EDITED BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

THOMAS RITCHIE & JOHN P. HEISS,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

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FAIRFAX INSTITUTE, Fairfax county, Va., near Alexandria, D. C.—The second term of the eighth annual session of this institution, will commence with February, and continue to the second week in July, from which time to September first the annual vacation extends.

The subscriber believes that he can offer to parents having sons to educate very peculiar advantages in the arrangements, discipline, and instruction of his school. His system is adapted to a select number of pupils, with a view to the exclusion of bad materials, and the best results to boys of good character, disposed to study, willing to submit to discipline, and capable of being influenced by honorable and virtuous motives. A much larger amount of time and labor is devoted to them than is common in schools generally; the number of assistant instructers is large in proportion to the pupils, and of a high character for competency and faithfulness; and the course of instruction in the different departments, including the English language, the classics, and mathematics, is thorough and extensive. The French department continues to enjoy the very valuable services of Professor De Loutte.

References can be given, if desired, to gentlemen in the cities of the District, in Virginia, Maryland, and numerous other States, whose sons have been educated at this institution during the eight years of its existence.

Further particulars will be communicated on application to the subscriber, *Theological Seminary*, P. O., Fairfax county, Virginia.

GEORGE A. SMITH, principal.

Jan. 30, 1846.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been most successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the stomach, bowels, liver, and spleen; such as heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, colic, jaundice, flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick headache, sea-sickness, &c., &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement; relieving sickness at the stomach, headache, heartburn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the table find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the pills. As a dinner pill, they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses they are a highly efficacious and safe anti-bilious medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

There have been many imitations and worthless counterfeits of these pills put in circulation by unprincipled and ignorant persons—the directions, wrappers, &c., of the genuine pills so closely and accurately copied, that the closest observer could not, without a trial of their effects, distinguish between them.

Dr. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, of the Columbian college, 131 N. 2nd street, Philadelphia, having undertaken and been appointed by Dr. Beckwith sole agents for the United States, for the sale of the above pills, the public are informed that they can be supplied with the genuine article in any quantity at the same price as by the proprietor, by applying as above.

N. B. To guard against counterfeits, all the pills furnished by the sole agents, are put in dozen packages, with a blue engraved label, (White letters,) 40 BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPECTIC PILLS, T. W. DYOTT & SONS, sole agents for the proprietor.

Certificates having for several years accompanied each box, and the public being now familiar with the kind of testimony in possession of the proprietor, he has thought it no longer necessary to publish them, but simply to give a list of references (from among many) to gentlemen, who, from personal experience of the efficacy of the pills, are willing to recommend them to their friends.

REFERENCES.

Mr. Van Buren, late President o the United States.
Hon. George E. Badger, LL. D. late Secretary Navy.
Rt. Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of N. C.
Hon. James Iredell, late U. S. senator, and governor of N. C.
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Dr. W. R. Scott, Raleigh.
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T. W. Dyott & Sons, of the Columbian College, No. 132 North Second street, Philadelphia, are appointed sole agents for the sale of "Beckwith's genuine pills;" price 50 cents per box, or $3 50 per dozen, with a larger discount to those who purchase in larger quantities.

JOHN BECKWITH, M. D., Proprietor.

Special depot at the bookstore of Robert Farnham, corner of eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city; also for sale by the most principal druggists. June 5

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Five tons just received direct from the importer, and warranted genuine. For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Boston rocking chairs
Cane-seat and Windsor chairs
Hair and straw mattresses
Cradles, corn-brooms, Castile soap.

B. HOMANS,
Between 10th and 11th streets.

March 16—6teod

BOARDING.—Mrs. Gassaway, nearly opposite to Brown's, has three handsome rooms vacant, which she will let with or without board. March 19—tf

The Daily Union.

VOLUME 1. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 275.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 20, 1846.

