

THE STANDARD.

NIL VARI ACUM. NIL VARI NON
"ARMED DROCK." (HONOR)
SATURDAY, 2nd AUGUST 1851.

Congress on the Capital.

The Deputies met yesterday to the number of 32

The President, Dr. P. Oligado begged permission to vacate the chair, in order to take part in the annual disputation in the absence of 1st Vice, the 2d, Don Domingo Castro, was called to the chair.

Dr. Manuel Montenegro proposed that the debate should be properly free and unlimited, seeing the grave character of the question, which, as presented by the Senate, he declared unjust, impossible and unconstitutional.

The bill was then read and put in discussion.

Sr. Elizalde, as informing member of the committee, introduced the bill. He began by calling to mind the present state of the Republic, and stating that the first legislative Congress assembled in perfect liberty, in La Plata. He admitted the natural opposition of feeling, while all were equally Argentine patriots. The great question was whether the National authorities should reside in Buenos Ayres.

Regarding the various ideas of decentralizing or dividing the power, he stated that the latter plan was unanimously rejected by the committee. As to federalizing B. Ayres is now against the Constitution, since Art. 14 permits the acquisition or abandonment of a province, when Congress and the Chambers of such province consent to the same. The consequence of this nation is that the authorities that reside in the Republic should have at their disposal all the elements of Buenos Ayres. It cannot be said that the bill, being against the Nat. Constitution, all the national institutions of the province, answered this purpose for the present bill, and chiefly at fixing the residence of power, which does not refer to the former project. The idea of co-existence of National and Provincial authorities is impracticable and even unconstitutional, for they must interfere with each other, while the Constitution declares that no authority shall exist in the capital, save the President of the Republic. Dr. Sarraldi's proposal was *in form* when it designated the future capital, and only supposed a temporary co-existence; yet it was rejected as incoherent. How much more so the amendment proposed by some of the Republicans, which is even contrary to constitutional law.

Sr. Gorostiza opposed the bill on the grounds that present necessities could never justify a co-existence of powers, and that the charter. He condemned the economy of the Senate, whose duty it was to check the existence of the provinces, and who, by the vote, had voted for the retention of Buenos Ayres, and the destruction of its most cherished rights. (Applause.)

He quoted Art. 104 of the Constitution in proof that the Federal autonomy is even more necessary than the National power. The existence of the provincial authorities does not depend on Congress, which is the servant of the Constitution framed by the provinces. As much right Art. 105 provides that each province shall elect its own officers

without interference of the Federal Government, whereas by this bill Buenos Ayres is left without such right, since its authorities would be elected by the National Congress. The essence of Republicanism is the election of its own authorities, which being taken from Buenos Ayres, no longer leaves it the title of a Republic. The Minister of Government indulged in figures of rhetoric at the debate in the Senate by talking of a National 13 provinces. The republic in the Republic. He said, but the bill in question would give such a partial preponderance that we should imitate Rosas who cried "viva los 13!"

He then inaugurated the most tyrannical Unitarianism (Applause). Here he read a speech of Mr. Hamilton, prime Minister to Venezuela, who held that the Provincial Governments were inseparable from the existence of the Republic. He continued, it is alleged that public safety demands centralization in the same place, but he denied that the enemy is at our gates and maintained that this bill was highly revolutionary. He referred to the state of March 1851, when the Federalized Buenos Ayres and caused a train of civil contentions, ending in the lugubrious tyranny of Rosas. He urged the compatibility of two authorities in the same city, and begged of the Chamber to pause before passing a bill which would involve the whole Republic in irrevocable disorder and reduce the Government to a shadowy name of ruin.

After retiring for half an hour, the debate was resumed.

The Minister, Dr. Costa, replied with extraordinary vigor to Sr. Gorostiza. He said that the Government proposed to federalize Buenos Ayres, as the surest step for securing national tranquility, that the voice of the foreign press and our own countrymen in support of this proposal; that the Constitution permitted the suppression of a province, by supposing its amalgamation with another. He refused the argument that the federalization of B. Ayres brought on a series of evils, by citing the words of Rivadavia, who declared this the only means of consolidating peace. He exposed the imprudence of making the National Government dependent on the peaceful disposition of B. Ayres. For all this he has seen that this province can counterbalance the power of all the other provinces, and without the cooperation of B. Ayres, the efforts of the nation would be utterly void. He admitted the demand of a nation and 13 provinces, and this was correct, since each had distinct currency, customs and feeling. He called on the Chamber to recall to mind, which secured the march of time, and put an end to the epoch of anarchy.

Sr. Marmol opposed, alleging that the Chamber had demanded either the National Government or a residence in Buenos Ayres. Having got the first, the Ministry now demanded also the second, and that it is ridiculous that Government should declare they no longer feared the candidates, but the Provincial Ministry itself, which was the very Ministry itself. He wished not to prolong the debate, which he compared to an Algerine pirate, and hoped it would soon come to a close, and that the mutual Chambers, where it met with speedily and without disturbance.

The Chambers then rose at 4-20.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

DEATH OF LORD CANNING

Hides down, Wool firm.

The *Saints*, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates from Europe to the 25th inst.

