

BRITISH AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1173.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1849.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have news from Europe this week of a highly interesting description, reaching to the 21st December.

The question of the presidency of the French Republic had been finally disposed of, Louis Napoleon having been elected to that high office by an overwhelming majority. The poll stood as follows—

Louis Napoleon.....	5,452,844 votes.
General Cavaignac.....	1,450,000 "
Ledru Rollin.....	57,000 "
Raspail.....	42,000 "
Changarnier.....	32,000 "
Lamartine.....	27,000 "

The following is stated to be the organization of the new ministry—

Odillon Barrot, Justice and President of the Council.

Passy, Finance.

Geneve Ruther, War.

De Tracy, Marine.

Drouyn de L'Huis, Foreign Affairs.

Bisnet, Commerce.

Poullaux, Public Instruction.

Marshal Bugeaud is said to have been appointed to the command of the army of the Alps—a trust of great importance.

The base ingratitude of his temporal subjects had obliged Pius IX to flee his dominions. We copy from the London papers the following interesting particulars relative to his escape—

Since the assassination of M. Rossi the Pope remained a close prisoner in the Quirinal, and the Duke d'Harcourt, the French representative, was compelled to reside in the Palace, for the purpose of affording the protection of his person and flag to the Sovereign Pontiff. The business of the Government was carried on in the Pope's name, but without his sanction; so far did he carry his resolution not to be dictated to, that he refused even to receive the reports, according to invariable custom, of the officer of the guard. Such a state of things could not long continue, and the members of the diplomatic corps, as it is said, arranged a plan for the liberation of His Holiness, of which the immediate execution was entrusted to the Count de Spaur, the Minister of Bavaria. At an hour previously agreed on, the Pope retired into a private room for the purpose, apparently, of conferring with the gentleman just named, and there he disguised himself in the livery of the Bavarian Legation. In a few minutes the carriage of the Minister was called, and the Count de Spaur, followed by the Pope disguised as his servant, descended the grand staircase and entered his carriage, the Pope mounting on the box alongside the coachman. The artifice succeeded; no suspicion arose either in the Quirinal or the outward Guards, and the good old man was enabled to breathe the air of liberty. Immediately on arrival at the residence of the Bavarian Minister, another metamorphosis was made. The Pope took off the livery suit, and dressed himself in the usual costume of the Minister's chaplain, or *aumonier*; and M. de Spaur having already given notice of his intention of going to Naples, and received passports from the Government, post-horses were soon procured, the Count and his supposed Chaplain took their places in the carriage, and thus happily cleared the gates of Rome. It was some time before the escape was discovered, as of course due care was used by those in the secret to say that the Pontiff was engaged in his devotions, and could not be disturbed. When the flight became known the Ministry were thunderstruck, and, as I hear, dragons were despatched to bring back the fugitive. But either these measures failed, or the new Government hesitated in arresting the person of an ambassador, and the Count with his reverend charge crossed the frontier in safety, and arrived at Gaeta, a large town, the first in the Neapolitan territory, not far from Terracina. The Pope left the Quirinal on the evening of the 24th, and arrived in Gaeta on the night of the 25th. When the fact of the Pontiff's flight was made known in Rome, on the morning of the 25th, a general stupefaction seized all classes of society. No one dared to give utterance to his thoughts, and men looked at each other in despair, and as if the reign of terror had arrived. All the ad-