BY B. HOMANS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture at auction.—On Tuesday next, the 24th instant, at the residence of Commodore Shubrick, on H street, between 17th and 18th streets, will be sold a part of his household furniture, (he being about to remove to the navy-yard.) Among the articles are—

Brussels carpeting, mahogany and other chairs
Marble-top pier table, hall stove and lamp, passage oil-cloth
Mahogany dining and breakfast tables
One large dining table, with stands, made to order, which will accommodate 24 persons
Bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, mattresses, and others not necessary to enumerate.

The furniture is of the best quality, modern style, and in excellent order.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Terms: All sums under $25, cash; over $25, and under $50, sixty days credit; over $50, ninety days credit, for approved endorsed notes, bearing interest.

B. HOMANS,
March 19—ts Auctioneer.

By B. HOMANS, Auctioneer.

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, March 26, at four o'clock, p. m., will be sold at auction, without reserve to the highest bidder, a three-story brick dwelling-house, situated on 4½ street, in square 503, near the United States Arsenal. The lot is 25 feet front by 150 deep, and on it is a choice collection of grafted fruit. The out-buildings are substantial, and of brick. The situation offers many inducements for a grocery or dry goods store, or for a confectionery and restaurant. The premises may be examined at any time; title indisputable.

Terms at sale, which will take place at the subscriber's store, between 10th and 11th streets.

B. HOMANS,
Mar 19—eots Auctioneer.

LENT—The 11th volume of the London Encyclopædia. Gentlemen will please to look over the books on their tables, and see if it is among them, and return it to this office.

March 19—tf

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
March 18, 1846.

NOTES intended to be offered for discount at this bank, must be deposited in bank by 3 o'clock on Saturday in each week. None left after that time will be presented to the board until the Monday week following.

By order of the board:

RD. SMITH,
Mar 19—2t Cashier.

NOTICE TO THE PATRONS OF FLORA.—Spring has come, and now is the time to transport plants to any part of the Union.—The subscriber has for sale 17,000 ever-blooming roses, and calls the attention of all persons that wish to transport a few roses to decorate their gardens to his establishment, where they will find plants of all sizes and prices; well-established plants, fine sorts, selected by the purchaser or me, $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen, labelled and packed with care.

No garden is complete without an ample supply of the rose, which is justly called the "Queen of Flowers," being now esteemed the brightest ornament of floriculture; when once planted it requires but little attention in this latitude. All the Chinese varieties will stand the winter without any protection, flowering profusely six or seven months in the year, perfuming the air with their delightful fragrance. Roses thrive best in a rich sandy loam soil.

JOHN DOUGLASS,
Florist and Seedsman, opposite the State Dept.
March 11—1mif [Nat. Intel.]

T. D. MOSELEY, United States Attorney, will attend the several State and federal courts held at Nashville.

Particular attention paid to the collection of claims.

Office in the court-house at Nashville, Tennessee.

Mar 10

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Nursery at Linden Hill, near Washington.

FOR SALE, at the nurseries of the subscriber, a very extensive assortment of fruit-trees, consisting of apple, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, cherry, quince, &c.

Ornamental, evergreen, and shade trees.

The collection of trees for ornament and shade for streets and lawns is very extensive, and of large growth; amongst which are Balm of Gilead, or silver-fir, spruce and hemlock fir, white, or Weymouth pine, linden, sugar maple, silver maple, tulip poplar, European and American ash, Chinese ailanthus, or tree of heaven, white and scarlet flowering horse-chestnut, and a variety of others.

Also thorn-plants for hedging, flowering shrubs, rose bushes, bulbous roots, dahlias, and herbacious plants.

A catalogue, with directions for planting, can be had at the stall of the proprietor in the Centre market; at the seed store of J. F. Callan, near the General Post Office; and of E. M. Linthicum, Georgetown; who, as agents, will receive and forward orders.

All orders through the post office, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

A branch of the establishment is located on 14th street, for the convenience of citizens to call and select for themselves.

In this establishment are now about twelve thousand apple and seventeen thousand peach trees, of size suitable for this spring's planting.

The above trees, being all raised under the immediate care of the proprietor, can be confidently recommended as genuine, and will be supplied fresh dug from the ground.

