

BRUNNEN

AND ARTICLES PUBLISHED DAILY.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1856. [Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The House of Representatives transacted business on Tuesday last. The general agents of the Province appearing to 1819, after having been duly audited, were approved, and the estimates for 1856, amounting to \$7,137,004 24 received the sanction of the House. The Representatives, notwithstanding the appropriation of the above sum, decreed that until the honourable termination of the negotiation pending with France, no revenue is at liberty to dispose of all the funds, resources and resources of the Province of every description, without any reservation whatever; such limited authorization extending likewise to the period of the actual reformation of the Province of Paraguay to the Republic.

Whilst in the reports of the late debate in the Legislative Assembly of France the mind is painfully struck with the absence of all regard for the eternal principles of international justice in the speeches of the members of the opposition, it is cheering to find that the course pursued by Louis Napoleon has the approval of all those who are in favour of the restoration of acting in accordance with them. The *Napoleon*, a new ministerial journal published in Paris, which is understood to receive communications from the higher quarters than those of the subject of the "question of the River Plate" in its first number of the 6th of January last.

The principles of morality apply also to politics. It will be always essential for a government to do unto others as it would be done unto. Thus, on the banks of La Plata, some years since, the agents of the French government thought fit to renounce the cause of one of the States which declared the Republic of the Uruguay. This was readily to identify without any just reason in the quarrels of a foreign country. France had nothing but loan-barrage of an Admiral Macken made a treaty which ended the contract, and offered to our commerce and our countrymen all desirable protection. We had got rid of this difficult question, leaving England at variance with France; but in 1844 Queen Victoria attended by Lord Aberdeen, having come over on a visit to Louis Philippe at Elysée, the British Minister persuaded M. Guizot to join again in the efforts of England to bring Louis to reason. Hence the glorious battle of Obligado, and hence also the difficulties with which we are still concerned. Indeed, there is nothing more terrible than those exactions and constraints which embitter questions instead of settling them, and which cause too great and the blood of France to be expended to no purpose. Since that time all attempts at pacification have failed. The late Minister, M. Bastien, Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the view of bringing things to a close, sent out instructions to all French Legations, expressing his wish to negotiate a treaty that should guarantee fully every interest and our honour. Some not such overtures with a counter project, which arrived in Paris three months ago. The Government had only two courses, either to accept it, and then present it for the ratification of the Chamber, or refuse it. If it was desirable of its modification, it has chosen this latter course. Notwithstanding, the Government was obliged to call the Assembly for the ratification of the treaty which gives the city of Montevideo \$200,000 a month. On this occasion, the committee of the Chamber regarding the substance of the treaty, and the rights of the Government, required the examination of the papers and sent about discussing the article of a treaty which was not open to discussion, inasmuch as it ought to be regarded as not concluded since the two governments interested had not come to an agreement as to the precise terms of the negotiation. Hence the confusion of the debate. It was then that a singular phenomenon

presented itself; the party which in general they desire us of peace at any cost, which has trembled at the rashness of the government, and sent our fleet to the Dominicos to protect a just right, began to make the grand words of national honour echo in behalf of a cause in which personal ambition seems to still more involved than the interest of the country. Now then, here is the question reduced to its most simple terms. The Government is negotiating with France. It is necessary that this negotiation be brought to an end. It is proper, without doubt, to take care that the interests of our countrymen shall no longer be injured; but at the same time to remember that Buenos Ayres is much more important for us than Montevideo. Above all, let us have peace; an expedition would drag us into incalculable dangers.

We have glanced over London papers to the 23rd of January. The only noticeable piece of intelligence we find is dated the 21st from Paris, stating that M. Guizot de Roshan, after being raised to a higher grade in the category, had been charged with an extraordinary mission to La Plata, and was to set out for his destination within a few days.