vinces received describe the people of Rome as stupefied by these events, and that even when the proclamations were read no one ventured to utter an opinion in favour of or against them. The Ministry, by no means daunted by their position, were said to be determined to profit by it to carry out their original views, and that whilst the spiritual powers of the Pope, as head of the Church, are to be recognised, a separation is immediately to be made of the temporal power and a republic is to be declared, with the Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte) as President. Whether the conspirators will go so far as to proclaim a republic at present is much to be doubted, but the fact is tolerably ascertained that their plan is to place the Prince of Canino at the head of a Provisional Government. On the Pope's arrival at Gaeta on the 25th he despatched a messenger to the King of Naples with an autograph letter stating that he had taken refuge in his dominions, but that he had remained as near to the frontier as possible, with a view of creating no embarrassment to the Government. The Pontiff likewise stated that a French and a Spanish steamer were placed at his disposal by the representatives of their Governments, and that if the King imagined his presence could occasion the least disorder in his kingdom, or create distrust with any other power, he was ready at once to withdraw. This despatch was received at midnight on the 25th ult., and the answer which the King gave to it was to have two steamers instantly prepared, to instruct the Queen and Prince to be prepared for immediate departure to Gaeta, and to order a regiment of Guards to be embarked for the same place. These preparations were at once made, and at break of day the King, Queen, and the Royal children started in a steamer to do homage at the feet of the Supreme Pontiff; and to offer him all that the most liberal hospitality could inspire. Later in the day the steamer, with the regiment of guards to serve as guard of honour to the Pope, was despatched, as well as another with all the necessary services of kitchen and table, and a retinue of servants to be placed at the Pope's disposal. In short, everything was done, without a moment's delay, which a sentiment of religion in every Catholic family towards the Head of their Church could inspire, or the duties of royal hospitality to a refugee Sovereign flying from his gaolers could dictate. It is uncertain as yet whether the Pope will come to the city of Naples, or whether he will come by sea or by land. In either case the greatest honours will be paid him, and preparations will be made to celebrate the event in the most dignified and efficient manner. The King, as a catholic Prince, is no doubt, well aware of the increased importance the Pope's presence gives him in the eyes of his subjects, and nothing is likely to be deficient in the shape of pomp and circumstance to give effect to so great an event. The Minister of Bavaria has already arrived in the city of Naples, and the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and, in short, all the rest of the diplomatic corps, are on their road. A number of Cardinals have come in, and in the course of a few days not only the whole of the Pontiff's Court were expected at Naples, but the entire diplomatic corps, and every person of rank and wealth who could escape from the horrors that are likely now to disgrace the Eternal City.

On arriving at his place of refuge, His Holiness published the following manifesto—

PIUS IX, TO THE ROMAN PEOPLE.
The outrage in later days committed against our person, and the intention openly manifested to continue these acts of violence [which the Almighty, inspiring men's minds with sentiments of union and moderation, has prevented], have compelled us to separate ourselves temporarily from our subjects and children, whom we love, and ever shall love.

The reasons which have induced us to take this important step—Heaven knows how painful it is to our heart—have arisen from the necessity of our enjoying free liberty in the exercise of the sacred duties of the Holy See, and under the circumstances by which we were then afflicted, the Catholic world might reasonably doubt of that exercise. The acts of violence of which we complain can alone be attributed to the machinations which have been used, and the measures that have been taken by a class of men degraded in the face of Europe and the world. This is the more evident, as the wrath of the Almighty has already fallen

on their souls, and as it will call down on them sooner or later the punishment which is prescribed for them by the church. We recognise humbly, in the ingratitude of these misguided children, the anger of the Almighty, who permits their misfortunes as an atonement for the sins of ourselves and those of our people. But still we cannot, without betraying the sacred duties imposed on us, refrain from protesting formally against their acts, as we did do verbally on the 16th of November of painful memory, in presence of the whole diplomatic corps, who on that occasion honourably encircled us, and brought comfort and consolation to our soul, in recognising that no violent and unprecedented sacrifice had been committed. That protest we did intend, as we now do, openly and publicly, to repeat, inasmuch as we yielded only to violence, and because we were and are desirous it should be made known that all proceedings emanating from such acts of violence were and are devoid of all efficacy and legality. This protest is a necessary consequence of the malicious labours of these wicked men, and we publish it from the suggestions of our conscience, stimulated as it has been by the circumstances in which we were placed, and the impediments offered to the exercise of our sacred duties. Nevertheless we confide upon the Most High that the continuance of these evils may be abridged, and we humbly supplicate the God of Heaven to avert his wrath, in the language of the Royal Prophet—*Memento Domine David, et omnia mansuetudinis ejus.*

In order that the city of Rome and our state be not deprived of a legal executive, we have nominated a governing commission, composed of the following persons:—

- The Cardinal Castricane, President.
- Monsignor Roberto Roberti.
- Principe di Roviano.
- Principe Barberini.
- Marquis Bevilacqua di Bologna.
- Leut. General Zucchi.

In confiding to the said governing commission the temporary direction of public affairs, we recommend to our subjects and children, without exception, the conservation of tranquillity and good order. Finally, we desire and command that daily and earnest prayers shall be offered for the safety of our person, and that the peace of the world may be preserved, especially that of our state of Rome, where and with, when children, our heart shall be wherever we in person may dwell within the fold of Christ. And in the fulfilment of our duty as Supreme Pontiff, we thus humbly and devoutly invoke the Great Mother of Mercy, and the holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, for their intercession that the city and state of Rome may be saved from the wrath of the Omnipotent God.

