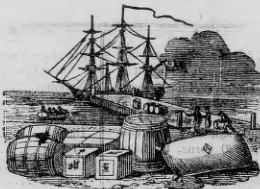


BRITISH PACKET



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1849.

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BUENOS AYRES.

There is news from London to the 29th of April, but up to the moment of our going to press we have seen no later dates than the 25th.

On the 23d the bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws passed the third reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 61. In Ireland the Duffy prosecution had failed for the third time, and, although the prisoner was released on bail, a fourth attempt was to be made to obtain a conviction. The suffering in this part of the United Kingdom from disease and hunger continued to be intense. Among the victims of the cholera was the Roman Catholic Primat, Dr. Crolery.

A reaction was taking place in Italy. The authority of the respective sovereigns had been re-established in Tuscany and Parma. The Roman radicals still remained refractory, but the restoration of the Pope was expected to be speedily effected. A French expedition for Civita Vecchia, under the command of General Oudinot, had actually sailed with this object, and a similar expedition under the direction of the Minister of War of Spain was in active preparation, whilst a Neapolitan army was rapidly approaching the frontier of the Pontifical States. His Holiness, it was said, during the occupation of his territory by foreign troops, would retire to Avignon, where, it was thought, he would hold an oecumenical council.

The Genoese insurgents, after a desperate resistance, had finally submitted to the arms of the King of Sardinia, under a promise of pardon to all except the ringleaders.

The operations of the troops of the King of Naples against the Sicilian revolutionists had been attended with success, several fortresses and towns having been taken.

The Germans had advanced into Jutland, and a battle was expected soon to take place between them and the Danes.

Civil war still raged in Austria. The internal affairs of Germany remained in an unsettled state. Notwithstanding that the majority of the states had ratified the election of the king of Prussia as emperor, as Austria and Bavaria demurred, H. M. still hesitated to accept the proffered honour.

We copy the following from the *Gaceta* of this city.

In our leading article of the 12th of April last we announced the admittance in the port of Liverpool, by the *Lords* of the Treasury, of the barque *Manuelita*, as an Argentine vessel, with a cargo of produce of the country belonging to the house of Nicholson, Green & Co. We specified likewise in that article the circumstances of the case, especially this, that although that vessel, sailing with papers of Argentine nationality and under the flag of the Confederation, had not been built in our country, equity and the practice already adopted by H. B. M.'s government in divers instances rendered her admissible with the privileges of an Argentine vessel, particularly at a time when that government had brought before parliament a measure for the repeal of the old navigation laws which place restrictions on vessels under the Argentine flag and that of other nations in the ports of England.

Subsequently the following has transpired. The Bill for the repeal of the navigation laws, introduced by Government, had passed the second reading in the House of Commons, but with less votes in its favour than had been anticipated. The third reading was to come on, and if it was finally carried, it would be sent to the Lords, where the protectionists reckoned upon having greater influence and being able

to get it thrown out. The opposition which the protectionists were making out of doors was one of the most loud and strenuous—a last and desperate effort in defence of their system, in alliance with the shipbuilders, a numerous class who have every interest in maintaining the monopoly they possess under the present laws. A deputation of 50 shipowners, with two members of parliament at their head, were sent from Liverpool to remonstrate with the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, against the repeal. Subsequently a numerous meeting was held in London for the purpose of censuring the intention of Government.

There happened to be at once in the port of London, in the course of the previous three months, the following vessels arrived hence under the Argentine flag—the *San Martin*, the *Argentina*, the *Cristina*, and the *Belgrano*—none of which had met till then with any objection to the nationality of their flag or to the sale of their cargoes. But the custom-house, incited by the agitation and noise of the affair, or impelled, which is more likely, by the information of the agent of the intrusive authority in Montevideo, as was said to be the case, had proceeded to seize the vessels and cargo, when some of them, like the *Belgrano*, were already cleared out, or the half or nearly the whole of the cargo had been sold without opposition under the privileges of Argentine national produce. The resolution of this unexpected difficulty depended on the decision of the Lords of the Treasury, to whom the parties interested had presented their petition, remonstrating against the proceedings of the custom-house; and although it had not been despatched, it did not appear that there was any reason to believe that the decision would be adverse, notwithstanding that there were more difficulties in the way from the circumstances above stated.