Buenos Ayres, Jan'y 24. 1856.
The undersigned, General of Brigades and of H. M. King of France, finds himself again under the necessity of returning to his small estate on the coast of the Saubrombion, an agreement which he has obtained from his court the favour he had pressing solicited of being provided with means to enable him to submit in this city with some kind of respectability and keep his family by his side. It is thus that he now fulfills the duty of a minister, and he has the satisfaction of seeing that the French Government has not forgotten him. It is thus that he now fulfills the duty of a minister, and he has the satisfaction of seeing that the French Government has not forgotten him. It is thus that he now fulfills the duty of a minister, and he has the satisfaction of seeing that the French Government has not forgotten him.

The undersigned, in taking leave of H. E. H. M. Buenos Ayres, with his respect, of the opportunity to say a few words in his name to H. E. the Governor that most sincere thanks for the many and courteous attentions he has uniformly extended towards him, with the assurance that he will ever pray the Almighty to give H. E. the Governor his holy keeping for the welfare of the Argentine Confederation.
The undersigned,
Francis J. Mohr,
H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.
(Extract.)
H. E. the Governor, by whose superior direction the undersigned replies to your esteemed note (as above) in approval of your resignation, for the reasons stated by you, and in this country, leaving the convalescent vacant, which you have so worthily filled.
We are, highly grateful for the kind expressions which you address to him, and the noble wishes which you offer up for H. E., has directed the undersigned to state to you, in your reply, manifesting at the same time the sincere desires of H. E. the Governor for your happiness and prosperity.
Felipe Arana,
Francis J. Mohr, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

IMPORTANT FOR HONDURAS—HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS OF BRITISH AGENTS.
Correspondence of the Express.
London, Feb'y 23, 1856.
The British have been committing some new outrages in this part of the world, and of a nature which the British Government, through its agents, Mr. Chiffinch, has been committing on cases, which cannot be treated as merely violations of the terms of the Washington Treaty. Mr. Chiffinch, the chief of the British agents, has committed the crime of the 16th of February, and has taken into his custody the possessions of the Island of Tigra, in the name of the British Government. This is a most audacious and an armed force, in the name of the British Government, and has taken into his custody the possessions of the Island of Tigra, in the name of the British Government. This is a most audacious and an armed force, in the name of the British Government, and has taken into his custody the possessions of the Island of Tigra, in the name of the British Government.

I learn that Mr. Spuler, our Minister, who has been very prompt in the discharge of his duties, at once dispatched a messenger to Chiffinch, telling him that the Island of Tigra had been ceded to the United States, and that under the circumstances, he had no doubt that he (Chiffinch) would immediately order its evacuation. Chiffinch replied, it is such on the following day, acknowledging the receipt of our Minister's letter, and stating that *Chiffinch is now on his way to Tigra, he had not seen the right to order its evacuation, but that he had no right to dispose of the Island of Tigra, because the (Chiffinch) had not received the necessary orders from the British Government.*
What Mr. Spuler's judgment was to his impotence, I do not know. Chiffinch, I learn, has written to the British Minister, proposing to send an expedition to Tigra, to take possession of the Island, and to return with the necessary goods, and to return with the necessary goods, and to return with the necessary goods.

A British steamer of the fleet belonging to Honduras and San Salvador have also been visited by the party of French and other persons, and have been visited by the party of French and other persons, and have been visited by the party of French and other persons. The party of French and other persons, and have been visited by the party of French and other persons, and have been visited by the party of French and other persons.

Having written to the Government to England, has been seeking the aid of the Government to negotiate a negotiable treaty. The Director has been seeking the aid of the Government to negotiate a negotiable treaty. The Director has been seeking the aid of the Government to negotiate a negotiable treaty. The Director has been seeking the aid of the Government to negotiate a negotiable treaty.

CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE
BY JOHN CLASS,
EDITOR OF THE YEARLY BOOK OF FACTS, &c.
Concluded.
M. Pons Javan has lately discovered in the upper intestine of a certain species of fossil ape, probably belonging to the *Macropus* group, a certain discovery with that of M. Lartet, in the French province of the *Macropus* group, a certain discovery with that of M. Lartet, in the French province of the *Macropus* group.

