

# REPUBLICAN

AND

## WEEKLY TELEGRAPHS.

BUEEN AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1850.

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### BUEEN AYRES.

The following are extracts from London papers of the 1st of May—

The result of the poll in Paris, as far as it was known yesterday morning, stood as follows, and leaves no doubt of the success of the Socialist candidate. The numbers were—

Eugene Sue..... 123,302  
Luchaire..... 117,417

Majority for Sue..... 5,885

Although, therefore, we have carefully abstained from all speculation on a subject so entirely obscure as the capture of universal suffrage and the force of the Democratic party, we may now safely assume that the contest is decided—that it is decided against the earnest hopes of the great bulk of the middle classes, against the Government, against the National Assembly and against the cause of law, order, and equity in France. A more decisive event in the annals of the present age could hardly proceed from the ballot-box. Both parties strained every nerve to the encounter; the whole strength and resources of the preceding election were exhausted in the contest, and apparently they had not misdirected their discipline and their efforts to the point of view which passes for a peaceful warning to the Government. The acts had sometimes crossed the humor of the present age, and they were not without a measure of hostility, and it removes all doubt as to the ultimate effect of universal suffrage in France, if that party be permanently given to the supreme authority of the State. Universal suffrage in the hands of a people placed in such a condition of intelligence and wealth as exist in France means nothing less than the prostitution of political power by the artifices of those whose opinions can impose on the narrow judgment of the populace, or by the more fatal pledges of those who kindle their passions to the height of anarchy and spoliation.

In this election the candidates on both sides were unworthy of notice, and served rather to detract from than to augment the strength of their respective parties. M. Eugene Sue, living the life of a Sybarite in a retreat from which no excess is banished, is a ridiculous representative of the handiwork of the class which has elected him. Luchaire, a paper maker in the Rue St. Joseph, who had fought bravely on the barricades, was equally unfit to represent the people, as he is over the intellect, the wealth, and the traditions of France. It is probable that the respective defects of these candidates were more powerful recommendations to the electors than their merits. M. Sue was not elected for his powers of intellect, but M. Luchaire supported for his political consistency; the one was selected for his reckless assertions on social and religious institutions; the other for his freedom from all party colour. In reality, however, the struggle was not between the men at all, but between the principles they happened to represent. The principle of the Revolution has triumphed—that of the Government has been undeniably beaten.

Probably some minor circumstances, such as the manner in which the execution of the newspapers by the police, and the evident disposition of the authorities to introduce measures of repression, may have contrived to avert the hostile majority by some thousand votes. But these interferences with the liberty of the press are felt in Paris as they are in England. Nobody cares for Emory Girardin's elaborate protests on legality; and a Government is never less likely to perish in France than when it has occasioned the most violent and the law into its own hands. But, substantially, we doubt whether any policy would be so unwise as to attempt to pursue with the occurrence of the present Assembly would have produced any material effect. The result of the election is, therefore, of possession. The long array of electors who record their votes in opposition to the Government are led by men whose object is simply to lay hands on the authority of the State and

all that belongs to it—the boundless patronage, the gay delights of power, the prizes of revolution, the sovereignty of France. The actual enjoyment of these advantages seemed to the other day within the grasp, not, indeed, of the populace, but of those who have the art of making the populace their dupes and their tool. The current still runs in their favour, and in the judgment of those waiters upon fortune, the tactics of the party for the last two years, but especially since the 13th of June, 1849, have almost repaired the defect of the preceding year, and the tidings of the latter disastrous day were more than ever its interest to abstain from acts of violence which might bring them within the grasp of the law. Their warfare is of another kind. The Constitution of 1848 secures them a sufficiently ample field, and upon that ground they succeed in combining every fraction of the Republic's party.