JOSHUA PIERCE.

Feb. 23—1awifi15thAp

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

Triumphant success of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, the great English remedy for

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, or any form of pulmonary consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan, of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

Dr. Buchan is a distinguished philanthropist and elder of the Society of Friends, and member of the royal college of physicians and surgeons, celebrated for his valuable discoveries in the treatment of scrofulous consumption. The Hungarian Balsam is a purely vegetable compound, composed chiefly of a Hungarian gum, of wonderful power in pulmonary diseases.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam in the cure of every form of consumption, warrants the American agent in soliciting for treatment the worst possible cases that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, whooping-cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only source of hope.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole agents for the United Kingdom, at the Italian warehouse, Regent street, London, in bottles and cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By special appointment.—David F. Bradlee, Boston, Mass., sole agent for the United States and British American provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English remedy, may be obtained of the agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

Agents.—Washington city, F. W. FULLER, corner Penn. avenue and 12th street, and my dealers in every large city and town in the United States.

Jan 27—eo3m

THE UNION.

For the Union.

BUENOS AYRES.

In the New York Evening Mirror of the 16th ultimo, a violent attack is made upon the character of General Rosas, governor of Buenos Ayres, encharged with the foreign relations of the Argentine Confederation. The attack is founded upon an article which has lately appeared in the American Review, under the head of "Buenos Ayres and the republic of the Banda Oriental, by Mrs. S. P. Jenkins," who, according to the Mirror, has resided for six years at Montevideo, and consequently, as the editor of the Mirror remarks, has "enjoyed many facilities for obtaining an accurate knowledge of the circumstances which she details."

Fortunately for the distinguished statesman who is now at the head of the Argentine Confederation, this attack on the part of the Evening Mirror is accompanied by its own antidote; and it is surprising that the editor, whose sagacity and talents are well known, did not perceive the force of the antidote when he penned it, and have immediately thrown under the editorial table the attack which he had just previously penned.

The second paragraph of the editorial article, speaking of Mrs. Jenkins's narrative, is as follows:

"As depicted here, Rosas, the dictator of the Argentine Confederation, is no common tyrant. If we can believe the half which is told of him here, (and we have no reason beyond the strangeness of the horrors revealed, for doubting any part of it,) he must be one of the most atrocious and bloodthirsty villains that have ever held the reins of government. He seems to us to have had no parallel since the days of the French revolution, and to deserve place with the bloodiest actors in that awful drama."

This is the attack. And now, fortunately for Gen. Rosas, comes immediately afterwards the antidote:

"The strangest part" (continues the editor) "of all this tale of horrors is the silence so long kept by the representatives of foreign powers at the court of Buenos Ayres. And this certainly needs explanation. That men may be temporarily unnerved by fear, or blinded by interest, is matter of common observation. That bodies of men, including merchants of wealth and information, and ambassadors, should for a series of years witness such horrors, and yet keep silence, almost surpasses belief."

Well might the editor say, that such persons "should for a series of years witness such horrors, and yet keep silence, almost surpasses belief." And the editor may depend that every man having the least particle of common sense will be of the same opinion; but they would not stop there, but proceed to the very logical conclusion, that as such men as Mr. Fox, late minister to the United States, and as Mr. Parish, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Mandeville—all of whom have been British ministers at Buenos Ayres since General Rosas has been at the head of its government—as Mr. de Lisboa, the talented and highly accomplished Brazilian minister to the United States, and who, previous to coming to this country, was a long time Brazilian minister at Buenos Ayres—as the Count de Lurdi and M. de Mareuil, both of whom have been French ministers to that country during the administration of General Rosas—and also the diplomatic agents which the United States have had at Buenos Ayres, and one of whom is still there—and all of whom have been living for years in the very midst of the places which are depicted by Mrs. Jenkins as the scenes of such horrors—having never accused General Rosas as having perpetrated them, is it not natural and reasonable to conclude, when such men hold their tongues, that those atrocities have never been committed?—and have existed only in the warm imaginations of the deadly enemies of General Rosas?—who have been for years residing in the same city, (Montevideo,) where, the editor says, Mrs. Jenkins has been passing six years of her life, and from whom she has unquestionably obtained the list of the atrocities charged against one of the most remarkable personages of the age, who has, by his firmness, preserved his country for more than fifteen years from the horrors of those constant revolutions, such as have desolated every other republic of South America, and whose only crime in the eyes of some people is, that he is valiantly defending the independence and rights of his country against the unjust intervention of European monarchies. It is curious to remark that the first time these atrocities were brought forward and charged against General Rosas was, when he was defending his country a few years ago against the former attacks of the French. It now appears that with the late intervention of the French and English, the world is again to be inundated with them.

