

## AND ARGENTINA

(No. 1216.)

### Buenos Ayres.

The Rio Janeiro papers brought by the last packet, though containing no news of a later date from Europe than what we had previously dated, furnish, notwithstanding, some additional items and supply particulars in regard to facts with which we were already acquainted.

H. M. Queen Victoria and the royal family were returned to London. On the 21st of October H. M. had intended to go in state to visit the Lord Mayor.

Louis Philippe and the ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Prince of Joinville and the Countess de Artois, were entertained by H. M. at Windsor Castle on the 18th.

The Queen Dowager was seriously ill. In the south of Ireland fresh disturbances had broken out, and blood had again flowed.

The Times of the 4th of October contradicts a rumor, which it had, itself, been instrumental in spreading, of a contemplated renewal of hostilities by the French in the River Plate. Admiral Legation's successor, it says, will in command of a squadron of fresh vessels sail to relieve the ships and crews which have already served their full time on station, and are recalled.

The quarrel between Russia and Turkey turns out, as we surmised, to have originated in the asylum granted by the latter to the Hungarian and Polish refugees. The Czar demanded the extradition of his subjects in virtue of a special treaty, and was refused, the Ottoman government offering, nevertheless, to expel the obnoxious individuals from the territory of the empire. A similar demand may by Austria meet with a like refusal. The consequence was the immediate suspension of diplomatic relations between the two Emperors and the Sultan. In this emergency the Russian had recourse to the counsel of the British and French ambassadors, who immediately communicated what had taken place to their respective Governments. As there was reason to fear that Russia would attempt to enforce her demands, the British cabinet addressed at once that of St. Petersburg a strong remonstrance on the subject, at the same time that the squadron in the Mediterranean received orders to proceed to the Dardanelles. The line of conduct adopted by England met with the ready concurrence of France, and on the 17th the bases of a new alliance between the two powers on this Eastern question were adjusted at Paris. Meanwhile the French squadron received orders to cooperate with that of Great Britain. A Russian envoy arrived about this time in the French capital, and it was reported on the 15th that the object of his journey was to announce to the President of the Republic that the entrance of a French squadron in the Dardanelles would be considered by Russia as a declaration of war.

The cause of the disagreement between Louis Napoleon and the Conservative party in France was the report of the committee on the affairs of Rome, drawn up by M. Thiers. The Pope had just published a *motu proprio* granting French subjects such liberties as he deigned them prepared to receive, and in these concessions, though falling far short of what the President in his letter to M. Ney had declared to be indispensable, were considered by the committee to be quite sufficient under the circumstances; the report was regarded as an indirect censure on Louis Napoleon, whose letter before was not at all alluded to. However, it was stated

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, December 15, 1849.

in Paris on the 15th that the majority of the National Assembly had come to an understanding with the ministry on the Roman question, and that it would give its assent to the policy of the cabinet, voting the \$,800,000 required for the maintenance of the army in Rome till the end of the present year.

It was believed the Pope would shortly return to his capital. The amnesty he originally granted had been made considerably more comprehensive.

Albano had actually taken place in the Frankfort convention. Austria and Prussia had concluded a treaty in virtue of which they jointly assume the administration of the central power of the German Confederation till the 1st of May, 1850. If at the expiration of that term the German constitutional question should not be solved, all the German governments will be consulted with regard to the protection of the treaty. The government to be exercised by a commission composed of four members, two appointed by Austria and two by Prussia. The other governments are to be represented by plenipotentiaries accredited to the commission. The choice of Austria devolved on General Hess and Baron Werner. Prussia, it was said, would select Mm. Radowis and Hensenman.

The St. Petersburg journals announce the fall of the Circassian fortress of Achp, the stronghold of the Abzakh, on the 29th of August. The Circassians lost 1000 killed and 900 prisoners. The Russians had 23 officers and 422 private killed. The siege lasted 11 months. Garibaldi had left Sardinia for Gibraltar and London, whence he would proceed, according to some accounts, to New York, and according to others, to Montevideo.

