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BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the Quarter of the *British Packet*.

We have news from England direct to the 15th of November. The cholera still continued to make some ravages, particularly in Scotland. In Ireland fears were entertained of another outbreak. The continental intelligence is interesting. The struggle for the presidency of the French Republic had commenced in good earnest. According to appearances the contest would be chiefly confined to Louis Napoleon and General Cavaignac, all the other candidates having withdrawn with the single exception of Ledru Rollin. The members of the provincial press had held a convention, and come to the determination of supporting the Bonaparte candidature. In the capital the *Presse* and the *Constitutionnel* were arrayed on the same side, whilst the *Journal des Debats* had declared for General Cavaignac.—Berlin had been placed in a state of siege, the clubs suppressed, and the Civic Guard disarmed.—The Austrian commander-in-chief, after restoring order in Vienna, and leaving there a strong garrison, had marched with 65,000 men towards Hungary, whither he had been preceded by the corps of the Ban and General Auesperg.

The following are extracts from the papers—

FRANCE.

On Sunday week a democratic banquet, which took the ambitious title of "The Banquet of the Federation of the Nations of Europe," was held at the Barrier Montparnasse. About 800 persons were present. M. Ledru-Rollin was to have presided, but he declared off at the last moment, on the ground that there was some doubt as to the day on which the banquet was to have taken place. The consequence was that all the Montagnards of the Assembly were absent, and the convives were not honoured with the presence of a single representative. Foreigners had been specially invited to attend, but very few responded to the summons. The following were the principal toasts given:—
"To the abolition of wages," by M. Garnett;
"To the Social and Democratic Republic; to the people of Lombardy and Venice, and success to their glorious cause," by M. Bourne;
"To the heroic Democrats of Vienna," by M. Jonathan;
"To universal fraternity," by M. Constant.
But the most extraordinary toast of all was one given by M. Saint Just. It is what the Paris papers call a *toast multiple*, and they state that the giver was frequently interrupted by the loud, long, and unanimous applause of the company. The toast is so long that the reporters do not appear to have been able to catch the whole of it, but the following fractions were caught, and the papers say that several of the fractions were *bissexes*, and saluted with treble salvos of applause:—"To the strong men—to those men who are courageous and valiant in the cause of humanity—to those whose names serve as a guide, a support, and an example to bastardised creatures—to all those whom history denominates as heroes.....
"To Brutus, to Catoine, to Jesus Christ, to Julian the Apostate, to Attila.....
"To all the thinkers of the middle ages.....
"To the unfortunate thinkers!.....
"To Jean Jacques Rousseau—to his pupil Maximilian Robespierre.....
"The toast so far was received with enormous applause and cries of *bis*. The speaker accordingly repeated it, adding the name of "Saint Just," upon which the applause was redoubled. He then continued—"To the democratic republicans of the present generation—to Louis Blanc, to Raspail, to Barbes, [loud cheers], to Ledru Rollin, to Proudhon, to Thore, [renewed acclamations], to all the Brutas of royalty, to all the Gracchi of property, to the general association and the universal federation of nations." This extraordinary toast having been drunk with the wildest enthusiasm, the following toasts succeeded:—"To the accord of interests by universal association," by M. Junius;
"To the union of the democrats and socialists of all countries," by M. Legendre.

After this several revolutionary songs were sung in full chorus, and the company then quietly dispersed. The banquet did not appear to create any sensation out of doors. The neighbourhood was perfectly tranquil.

The Paris papers of Saturday publish a manifesto, addressed by General Cavaignac, as chief of the executive, to all the authorities, civil and military, of the republic, calling upon them to exert themselves in the cause of order, and to endeavour to restore confidence, by enlightening the public mind and preventing all excesses and disturbances.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has quitted Paris for two days, in order to avoid taking any part in the public promulgation of the Constitution.

The ceremonial of the proclamation of the constitution was proceeding in the Place de la Concorde according to the programme. The crowd assembled was not great, and as the weather was bitterly cold and the snow falling fast during the whole morning, no fears were entertained of an *emeute*.

ITALY.