As it is the intention of the writer of this communication to refute, in a few days, in a more detailed manner, the accusations which have been brought against General Rosas, by the writer of the article in the "American Review," he cannot better close this article than by translating entire the letter of the late French minister to Buenos Ayres, M. de Mareuil, of the 23d September, 1845, addressed to the Argentine government; in which M. de Mareuil refutes several of the charges brought against General Rosas by Mr. Ouseley and Baron Deffaudis, the English and French plenipotentiaries, encharged by their respective governments with the conducting of the armed intervention against the independence and liberties of the Argentine Confederation, and which accusations had been brought forward by them as among the causes of said intervention.

Among other atrocities which have been ascribed to General Rosas by his enemies in Montevideo, amongst whom the writer in the "American Review" has been residing for six years, is that of the massacre of a large number of prisoners taken at the battle of India Muerta. Let us see what M. de Mareuil says to the atrocious accusation.

The Buenos Ayrean government, although at war with France, yet having implicit confidence in the high and honorable character of M. de Mareuil, wrote to him previous to his departure from Buenos Ayres, and requested him, as a gentleman who had resided among them a sufficient time to well know the men and the affairs of that country, to inform them what had been the character of his relations with them, and of his knowledge relative to this and other atrocities ascribed to General Rosas, and which had been fabricated at Montevideo by his enemies. M. de Mareuil's reply was that of a high-minded and honorable man, who appears to think that, although his country is at war with the Argentine Confederation, yet that atrocious accusations should not be made use of to aid his countrymen in their war against General Rosas.

[Translation.]

"BUENOS AYRES, September 23, 1845.

"*To his excellency M. Arana, minister of foreign affairs at Buenos Ayres:*

"Sir: I have just received the note which your excellency has done the honor of addressing to me, under the date of yesterday, and by which you have made known to me that you had brought to the knowledge of the government the necessity, in consequence of the establishment of the blockade, of my ceasing my relations with the government, and of quitting the Argentine territory.

"At the same time, your excellency informs me, that you are encharged by his excellency the governor, to ask of me explanations upon many points tending to establish what has been, during my residence here, the character of the relations of the legation of the king with the Argentine government, and the conduct of this government in the affairs which I have found myself in the case of treating with it.

"I am so much the more disposed to give to your excellency the explanations which you ask from me, as I have already transmitted to the government of the king precise and circumstantial information upon many points mentioned in your communication.

"I take the requests of your excellency in the order that you have presented them:

"1. Since the moment that I have found myself at the head of the legation of the king, until now, I have had no complaint to make of any direct act of the Argentine government, contrary to the amicable relations existing between France and the Argentine Confederation, nor that might implicate a forgetfulness of the protection to foreigners established in the territories of the Argentine Confederation. If, at any time, I have found it necessary to make reclamations in favor of any Frenchman, against an act which may have emanated from some subaltern authority, prompt justice has been made to my demand.