The following new members for the city have been returned to serve in the next Legislature—Don Gerardo Rosas, Don Estevan José Moreno, and Don Ramon Rodriguez.

### UNITED STATES.

The Washington Correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce" writes—  
Washington, Sept. 23.  
There has been a sharp correspondence between Mr. Clayton and the British Minister, Mr. Croxton, in regard to the Nicaragua affair. If any communication is to be taken on that subject, it will correspond with the editorial article regarding the suspension of the British flag, published about a month ago.

It will be remembered that the British Consul had advanced in behalf of Great Britain the claim of his own vessel, *Herman*, to the right of navigation of the St. John's River, the outlet of Lake Nicaragua, from the Matanzas Rapid, thirty miles below the Lake down to the Gulf of Amoy, in the sovereignty of Grey Town at the mouth of the St. John's River. It has been a constant vexation to the claims of a company organized in the United States, under a grant from the government of the States, in Nicaragua, of the establishment of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the route of the River St. John's and the Lake Nicaragua. The Express said our Government could not, and would not, be in the least moment subject to their pretensions.

FIVE DAYS FROM HERE—By the arrival this morning of the *Mermaid*, Capt. Cook, from San Francisco, we learn that the Emperor Slesawater, of Hayti, had conferred on several of his generals the titles of Duke, Marquis, and Baron; he had also sent an expedition against the Dominicans government, consisting of one corvette, one steamer, and two schooners, containing troops.

Part of the probability, but business is quite dull.—(New York Post.)

TOROLEAS IN CANADA—We have accounts in the Montreal papers of disturbances at Cowichan and Toronto. The Pilot of the 20th says—  
"Some of the most serious causes of some disturbance at Bytown, but the statements differ so much that it is scarcely possible to furnish an accurate narrative of the whole. It is reported that holders and householders of Bytown was accompanied to the hold on Monday for the purpose of addressing the Governor General, and inviting him to visit Bytown, in order to see the objects of complaint. A meeting being carried into effect, a number of persons stated in various directions to summon the Governor General, and to request the Governor General to visit Bytown in great force, chiefly from the township of

Goulburn. The consequence was a riot. First stores were used, and then the arms, and ultimately the military were called in. It is reported that several persons consented as many as fifteen, were wounded. Whether any were killed is not certain. Upward of twenty, it is said, were made prisoners by the military.

Rolling mill door work. Claims have been sent in to the Corporation for damage done to the line disturbance in this city, amounting to \$7,119 10c 4c.

NIAGARA.—The arrival of Mr. Sagras in Nicaragua as the representative of the United States in that country, seems to have been received as a matter of much interest and importance, and is announced as a great event in the history of Nicaragua. The Courier & Enquirer give an account of the reception made up from the *Correo del Istmo*, a newspaper published at St. Leon. The minister entered the city with a military escort, escorted by discharges of cannon, martial music, and accompanied by the enthusiastic rejoicing of the populace.

He made a long address upon being presented to the president, expressing his thanks for the warmth with which he had been received, and assuring him that it was recognized by the government of the United States, who desired to cultivate the most cordial relations with the Republic of Nicaragua.

He proceeded to recount as the basis of governing the existing harmony between the two countries, that Nicaragua should become a system of policy exclusively American; and to show what this meant he went on to say—  
A cardinal principle in the policy is a total exclusion of foreign capital from the domestic and mercantile affairs of the country. And while we would cultivate friendly relations, and commerce, trade and commerce with all the world, and invite to our shores and to the enjoyment of our institutions the people of every nation, we stipulate in language firm and distinct, that the American Government will not recognize any and a so-called Republican President. We should like it understood, that if foreign powers encroach on the territories or invade the rights of any of the American States, they inflict an injury upon us, although it be only a portion of all its territory.

I have also had the indulgence to believe that the time is not far distant when the commerce of two hemispheres will be so free and so liberal as to be *inter se*. I am sure it is our duty to do all in our power to see this accomplished.