The *Costituzionale Subalidino* of the 4th inst. publishes the project of electoral law for the convocation of the Italian Constitutional Assembly. That Assembly is to prepare a federal compact, which, respecting the existence of the different states and their forms of government, shall tend to insure the liberty, union, and independence of Italy. All the states are to return an equal number of representatives, and the latter, three hundred in number, are to be elected by the respective Chambers of Deputies. The Assembly is to meet at Rome a month after the approval of the present project by the three Italian parliaments. The confederation is to consist of the kingdom of Upper Italy, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, pontifical dominions, the kingdom of Naples, and the kingdom of Sicily, it is to have an army, fleet, treasury, and a diplomatic representation abroad. The central authority is to be composed of legislative congress and permanent executive power. The congress to consist of two chambers, in one of which each state is to be equally represented, and in the other the representation is to be proportioned to the population. Both are to be elective. The executive power is to be formed of a responsible president, and a council of ministers equally responsible. The president is appointed for a limited period by the legislative council, and the ministers by the president. All custom duties on goods passing from one state to another are to be abolished, and the foreign tariff is to be based on the principle of free trade. The confederation proclaims liberty of the press, individual liberty, free municipal institutions, the right of association and petition, civil, political, and religious equality, &c.

The Austrian garrison at Mestra was attacked on the 27th ult. by a corps of 8,000 Venetians, who favoured by the cloudy weather, succeeded in surprising the place. The Austrians were compelled to retire, with the loss of three cannon, leaving many killed and wounded on the field. The Venetians pushed on their advanced posts as far as the Mogliano. At noon, on the same day, however, the Austrians, having collected a body of 1,600 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, arrived to attack the Venetians, who fled to Mestra, and thence to their ships, without awaiting an attack. Mestra was plundered and almost destroyed during their brief tenure of the place.

Count Ludolf arrived at Naples on the 1st inst. from his extraordinary mission at London and Paris, it was said without having succeeded in his object. Mr. Temple's arrival was anxiously looked for, as it was generally supposed that he would be the bearer of the confidential and definite instructions of Lord Palmerston. It was generally stated that the French Republic had sent in its *ultimatum*, demanding that though Sicily should still be united to the Neapolitan crown, it should be governed by a separate constitution and administration, and have also its separate army. The King of Naples has resolved, according to court gossip, not to submit to the last condition, though he is willing to grant free institutions to the island.

A decree dated the 17th inst. declares the new Cabildo clock to be the legal regulator of time in this city and its vicinity, as regards the public service and business in general. The clock, for the present, is to be regulated daily at sunset, at the exact moment the sun's disc totally disappears below the horizon.

The London *Gazette* publishes an important notification from the General Board of Health respecting the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, from which we make the following extract in relation to Asiatic cholera—

Medical authorities are agreed that the remedies proper for the premonitory symptom are the same as those found efficacious in common diarrhoea; that the most simple remedies will suffice if given on the first manifestation of this symptom; and that the following, which are within the reach and management of everyone, may be regarded as among the most useful, namely, 20 grains of opiate confection, mixed with two table spoonfuls of peppermint water, or with a little weak brandy and water, and repeated every three or four hours, or oftener if the attack is severe, until the looseness of the bowels is stopped; or an ounce of the compound chalk mixture, with 10 or 15 grains of the aromatic confection and from 5 to 10 drops of laudanum, repeated in the same manner. From half a drachm to a drachm of tincture of catechu may be added to this last if the attack is severe.

If half these quantities should be given to young persons under 15, and still smaller doses to infants.

It is recommended to repeat these remedies night and morning for some days after the looseness of the bowels has been stopped. But, in all cases, it is desirable, whenever practicable, that even in this earliest stage of the disorder recourse should be had to medical advice on the spot.

Next in importance to the immediate employment of such remedies, is attention to proper diet and clothing. Whenever Asiatic cholera is epidemic, there is invariably found among great numbers of the inhabitants an extraordinary tendency to irritation of the bowels; and this fact suggests, that every article of food which is known to favour a relaxed state of the bowels should, as far as possible, be avoided—such as every variety of green vegetables, whether cooked or not, as cabbage, cucumber, and salad. It will be important also to abstain from fruit of all kinds, though ripe and even cooked, and whether dried or preserved. The most wholesome articles of vegetable diet are—well baked, but not new bread, rice, oatmeal, and good potatoes. Pickles should be avoided. Articles of food and drink, which in ordinary seasons are generally wholesome, and agree well with the individual constitution, may, under this unusual condition, prove highly dangerous. The diet should be solid rather than fluid; and those who have the means of choosing should live principally on animal food as affording the most concentrated and invigorating diet; avoiding salted and smoked meats, pork, salted and shellfish, cider, perry, ginger beer, lemonade, acid liquors of all descriptions, and ardent spirits. Great moderation, both in food, and drink, is absolutely essential to safety during the whole duration of the epidemic period. One single act of indiscretion has, in many instances, been followed by a speedy and fatal attack. The intervals between the meals should not be long, cholera being uniformly found to prevail with extraordinary intensity among the classes that observe the protracted fasts common in Eastern and some European countries.