"2. I have no knowledge that there is here, at the head of the police, an association famous for the number of its sinistrous deeds. As for the fact of some papers of surety, delivered to French subjects by the chancery of legation, having been destroyed by any agent of the authorities whatsoever, and that bearers of those papers may have been in consequence arrested and incorporated among the troops of Buenos Ayres, no such fact has ever come to my knowledge. I have taken in this business, two days ago, the most minute information; and I can affirm, in the most positive manner, that no such an event has taken place since I have been here. Some Frenchmen have been inscribed on the list of enrolment. One only may have been incorporated. At my request, all have been immediately declared exempt from the service, with an efficacy, for the which I have manifested to your excellency my thanks.

"3. No French woman has directed herself to me to complain of having been refused a passport for the purpose of joining her husband. No son, that he has been prevented from joining his father. I only know that, in consequence of a general measure, anterior to my arrival, no passports are granted for Montevideo.

"4. In fine, I have not known that the police of this province have, through the medium of terror, forced French subjects to sign petitions in opposition to their government.

"5. As respects the assassination of the Scotch family, that your excellency speaks of in your communication, this is not an event upon which I am called to investigate; but it has much occupied public attention, and I have been knowing to the active exertions, made by order of the Argentine government, to discover the perpetrators of this crime; and that, as yet, those exertions have not obtained any result. As for myself, I am convinced of their sincerity. Moreover, I have expressed myself in this sense to the government of the king.

"I will say, in fine, that though I am necessarily informed of that which passes in the Banda Oriental, I have, two months ago, taken exact information at Montevideo concerning the supposed butchery of a thousand of prisoners after the battle of India Muerta. The information which has been transmitted to me in answer, by a person in whom I have every confidence, and who is perfectly well placed to know the truth, has left no cause to believe that this event may be exact.

"Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed,) "DE MAREUIL."

For the Union.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

Some calculations concerning the advantages of a railroad to the Pacific, to the American people.

When speculators in town lots are desirous of realizing the greatest amount of money from their operations, the first thing they do is to lay out convenient streets and avenues, and the land contained in them they give away, well knowing that the adjoining lots are more valuable in consequence of having free and open access to them.

When a city corporation widens a street, it taxes the adjoining property to pay the expense, because it increases the value of the lots by making a better thoroughfare to them.

It may be assumed that the most valuable land in America is in Broadway, in New York; and it is valuable in that particular place, because a wide thoroughfare was opened through the length of the island, connecting the business of the country with the seaboard. Shut up Broadway, and I apprehend the value of the lots would be diminished.

Leaving our cities, the next most valuable land in the country is along the lines of canals and railroads—perhaps the first in point of value is adjoining the New York and Erie canal, and the second, that land adjoining the railroad leading from Boston to Albany.

I suppose it may be assumed as a general principle that the land through which a street, road, or canal passes, increases in value equal to the expense of opening said street, road, or canal.

Upon this principle, large operators in the purchase of the public domain find it to their interest to give away part of their lands for the purpose of opening roads through them: and some of the most knowing ones have made their fortunes by purchasing the public land and giving away a portion of it, having found out by experience that the settlements of the people make the land valuable.

The people of the United States own, and have the pre-emption right to, about one thousand two hundred millions of acres of land; a greater part of this land is now inaccessible for want of roads, and of course at present valueless. The people know that a great part of this land would be very valuable if they make a public thoroughfare to the Pacific ocean; it is therefore the business of the people to make the road.

The distance from Lake Michigan to the Pacific may be about two thousand miles. A railroad may cost fifty millions of dollars. This road, then, will make front lots for four thousand miles. One quarter of a mile front and one mile deep contains one hundred and sixty acres, and may be valued at six dollars per acre. Receding from the railroad, another mile will give another range of lots of five dollars; the next mile four dollars; the next three dollars; and the next two dollars. Thus the average price of land on each side of the railroad within five miles will be four dollars per acre. A strip of land ten miles wide and two thousand miles long, at four dollars per acre, produces fifty-one million two hundred thousand dollars—enough to build the railroad. The land through which it passes for thirty miles on each side will be increased from nothing, to the government price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Deducting the ten miles already computed, the balance amounts to the sum of eighty millions of dollars; showing a clear gain to the people of the United States, in the increase of the value of land alone, of this large amount, besides the cost of the road; and this is independent of all the profit to accrue from the use of the road.