If the attack came at all, it must come from the other side, for, as we observed the other day, the relative attitudes of the two parties are so changed that the revolution has assumed the tone of legal authority, whilst authority and law are driven to borrow the expedients of revolution. But on the side of the majority in the Assembly there is neither that union which establishes the ascendancy of a political party, nor that genius which supplies its place. A man who should to a high degree represent the wishes and interests of the nation would find it so easy, or probably more easy, to tempt the Socialist Republicans from their illusions than to wear a chief of the majority from their divisions. The pressure of circumstances so threatening, it is by no means impossible that the President, who has the respect and favour of the country, and has now a perfect knowledge of the value of his advisers, should take counsel of nothing but his own courage and resolution, and put his fortune to the touch. Who will or how it all? But except he be from the faction which seems to blow the French nation in whichever direction the wind may sit, we see little reason to anticipate that such an enterprise would end glorious or successful for Louis Napoleon. The time is past when any such demonstration could be got up amongst the people. It must proceed from an army, and there, if you are not mistaken, it would encounter great if not insurmountable obstacles. Beyond the immediate circle of the Elysee there are at this time in France few men prepared to conspire for the aggrandizement of Louis Napoleon, or who look to him as the necessary and trustworthy saviour of the State. Such enterprises emanating from the spontaneous energy or ambition of a single individual can hardly succeed in the present state of nations of all human power have successively and repeatedly failed. To publish at such a moment the details of the 18th Brumaire, with all the acts of the First Consul when he assumed the dictatorship of France, is rather to provoke a contrast to the present than to excite emulation.

Upon the whole, although the result of this election will increase, if that be possible, the prestige of the Moderate party and give birth to a hundred new schemes, the present result will considerably aggravate the positive evil of France by causing capital to be displaced and the means to be sought for restoring universal suffrage, in spite of these evils, we doubt whether it will lead to any decisive results, unless the President or some other man of mature judgment should think the time was come to assume the personal responsibility of the crisis. It is an old proverb that a council of war never fights, France is governed by the Ministers and the Generals of the constitutional monarchy are employing their tactics, acquired in very different contexts, to the great injury of the national suffrage. Hitherto their failure has been unquestionable, for their policy may be described in two words—misconduct and failure. The present problem will assume the clearer form of direct concession to the popular impulse or almost unqualified repression of the succeeding event argues the period of a temporary policy, but though obliged and discredited, it remains to be seen whether the expedients of that policy are wholly abandoned.

The Resolute Captain H. T. Austin, C. B., has been promoted to the command of the *Albatross* on Friday last, at Greenhithe; and Captain Johnson, Captain Erasmus Ommanney, had here adjusted yesterday, immediately after she was

inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty. The Pioneer screw steam-vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Sturard Osborn, had her compasses adjusted to-day, and the Intrepid steam-screw vessel, Lieutenant-Commander John Bertie Cator, will have hers adjusted on Thursday. Friday, the day appointed for paying the crews in advance, will be a holiday, and on Saturday they leave the river for the Arctic regions. Some idea may be formed of the anxiety to see these vessels previous to their departure, when it is made known that upwards of 70 highly respectable persons left the London bridge station of the North Kent Railway at 7 o'clock a. m. to-day, for the purpose of going on board the vessels at Greenhithe, and numerous parties proceeded with the same object in view by each succeeding train.

LADY FRANKLYN'S BRASSER EXERCISES.—The Lords of the Admiralty have in the most considerate manner supplied the Prince Albert vessel, purchased by Lady Franklin, with provisions from DePford victualling-yard, and no time will be lost in getting the vessel ready for sea.

THE GOTHA CONGRESS.—A letter from Erfurt of the 24th inst. corroborates the late news of an approaching Congress of Princes which is to be held at Gotha. It appears from this letter that the Duke of Coburg-Gotha is the chief promoter of this Congress, or at least that he has invited the King of Prussia to convene to Gotha.

CENTRAL GERMAN.—A letter from Frankfurt of the 23d inst., in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, states that it has now been resolved to allow the Interim Commission to continue its provisional existence on and beyond the 1st of May. Prussia and Austria are agreed on this point, and as to the other Governments, it is expected that they will not raise any objection, since the northern States go with Prussia and the southern kingdoms with Austria.