STATISTICS OF LONDON MORTALITY.
The average mortality of England at the present time may be stated at 260,000, and that of London at 47,000 per annum. As the population of England and Wales is nearly seven millions, and that of London 1,000,000, this gives an average mortality of one out of every fifty individuals for the metropolitan, and one out of every 45 for the whole country. This is an astonishing decline in the rate of mortality compared with the experience of former ages; and it presents, at the same time, a most favourable picture of the value of life in the country compared with other countries. The annual mortality in England, in the year 1700, was about one in twenty-five. About the middle of the last century, from causes not well understood, it increased to one in twenty. From that time to this it has slowly and steadily declined. In 1801, it was 1 in 35; in 1814, 1 in 37; and now it is 1 in 45, and that in consequence of eight years, the choice of a more ample mode of burial, which has been introduced in consequence of the Act of 1785, and the result which has followed from the introduction of a parallel in the history of any other age or country.

Lehigh in the *Chemistry of Food*, recommends the following method of cooking meat on a steam-pressure. It will produce water in a state of a few degrees, and then add a small quantity of water to reduce the temperature to about 160 degrees, in which state it is to be kept for some hours. By the application of boiling water at first, the whole is cooked, and the temperature is raised to the boiling point, and extracting the soluble juices.

PORT AND MARINE LIST.

- March 10—Wind S.E., in the afternoon changed to N.W.W.
- Arrived, British brig, 150 tons, J. Small, from Calla 24th Jan'y, to Southampton, Llanab and Cambrecona, with 410 casks etc.
- Native brig Vanella de Galicia, 101 tons, Hermano Pantoja, from Buenos Ayres, to Antonio P. Lopez, with 245 barrels of various merchandise, 55 barrels 4-bank-pistons, 363 bags salt.
- Salced, Dutch galliot, 175 tons, Brock, for the Continent in ballast, despatched by H. E. the Governor.
- Hannoverian brig, 100 tons, 130 tons, Augustus H. St-John, for Hamburg, despatched by H. E. the Governor, with 5000 dry sack and coals, 1000 salted oil, 4138 hogs, 3 bales hair.
- March 17—Wind N.E., in the afternoon changed to E.
- Arrived, Brazilian schooner Comor, 138 tons, Claudio Oliveira, from Santos de Mar, to Wickland & Co.
- American brig James Andrews, 475 tons, Francis M. Hales, from New York, to Samuel B. Hale.
- Sailed, French brig Bauré, 177 tons, L. M. Marty, for Mexico, despatched by M. Lartet, with 1050 salted oil, 4138 hogs, 3 bales hair.
- Spanish brig Capazerra, 180 tons, Peter Guardiola, for Havana, despatched by Llavall & Sons, with 3500 sacks jerked beef, 70 dry sacks coals, and 2000 salted oil.
- Spanish brig Eche, 223 tons, José Rodríguez, for Havana, despatched by Antonio Romero, with 2200 salted oil, 4138 hogs, 3 bales hair.
- March 18—Wind N.W.
- Arrived, British brig Richon, 351 tons, Harrison Grayson, from St. Ueen 11th December, to E. W. Oldham, Wangy and Jordan, with 504 mryos salt.
- British brigantine Cochino, 177 tons, Abraham Ogier, from Calla 27th January, to order, with 1104 salted oil, 4138 hogs, 3 bales hair.
- American schooner John E. Davidson, 95 tons, William H. Singley, from P. Domingo 11th January, in ballast, to Samuel B. Hale.
- Sailed, Spanish brig Juanito, 154 tons, José Romaguera, for Havana, despatched by Diego Galvez, with 1000 salted oil, 4138 hogs, 3 bales hair.
- French ship Eugene, 213 tons, Beauvais, for Havana, despatched by M. Lartet, with 1000 salted oil, 4138 hogs, 3 bales hair.
- And Co., to take in a cargo of coals for the Island of Cuba.
- Schooner Nelson Neve Carmon, 81 tons, Domingo Macdo, for Montevideo, in ballast.

