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AND

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BUENOS AYRES.

Our advices from Europe this week reach to the 8th of January.

As regards "home affairs" the *Atlas* observes: Not even the near approach of the Parliamentary session can create any excitement in our domestic politics. A general disposition to wait on Providence characterises alike the ministers, party leaders, and the people. The termination of the West Riding election, without any serious effect on the great question of Roman Catholic endowment in Ireland, has disposed of the only subject on which there was the slightest symptom of a coming storm.

Ireland, also, presents a surface of tranquillity, which, as regards political agitation, is not deceptive. The corporation of Dublin, who were not long since so violent against Lord Clarendon, have presented him with an address, in which they express their strong approval of the manner in which he lately exercised the extraordinary powers entrusted to him for the maintenance of order. The Lord Lieutenant, in reply to this, and to a general suggestion of the necessity for remedial measures, plainly intimates to these gentlemen that the Irish people must learn to help themselves, and that, above all, if they wish to be prosperous they must give up political agitation and quarrelling among themselves. According to all accounts the poverty of the people in some districts is frightfully increasing. Even districts which had been well cultivated formerly are now no longer tilled. Matters are rapidly coming to a crisis in this respect. The landlords are crying out against the cruel operation of the poor law, which is reducing many of them to utter beggary, while other parties are equally loud against the landlords, and are demanding that they should be left to their fate.

With respect to the Cholera the same paper contains the following:

THE CHOLERA.

In the metropolis the progress of the epidemic appears almost arrested. The total reports from Saturday last to yesterday relate only 26 cases and 11 deaths within the districts included in the bills of mortality. From the provinces we receive statements not less satisfactory, 50 cases and 30 deaths forming the whole amount reported. In Scotland the disease is making melancholy advances, principally in the towns and crowded vicinages of Glasgow and Cosbridge. The number returned during the above-mentioned period is no less than 855 cases with 454 deaths; the fatal result thus appearing to arrive in more than half the instances where the epidemic has once made its appearance.

IRELAND.—This terrible malady is steadily increasing in Belfast, although it has not yet appeared in any other place in the country. The number of cases reported since the commencement is nineteen, thirteen of which were fatal, and six remain at present under treatment.

France was quiet, but fears were entertained of fresh disturbances. The first ministry of the first President of the Republic had undergone a modification only eight days after its organization. It had also sustained a defeat in the Assembly on a question of finance. On the 27th of December M. Passy stated that it was his duty to resist the repeal of the salt duty for the present year. He gave a detailed exposition of the finances, and calculated the deficiency for 1849 would be 560 millions of francs. In such a state of the treasury he could not consent to give up any part of the revenue. An amendment was moved "that from and after the 1st of January the tax on salt should be reduced to five francs per cwt.," and was carried against the government by a majority of 403 to 390. The resignation of some of the ministers was at first ascribed to this vote, but turns out to have proceeded from a misunderstanding between the President and the Minister of the Interior, the former of whom complained that his prerogative had been encroached upon. The withdrawal, in consequence, of M. Malleville,

was followed by that of M. Bixio, Minister of Public Works. The post of the former was assigned to M. Leon Faucher, and that of the latter to M. Buffet, vice-president of the Assembly. Admiral Cecille had been appointed Ambassador in England, and M. Lagrene Plenipotentiary of the Republic in the conferences about to be held at Brussels for the settlement of the Italian question. A strong feeling prevailed in the departments against the National Assembly, on account of its persisting to deliberate till it had enacted nine organic laws which it deemed necessary for the perfection of the constitution. Protests against its continuance were coming in from several quarters, and a motion had been made, and referred to the bureaux, that the first legislative Assembly should be convoked for the 19th of March, when the powers of the constituent assembly should cease.

The Pope was still residing at Gaeta, and every attempt to induce him to compromise with the intrusive Government in Rome had proved abortive. Tranquillity had been restored in that capital, and several political agitators who had come there for the purpose of creating fresh disturbances were ordered to leave the country—Garibaldi, it is said, among the number. The ruling triumvirate presented a decree for the convocation of the national constituent assembly, based upon universal suffrage, and composed of 200 members; but this decree had met with opposition in the chamber on technical grounds. It was thought that the triumvirate would dissolve the parliament, and refer the whole question to the people, convoking the assembly by their own authority. In the meantime the cabinets of Spain and Portugal had invited the French government to hold conferences either at Bourdeaux, Bayonne, or Barcelona, for the purpose of reinstating the Pope and regulating affairs in the states of the Church.

There was a prospect of the war breaking out again in Lombardy.

The mediation of Great Britain and France in the question between the King of Naples and his Sicilian subjects had made but little progress. His Neapolitan majesty demanded the admission of Spain to the conferences, on account of the eventual rights of the reigning family to the throne of the Two Sicilies, and finally appealed to the powers who signed the treaty of 1815.

The Frankfort parliament had rejected the project of the election of an hereditary emperor of Germany, and approved another proposing the election of a chief of the Empire for four years, to be made by the reigning princes of Germany, and with the title of Lieutenant of the Empire.

The war between Austria and Hungary still continued. Baron Jellachich, at the head of 23,000 men, met, on the 29th of December, a division of the Hungarian army, commanded by General Fuszell, and having attacked it, put it to flight, taking several guns and a large number of prisoners.

