

BRITISH OPINION

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1850.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The weather, during the greater part of the week, has been so boisterous and uncomfortable, that intercourse, business, pleasure and political gossip were alike suspended; and, in a paroxysm of spleen, we were about to denounce them as "the worst state and unprofitable," when we were aroused from our reverie, and called back to the "world and ways of men," by the following unwelcome intelligence from

BRAZIL.

The Capital has lately been the theatre of stirring events. In consequence of the recent sea-capture collision, a measure has been introduced for the suppression of the traffic. The discussion, which still proceeded, had called forth the expression of much unpleasant feeling; which shows but too clearly the deep rancour and rootless obstinacy of party politicians. By a natural process the excitement radiates from the centre to the extremities, in other words, from the Hall of Representatives to the community at large. On the 7th July an unassuming demonstration was given of the existence and intensity of these embittered feelings, by an attack on various British officers and pacific residents. Fortunately no lives were sacrificed, nor, so far as yet appears, any personal injury sustained; still it leaves a disagreeable impression of insecurity, from the evident insubordination of the Brazilian rabble, and the want of prestige and ascendancy in the Public Authorities. We reserve details for a future occasion, as the first impressions are apt to be exaggerated. As advocates of peace, order and reconciliation, as the friends of humanity, we heartily deplore these unwarlike excesses; which, instead of healing the breach, tend to further complication.

To the politician and the philanthropist, no portion of the globe is invested with deeper and more absorbing interest than Brazil. An isolated Empire in the great American Continent, it seems destined to test the respective merits of monarchy and republicanism. Greater in territorial extent than the United States, it possesses an endless variety of soil and climate. In point of natural resources—vegetable productions and mineral wealth—it stands unrivalled and alone. Its seaboard on the Atlantic, to the South and East, comprising the whole extent of the Southern torrid and temperate zones; the mighty Amazon to the North, and the Madera to the West, give it all the advantages of a peninsular position. Navigable rivers, intersect it in all directions; fertilizing and fertilizing their adjacent lands, and affording easy means of transport and intercourse. Baffled with his ever-recurring problem of surplus population, let the European States turn their attention to the boundless prairies and primitive forests of the New World. In Brazil, the United States, and the Argentine Confederation, there will be room enough and to spare, at least for another thousand years, let the ratio of increase be what it may.

But our immediate object is with Brazil, and fitted as she is to become one of the great outlets for European emigration, a few remarks on her present position and future prospects may not be uninteresting; especially to the labouring and industrial classes of intending emigrants, whose aspirations are confined to an honest livelihood, or at most a decent competency.

We do not consider the peace and security of Brazil at all endangered by her monarchical

form of government. There is much less political secession in America, than is generally supposed in Europe. All our leading Statesmen are perfectly aware, that the best government, and consequently the most popular and stable, is that which provides most effectually for the liberty, peace, prosperity and happiness of its subjects; the more, namely, to all correct speculative philosophers, is a very serious consideration. Republican therefore though all her neighbours are, none of them, we believe, regard the Empire with any feeling of envy or jealousy; and in so far as external influences are concerned, the experiment, we doubt not, will be allowed a fair and impartial trial. Unfortunately Brazilian Statesmen do not act on the more broad and enlightened principles. Their sympathies are all European and monarchical, and on more than one occasion they have shown their rooted dislike and jealousy of republican institutions; take for example the recent destruction of the fort of the Plate. We admit every palliating circumstance—their double revolution, their long registry, and the necessity of maintaining a youthful monarchy—and still find it impossible to defend their intermeddling and short-sighted policy, in promoting and creating collisions, where all has toiling to gain, and every thing to lose.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY: HREIN—Lord Palmerston has made the *amende honorable* to France and Russia, by offering to adopt and carry out the provisions of the London treaty, respecting the Greeks of the Ionian Islands. The French Government had not returned an answer, though repeatedly pressed to do so by Lord Normanby. The matter, however, is regarded, by politicians of every shade and hue, as definitively disposed of, and consequently all apprehensions of a rupture on the score are laid aside.