The President replied as follows, after an exceedingly complimentary to the Minister and the country—  
Nicaragua has long felt the necessity of abolishing her feud with the Republic of the United States. The American Government has not been able to do so for the past thirty years, and the United States Government has not been able to do so for the past thirty years. Before we despatch a Legation to the Minister at Guatemala, and even before the treaty relative to a canal was entered into with Dr. Brown, a citizen of your Republic, we had made some advances to the American Government with a view to this happy consummation; but our hopes were entirely frustrated by the result. But I give all the elements of a happy future brought before us; there is good faith in the Government with which I am connected; the friendship feelings toward North America pervade every Nicaraguan heart, and we will be the allies and supporters of the American Government. We have consequently all things we desire to make equal the advantages with which Heaven has surrounded this Republic.

Our mutual political position ought to be the most prosperous in Spanish America, but our unfortunate and long time of separation from Spain, our interrupted trade, and the animosities that have intervened, have retarded the happy consummation which we desire. I am certain the Government which you represent can appreciate the mutual benefits which we desire, and our Republic Year Experience being able properly to estimate these circumstances, would deem it expedient to designate a part of Central America, and the position of its Government. Believing, therefore, that the best interest of the world would be promoted, as I know there is the happiest disposition on the part of the American Government to establish the most intimate relations between the two Republics, and that the most desirable enterprise which has been conceived for the advancement of the immortal World. I shall have the greatest pleasure in contributing my humble share towards the happiness of Nicaragua, and in maintaining the friendship of your Government, for your co-operation is no glorious an enterprise.

Let us begin, most excellent sir, let us begin this great work under these bright auspices, and we shall be sure of obtaining success. The people of the two American Continents are contemplating a great union, which shall embrace all North America; at least we shall have the consistent satisfaction of seeing that our mutual interests are sacrificed, in securing the grand object so ardently desired by two sister Republics, determined mutually to sustain their mutual interests.

A correspondence between the government of Nicaragua and the British Consul General, Mr. Chaffin, has been published in which it is ascertained that jurisdiction over the San Juan River, and a decree has been issued by the President, by which, upon the

[Established in 1826.]

ground that David L. White had presented to the Supreme Government simple papers on behalf of persons presented in the United States to contract the opening of the grand Canal, Commerce was suspended, with full power to conclude a negotiation with Mr. White to shorten maritime navigation across the Isthmus, upon the best terms previously agreed with Dr. Brown.

YUCATAN. Dates from the country via Havana are more favorable here, in consequence of the intervention which it is reported the British flag effected in order to put an end to our war with Yucatan.

The M. brig of Mr. Sagras, yesterday brought a communication from the Mexican minister of relations, and a package from the English minister in that country to the Governor of Yucatan. We are informed that the scheme is at least on the part of the English, to be the British in the possession of the territory of the Peninsula, where they can live entirely separated from us, under their own government, doubtless under the British protectorate, or as allies of the former king of Manipin.

The English Minister is believed, would never consent to the proposition; but if the design of Great Britain is to be a prohibition of the territory in the neighborhood of her ally and protector, this will be a measure which will have a little the opposition of the people, which she proposes to deprive of all communication with us, and in a few years to be dissolved by some action from our government.—(Express.)

### CALIFORNIA.

A person who left Buenos Ayres a few months since writes as follows to a friend here—  
San Francisco, July 30, 1849.

Friended—Announces to me the opportunity of information in California—very all the doors to health and spirits. I have written you two letters, as far as your interest in my health is concerned, both of which I hope you get.

We embarked on the 26th of May on board the China long Atlantic Blanco for this port. There were on board the brig, including crew and passenger, 110 souls. We had a very long passage, of 78 days, during a large part of which time we were on a raft, and for the most part we were on a raft, and during a good fortune fallen in with an English frigate, I certainly think we should have had for want of water.

But to the most interesting point to you—what sort of place is California—very all the doors to health and spirits. I have written you two letters, as far as your interest in my health is concerned, both of which I hope you get.

Arrived, Beligion, to the States of California, I have been here for some time, and I have had some success in my business here. I have been here for some time, and I have had some success in my business here.