GRECE.—The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has advised (by telegraph from Trieste) from Athens of the 19th inst., stating that the conference between Baron Gros and Mr. Wyse have concluded with the following proposition—“Greece to pay an indemnity of 60,000 drachmas, to send in an apologetic note, and to fire a salute of 21 guns from the Acropolis.” The Hellenic Cabinet hesitated, and declined as yet to accept these propositions.

THE 4TH OF JULY.

The anniversary of the declaration of independence of the United States was celebrated this year with becoming enthusiasm. At noon a number of American residents and other foreign and native gentlemen assembled at the house of the Hon. W. A. Harris, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States to this Republic and partook of a substantial luncheon, on which occasion the following toasts were given—

By Col. Joseph Graham, U. S. Consul.—The President of the United States.  
By Hon. W. A. Harris, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the U. S.—The illustrious Governor, D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, the able statesman that South America has ever produced.

By Mr. Addison Dorr.—Doña Manuela Rosas, the admired of all admirers.

By Don Juan Manuel Larrazabal.—The distinguished diplomatist, the Hon. W. A. Harris, and the noble country he represents, success and prosperity to be his nation.  
By Don Adolfo Mercalli.—The memory of the founder of American Independence, the illustrious Washington; the greatest man the world produced.

By Mr. Addison Dorr.—America, our country; our country right or wrong.

By Col. Joseph Graham.—Mr. Harris, the estimable and accomplished lady of our distinguished representative; and the ladies.

Fulton and W. B. Moss, the inventors of steam and electric telegraph, which have annihilated space, &c. &c.

In the evening a splendid ball numerously and respectfully attended, and at which the daughter of H. B. the Governor, Doña Manuella Rosas, was present, took place at the residence of N. D. Carlisle, Esq., the active managing partner of the commercial house of Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazer & Co.

During the day the National brigantine of war Estevan displayed the American flag at the fore, she did also the foreign vessels of war in port, all the American merchant vessels having their national flag hoisted till sunset. The British Libertated freed the customary salute of 21 guns at 1 p. m. in honor of the occasion.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The arrival of three steamers yesterday from Chagres, with \$2,500,000 in gold, and a month later intelligence from California, created quite a stir in the city.

In respect to gold prospects, the news continues favorable, but for a commercialist is concerned, it is discouraging enough. Almost all descriptions of goods were selling at very low prices, and the market was not paying the freights. Such was especially the case with building materials which a few months since were enormously high. Real estate and rents were still lower for a further degree, but there were capitalists and business men, many predicting a grand crash like that of 1837 in this city, or worse, and refusing to lend at any price. Says the San Francisco Journal of Commerce of April 1st.—

“Since the first of January last, trade in California has languished, the money market grown stringent; rates in real estate have dwindled to almost nothing, and confidence between man and man, in a great measure, annihilated. The cause of all this is as follows:—

1. The paucity and floods;
2. The disregardment of state affairs that exist in a new country, and which renders any system in business absolutely impossible;
3. Ill advised and enormous shipments of merchandise;
4. The foolish operations of a few wild and extravagant speculators in real estate;
5. Crookedness;
6. The wretched condition of our postal arrangements;
7. The doubt that hangs over our relations with the home government, thus making it impossible for the newly-formed State to act with decision and promptitude in necessary measures of vital importance.

As to politics, the only feature of special interest to the rest of the country, is the disposition manifested by a portion of the people to take their affairs into their own hands. Among other things, the legislative committee of the State authorities had claimed the revenue from imports, and ordered it to be paid into the State Treasury. The Federal officers declined a compliance.

Steps were being taken to form an independent Government. Com. Jones, it is said, is about to visit this certain measure to prevent it. A law has also passed the legislature which imposes a tax of twenty-five dollars a month on every foreigner who works on the mines.

(From the Pacific News, April 1.)

MATTERS IN THE PACIFIC STATE.—Since our last issue, the steamer, many changes have occurred, showing the rapid onward progress of the gold fever. The rains have ceased, and every other thing but the gold has become a thing between a devil and his own tail. The immigration from the States is beginning to get into our shores. The current, and the steamer paying up our rivers are crowded to their utmost, in the gulphed rapids, and the freight to the various cities and towns in the great interior valleys, and to the different mines.



