

BRITISH GAZETTE

AND
ARGENTINES.
BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

Established in 1826.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Government has purchased during the week the Danish brigantine *Estaca* and the American schooner *Adolfo*, for the purpose, it is said, of augmenting the fleet in the Paraná. This increase of the naval force, in that quarter is ascribed to certain military movements of an aggressive nature on the part of the Paraguayan ruler, who is said to have made an incursion into the territory of the province of Misiones at present under the jurisdiction of Corrientes. Such an aggravation of offences against the Republic on the part of Signor Lopez would be little short of madness, as it would assuredly lead to the complete overthrow of that system of personal aggrandizement which he has so long and so sedulously seeking to consolidate. In the mean time, one of the suicidal consequences attending the assumption of a hostile attitude by him is, naturally, the revocation of the boon of unrestricted commercial intercourse with the other littoral provinces, so liberally accorded to Paraguay by the general government, and the pacification of Corrientes, notwithstanding the existence of so many grievances.

On the 7th ult. the Brazilian brigantine of war *Olinda* was dismasted at Colours and sailed with 21 guns at anchor, on the 8th, and in celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Brazil. The Battery Libertad, British corvette *Tweed*, and French brig *Astrolabe*, also fired salutes in honor of the day.

Bordeaux journals to the 7th of July have come to hand. The *Courrier de la Gironde* at that late date, on which it considers rather into authority, that the French army made its entry into Rome on the 2d. General Oudinot had written to his government on the 21st, from Villa-Santice, that the municipality had presented on its night previous the preliminaries of submission, and that the Portese and St. Pancrazio had been thrown open to the besieging troops. The terms of the capitulation, however, were not known, and in this respect a good deal of anxiety prevailed. "What," says the late correspondent of the *Courrier*, "will become of the Roman Constitution, which by its decision in favour of capitulation, would appear desirous of remaining in power even after its occupation of Rome!" If the pleni-potentiares have not formally demanded its cessation it will be the cause of inextricable complications. And what will be determined upon respecting Garibaldi and his 15 or 18,000 adherents? Upon this point it is highly essential that the negotiators should act with great wisdom. We do not treat these people with too much severity. Even should everything relating to the entiation be satisfactorily arranged, it was feared that the difficulties of France would be by commencing, both from the wily, pre-emptory among the people to the temporal power of the pope and the reluctance of his lieges, in view of the experience of the so-called liberals, to make any further concessions, in which course, it was supposed, he would be supported by Austria, Naples and Spain.

Please were to take place in France on the 8th ult. the different vacancies in the Legislature. The moderate party, it was expected, would meet with little or no opposition.

Thaddeus insurgents had suffered another defeat in a desperate resistance. Their last stronghold—Bastard—was reduced to the lowest ebb. Mikolowicz and his staff had taken up in Basil.

The arrival of Venice had made a successful ally, in which two Austrian generals fell prisoners.

The news from Hungary represents the termination of the war as near at hand. The Imperial authority was already re-established in two-thirds of the country, and the Hungarians are described as not having sufficient forces to withstand the combined Austro-Russian army.

The Rio Janeiro papers contain news from New York to the 7th of July. The cholera continued to make ravages on the banks of the Mississippi, and has appeared in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

The advices from California reach to the 19th of May. In San Francisco there was constant quarrelling and fighting in the streets, and the most intense enmity existed between the Americans and foreigners. The authority of Governor Smith was at defiance, and, although he was supported by the peaceable part of the community, it was thought he would abandon the post and return to the United States. He had retired on board the vessels of war with a part of his troops; the rest had run away to the mines.

Mexico was again in complete revolution: the return of Santa Ana was daily expected. The district of Tubago had declared in his favour, and several others were about to follow his example. The cholera was decimating the inhabitants of the northern regions.

Since the above was in type we have been favoured with Boston papers to the 19th of July. The reports of the ravages of cholera were still of a painful nature. In New York, for example, on the 17th there were 103 cases and 52 deaths. Canada had also been invaded by the pestilence.

Nothing is said in regard to New Orleans. According to advices from Mexico, Paredes had declared for Santa Ana. A revolution in favour of the independence of the Sierra Madre was anticipated.

We are gratified to state that the Maryland Historical Society has elected our distinguished contemporary Don Felix de Argueta, an honorary member of that institute.

FRANCE.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the French's Message—

"Such, Gentlemen, is a summary exposition of the actual state of this Republic. You see that our unctions are heavy, our difficulties great, and that we have many important questions to solve, domestic as well as foreign. Strong, however, in your sentiment, and in that of the nation, I will, nevertheless, to be able to raise myself to the level of the task by following out a clear and precise course of action. The course consists in boldly taking the initiative in all the ameliorations and in all the reforms which may contribute to the practical result I wish to be attained, and, if I see an idea which may contribute to the attainment of this result, to be applied, and, if I see a law, I will propose it to you."

The principal mission of a republican government above all is to enlighten, and by the manifestation of truth, to dispense the beneficial laws which the personal interest of parties seek to dash it. One who up to this extent leads to every page of history, it is felt, that the more the evils of a society are real and manifest in the eyes of men of sound judgment, the deeper is the blind stupidity plunges in the mysticism of theories.