Given at Gaeta, Nov. 28.

The *Tempo* of Naples contains the following letter of the Pope to Cardinal Patrizi:—

If there was ever need to address God with fervent prayers, it is at this moment. Sins, blasphemies, sacrilegious acts of all kinds, and contempt of the most holy things, force us to have recourse to the Divine mercy. Cause, therefore, Mgr. Cardinal, prayers to be offered up—for prayers are always good—prayers for us, poor pilgrim, now become a cause of dispute. To that end we give you full powers. Receive from us apostolic benediction, which I give with eyes bathed in tears to you, to all good men, and in particular to all who pray for me.

Nov. 24, 1848.

PIUS IX.

The French government, as soon as it learned the Pope's captivity, prepared an expedition for Civita Vecchia to effect his release, which was countermanded on the receipt of the news of his escape. M. Corcellis, however, who was to have had the direction of the expedition, proceeded in a government steamer to Gaeta to offer His Holiness an asylum in France, which he had respectfully declined. Old Spain, says the *Tablet*, remembered her ancestral faith, and offered him a refuge in Majorca. Even Protestant England was ready to receive him with all honour, and a British vessel was prepared to convey him, if he chose to accept the offer, to a Catholic dependency of England—Malta—ruled over by a Catholic governor. However, the Holy Father had, for the present, chosen

to become the guest of the King and people of Naples, among whom he will probably remain till the storm has blown over.

On the 2d of December, the Emperor of Austria, tired of struggling against the insubordination of his Viennese subjects, abdicated in favour of his nephew, the Archduke Francis Joseph; the father of the latter, Francis Charles, waiving his claims. The present Emperor was born on the 18th of August, 1830. The ex-Emperor fixed upon Prague as his place of residence, and on the day of his abdication he quitted Olmutz to proceed there.

The King of Prussia, unable to agree with the Constituent Assembly, had, by the advice of his ministers, dissolved it, and declared a provisional constitution, confirming, however, the liberties he had granted.

It was rumoured that negotiations were on foot between Russia, Austria and Prussia for the reconstruction of Poland, the crown to be bestowed on the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Ibrahim Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, died on the 10th of November, and has been succeeded by his nephew, Abbas Pasha. In consequence of Mehemet Ali's incapacity, from dotage, to govern the country, Ibrahim was nominated by the Sultan Viceroy in his stead on the 1st of September last, and therefore held power in Egypt only during the brief space of two months and ten days.

From England there is nothing of material importance. Two distinguished statesmen had lately paid the debt of nature—Viscount Melbourne, head of the former Whig Ministry, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Buller, President of the Poor Law Board. The cholera was still lingering about the suburbs of London, and in Scotland its ravages had not sensibly diminished. The total number of cases from the inception of the malady up to the 13th December were 2169, of which 998 had died, 356 had recovered, and 815 continued under treatment. In the metropolis and in the provinces the average is stated to be not more than from three to five cases per day, whilst in Scotland it still continued to be from 20 to 30. The fatal cases in London were in the week ending 9th January 21 against 20 in the preceding week, and 34 in the week before that, whilst the mortality for the three or four preceding weeks varied from 54 to 65. The general health continues good. The deaths in the metropolitan districts during the week ending 13th December were 1146, whilst the average for the last five years during the same period was 1154.

A Londonderry journal thus notices the occurrence of a frightful catastrophe—

About nine o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, the inhabitants of this city were startled, on hearing the astounding intelligence, that the Londonderry steamer, Capt. Johnstone, which plies between the town of Sligo and Liverpool, had reached our quay, with a number of dead bodies on board. Great excitement was manifested through the city, immediately after the arrival of the vessel. Thereupon we hastened to the spot, and found that the steamer, crew, cargo, and surviving passengers were in the hands of the authorities. Fifty men of the 95th regiment, under Major Raimcs, supported by the city constabulary, were present, and prevented the egress of any persons from the vessel.—Alexander Lindsay, Esq., the Mayor, and several of the local magistrates, were also in attendance. The scene on entering the steamer, was truly heart-rending, and such as no human being could witness without feelings of the most poignant description. In the steerage, the terrific spectacle presented itself, of seventy three individuals piled indiscriminately on each other, deprived of life. The Londonderry steamer left Sligo for Liverpool at four o'clock on Friday.