We understand that the Argentine Minister in London was bestowing his most serious attention on this unpleasant incident; and that our Government, informed thereof, has directed him to employ his most strenuous efforts with H. B. M.'s government in order to obtain the release of the Argentine vessels and cargo, adducing the same reasons that were had in consideration in the previous case of the Argentine barque *Manuelita*, and recalling to H. M.'s government that, by the 7th article of the treaty of 2d Feb. 1825, reciprocal admittance into the ports of England and of the Argentine Republic of the vessels of both nations is stipulated, since this Republic has no navy of its own construction, such reciprocity can not exist, if greater amplitude is not allowed to her flag; so that for the Argentine government that reciprocity is rather a restriction than a useful concession based on principles of equality.—*Gaceta*.

The brig *General Belgrano* above alluded to arrived here on the 16th inst, which proves that the agents of the Montevideo clique have been again foiled.

The *Progreso de Entrerios*, a paper published in Gualaguaychu, repeats the news of the discovery of three gold mines at Santo Tomé in Misiones, and states that a specimen of the precious metal had been received there which fully bears out all that has been said in respect to its quality.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese issued a Pastoral letter on the 22nd inst. directing prayers to be offered up on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul and the two following days, beseeching the Almighty to avert from this country the scenes of impiety and horror which have been of late witnessed in Europe—to preserve each individual from the wayward pretension of dictating to the lawful authorities—to continue to this Republic the blessing of domestic peace which it for the first time now enjoys, and grant long life to the illustrious Chief Magistrate, to whose virtues and great ability such a state of things is owing—to withdraw from Europe the scourge of war and to smother there the monster of anarchy—and, especially, to restore speedily

to the chair of St. Peter, his holiness Pius IX, who, notwithstanding the evangelical virtues of which he is an edifying model, his humanizing aims, his devotion to the cause of the liberty of the people, and his wisdom, is now an exile, hurled from his throne by hands already imbued in illustrious blood.

The battery Libertad fired a salute of 21 guns on the 20th inst. in honour of the anniversary of the accession of H. M. Queen Victoria to the throne. On the 28th H. M.'s steamer *Harpy* was dressed out with colours, in honour of the anniversary of H. M.'s coronation, and the French man of war barque *Astrolabe* and Sardinian brig *Eridanio* fired each a salute of 21 guns on the occasion, with the British flag at the fore.

Items from the English papers.

Paris, April 9.
A great number of the English visitors attended the Assembly to-day. Many of them wore on the left breast a blue rosette, the distinctive mark of the committee. Two of the tribunes have been sent apart for their especial accommodation during their stay in Paris.

M. Thiers has been very seriously ill, and considerable anxiety has been felt for the result. He is stated, however, to-day, not to be in danger. A rumour was circulated as to the death of M. Lagrange, but it has been contradicted, and he is now said to be only slightly indisposed.

Committees have been appointed to-day on the projects of law as to the securities to be given by the press, and the credit for taking means to prevent the progress of cholera.

In the Assembly to-day a motion from the committee of finance, allowing 40,000 francs indemnity to the vice-president for the expenses attendant upon inhabiting a state palace was rejected by a large majority.

La Liberté, a Bonapartist journal, confirms a report current in Paris, that at a cabinet council held at the Elysee National it was resolved to protest against the acceptance of the imperial crown of Germany by the King of Prussia, and that instructions to that effect had been forwarded to the French minister at Berlin.

FRANKFORT.

We have news from this city of the 7th inst. The suspension of the elections in course of progress in Austria for the Frankfort National Assembly, and the urging, by the Austrian government, of the newly elected members not to proceed to that city, are looked upon as the preliminaries to other hostile steps on the part of the Olmutz cabinet. The Austrian deputies in Frankfort have received pecuniary advances, in order to enable them to return home.

Shortly after the election of the King of Prussia, by the National Assembly as Emperor of the Germans, the Bavarian court forwarded to Berlin a protest against his acceptance of the dignity, which, it is alleged, can only be conferred on his majesty with the consent of the other princes of Germany. It may be remarked here, that some time ago the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies declared that the decisions of the Frankfort National Assembly were binding in Bavaria.

Herr Camphausen has been summoned, by telegraph, to Berlin. It is hoped that he and Vincke will be called upon to form a new administration in Prussia.

The official journal of Frankfort asserts that the Chevalier Bunsen has resigned his post in London as Prussian minister.