**MERCHANT VESSELS**

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.  
For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Table with columns: Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Consignees, Destinations. Includes sub-sections for NATIONAL, BRITISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, SARDINIAN, TURCAN, BELGIAN, NEAPOLITAN, BRAZILIAN, HAMBURG, BREMEN, NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH, DANISH, AUSTRIAN.

Vessels spoken by the British barque Santiago, arrived here on the 30th June from London—

May 24th, in lat. 17° N. W., lon. 29° 30' W., signalled the ship "City of Pooah," from London to Calcutta, and was in company with her until June 4th, lat. 24° 30' N., lon. 35° 50' W. May 27th, spoke the brig "Richmond" from Liverpool to Pernambuco, lat. 11° 30' N., lon. 25° 20' W. Sums day spoke the brig "Baron of Bramber," from London to Rio de Janeiro.

June 2nd, in lat. 4° 45' N., lon. 63° 10' W., spoke the barque "Royal Shepherdess," from Glasgow to Adelaide, South Australia, all well.

The Spanish polacre Pameralla, from Barcelona and Malaga, bound for this port, consigned to Messrs. Livarallo & Sons, with a general cargo, was wrecked on the 21st June on the English Bank. The captain and crew and a part of the cargo were saved by the American steamer W. J. Pease which proceeded from Montevideo by her assistance.

Eruta.—In our last number, in the cargo of the Napoleon which sailed on the 26th ult., for Havre, we gave 7377 dry ox and cow hides instead of said, and 1376 said do, instead of dry.

In the cargo of Jaso, sailed on the 22nd ult., for Queenstown or Falmouth road 92 bales and 8 serons hair, instead of 92 bales.

**SHIPPING MEMORANDA**

ARRIVED AT HOLYHEAD  
April 28, Leopard, 52hrs, from Bucoo.  
AT LEYBOS.  
April 30, Frisk, Whiteway, hence 7th Febuary from Liverpool April 27. Jupiter, for Buenos Ayres.

**DIED.**

On the 30th ult., after a long-protracted illness, Mrs. Francis Bevans, aged 53, native of London. Her Bevans had been a resident in this country for the last 55 years, and the numerous and respectable attendance at her funeral fully testified to the esteem in which she was held.

**Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 5th inst.**

Table with columns: National, British, French, Spanish, Sardinian, Brazilian, Bremen, Norwegian, Belgian, Hamburg, Danish, Tuscan, Neapolitan, Swedish, Austrian. Includes a thermometer scale at the bottom.

**THERMOMETER in the Mirror of the Commercial Rooms—**  
Saturday 51  
Sunday 47  
Monday 48  
Tuesday 49  
Wednesday 50  
Thursday 51  
Friday 50

**Advertisements.**  
**TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFICIAL SOCIETY**  
An adjourned meeting of the Meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday 16th inst., at 7 p.m. A punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co. have removed their office of business from No. 48, Calle San Martin to Calle Santa Rosa, No. 100.

**Anzeige.**  
Das Unversicherte beschreibe ich in diesem Gehege Publicum, dass von dem 1sten July, in der Calle de Julio No. 27, ein Coffee House eröffnet hat und empfiehlt sich demselben ergeben, real und billig Bedienung zu leisten.  
Buenos Ayres den 5ten July 1850.  
Albert Scheidler.

The undersigned respectfully advises the public of Buenos Ayres and foreigners, that he has established a German Coffee House since the 1st of July, in the Calle de Julio No. 27 and recommends himself to their kind patronage, promising to serve them well in every respect.  
Buenos Ayres, 5th July, 1850.  
Albert Scheidler.

**Notice.**

A Domingo, from Germany, lately arrived in this country, respectfully offers his services to the public for tanning and repairing skins, in which he trusts to be able to give general satisfaction. Persons requiring his services, will please to call at Calle Mexico, No. 6.

We the undersigned have opened a Store in Pradito Street No. 4, between Calle A. Riengal & Co. Buenos Ayres, July last, 1850.  
Albert Ringal & Co.  
Nicholas Peter Hansen.