The practical importance of these cautions might be illustrated by striking examples. Dr. Adair Crawford states that in Russia the most intense of all the attacks were those that followed a hearty meal, taken immediately after a protracted fast. In our own country, during its former visitation, the most frequent and deadly attacks were observed to be those that took place in the middle of the night, a few hours after a heavy supper. The three fatal cases that have just occurred to sailors who had been at Hamburg, and who were brought sick to Hull, turned out on inquiry to have followed very shortly after the men had eaten a large quantity of plums and had drunk freely of sour beer; and the two still more recent fatal cases on board the ship *Volant* of Sunderland, both occurred in drunkards, who persisted in the practice of intoxication, notwithstanding the earnest warnings that were given them against the dangers of intemperance.

On account of the intimate connection between the external skin and the internal lining members of the bowels, warm clothing is of great importance. The wearing of flannel next

the skin is therefore advisable. Recent experience on the Continent seems to show that it was useful to wear in the day time a flannel bandage round the body, and this may become necessary in our country during the damp and cold weather of the approaching season.

Particular attention should be paid to keeping the feet warm and dry; changing the clothes immediately after exposure to wet; and maintaining the sitting and bed rooms well aired, dry, and warm.

It may be necessary to add a caution against the use of cold purgative medicines, such as salts, particularly Glauber salts, Epsom salts, and Seidlitz powders, which taken in any quantity in such a season are dangerous. Drastic purgatives of all kinds should be avoided, such as senna, colocynth, and aloes, except under special medical direction.

If, notwithstanding these precautionary measures, a person is seized suddenly with cold, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, and cramps, under circumstances which instant medical assistance cannot be procured, the concurrent testimony of the most experienced medical authority shows that the proper course is to get as soon as possible into a warm bed; to apply warmth by means of heated flannel, or bottles filled with hot water, or bags of heated camomile flowers, sand, bran, or salt, to the feet and along the spine; to have the extremities diligently rubbed; to apply a large poultice of mustard and vinegar over the region of the stomach keeping it on 15 or 20 minutes; and to take every half hour a tea spoonful of sal volatile in a little hot water, or a dessert spoonful of brandy in a little hot water, or a wineglass of hot wine whey, made by pouring a wine glass of sherry into a tumbler of hot milk—in a word, to do everything practicable to procure a warm, general perspiration until the arrival of the medical attendant, whose immediate care under such circumstances is indispensable.

It has not been deemed necessary or proper to give instructions for the treatment of the advanced stage, from the confident expectation that the proposed arrangements will supply medical attendance for all cases that may reach that condition, by which means the specific symptoms of each individual case will receive their appropriate treatment.

Though the season of danger may demand some extraordinary exertion and sacrifice on the part of all classes, yet this period will probably not be protracted, since on the former visitation of cholera it seldom remained in any place which it attacked longer than a few months, and rarely more than a few weeks; while it may be reasonably expected that the improvements effected with a view to check its progress will be equally efficacious in shortening its duration; and that these improvements will not be temporary like the occasion that called for them, but will be attended with lasting benefit.

In conclusion, the General Board of Health would again urge the consideration, that whatever is preventive of cholera is equally preventive of typhus and of every other epidemic and constantly recurring disease; and would earnestly call the attention of all classes to the striking and consoling fact that, formidable as this malady is in its intense form and developed stage, there is no disease against which it is in our power to take such effectual precaution, both as collective communities and private individuals, by vigilant attention to it in its first or premonitory stage, and by the removal of those agencies which are known to promote the spread of all epidemic diseases. Though, therefore, the issues of events are not in our hands, there is ground for hope and even confidence in the sustained and resolute employment of the means of protection which experience and science have now placed within our reach.

By order of the General Board of Health,
HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AYRES TO THE 25TH LEGISLATURE.

(Continued)

The Governments of South and North America have declared energetically against the lawless attempt of the chieftain Flores. There is no evidence that the Government of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil has co-operated, by its declarations and official acts, to the support of the common American cause.