THE PRUSSIAN AND THE DANES AT LEITH.—On Thursday evening a skirmish took place between the Danish and Prussian sailors connected with the vessels at present in Leith Docks, belonging to these two countries. The colours were pulled down from one of the Prussian vessels, and but for the prompt and effectual interference of the police, it is probable that a serious encounter would have taken place between the belligerents, in their absurd zeal to participate in the quarrels which unhappily exist between Denmark and Prussia. Some of the most active promoters of the disturbance, says the *Scotsman* of Saturday, were taken into

custody, and brought up before Bailie Ford and fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. each. Last night an attempt was made to renew the hostilities of the previous evening, but, by the intervention of the police and special constables this was fortunately prevented.

The *Corsaire* says: "General Changarnier was not present in the Assembly during the discussion on his salary. Some minutes after the vote, coming in and taking his usual place near the Mountain, he was accosted with following salutation, 'Well, general, we have demolished you!' To suppress my salary is not to demolish me' said the general; 'and I would not advise you to descend in arms into the street, for you would not be the less effectually thrashed for being thrashed gratis.'"

JOURNALISM IN CALIFORNIA.

Three numbers of the *Californian*, a weekly journal, published at San Francisco, are now before us; they are respectably got up, and contain a good show of advertisements. In one of the numbers we find the following editorial notice:

Business having in a measure resumed its wonted course, and the public appearing to call for an issue, we again publish the *Californian*, this being the third number of any paper published in this territory since the advent of the "Golden Era" when the *Star* ceased to twinkle. Should the advertising patronage received warrant the undertaking, we will continue the issue of the *Californian* regularly, as formerly, every week. But if, on the contrary, the public do not sustain us in our endeavours, we shall again suspend and once more retreat to the gold regions.

It would seem, therefore, that the worthy editor had been there before, and did not find it answer. Indeed, the *litterateurs* here, as elsewhere, would seem to be unsuccessful "gold-finders," for we find by an advertisement in another part of the same number that the editor of the *Star* announces there, "having laid aside the pen and vacated the editorial chair, he will now devote his entire attention to his accustomed employment." That is indicated by the picture of a huge watch, and a promise that he will repair all sorts of fine metallic work, including clocks and jewellery, on reasonable terms. Some of the other advertisements are curious. For instance, and attorney, councillor at law, and solicitor in Chancery, states that he will now (he, too, had evidently been to the diggings).

Devote his entire attention to his profession; he will attend to the collection of debts, and to all other business connected with his profession, in any portion of the territory; he will also attend to the collection of foreign debts, either in the Sandwich Islands, Oregon, or any portion of the United States, and to the collection of debts, and the remission of money due to foreign creditors.

The geographical extent over which this advertiser offers to spread the arm of the law is remarkable.

Some account of the gold country is naturally looked for in a newspaper printed on the spot, and as one specimen we give the following letter:

Dry Diggins, Gold Placer.

Mr. Editor,—I have now spent several months at the Gold Placer, during which time I have visited the principal "diggins." I find these "dry diggings" far exceed anything that has ever been discovered. At the lower mines, the miners count the success of the day in dollars, at the upper mines near the mill in ounces, and here in pounds! The pieces found here are of an astonishing size; the largest found here are of an average of 40 lbs. for you would not believe me if I told the whole truth, weighs about 13 pounds. The only instrument used at first was a butcher's knife, and the demand for the article was so great that 40 dollars has been refused for one; now a pick and spoon, or shovel, is used. The earth is taken out of the ravines which make out of the mountain, and is carried in wagons and packed on horses from one to three miles to the water, where it is washed. Four hundred dollars has been an average for a cart load. In one instance five loads of earth which had been dug out sold for 47 oz. (753 dollars), which yielded, after washing, 16,000 dollars. Instances have occurred here where men have carried the earth on their backs and collected 800 to 1500 dollars in a day. Notwithstanding all this I am confident that the fountain head has not yet been discovered. The hills in all directions must abound with gold, and the hills cut down, huge pieces must be found. News have just arrived that new "diggins" have been discovered on the Stanislaus river, and 200 persons leave this morning for the new prospect, myself amongst the number, from whence I will write to you. Send me some papers. I would give half an ounce of pure gold for one copy of your valuable paper this moment; have not seen a newspaper since I have been in the Gold Placer. Let us have a hundred copies—most any one who is coming up will take them, and besides greatly accommodating us gold hunters, will make a handsome "spec." on them.—Yours fortunately, J. B.