To build this road an energetic man is wanted, who will devote his time exclusively to that object. One man is appointed head of your armies; and he takes the responsibility of conducting the campaign to a successful issue; one man is appointed president; one man is made governor; one man has given to him the sole command of a ship of war; and no one man should be appointed to build this railroad, if you wish it done with promptness and despatch. Mr. Whitney appears to be that man. Let him have the order to build it.

When the road is finished, let a collector be appointed, under the control of the Treasury Department, to collect the tolls on the road, which may be fixed by law, and pay them into the public treasury, the same as a collector is appointed to collect the duties in the port of New York.

An additional advantage to the country, and to the finances of the government, will be the duties which will be paid on foreign merchandise by the inhabitants who settle this country. A great additional impulse will be given to the manufacture of American railroad iron. The making of this road will so far advance the science of the manufacture of that article, that the country can, in all future time, be supplied by our own citizens.

In conclusion, the land belongs to the people of America. The road will increase the value of the land. It ought to be built by the American people, and be controlled by them, as being a public highway for the use of the people, and the revenues ought to go into the treasury of the people.

C. F. L.

$60,000 in six prizes of $10,000 each.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 11, for 1846.

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday March 21st, 1846.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

$10,000—$10,000—$10,000—$10,000—$10,000—$10,000—$3,500—$2,340.

25 prizes of	$1,000	200 prizes of	$200
53 do	400	&c., &c.	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 12, for 1846.

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 28th, 1846.

PRIZES.

$25,000—$10,000—$4,000—$3,000—$2,200.

10 prizes of	$2,000	10 prizes of	$400
10 do	500	10 do	300
&c.		&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets, $110
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EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our regular correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March 17, 1846.

Interference of England and France in the government of the Sandwich islands—High-handed measures of the British Consul-general, Wm. Miller, as developed in the correspondence published in the Polynesian, in September last—The tone of the language used, and positions taken, give indications of strong prejudice and jealousy towards Americans resident on the island, and American influence in the affairs of King Hamehameh IV—The vindication of the king's foreign minister in my next letter, with the conclusion, &c.

The diplomatic correspondence between the British consul-general, Wm. Miller, resident at Honolulu, Sandwich islands, and the government of Hamehameh IV, king of the Sandwich islands, was voluntarily commenced by the former on the 19th of July, 1844. Mr. Miller being jealous of the king's ministers, because they were of American origin, very kindly volunteers to give the king a string of good advice, and addresses himself directly to his royal highness Hamehameh IV, passing over the heads of his ministers. He commences this letter by telling the king that he is about visiting Tahiti, but expects to return in a few months, begging his serious attention to some suggestions he deigns to offer for his guidance, which he intended to have delivered verbally before his departure. He goes on to say:

"They emanate from an anxious wish to promote the welfare of your majesty, and of your subjects, which I am instructed to do on all befitting occasions, by my government."

It appears he was instructed thus to gratuitously interfere in the local affairs of a government acknowledged by three powers to be independent. Accompanying this note, is an address to his majesty, dated on the same day, directed to the king in person, and entitled "Suggestions from her Britannic majesty's consul-general to Hamehameh IV, king of the Sandwich islands," dated Honolulu, July 19, 1844.

He commences his "suggestions" by reminding the king "that the agreement between the British government and France, secures the sovereignty of these islands to your majesty and your dynasty. Being thus admitted to a place among independent sovereigns, I would respectfully suggest that you should select your ministers and other officers with care, and well define their separate duties, &c." He fails to allude to the government of the United States, as a party to the independence of the islands, whose citizens not only civilized the people, but prepared them for the liberal government they enjoy, and was the first to recognise their independence prior to any agreement on the subject between England and France. Mr. Miller takes upon himself to advise the king also as to etiquette, and says, "I think it would be well that etiquette should be such as to permit the ready access to your majesty in a social manner of the representatives of those nations who have agreed to respect, (meaning England and France,) your majesty's rights as an independent sovereign, and who would naturally give you the best advice in any emergency; such, for example, as a conspiracy among your own officers to usurp your royal prerogative, of which history affords many examples." It is certain there are few examples afforded by history of such a bold and high-handed interference as this proceeding developes.