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. Includes sections for BRITISH, AMERICAN, and DANISH vessels.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Includes sections for FRENCH, HAMBURG, and SPANISH vessels.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Includes sections for BRAZILIAN and ITALIAN vessels.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Includes sections for ITALIAN and other vessels.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations. Includes sections for BREMEN, SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN, BELGIAN, PRUSSIAN, RUSSIAN, PORTUGUESE, AUSTRIAN, OLDENBURG, and HOLSTEIN vessels.

Advertisement for A. Rowland & Sons, Perfumers & Soap Makers. Text describes various perfume and soap products, including Bouquet de la Reine, Rowland's Macassar Oil, and Rowland's Kalydor.

For Marseilles.

The A. 1. fine and very fast sailing, Prussian brig... Richard Sutton, Jun., Licensed Ship Broker.

For Boston.

The very superior and fast-sailing coppered and copper-fastened Hamburg brig TELEGRAPH... Richard Sutton, Jun., Licensed Ship Broker.

WANTED.

BY a young German, who has been about six years in South America, a situation in a commercial house, saladero, or baracca, where he could make himself generally useful.

For Sale.

At No. 55, Calle San Martin, corner of Calle la Merced, opposite to the Catalan Coffee house, a first-rate English Chronometer; also a Gold Watch or pocket Chronometer first class.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

Table listing import prices for various goods including Ale and Porter, Candles, Cassia, Cards, Cheese, Cider, Cloves, Coals, Cocoa, Coffee, Demijohns, Domestic, Flour, Fruits, and Sugar.

Table listing prices for various fruits and nuts including Apples, Currants, Figs, Hazelnuts, Prunes, Raisins, and Walnuts.

FIRECRACKERS, India—Duty 19 p. cent.

Table listing prices for Firecrackers, Glass, Honey, Iron, and Lard.

Table listing prices for Lead, Leather, Lumber, and Mats.

Table listing prices for Matting, Molasses, Nails, and Naval Stores.

Table listing prices for Canvaas, Cordage, Duck, Pitch, Rosin, and Tar.

Table listing prices for Oils, Olive, Paints, Paper, and Pepper.

Table listing prices for Olivines, Palm-oil, and Paper.

Table listing prices for Paper, Pepper, and Salt.

Table listing prices for Salt, Soap, and Spirits.

Table listing prices for Spirits and Sugar.

Table listing prices for Spirits and Soap.

Table listing prices for Spirits and Soap.

Rum, New England, 140 gais.

Table listing prices for Rum and Havana.

Table listing prices for Starch, Sugar, and Tea.

Table listing prices for Gunpowder, Pouchong, Orange Pekoe, and Tobacco.

Table listing prices for Tobacco and Twine.

Table listing prices for Twine and Vinegar.

Table listing prices for Wines and Yerba.

Table listing prices for Zinck and Feathers.

Table listing prices for Hair and Hides.

Table listing prices for Hides and Horns.

Table listing prices for Ox and Cow.

Table listing prices for Jerked Beef and Freights.

Table listing prices for Freights and Destinations.

SKINS.

Table listing prices for various skins including Calif, Chinchilla, Goat, and Nutria.

TALLOW.

Table listing prices for Tallow including Matadero and Grease.

WOOL.

Table listing prices for Wool including Ordinary, Mestiza, and Fine.

Articles of Home Consumption, the growth, produce and manufacture of the Republic.

Table listing prices for Biscuit, BRANDY, CHARCOAL, and Flour.

Table listing prices for Fruit including Apples, Figs, Peaches, and Raisins.

Table listing prices for Grain including Barley, Beans, and Maiz.

Table listing prices for Glue, Lime, and Olivines.

Table listing prices for Sole Leather, Corrientes, Paraguay, and TobacCO.

Table listing prices for Tongues, Vermicelli, and Yerba.

MONEY MARKET.

Table listing exchange rates for England, France, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and United States.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 68s. 6d. per oz. The lowest, 68s. per oz.

FREIGHTS.

Table listing freight rates for various destinations including Great Britain, France, Cadiz, United States, Rio Janeiro, and Havana.