The following extract from the *Economist*, represents the export trade of Great Britain in a very favourable light.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS. The most remarkable feature in the Trade and Navigation Return, brought down to the 6th ult., is the continued rapid increase of the exports of British goods to foreign countries—when compared with their large amount in 1849, and still more so when compared with 1848. Last year, it was common to account for our large exports in comparison with those of 1848, on the supposition that, stocks having become very small during the disturbed year of 1848, a temporary additional demand had arisen to restore them to their ordinary state. But after the continued extensive exports throughout 1849, so much larger than in any former year, it is impossible to urge such an argument now. The exports of the present year, we have therefore every right to conclude, represent a fair and legitimate current demand for the manufactures of this country, as determined by our existing and growing exchanges with other countries. In this view the demand for 1850, as compared with those of the corresponding months of 1849 and 1848 are as follows:—

Exports—April 5 to May 5.	
1850.....	£5,413,846
1849.....	4,014,414
1848.....	3,565,628

In the single month, therefore, the exports of the present year are no less than 21,598,222 in excess of those of 1849, and 18,207,818 in excess of those of 1848. For the four months the comparison is as follows:—

1850.....	£23,007,999
1849.....	16,586,647
1848.....	15,399,961

So that in the same month of the present year the exports exceed in amount those even of 1849 by no less than £3,231,352, and those of 1848 by £4,808,038, or about a third of seven millions, or the rate of nearly fifteen millions a year. On this increase in the amount of our exports, we have already referred to articles of manufactures, cottons, woollens, linens, and silks, although the table throughout shows a general decrease. The means of security of our great staple manufactures are

remarkable when compared by quantities as by value; and as exhibiting the greater amount of employe which the working classes have enjoyed, it is even more striking in this light. On the whole, it has never been our lot to lay before our readers accounts more satisfactory as to the general commerce of the country than those which we this day present.

Minister has advised Her Majesty to comply with the request of the House of Commons' address respecting Sunday labour in postoffices. The collection and delivery of letters are to be entirely suspended on Sundays throughout the realm, and an inquiry is to be instituted with a view to ascertain whether the transmission of mails on Sundays may not be altogether suspended, without injury to the public service.

The *United Service Gazette*, of Saturday, states that Sir Chas. Napier will shortly return to England in consequence of repeated attacks of dysentery. The appointment is to be conferred on Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, and Lieutenant-General Sir John Grey, Colonel of the 5th Foot, is to succeed to the command at Bombay.

A section of the Church of England is far from satisfied with the recent decision in the Gorham case; and a public meeting is to be held to deliberate on the matter. Unseemly collisions and unprofitable agitation may be expected.

Lord Brougham in his tantrums caused Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador, to be ejected rather unceremoniously from the Portico Gallery, in the House of Lords. It was quite a scene, more to the meriment of the Right Honourable House, than the edification of the nation; and the many admirers of the manly sense, overwhelming argument, and withering sarcasm of Henry Brougham, must have felt pity mingle with their scorn; on witnessing the drivelling exhibition of his Lordship. Well might they exclaim—"How are the mighty fallen!"

FRANCE. With all the necessary odium of the late electoral law, the popularity of the President appears to maintain its ground. His reception at San Quentin was cordial if not enthusiastic. An old soldier of the Empire presented him with a silver cup, he had received from the Emperor Napoleon, for some act of bravery. In his address to the workmen, he is reported to have said—"My most sincere and most devoted friends are not in palace, they are under the thatched roof; they are not in gilded halls, but in the workshops, on the public places, and in the country." A proposition for the increase of his salary is pending before the Chambers; to be followed, report says, by another for the prolongation of his presidency to the term of ten years.

The alleged reconciliation of the two branches of the Bourbon dynasty, is still talked of; though it is also said that the Duchess of Orleans, by the advice of Odillon Barrot, declines becoming a party thereto.

M. Guizot is about to visit the principal Continental Courts, for the avowed purpose of collecting data for some forthcoming publication; some are malicious enough to insinuate, that the illustrious author has not yet forgotten that he was once Prime Minister of France.

M. Thiers has also made a pergrination to England; not we dare say to condele with Lord Palmerston on the fate of Lord Stanley's motion. The *Daily News* makes the following amusing remarks on the incident, in which we fully concur:—

It is said that M. Thiers has come over on a mission from one family of royalist pretensions to another. We do not believe anything of the kind. The embassies to such courts as that of St. Germain and Havre were undertaken by aide-de-camp and chamberlain, not statesman.

M. Thiers is above such a mission; and if he come more than to pleasure, his mission is not to Clarenceau or St. Leonard, but to the great world of English politics and politicians. Much weight is deservedly attached to English counsel and English opinion. Both are said to weigh upon the mind of Louis Napoleon, who, although he abandons himself to the reactionary policy of the majority of the Assembly, is still known to entertain doubts of the wisdom of such policy. It would therefore, be in many ways desirable for the dominant majority in France that England should condescend their designs, and sanction their reactions. We trust, however, that no English statesman will do any such thing, and that no English counsel will be given to encourage the French conservatives in a dangerous, and an unpracticable design. There are, indeed, no red republicans in England. There is no man amongst us who desires to see the lower class tyrannized over the upper, no more than the upper crush and decimate the lower. But, in the war of classes the worst feature is interference, and the most fatal mistake is that of attempting by violence a change in the general conviction of a nation. That mistake was made long ago in religion; and every sensible man now sees that force applied to such conviction not only fails of the intended effect, but produces the contrary. The same truth has to be established in politics; and the French, not excepting M. Thiers, have yet to learn it.