It seems, according to certain regulations of the king and his ministers, the latter being Americans by birth, (which is the great grievance on the part of the English consul,) all applications made for a personal audience with the king are required to be first made to the minister of foreign affairs, and that the object or nature of the business shall accompany the application for a personal interview. The Hawaiian government claim that under the 4th clause of Lord Aberdeen's letter of the 12th September, 1843, this method of access is fully recognised and confirmed by the British government. Mr. Miller, however, contends that such a regulation ought not to exist, "that it is" calculated "to place your majesty completely in the power of those ministers," (meaning such as might conspire against his prerogative.) "It would be a departure from the ancient customs of your islands, impair the love and respect of your subjects, and leave it in the power of those ministers to embroil you with your best friends, (England and France meant,) if it suited their private interest, national bias, caprice, or whim." As far as suggestions for the local improvement of the town and island are concerned they seem well enough; but might as well have been directed to ministers as to the king.

Having forwarded this address, we hear no more of William Miller, consul-general, till he had proceeded to Tahiti and returned; when, on the 21 August, 1845, he addresses a note to Mr. R. C. Wylie, foreign minister, telling him he had received despatches from Lord Aberdeen of such a nature as to render it desirable to have an audience with the king, and thought the nature of his business so important that the ministers should be present.

Mr. Wylie replies on the same day, informing Mr. Miller that the 4th article of Lord Aberdeen's letter of the 12th September made it inexpedient to grant him a personal interview with the king unless the nature of his business should be previously intimated to his Majesty's ministers, and hoped Mr. Miller would not object to a rule which emanated from Lord Aberdeen himself.

On the 4th, Mr. Miller replies, sharply denying the right of ministers to refuse him a personal audience with the king, without first intimating the nature of his business to them, and denies that the 4th article of Lord Aberdeen's letter gives them any such authority, and says, in accordance with "the command of his government, he is obliged to reiterate the request," &c.

Mr. Wylie replies, on the same day, that as Mr. Miller now makes the request by command of his government, it can be granted without offence to the United States, (whose consul, on a former occasion, had been denied a similar request,) and concludes by desiring to know of Mr. Miller if such in reality is the command of his government?

Mr. Miller's answer is neither polite nor in good temper. All the reply he thinks it necessary to give is, "That I have a communication to make to the king of these islands from her Majesty's government." He wishes the king to be informed of the circumstance, and of his wish for an audience, "or that you will refuse to do so, any further intimation of what you and your colleagues will 'allow,' or will not 'allow' being extraneous, and foreign to the point in question."

Mr. Wylie, on the same day, 5th August, in reply, grants the request, on the ground that it is a message from her Britannic Majesty's government, commanded to be delivered personally, and appoints the next day, noon, for the desired audience.

The audience was duly held, and Consul-General Miller delivered a very remarkable address to the king.

He says he approaches his Majesty by command of his government, and commences his message by saying that her Britannic Majesty's government approved of the suggestions and memoranda forwarded to his Majesty the year before, on the eve of his leaving for Tahiti, and "that the Earl of Aberdeen trusts that those well-judged suggestions" "would meet with that attention from you (the king) which they deserve."

2dly. He protests against the code of etiquette promulgated in July, 1844, rejecting the act or clause which gives "a fixed and permanent preference to the United States over Great Britain, upon the plea of prior recognition of the Sandwich islands by the United States, and requires that this clause be forthwith cancelled;" and that her Britannic Majesty's government declare that the commissioner of the United States, unless he be explicitly designated in his commission "as a chargé d'affaires, is entitled to no precedence whatever over a British consul-general at the Sandwich islands, under the regulations of the Congress of Vienna, whether the commissioner be entitled diplomatic commissioner or not." And concludes by insisting, by command, that unless the commissioner appears as a chargé d'affaires, precedence shall be determined by priority of the dates of commission, &c.

