

BRITISH OVERSEA

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Rio Janeiro papers to the 13th ult., have reached us.

As regards domestic concerns there was nothing new of importance in Brazil, the operations of the government troops against the Pernambuco rebels not having yet commenced.

Advices from the United States to the 22d of September had been received at Rio. A serious misunderstanding had occurred between the Cabinet of Washington and the French envoy, which ended in the latter having his passports placed at his disposal. M. Guillaume Tell Fourin, Minister of France, is represented as having used in his official correspondence with the American government language of so offensive a nature as to render imperative the measure adopted of breaking off all diplomatic intercourse with him; not however, before the French government had been fully apprised of the conduct of its agent, and it had become apparent that it declined giving that satisfaction which the government of the United States thought it had a right to expect. The first instance of M. Poussin's alleged misconduct occurred in a note which he addressed to the Secretary of State in furtherance of a claim preferred by a French citizen, residing in Mexico, for indemnity for losses said to have been sustained by him from acts of certain agents of the Americans during the late war. The claim was rejected by the government at Washington on the ground that it had been already examined and disallowed by a court of inquiry at Puebla, whose decision had been confirmed by the Commander-in-chief, General Scott. This determination was severely animadverted on by M. Poussin, who also reflected in the strongest terms on the conduct of the officers who composed the court of inquiry, and accused a superior officer who had given evidence before it of having been guilty of perjury. One passage of his note ran thus: "The government of the United States should be persuaded that it is more honourable to pay promptly a debt contracted during the war under the pressure of necessity, than to elude its payment by endeavouring to cast a stain on the character of an honest man." The government conceived it would be derogatory to its dignity to reply to this note, and consequently came to the resolution that, unless the offensive expressions were withdrawn, it should break off at once all official intercourse with M. Poussin. A rupture, however, was prevented on this occasion by the Minister consenting to expunge the offensive matter. The affair, here dropped, but only a few days after another note of M. Poussin on a different subject afforded the American government a fresh motive of complaint. The French ship *Eugenie*, from Havre, having got on the rocks near Anzo, Llanzo, was rescued from her perilous situation by the U. S. steamer *Fris*, the commander of which, Capt. Carpenter, required a compensation as salvage for his crew. This demand was the occasion of a delay of two or three days in the voyage of the *Eugenie*. The French Minister stigmatised the conduct of Capt. Carpenter as highly culpable, and requested it should be severely censured by the American government, but the latter, on investigating the case, and finding that Capt. Carpenter had not transgressed the law of nations or the municipal law of his own country, confined itself to a statement of facts with a view

to remove any erroneous impression that might have been made on the mind of the French government. Without submitting this reply to his cabinet, M. Poussin entered a formal protest against the position assumed by the American government on a point which, he said, "involved the dignity of the United States' navy." On the receipt of this communication the cabinet of Washington determined to file the whole correspondence before the French government for its consideration, which was accordingly done through the American Minister in Paris, and it was not till it was ascertained that the French government decidedly refused to disavow the conduct of its envoy, that President Taylor deemed it incumbent on him to adopt the resolutions above alluded to. The organs of government at Washington do not seem to appreciate from this step any rupture between the two countries, and instance the case of Mr. Jackson, Minister of Great Britain, whose relations with the U. S. government were put an end to in 1809 by Mr. Madison in a more abrupt manner, without any difficulty ensuing between England and the Union. The *Republic* says: "Unless France be anxious for a quarrel with this country (and we have no proof to that effect) it is not probable that the friendly relations between this country and that will be interrupted." The French government had been informed that any communication it might make through any other channel would be respectfully received and taken into consideration.

There was news in New York from Hayti on the 28th of August. On the 26th the Haytian republic passed to the category of an empire. President Soulouque being proclaimed Emperor by the legislative council under the name of Faustin I. The new monarch, in imitation of Napoleon, placed himself the crown on his head at the coronation in the Catholic Church of Port-au-Prince.

The *Journal du Comercio* contains intelligence from Europe to the 17th of September. The sailing of the French expedition for Tangier had been countermanded, the Emperor of Mexico having given the satisfaction that was required for the fitting of the Comon's Mosaic servant. The news from Rome continued to be contradictory. While, on the one hand, it is asserted that there was a fair prospect of an amicable and satisfactory arrangement with the Pope, other accounts state that the French commander-in-chief had taken the reins of government altogether into his own hands. All at once there was anything but a good understanding between General Rostolan and the executive commission of Cardinals, and it even appears that the transients themselves did not pull very well together. Garibaldi's impromptu at Genoa had given rise to some frothy declamation of the violent party in the Piemontese chambers, but the government, nevertheless, adhered to its original resolution of not allowing the commission of Cardinals the advantage of Sardinia. It is said that Russia had obtained from the Sultan a firman authorising the arrest of Kowsh, Dowlinski and 190 other distinguished Hungarian refugees, but that they extruded, which had been solicited by Austria, had been refused.

We have been favoured with a perusal of the *Times* of the 27th of September. It contains no political news of importance, but it announces the gratifying fact that the cholera continued to abate; Death striking with a feeble and fatal hand where he so lately smote with so fearful a force. Great, however, as was

been the calamity, London has escaped with half the loss sustained in Paris, and a tithe of the destruction which ravaged Moscow, Petersburg, or Delhi.