**AVISO.**

Potentes en conocimiento del publico que he formado una oficina para el talar de las pieles de vaca, buey, y de las de las corderas, en el cual gualra en este plan, y en el de la Maderes, bajo la rama que sueriere.  
Buenos Ayres, Julio de 1850.  
Pedro Sassa de Zamaran y Ca.  
Manuel Sassa de Zamaran,  
Francisco F. Moranca.

**Advertisement.**  
Required for an Estancia, a managing Capataz or Mayordomo, and who has been accustomed to the Country and has a knowledge of the aptitude and ability for the employment.  
Apply to Calle Mayo, No. 93.

**Andrew Henderson, TAILOR.**  
Respectfully intimates to his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Business in the above line, at No. 18, Calle Santa Rosa, (formerly University) and is particularly anxious to merit a share of public approval, which will be his utmost study to deserve.

**J House to Let,**  
In a central situation, one square from the Plaza de Victoria; it is a commodious house with ten large rooms, besides offices, stables, wash-house, and all other requisites for the convenience of a family as well as for business purposes. Persons interested may apply at No. 50 Calle San Martin.

**For Havre de Grace.**  
The very superior, A. I. soppered and copperfastened French ship  
**Paraná,**  
256 tons per Register,  
Victor Garbe, Commander,

is one of the best vessels between this and the port of Havre de Grace; and having already engaged a general cargo of her cargo, will be despatched very shortly.  
She has splendid accommodations for passengers and has six staterooms, besides a dining saloon.  
For freight or passages, please apply to the Commandante, Messrs. E. H. Hartenfels & Co.,  
Charles R. Herne,  
Licensed Ship Broker,  
No. 5 Calle de Reconquista.  
June 29, 1850.

**Shipping List**  
OF  
**Richard Sutton, Junr.**  
Licensed Ship Broker.  
**FOR NEW YORK.**

The fast sailing, new, A. I. Norwegian barque "VALDEZ," 220 tons, Capt. C. Andersen. This fine vessel being on her first voyage, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet quick dispatch, her accommodations for passengers are excellent.  
Consignees Messrs. F. E. Hartenfels & Co.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
PASSENGERS ONLY.  
The splendid, new, A. I. Bremen brig SAUSER, 200 tons, Capt. Hass, has excellent accommodations for cabin passengers.  
Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornfeldt & Co.

**FOR HAMBURG.**  
The very superior, fast-sailing A. I. Hamburg brig "WILHELMINE," 176 tons, Capt. Hansen, has the vessel having the greatest quantity of cargo engaged than can still receive from 2 to 3600 dry hides, and a few days, and has excellent accommodations for passengers.  
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

**FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.**  
The superior A. I. Sardinian brig VALENTINA, 127 tons, capt. N. Masera, having engaged the greater part of her cargo, can still receive about 1000 qts of equivalent.  
Consignee A. Romaguera, Esq.

**FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.**  
The superior fast-sailing A. I. Danish lugger "CORYNTHIANER," 137 tons, Capt. Krug, is bound by charter party to sail the 10th inst., and can still receive 1000 qts of equivalent.  
Consignee A. Romaguera, Esq.

**FOR PARANAGUA.**  
The superior built A. I. Danish brig "HOLSTEIN," Captain Meyer 136 tons, can take freight and passengers and will positively sail on 8th inst.  
Consignees Messrs. L. de Giuseppeurau & Co.

**FOR ANTWERP.**  
The clipper built A. I. Belgian brig "INFANTE GAZER," 343 tons, Capt. C. Conz, can take only room for 3000 to 4000 dry hides and will meet quick dispatch.  
Consignees Messrs. V. Caerres & Co.  
For the foregoing vessels apply to  
**Richard Sutton, Junr.**  
Ship Broker,  
No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.**  
BRITISH—Steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Com. Branch.  
FRENCH—Barque Astrolab, 18 guns, Commander Montreuil.  
Steamer Archimedes, Commander Bigault.