3dly. He informs the king that he is commanded by his government to insist that the land claimed by Mr. Charlton shall be immediately delivered up to him, or to any person authorized by him to take possession of it; on which subject, he tells the king he had written at great length to Mr. Wylie, and requested that the latter might read to the king certain despatches addressed to him. He hoped the king would be led to speedy reflection, and to the adoption of such action as the honor of the islands and their sovereign chief called for.

On the same day (9th August) the consul sent in a supplement to his address to the king, the substance of which was to the following effect: That the character of his credentials from his government were such, that his Majesty the king was expected to attach full credit to all he would communicate on the part of her Britannic Majesty's government, and that the queen confidently anticipated that he would pay every attention to the representations which he might make on behalf of British subjects. "Being thus accredited, I feel that I should be wanting in respect to the office I hold were I to consent to my access to your Majesty being obstructed by your advisers, or any other officers of your government, after I had made the necessary application for admission. I beg leave further to remark, that while her Majesty's government are desirous of strengthening the proper authority of the native rulers, Great Britain will not allow her subjects to be unjustly dealt with by the Sandwich island government." "Englishmen are not to be compelled by threats, and intimidated to take an oath of allegiance repugnant to them from its nature; and when a British subject is taken up as a deserter by the native authorities, he must not be liberated solely because he has been induced to forswear, or thus voluntarily foreswore, allegiance to his own country by becoming a Sanwich island subject."

On the same day, the consul-general incloses Lord Aberdeen's brief letter, in which he approved of the "well-judged suggestions" submitted to the king.

On the 14th of August, Mr. Wylie acknowledges the receipt of his *suggestions* by his *Majesty*, and that he had awarded to them all due consideration, &c. On the same day, Mr. Wylie sends to the consul-general what he terms his Majesty's vindication against the charges of the consul-general, and requests that it, with accompanying letters, may be transmitted to her Britannic Majesty's government. I regret my limits will not permit me to give you an analysis of this vindication. I must reserve that duty for my next letter. It is sufficient to say the foreign minister denied the title of Mr. Charlton to any land on the island. This man was formerly an English consul at that place, and set up a fictitious claim to a large body of land. He also denied that ministers had obstructed his access to the king. He denied that the government had in any way, or on any occasion, ill-treated or interfered with British subjects. And thus the matter stood last September. Conclusion in my next.

Yours, very truly,
MORGAN.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The Courrier des Etats Unis has Rio Janeiro journals up to December 17th. It says that they contain no news in regard to the progress of the Anglo-Frank intervention in La Plata. The Brazil Courier of December 6th, however, gives some curious documents about the prolonged struggle between Brazil and the Argentine republic. On the 17th of August, M. Guido, the Argentine minister, demanded his passports; and on the 17th of November only, M. Limpo de Abreu, the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, replied to M. Guido; and, in a long despatch, applied himself to the task of refuting the accusations brought against the government of Brazil, of having violated, in a great number of cases, the neutrality imposed upon it during the war between the Argentine and Oriental republics. M. Guido had denounced, as contrary to this neutrality, the refuge granted, on the Brazilian territory, to the wreck of Rivera's army, after many battles.

One of the provinces of Paraguay has formally invoked the Anglo-Frank intervention; and this subject occupies the most important place in these diplomatic documents. The gravest accusation brought against Brazil by M. Guido, is the having invited the French and English fleets to the La Plata by the mission of M. d'Abrantes. In his reply, the Brazilian minister refutes the accusation of his opponent on this subject. This refutation is worthy of note in this respect; it seems to vent as much discontent against Buenos Ayres, as against the governments of France and England, and contradicts the declarations of Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot. The former, in his last speech in the House of Lords, declared, in effect, that M. d'Abrantes had come to solicit positively the intervention of France and England both united to Brazil on the La Plata question; and