Accounts from Naples mention a circumstance which occurred there on the 16th of September, and which gives reason to suspect that either the person of the King or of the Pope, or perhaps of both, was then destined for the guillotine. It having been announced that the King would give his benediction from the grand balcony of the Palace, overlooking the large square of San Francisco, a great crowd commenced assembling as early as 11 o'clock, though the hour named for the ceremony was noon. Suddenly, the report of a pistol was heard in the midst of a group collected in front of the palace to be occupied by the King and the Supreme Pontiff. Two men at the same instant were arrested, one of whom a pistol just discharged was found, and on the other a hand-grenade or small shell. The pistol had exploded by accident from the pressure of the crowd. Fortunately, no one was hurt by the discharge. The prisoners were carried to the Casella del Ovo to be tried immediately by a court martial. This incident did not derange the ceremonies of the day, as the King and the Pope appeared at the exact hour named, and the benediction of the Supreme Pontiff was given with all its imposing forms. As regards the Roman question, matters remained in the same state, without making a single step in advance.

Signior Antonio Dunoyer was recognised on the 22d ult., in the character of provisional Consul-General of Sardinia in this Republic, the *exequatur* to his commission as Consul-General proprietary being withheld in consequence of the Sardinian government not having yet satisfied the demands of the Argentine government with respect to the misconduct of the ex-Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General, Baron Pichot d'Hermillon, which led to his receiving his passports. The government in according to Signior Dunoyer's request to be thus received in the interim had in consideration the circumstance of the person in charge of the consulate being in a precarious state of health, and in a spirit of fairness towards Sardinia made due allowance, also, for the political state of Italy, which, it is to be presumed, has been the cause of the Argentine remonstrance not having met with earlier attention.

The province of San Luis, we are informed, is rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of the military mutiny in 1829, which so long pressed upon it in a special manner. Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen owing to government from Masdagu giving a very cheering account of its present condition, which appears next to be inferior to that of the other provinces of the interior under the system of order and tranquillity so happily established throughout the Confederation. Among the branches of industry advantageously pursued the working of the mines is particularly mentioned; the yield had been so considerable lately as to give an extraordinary impulse to the spirit of enterprise and association. San Luis has also its "digging" which extend over a tract of 20 leagues from N. to S. and 6 leagues from E. to W., and in which about 600 persons, men, women and children, are occasionally employed, but who appear to have a very philosophical idea of the use of the precious metal, for they only seek it to supply their immediate wants. Several specimens of the ore extracted from the mines which have

been forwarded by Dr. Irigoyen, have been placed by order of government in the Museum of this city. The largest lump of pure native gold found at the "digging" is at Mendoza; it weighs 5 ounces and 2 drachms. 250 lbs. of the dust have been disposed of to speculators at \$13 per oz.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as our paper was prepared for press we have been obligingly furnished with the *Morning Chronicle* of the 19th of October.

In contradiction to a report circulated yesterday, on the strength of a letter from Rio Janeiro, to the effect that the cholera had broken out again in London with increased violence, and that its mortality had reached the startling number of 12,000 in one week, we are happy to state that the dreadful scourge had almost disappeared from the metropolis, and was also rapidly on the decline throughout the kingdom.

A storm would seem to be brewing in the East. Russia and Turkey are at loggerheads, but from what cause does not clearly appear, though we have reason to suspect that it is the alleged protection of the Porte to the Hungarian insurgents. If Constantinoople be threatened England and France can not stand aloof. The Turkish fleet, under the command of Admiral Parosvalo Desalones, left the *Hyera*, for Smyrna, on the 17th of October, where it was thought it would join the English fleet under Admiral Parker; and in the event of a rupture being imminent, both squadrons would proceed together to the Dardanelles.

The National Assembly of France, having met after the recess, was on the point of discussing the affairs of Rome, the unsettled state of which was beginning to be productive of dissensions among politicians who had hitherto acted in concert. In connection with this question a dispute had arisen between the President of the Republic and the Conservative party, which, though not the subject of the present article, has gained for the author so unenviable a celebrity in these countries.

With reference to the question of the River Plate there was nothing new, save a pamphlet of Baron Deffaudis, in which it, among other diplomatic questions, was treated of with that contemptuous disregard for truth which has gained for the author so unenviable a celebrity in these countries.

Concerning the last stronghold of the remnants of the Hungarian forces, was taken possession of on the 4th of October by the Austrians, the garrison of about 20,000 to 30,000 men having been at last compelled to surrender. Several Hungarian noblemen engaged in the revolution had been captured at Pest, and were being held in prison.

In respect to the affairs of Germany mention is made of "two civil commissioners being about to be united in the Central Government with the two military representatives of Austria and Prussia," from which it is to be inferred that some change in the Frankfort administration had taken place.

In the Duchies, or at least in Schleswig, a system of passive resistance against the Administrative Commission had been generally adopted. The Danish Government, on its part, was busily engaged in military preparations, as if it had no great confidence in the immediate conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace.

BRITISH CEMETERY.

Minute of the proceedings of a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Cemetery, held at the Vestry of the British Episcopal Church, on Tuesday the 27th day of November, 1849.
The Rev. Dr. Brown in the chair.
The Reading of the Minutes of the last meeting, of the 27th day of November, 1849, was read.
That the Report of the Treasurer, and a copy forwarded to Her Majesty's Consul, be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

