of the original question, between the Confederation and Paraguay, have little to do with our present argument. Whatever they may have been, Brazil had no right, no lawful interest at stake; no compromise of any kind, that could justify her interference. Neutrality was doubly due from her; on the score of justice, and the score of gratitude; and we may add, on the score of self-interest also. Those who live in a house of glass, should not indulge in the frolic of throwing stones; and nations, the same as individuals, should bear in mind the golden rule of *doing unto others, as they would that others should do unto them*. No state in Christendom is more deeply interested than Brazil in maintaining the *status quo*; and the day may come when her conduct in Paraguay may be brought forward as a very inconvenient precedent against herself.

In the age of free inquiry and free discussion, it is impossible to carry out a more system of deception and intrigue, and deer-bought experience might have purged Brazilian diplomacy of that insufferable tenet of jealousy. At

Washington and Vienna, at London and Paris, the Imperial diplomats have been caught in their own toils; and the assassin blow, aimed at the heart of an unsuspecting, because an unoffending neighbor, has recoiled with deadly effect on their own guilty heads.

Were further proofs required of the deep-seated corruption of Imperial statesmanship and diplomacy, and of the social disorganization of the Empire, they may be found in abundance, rank and posture, in the incidents connected with the recent, and incursions of the Baron de Vachely.

An officer of high graduation in the Imperial army, collector, *senior*, and in possession of an inviolable force, in open day and in presence of the Imperial authorities; and when the dastardly act had been committed, no one dared to punish, scarcely one dared even to censure the audacious offender. Nay, in the Chambers of Brazil, the sanctuary of law, justice, truth, order and decorum—the chief of the police, the titled murderer, eulogists and partisans: What must we expect in the inferior grades, in the ignorant members of Brazilian society, whose legislators preach rebellion, in their Senators applaud crime, and their Statesmen patronize anarchy?—Verily, *Woe befall* us, ere the *crisis* come, when *the waters shall cease to flow, when the rivers shall be cut up with mire and dirt*.

No country was ever so near prepared, for engaging in a Civil war than Brazil at the present moment. All the bands of social life are relaxed, and the frame work of the Empire totters, from intestine feuds, to the very foundation. Mutual co-operation implies mutual confidence, and that confidence cannot exist where there is mutual animosity and suspicion; the elements are unknown; and where the very soil is oppressed and brutalized African-downs the impetuousness of the rebellious and intemperate.

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We have no relief for speaking of on the probable or inevitable consequences of a collision, that we trust Heaven, in its mercy to poor suffering humanity, may yet avert; and on quitting for the present our various topics, we begueth to our Imperial neighbors the short but friendly advice.—To think less on territorial aggrandizement and foreign alliances, and more on internal union and self-reformation.

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An official advertisement was issued from the Police Department on the 2d inst., by which due observance is recommended of the following articles of the Decree of 12th December, 1832, relative to the festival of St. Martin.

Article 4th.—During the *nocturns* all the windows and shutters, to be closed every day from half past 8 until 10 o'clock in the morning; and penalty of a fine of 25 dollars.

Article 5th.—On the night of the vendors and that of the day of the night (10th and 11th inst.) it is prohibited, whether class or organization, shall illuminate the front of his house to the street in the usual manner, from 8 until 11 at night.

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By the French baron Urdan, arrived here on the 4th inst., we have received *habe* journals of the 9th of September. This intelligence by this conveyance is consequently a few days later than that we may shortly expect by the *Spider*; the *Cranes*, with the mails from Falkland for the River Plate, having reached Rio on the 25th inst. The news is important. H. M. Queen Victoria having returned from her trip to Belgium proceeded on the 27th to Scotland; and was at the date of its last advices at Holywood-house, having in the meantime paid a visit of condolence to the family of the ex-King Louis Philippe, at Claremont. The measure abolishing Sunday labour in the Post Office had been rescinded in consequence of the serious inconvenience it occasioned throughout the Kingdom. The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais was, as we stated in our last, established on the

29th; by the *Liverpool Mercury*, will be found in another column. We have, however, to remark in connection therewith that the wind subsequently gave way, the communication being thus interrupted. In order to provide again a recurrence of the accident in future, it was intended to lay down on the next occasion several wires at once, and it was expected that by the 30th of September the telegraph would be in full operation. General Haysun, whose conduct during the late struggle in Hungary has been so loudly commended by the press, met with a rather cool reception at the hands of the artisans in the camp of Messrs. Bately and Perkins, whose far-famed brewery he had gone to visit, in company with two other Austrian officers. It appears that on his being known by the workmen that General Haysun was in the establishment, they spitted their labours, and entreating him and his companions, abused them in such a manner that they were obliged to make an expeditious retreat. On getting once more into the street the General was no better received, for the noise in the establishment had attracted a crowd of coal-heavers and others; when he was halted and pelted till he was obliged to take to his heels and obtain refuge in the upper story of a building in the vicinity of Bankside, whence he was finally extricated, and the mob the next day by the force of police.