In the commencement of the 17th century it was not for the triumph of the theses ideas of a few fanatics, who took the Bible for the text and excuse of their follies that the English people struggled for forty years—in the supremacy of their religion. In the same way, it was not for the ideas of Bailear or any other chief of a sect, that society was torn by twenty years of struggle for the abolition of privileges, for the division of property, for equality before the law, and for the admission of all persons to employment.

Well, then, again in our own time it is not for the application of inapplicable theories, or original advices, that the revolution has accomplished itself, but to gain a government which, being the result of the will of all, may have a better intelligence of the wants of the people, and which, by the decision of the country without any dynastic bias. On duty to them, to distinguish between the false and the true ideas which rise up out of a revolution; then, with the distinction in mind, not to plant the seed of the head of one rising, and vigorously combat the other. It will be found by applying to the intelligence of all—by rejecting nothing, and only saving what is truly good—by adopting everything which has been proposed for the examination of competent men, and passed through the filter of time.

After what I have just stated, two sorts of laws will be presented for your approval: the first to re-assure society and progress; the second, to introduce everywhere real ameliorations, amongst which I will indicate the following—

A law upon the usefulness of aids and insurance, and to the means of giving a more force against the consequences of the suspension of works, of infirmities, and of old age.

A law upon the reform of the mortgage system; there must be a new institution in aid of agriculture, which will be the nucleus of the establishment of business, and of the means which exist in the different nations of the world.

A law for the abolition of collecting in kind. A law for the reform of the currency, which is insufficiently provided for in our legislation. Justice, and the means of its application, consequently in institutions, is accompanied with numerous formalities, which render all access to it difficult for the poor and indigent situation. Their rights and their interests must be protected. Under the empire of the law, the rights of the citizen must be defined.

Lastly, a law in preparation, the object of which is to amortize the liability of sub-officers and soldiers, and to introduce into the law of recruitment for the army modifications of which experience has demonstrated the necessity.

Independently of these projects you will have to occupy yourselves with the organic laws which the last assembly had not time to work on, and which are the necessary complement of the constitution.

INDIA AND CHINA.

From China we learn that the entrance of the city of Canton has been refused, the emperor declining to carry out the stipulations of the treaty.

The entry of the city of Canton was a subject of negotiation with Sir H. Pottinger in 1843. The island of Canton was then held by Sir John Davis and the emperor renewed his engagements to comply with the demand, and, in consequence of the expedition of 1857, a treaty was entered into between the two governments, stipulating that the city of Canton, at the end of period of two years from the 6th of April, the city should be open to British subjects. The Great Empress has then been given to the question; and the authorities and people of China, both at Canton and at other ports, have looked forward to the 6th of April with intense interest. It is understood that the Chinese government is prevented by the intrusions from Lord Palmerston in his late report, the population of the city.

The governor has directed that all British subjects who for the present abstain to enter the city, and men of the vessels of war that have assembled there have sailed for other stations.

Preparations for resistance have been made on the part of the Chinese, and it is supposed that they will, on some former occasions, have been prepared to resist, and that the nation of the community will not be improved.

Treaty, although nominally open, is in a manner suspended, and the British have been obliged to retire to commerce from the cause alone, during the time of the suspension of the treaty. The Canton river and the internal waterways are thus shut out from the world, and the British are thus shut out from the world, and the British are thus shut out from the world.

How strange changed of his duties as Consul at Canton, and his duties as Consul at Canton, and his duties as Consul at Canton.

Sir Charles Napier reached Calcutta on the 6th instant, (Sunday) and, leaving three ships in the afternoon, when nobody could have expected him, proceeded at once to Government House.

Next day, Monday, the 7th, Sir Charles was sworn in, and assumed the reins of command as head of the Indian army, and took the seat of Extraordinary Member of the Council of India. He then issued a general order, announcing the change of his official duties, and giving a glowing description of his official nature in his new capacity.

THE COLLISION AT SEA.

Captain William Bartlett's statement of the loss of the American brig *Charles Bartlett*, by being run into on the 27th June, 1859, lat. 30-43, long. 22-30, by the steamer *Kemp*, Capt. D. W. Moore.

The *Charles Bartlett* was a first-rate ship of 400 tons register. She left Boston from Lunenburg, bound to New York, on the 14th June, with a general cargo of about 400 tons weight, and 163 passengers in the steerage, one cabin passenger, and fourteen souls of the crew; had fine weather, with light easterly wind, on the 19th. From that time to the 27th lat. 30-43, and W. wind with fog weather. At noon it cleared up a fine, observed the lat. 30-43 N., and estimated the lon. at 22-30 W., all within one mile of the true position. Four afternoon a dense fog set in, wind W. by S. by heading to the N.W. close hauled, all sails set. At three o'clock the vessel struck the iceberg, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends.

At four o'clock the vessel struck the iceberg, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends.

At five o'clock the vessel struck the iceberg, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends.

At six o'clock the vessel struck the iceberg, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends.

At seven o'clock the vessel struck the iceberg, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends.

At eight o'clock the vessel struck the iceberg, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends.

At nine o'clock the vessel struck the iceberg, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends. She was then on her beam ends, and the foremast fell, and the ship was thrown on her beam ends.