England.

Parliament is still sitting, and the Canadian question is occupying considerably attention. It is Canadian Parliament has thrown out the measure for raising 50,000 militia men for the defense of the country.

The subject of cotton growing is absorbing public attention. Societies have been established by some French and English merchants for planting on a large scale in the South of Italy also in the East Indies and South America.

Prince Alfred was in Cherbourg inspecting Napoleon's ram-pated frigates.

Lord Canning, late viceroy and Governor of India, expired at his residence, on the 17th June, after a tedious illness; he has left no issue and consequently no title to his him.

Eight vessels have just arrived from South with arms and supplies for the Northern Confederacy and there are 3 steamers loading to run the blockade.

Mr. George Pakenham has been promoted with the Freedom of the City of London.

The diet in the Lunatic is agreed to, and the manufacturers all agree that no cotton may be exported from the States for the next 2 years.

The French government have published the whole coast of Mexico and blockade, great feeling excited in Parliament on this paper blockade.

The corporation of London purpose giving a grand international banquet in honor of the exhibition; it is said the invitations will be freely distributed.

The Prices of Wales has returned to England after paying a flying visit to Napoleon on his way home. According to rumor England's future Queen will be of the Royal house of Denmark.

The money market was without alteration; money in London is very abundant; the gold market is in the Bank, and the demand for discount lessened; consols closed on the 23d at 91 7/8 for cash, 92 for account.

Buenos Ayres 1 p. deferred 37 3/4 to 38. American securities of all shades had gone up.

Aug. 2nd, 24, 1851. 3, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35.

France.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.

Arrival of Admiral Guesvire daily expected. Trailing orders were sent yesterday to the different ports, especially to Toulon, to hasten the arrangements for the departure of the immediate dispatch of 2000 men who will probably embark in the course of the week.

The French navy has no longer any need of English coal. French coal from the mines of the Loire was found to be of such quality that no necessity of buying any but their own.

General Vey has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Mexico.

A terrible fire has occurred in Bordeaux, destroying the whole of the archives were destroyed.

The 5,000 autographs of the kings of France were burnt.

Russia.

Sr. Peresskoff, June 14.—The Committee of the State has passed a resolution for the abolition of the objection of the credits to the

used to large commercial firms, whose establishments were burnt in the last conflagration. A Syndicate was likewise appointed for the purpose of opening credits to smaller shop keepers.

Prussia.

In its sitting of the 8th inst., the Prussian Chamber of Deputies adopted a bill abolishing pass-ports.

Italy.

Turin, June 14th.—To-day the President of the Chamber read to the House a proposition, signed by many members, for an address to the King, refuting the calumnious insinuations in the address of the bishops assembled at Florence, concerning the rights and will of the Pope, and respect to Rosas. Signor Rattazzi said that the act of the bishops had not modified the convictions of the Italians on the Roman question, and continued—"If the Chamber consider the proposed address useful, I shall not oppose its adoption." After a short discussion the Chamber adopted the proposition, and deputized five members to draw up the address.

Rome, June 20th.—General Count de Montebello arrived here to-day. Cardinals Morini, Bonald, Gousset, and other prelates will embark for France on Sunday next.

Turin, June 21st.—In the Chamber of Deputies Signor Mammi asked whether there was any foundation for the rumor that the Italian Government had decided to participate in the Mexican expedition. Signor Rattazzi replied that the Government must have had any intention of the kind. Such a participation had never been demanded of the Government, which, if it were, would act in the interest of the country. Garibaldi had just returned for Genoa. It was stated that he will embark to go to Genoa for Captain Signor Stahleke has returned to Paris for the purpose of concluding the negotiations for a treaty of commerce between France and Italy. According to news received here from Venice, the Archduke Henry will replace General Benedek during his absence. The Hungarian troops have been withdrawn from the frontier, and are expected to be replaced by Croats and Bohemians. The railways are actively employed in the conveyance of troops and stores.

Turin, June 22nd.—It is asserted that General Darnaud intends quitting the ministry. The *Opinions* of a day believes the reports of the modification of the ministry to be incorrect. The news that Garibaldi has gone to Caprea is confirmed. The King has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, bearing the address recently voted by the Chamber, and that he will willingly accept the address, and shared the sentiments of the Chamber. He also expressed a wish that the different political parties should discuss peacefully.

Germany.

Cassel, June 21.—The formation of a new Ministry, by M. Wiegand, is prevented by foreign influences. Herr von Delbrotzhoff, Procurator-General, is also endeavoring to form a Ministry to be composed of persons adhering to the Constitution of 1850.

Cassel, June 22.—The new Ministry has been formed, and a new cabinet as follows:—Minister of Finance and Foreign Affairs, Procurator-General Delbrotzhoff; Minister of Justice, Councillor Pfeiffer; Minister of Interior, Councillor Schomburgk; Minister of War, Lieutenant Colonel Osterhausen. It is said that all the members of the Ministry are decided adherents of the Constitution of 1850. A pro-

clamation from the Government is in course of preparation. The Elector will leave Cassel tomorrow upon a journey. The greatest excitement prevails.