The President of the French Republic, after returning from his tour in the eastern departments, with two or three exceptions, he was most cordially received, proceeded on the 4th of September to Cherbourg. Numerous departments had presented petitions praying for a review of the constitution.

Austria has finally given in her adhesion to the protocol signed at London on the 2d of August, in reference to the affairs of Denmark. In regard to the latter kingdom and the Duchies thence remain in the same state; in the present time, when the admiral commanding the Russian fleet in the Baltic has given notice, that any vessels bearing either the German flag or that of the Danes, which shall venture into the open sea, shall be treated as pirates by the Russian forces. All differential duties between Denmark and Schleswig had been abolished.

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General Don Jose de San Martin, one of the most illustrious, talented and successful champions in the glorious cause of South American independence, died on the 17th of August last at Boulogne-sur-mer, in France. In him the Argentine Republic has lost one of her worthiest sons, one of her noblest benefactors.

Letters by the *Universal*, from a most respectable party in France, inform us of the significant fact that Mr. Labitte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had manifested himself highly satisfied with the terms of the Leprofond Convention. As the Assembly would not meet before the middle of November, it could not of course be laid before that body until then.

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UNITED STATES.

The important intelligence contained in the following interesting article, from the *Boston Atlas* of the 10th of September, we have but little to add. Professor Webster, convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman, was executed in the jail-yard at Boston on the 30th of August.

The celebrated vocalist Jenny Lind, arrived at New York in the beginning of September. A series of concerts were announced for the first time at Great Garden on the 11th. The seats were sold by auction, the first choice set fetching \$200; the prices given for the remaining number of the first 300 averaging from \$38 to \$8.

CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.

The electric telegraph has already supplied our readers that the great—his all-absorbing questions of the day have, by the action of the House, been finally adjusted. With a trifling which has taken every one by surprise, the successive passage of these important bills have followed close upon each other's heels. The passage of the Boundary Bill of Mr. Kearse, with a territorial government for New Mexico, has been followed, amidst the least brief interval, by the passage of a bill giving a territorial government to Utah, and by the admission of California, as a free State, with her free Constitution, her *terra* *quod* undivided, and her boundaries as she herself has fixed them. The last of the great crowning act in this important political drama, is the bill in part at least, to much we wish had been otherwise in the adjustment of the important questions. California is admitted as a free State. That important point is gained. A question of momentous importance has therefore been adjusted in the most satisfactory manner, so far as that question alone is concerned. It is true that this act of justice has been long ungenerously delayed. We have, however, less satisfaction on that account. "The whole Pacific shore, from the farthest northern point of Oregon to the extreme tip of California, has for ever secured to freedom." That at least is something substantial gained in this great struggle. Happen what may elsewhere, we at least see no reason to regret this result. It is indeed, a momentous, a glorious result. We cannot well over-estimate its importance in all coming times. California is, therefore, probably even in our day, to become the largest and most populous State in our confederacy; its former secured freedom. The whole Pacific shore is unpoliated by Slavery. Thus much at least is secure. The bill is yet to be voted on to gain or to lose, as the North shall prove true or false to her duty.

The boundary question between New Mexico and Texas has been adjusted entirely as has been wished but still much more satisfactorily adjusted than we at our time apprehended it might be. New Mexico retaining all her inherited territory, and if we may rely upon the best information, all the fabulous territory that ever belonged to her. It is true that she has lost a few acres, but we believe, this is not only without inhibitors but destined to remain so; it is coming into, by its sterile and unproductive nature, the objections to this division less nearly all their importance. It is but a small sacrifice in so great and important an adjustment.

We cannot, however, despise how much our gratification at the adjustment of the boundary question is altered by the fact that the bill of provisions for a territorial government for New Mexico, without any prohibition of slavery. This bill, we have to say, may have been a fatal omission, turns out respecting, if not into deep grief, certainly into painful and anxious regret, that we have to say, with an uncertainty where we might not ought to have had a certainty. It keeps open the agitating question of freedom or slavery in New Mexico, which might and ought to have been decided now in favor of freedom. We had hoped that the House of Representatives, in which is a majority of fifty members, many of whom consented to no territorial government, in which the issue of slavery was not securely guarded against. It is true that we have not been disappointed. It remains now only with the people of New Mexico themselves to determine as the people of California have done before them, that this great will shall be kept from their borders. If they will do but this, and we have great confidence they will all may yet be well. Had the House but made it secure, and left nothing to chance, it might have been much more satisfactory. It is true that we have thought it could not have prevented the final consummation of all these important results.—(Boston Atlas, 10th Sept.)

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THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DUTCH AND CALAIS.—The long promised experimental submarine telegraph, connecting the two cities telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the continent, by means of wires under the Channel, was on Tuesday commenced on Tuesday at Dover. At one