WINE LIST.  
PORT & BUELOS AYRES  
December 8—Wind N. in the afternoon changed to E.  
Arrived, Beligion, to the States of California, I have been here for some time, and I have had some success in my business here. I have been here for some time, and I have had some success in my business here.



MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AIRES ON THURSDAY LAST

The arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List

Table with columns: Date, Vessels and Captains Names, Consignees, Destinations, etc. Includes sections for NATIONAL, BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, PORTUGUESE, and others.

Table with columns: Date, Ship Name, Consignee, Destination. Includes ships like Golden Breeze, Santa Rosa, and others.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

The well-known British brig 'Rosa'... John Williams, master, A. I. for 12 days at Liverpool...

PASSENGERS ONLY

The very fine and comfortable sailing A. I. British brig 'Alexander'... Silvanus Cobb, Commander.

FOR HAVRE DE GRACE

The superior fast-sailing A. I. Spanish barque 'Chilca'... 293 tons register.

FOR LIVERPOOL

The remarkably fast-sailing, A. I. British built 'Sappire', by register 350 tons.

FOR HAVRE DE GRACE

The fine A. I. French barque 'Normande'... 255 tons register.

FOR HAVRE DE GRACE

The very fine fast-sailing A. I. French brig 'Martha Shalross'... 375 tons register.

FOR HAVRE DE GRACE

The very superior, fast-sailing, British built A. I. ship 'Martha Shalross'...

FOR HAVRE DE GRACE

The very fine fast-sailing A. I. French brig 'Sappire'... by register 350 tons.

FOR HAVRE DE GRACE

The very superior, fast-sailing, British built A. I. ship 'Martha Shalross'...

FOR HAVRE DE GRACE

The very superior, fast-sailing, British built A. I. ship 'Martha Shalross'...

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Some errors having occurred in the notice published last week in regard to the position of the light ship Coudor, they have been corrected in the following advertisement.

Notice

The captain and consignee of National as well as foreign vessels are hereby informed that the National barque CONDOR is placed as a light vessel between Point Indio and the eastern extremity of the Otaz Bank...

Announced to inform there will always be found on board mid light lighters capable of a coasted Pilot who will take charge of and conduct to the place of their destination any vessel requiring that they may serve as aids to any vessel entering or departing from the port.

For Havre de Grace

The very superior and fast sailing, iron, coppered and coppered and fast sailing brig 'D'ASSAS'...

Has room for dry hides and bales on freight; and Capt. Pineda's office for Passengers having been fitted for the purpose of conveying them with every comfort. For terms of freight or passage apply to the Consignees Messrs Brothers and Co., or to...

FOR HAMBURG

The very fast sailing A. I. coppered and coppered Argentine brig 'Pepinico'... 159 tons register.

In well equipped for loading cargo and has good accommodations, having only room for a few dry hides, or bales on freight.

Has accommodations for Passengers are excellent, having separate cabins and every possible convenience in them; the best fare will be provided for three taking passage by her.

For particulars as to cargo passage, be pleased to apply to the Consignees Messrs Brothers and Co., or to...

DAGUERRETYPES

The undersigned has the honor to inform his friends that he will continue to take Daguerreotypes (likens) and to keep very strict in the latest and most improved system and of all sizes, with or without colored and to keep very strict that no pictures are delivered unless the persons interested are first personally satisfied with the result.

WILLIAM WESTON.

Required

A long Baling Ram, screw of a large diameter; those having stock to dispose of may find a purchaser, by application at No. 25 Calle Merced.

William Tucker, Tailor

Has long been known his most grateful thanks to his friends and his kind patronage who have received from them in the short time he has been in the city, the best of his services, and his hope that he will continue to be able to give every strict attention and pleasure to his friends who may favor him with their custom, to meet all further the same.

W. T. has on hand a splendid assortment of cloths of the most fashionable and elegant style, green, brown, black, olive, blue and black. Fine muslin, cotton, and other goods, all at the most favorable prices. He has also a large stock of the most select patterns for waistcoats, gaiters and quiltings for the season. He has also a large variety of patterns for pantaloons; Buff Vests and quiltings for the season.