The *Cass. Gazette* publishes an extra-edition to-day, confirming the new ministerial list, and announcing that the Elector has sanctioned the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1850, and of the electoral law of 1849.

Cassel, June 23.—The Government proclamation mentioned on the 21st as being in preparation was issued here yesterday evening. It related to the re-establishment of the constitution of 1850 and the electoral law of 1849.

Spain.

Madrid, June 13.—In the Cortes to-day the discussion upon the Mexican expedition was continued. The members continued to withdraw of the Spanish troops from Mexico as an abandonment of the interests of Spain. Sr. Cuello believed that many inconveniences would be found in supporting a dynastic policy in Mexico. He approved of the alliance with France and England, and thought that, if General Gasset had been in command, the expedition would have advanced to Mexico.

Madrid, June 14.—To-day, in the Congress, Sr. Cuello censured the compliances of General Prim for President Juarez, and said that the former ought to have proceeded, alone or accompanied, to the city of Mexico Sr. Rios it was disapproved of the selection of General Prim as Plenipotentiary, and commended his conduct. He applied in very severe terms of President Juarez, who was, he said, unworthy of being treated with.

Madrid, June 15.—The Duke of Oporto has arrived here. General Prim is shortly expected.

Portugal.

Lisbon, June 21.—The Portuguese Chambers will close on the 24th inst. It is asserted that the King will assume the Princess of Hannover. His Majesty has received the Hanoverian Plenipotentiary.

Belgium.

Brussels, June 14.—The *Moniteur Belge* of to-day publishes the following bulletin, signed by Drs. Kewp and Winmmet:—"Friday evening.—The state of the King has undergone no change; he is moribund."

Brussels, June 15.—The *Moniteur Belge* of this morning publishes the following bulletin:—"Saturday, 16.30. p. m.—The state of the King, as far as regards the pulmonary affection, is improved."

Poland.

Warsaw, June 15.—The Marquis de Wielopolski and M. Enoch and Krzywicki will assume the ministry of public morality, and M. Kotler that of the interior. Mr. Enoch has, it is said, been appointed imperial state secretary, and M. Krzywicki general adjutant.

Turkey.

Constantinople, June 15.—Derrish Pascha has returned to Bollicin, on account of lying short of provisions and water. The Monbongher has again attacked Nickisch, but were repulsed.

Mexico.

Parr, June 14.—The *Patriot* of this evening publishes the following despatch:—

"Vera Cruz, 15th May.—The French have had a long and most glorious victory, and have defeated the Mexicans, who were much more nu-

merous than the French, were completely beaten. The French were to enter Puebla the day after the victory. Guerrilla bands intercepted the communication between Vera Cruz and Puebla at several points, but this was foreseen, and measures have been taken to assure the success of the operations."

Pans, June 15.—The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the full text of news from Mexico.—The French advanced, without difficulty, to the city of Puebla, and thence to Puebla. They everywhere received an excellent welcome from the population. Most of the towns in the province of Vera Cruz have declared against Federalism. It was hoped that a similar demonstration would be made by the towns of Puebla, but the stock of General Lorena, upon the fortress of Guadalupe, which covers the town. Notwithstanding the irregular communication with the interior a despatch has been received from General Lorena, dated May 9, stating that the army had been camped at Amahuac, and that the Amhuac authorities reported from Amhuac according to reports from the Amhuac authorities a very serious attack was made on Guadalupe on the 25th May, but without effect, as the reinforcements were not carried. Since then no other engagements had taken place." The *Moniteur* says in conclusion—"The Emperor's government will immediately take measures for sending considerable reinforcements."

Immigration.

I think it is to be regretted that your correspondents "Dick" and "Veritas" have so soon laid down their anus, because the more a question of this nature is diluted, and from opposite points of view, the easier it will be to form a correct judgment, especially where such very diametrical opinions are, not only entertained but upheld in the public press, as the witne's those of Mr. Torres (in the "Tribuna") who evidently knows little of the us principle of political eco-

For answer, I write to you, with a view to opposing the extension of the law: no inclination to interfere in an encounter between two such political enemies as White Symington and the writer of "Dieck". I can not but feel very largely to the arguments adduced by "Veritas" even tho' they are sometimes weakened by a cloud of rhetoric or sweetened under a spicy mysticism. I do not therefore wish to be understood as taking sides in the matter. I am, however, in the field for holding immigration in favor, and I am, as I like, upon the "starch and blue" line, or on the ground of "228 per cent."—I think on the other hand it is really unwise if not also to, to encourage only the more already pained to emigrate with, or to be frightened by the prospect of, and to the detriment of Australia in 1954, and full swing year during the first rush. Altho' I am in payment to be warped by dwelling upon this example, overlooking the fact that even there, the enormous resources of the country soon balanced the loss, and that, at this moment, the Government of Australia is holding out alluring prospects, and that the Governments of N.W. South Wales and Victoria have sent paid immigrants to England, with funds to promote further emigration to their country.

There, however, as every where else, there will be always found "flies in the ointment" who cannot cooperate with agreeable feelings, the salutary arrival of ship-loads of dustless emigrants anxious to ex-