A great deal of anxiety prevailed with regard to the Danish question. The advices from the duchies announced movements of troops towards the frontier of Jutland by order of the authorities of Schleswig-Holstein for the purpose of watching the proceedings of the Danish government, who was re-inforcing the army in that province and in the island of Alesn, which was strongly fortified. At those points there were 20,000 men assembled. It was said,

moreover, that the central government of Germany had sent reinforcements to Holstein and Schleswig, among which there were some Prussian regiments, so that a renewal of hostilities was apprehended at the end of the winter. The intelligence from Copenhagen was also of a very warlike nature. The Danes were determined to maintain the supreme control of Schleswig. It was reported that the central Government of Germany had sent its ultimatum to Copenhagen, fixing the 31st of December as the period when the terms of the armistice respecting the islands of Arroo and Alesn should be complied with.

The navigation of the Elbe was entirely closed. The cold was intense.

We have news from the United States via Rio Janeiro to the 5th of January. The cholera had appeared in New Orleans, and with such intensity that from 100 to 150 persons died daily. It was, however, on the decline, as appears from the following telegraphic bulletin:—

"New Orleans, January 2."

"In the last 48 hours there have been 102 deaths from this fatal disease (cholera.) Of this number 74 occurred yesterday. The malady is somewhat on the decline, compared with what it was some days since. The weather has become cold, and our citizens are less alarmed."

The mania for speculations on California, were, according to the *Jornal do Commercio*, increasing every day, and almost entirely engaged public attention. In the different ports of the Union upwards of 100 vessels of from 300 to 800 tons were loading for the new land of promise. In New York alone there were 54 nearly ready for sea. Thousands of adventurers were going over the Rocky Mountains for the gold region, and a large number had crossed the isthmus, and were waiting at Panama for means of conveyance. The emigration was on an unparalleled scale. The mail-steamers Panama, which sailed from New York for Rio Janeiro and California in the beginning of December, put back on the 25th of the same month, in consequence of having burst a boiler.

The insurrection which broke out in Pernambuco some four or five months since, and which was represented by the Brazilian journals as being entirely suppressed, appears to have again reared its head, for on the 2d ult. the rebels in great force attacked the capital itself, and were not repulsed without a most desperate conflict, in which they are said to have lost 200 killed and upwards of 300 prisoners, amongst the former several leaders, including the Deputy Nuñez Machado. The remnants of the insurgents still kept the field, and though the papers speak disparagingly of their importance, the fact of the government continuing to send troops to that quarter, to such a degree as even to leave Rio Grande nearly unguarded, would seem to warrant a different opinion in regard to the state of things.

On the 20th inst. Felix Oquendo is to undergo the awful penalty of the law for the murder of José Maria Perez. The execution will take place at the Retiro, and will be the only one that has been witnessed in this city for a long period.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BUENOS AYRES TO THE 20TH LEGISLATURE.

(Continued)

The Government of Chile has also recognised the justice wherewith this Government has reserved the right of deciding whether for the future the surrender of criminals, that might be solicited by that of Chile, should take place; and manifested, that as that Government might find itself in the same circumstances as those which the Argentine Government foresaw for the future, on offering to use reciprocity, it considered it necessary to declare the same reserve on its part; so as to consider and decide what might be expedient in cases of surrender that might be solicited.

Both Governments have reciprocally communicated the intelligence, and important data, that they have had relative to the criminal designs of the traitors Flores and Santa Cruz against America.

The Government has the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the noble and decided sympathies of the Chilean Government and people, for the glorious cause that the Republics of the Plate defend against the European intervention, continue perseveringly sustained. Their press proclaims the just and honourable defence that these Republics maintain in favor of America. And with lofty energy reproaches the intervening Powers with the unjustifiable abuse they make of their power. The Chilean Government and People are worthy the cordial friendship that their brethren of both States of the Plate profess for them.

The Government acquainted you of the communication that that of Peru had addressed to it, respecting the unadvised declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of H. B. M., made to the Plenipotentiary of Peru in London, in consequence of a request of the latter, to the effect that orders might be issued for preventing the enlistments in Ireland, instigated by the traitor Flores, for the purpose of invading some Republics of this continent; the painful feeling that the offence offered to the Republics of America by that declaration had caused it; and the instructions it had addressed to the Argentine Minister in the Court of London.

You are informed that the explanations of the Minister of Foreign Relations of H. M. were not satisfactory; and that this Government had forwarded new orders to its Minister, that so improper a declaration should not remain subsistent.

Of this latter correspondence, the Government has acquainted that of Peru. It has not yet received its answer. It has also communicated it to the other sister Republics.

The Peruvian Nation, and its enlightened Government ardently sustain their heroic declaration against the European intervention in these Republics; their sympathy for the glorious cause that the States of the Plate defend against it, is enthusiastic and decided. The Peruvian Government and People are highly entitled to the esteem and fraternal benevolence of these Republics.

The Governments of the Ecuador, New Granada, Central-America, and Venezuela, have been informed by the Confederation, of the news it has successively received, respecting the iniquitous projects of the traitors Flores and Santa Cruz, against the Republics of this Continent. They have benevolently retributed this demonstration of friendship and interest for the good of America, by forwarding to that of the Confederation the intelligence they had received respecting the nefarious plans of the former, and addressing to it exalted testimonies of their sympathy and esteem for the American policy of the Argentine Government.

That of the Ecuador has maintained, with heroic firmness and wisdom, the dignity and independence of its country, and the common American cause, against the execrable conspiracies of the traitor chieftain Flores.

The Congress and the Government of New Granada have accredited their American principles, by expelling from its territory that chieftain, and adopting measures protective of the peace and independence of the American States.

Those of San Salvador and Honduras have protested against the usurpation of an important part of their territory, committed by the Government of H. B. M. The Argentine Government participates keenly in the provoking displeasure that the whole of America feels at that unprecedented usurpation,