If M. Thiers, therefore, brings arguments for the necessity of French reaction, we hope they will be met by opinions equally decided of the inadvisability of such a step. These councils and arguments, however, must be but those of individuals. As a government, as a people, the English can have nothing to do with the internal divisions of the French Republic or monarchy. General Cavaignac or King Henry V. will all and each, whilst fratring their civil war on the political stage, receive due attention and courtesy from us—not only attention, indeed, but applause, to be awarded according to their merits, not proportioned to their pretensions but to their wisdom, their liberality, their good feeling, their honour, and manly character and conduct.

PRUSSIA. The King had quite recovered from the effects of his wound. The Physician appointed to investigate the state of Sefteloff's intellect, reported that he was mad at the time he attempted the King's life, and had been since 1847. The severe repressive measures against the press, were calling forth violent opposition; and it is thought that the Prussian Chambers when convoked will refuse to sanction the ordinances.

AUSTRIA. The Government of Vienna was sparing no efforts to obliterate every memorial of the Hungarian leaders. Haynau proceeded with his unrelenting persecutions. An Imperial decree renoves the Customs' barriers between Austria and Hungary, &c. All import and export duties, on goods and cattle, are uniformly applied, there were to cease from and after the 1st October, 1850.

RUSSIA. The Autocrat seems rather indispensed with his ally or protegee of Austria; more, however, on personal than political grounds. The following modifications in the Russian Ministry are reported. Count Nesselrode to retire from the direction of Foreign Affairs, and be succeeded by Prince Wolkonski. The Russian ambassador at Berlin is to be recalled and replaced by M. de Meyendorff, actual Prussian Ambassador; and a new charge d'Affaires to remain at Berlin.

SPAIN. Madrid journals of the 13th June, announce the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier at the Palace, where they had been received with every demonstration of affection by the Queen. The Queen and the Queen having entered the 9th month of her pregnancy, had, in accordance with the usual custom, been confined at the royal convent church, to invoke the Virgin—[*Liverpool Times*].

MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marina List.

Table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

NATIONAL section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

AMERICAN section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

SPANISH section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

SARDINIAN section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

DUTCH section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

BRAZILIAN section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

PORTUGUESE section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

HAMBURG section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

ORIENTAL section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

NOBROWIAN section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

DANISH section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

PORTUGUESE section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

HANOVERIAN section table with columns: Date Arrival, Vessel and Captain, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

Yesterday a great sensation was created here by the announcement...

In view of it we may anticipate the most wonderful changes. It will create an important result...

TANN'S FIRE RESISTING SAFES—On Thursday an experiment was tried at the Old Islanding Market...

MARINE LIST

PORTO BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, Spanish polacre Dorotas, 300 tons, Antonio Pagan...

Arrived, Brazilian schooner Bella Jovita, 192 tons, Jose Maria Pereira...

Arrived, British brig Leopold, 300 tons, George Shiers...

Arrived, British brig E. A. Frank, 300 tons, George Shiers...

Arrived, British brig Hyperion, 341 tons, William Scott...

Sailed, Portuguese brig Improbis, 105 tons, Jose Gomez Avellan...

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Nueve Carmen, 81 tons, Domingo Macelo...

Arrived, Spanish brig Enrique, from Rio Grande, 5 days, to Zamaran & Co.

The following are the manifests of the undetermined vessels—

Table with columns: Date, Vessel, Tonnage, Consignees, Destinations.

DEED.

Suddenly, on the 19th inst., Dona Ana Torres...

As a Mother, Wife and Friend, the virtues of the late Mrs. Horns cannot be too highly extolled...

Advertisement for a society, mentioning a meeting on the 22nd inst.

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Shipping List of Richard Sutton, Jun. Licensed Ship Broker.

FOR HAMBURG, Christina Maria, 150 tons, Capt. G. Gressund.

FOR HAMBURG, William Henry, 176 tons, Capt. Hansen.

FOR HAMBURG, Maria Victoria, 203 tons, Capt. E. Horns.

FOR BOSTON, Superior copper and copper-lashed, well-known American brig.

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FOR BOSTON, Superior copper and copper-lashed, well-known American brig.

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FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT. FRENCH—Steamer Flamet... NARDINIAN—Three masted schooner...

TOTAL ABSTINENCE BENEFICIAL SOCIETY

