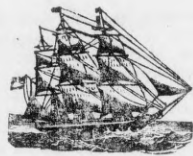


# British



# Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1073.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 13th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

According to advices from Montevideo, the town of Maldonado has been captured by the forces of the legal government. The news is generally credited, but no details of the affair have been received.

The following dispatch relates to the expulsion of Rivera from the Uruguay.

The General commanding the forces North of the Rio Negro. }

Arroyo del Vizcaino, February 14th, 1847.

To H. E. the President of the Republic, General in Chief of the Army, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe.

In my last I informed Your Excellency that I was marching on to the Arroyo del Vizcaino with the column under my command, composed of Hidalgo's division, three field pieces under the orders of Lieutenant Mamerto Garay, a company of infantry under the immediate command of Captain Felix Olivera, Lamas' division under the orders of the Colonel of the same, and the body guard of the undersigned commanded by Captain Martin Morales.

On the 13th at about 4 in the afternoon I drew near to the Vizcaino under a shower of rain; but my column having been descried by some vessels coming down the river, which conveyed information to the Pardejon that three strong columns were advancing, on the receipt of the information, which was at about 5 o'clock p. m., he began to embark, keeping up a brisk fire from strong guerilla parties stationed near the Arroyo, and which continued until nightfall. I then ordered Colonel Lamas with a company of infantry and three pieces of flying artillery to march to the Arroyo, it having been abandoned by the ruthless Unitarians, who not being then able to cross over from the darkness of the night, I waited the dawn and at break of day ordered Colonel Lemas to make his guerillas of cavalry swim over; and the first of them, commanded by Lieut. Ermogones Masante, having done so, advanced to the neighbourhood of the enemy's encampment where their remnants had been just embarked. I then ordered Major José Rodriguez with the remaining sharp shooters to swim across and examine the island well, as also that of Lobos, situated on the opposite side of the Yaguari, in which the ruthless Unitarians had also an encampment, both islands being protected by 4 steamers and several other vessels of war, all which got under weigh the day and stood down the river, the brig of war *Pandour* and some whale boats alone remaining.

According to the declarations of those who have passed over, in all about thirty-three, belonging to our prisoners, amongst them two orderly men of the Pardejo's, they were proceeding to Martin Garcia, and it is probable that it is so.

The result of this enterprise has been the taking of a chalana, sundry muskets and carbines which have been found thrown about; and about 900 horses, 400 in the first island and 500 in that of Lobos. Of all this number only one third are in good condition, and I am now busied in having them crossed over, which occasions a good deal of trouble: for the current in the two rivers is very strong and I am unprovided with any kind of boats, but I believe that the horses of the Island of Lobos will have all crossed over to that of Vizcaino to-morrow.

On closing this note I have the satisfaction of congratulating Y. E. in my own name and in that of the officers and soldiers I have the honour to command, on the Department north of the Rio Ne-

gro being now freed from ruthless Unitarians, the duty of accomplishing which the undersigned had been entrusted with.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Servando Gomez.

That the announcement of Flores' projected expedition has produced a most beneficial effect on the relations between the different States of South America, is a fact which every day receives additional confirmation. Among recent evidences is the following important note from the Bolivian Government, which has been answered by that of the Confederation in a corresponding spirit of fraternity.

Bolivian Republic, }  
Foreign Department. }

Cochabamba, 4th January, 1847.

The undersigned under-secretary of the ministry for Foreign affairs, of Bolivia, encharged *ad-interim* with the transaction of the business thereof, has the honor to address the Minister of the same department of the Argentine Confederation, for the purpose of informing him of the line of policy which his government has declared it to be its intention to pursue, and of the measures which it has accordingly agreed upon with the governments of Chili and Peru, in order to oppose a firm and energetic resistance to the invasion which Generals Juan José Flores and Andres Santa Cruz, reckoning upon the aid and protection of the Cabinet of Madrid, were preparing in Spain against the liberty and independence of these Republics.

The governments of Chili and Peru justly alarmed at the news, now placed beyond doubt, of this attempt, which without the interference of one or more European powers, and left to the sole efforts of those Generals, would be a matter altogether insignificant and even ridiculous, invited the government of Bolivia to concert and adopt conjointly a plan of operations, combination of forces, uniformity of views, and other measures for the purpose of repelling the aggression and maintaining the common independence of these states. The government of the undersigned received the propositions made to it with all the enthusiasm and determination called for by the sacred rights of independent America, and hastened to appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary to the American Congress and propose to the government of Peru the bases for a treaty of defensive alliance, giving at the same time its ideas with respect to the defence of the territory. In the same view the government of the undersigned has issued the most positive orders to increase its army and place it on a respectable footing, and in a condition to be able to set at defiance the daring threat held out to the independence and inviolability of the American soil.

Whatever may be the end the Cabinet of Madrid proposes to itself by aiding and protecting this expedition—whether it be to effect in the democracies of the Pacific a revolution in their institutions and form of government, by establishing a monarchy in behalf of some Spanish Prince; or to obtain the restoration of Generals Flores and Santa Cruz to the command they usurped and knew not how to preserve; in either case, the present Ministry of Spain will be responsible in the eyes of all the nations of the world, in the eyes of the Spanish people themselves, for the incalculable evils which its perfidious and senseless policy may occasion in both hemispheres.

This proceeding, as sudden as unexpected on the part of a government calling itself friendly, shows the character and tendencies of those European in-

terventions so frequent and so officious in the domestic affairs of the American Republics; and makes the necessity felt that the latter should place themselves on their guard, by drawing closer the ties of confraternity, against every design tending to impair their independence and dignity.

The military movement in this Republic has not, therefore, any other object but that already set forth, and the undersigned fulfils the orders of his government in informing H. E. Signior Arana of this and the other measures stated, in order that he may be pleased to lay the whole before his government, which may rest assured that that of Bolivia is anxious to lend its co-operation and assistance to any of the adjoining states that may require it against any European aggression whatsoever.

It is very gratifying to the undersigned to avail himself of this opportunity to offer Signior Arana the assurances of the high and distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be his

Very obedient humble servant

DOMINGO DELGADILLO.

H. E. Signior Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation, &c. &c. }

(Translated from the Montevideo "Comercio.")

Renewal of the Holy Alliance.

London, 24th December, 1846.

The *Times*' article of the 18th instant relative to the extinction of the name of Poland by the full incorporation of the kingdom known by that name to the empire of Russia, occupies almost exclusively the columns of the Paris papers. It would be useless to say that all, either expressly or tacitly, agree with us on this act which crowns all the crimes of the Czar; the *National*, however, does not concur in the opinion which we put forth, that Austria and Prussia were compelled to adhere to the confiscation of Cracow. Our contemporary, nevertheless, entirely agrees with us in regard to the manner in which we viewed and denounced this act, and the subsequent and much more important violation of the treaty of Vienna, in the complete annihilation of Poland consummated by the ukase of the Czar. The difference between us and the *National* is that we ascribe the conduct of Austria and Prussia to cowardice, and the *National* believes that these two powers are allied to the mortal enemy of Europe.

"The *Times* is deceived," says the *National*, "when it supposes that Austria and Prussia do not approve of the modern encroachments of Russia. The incorporation of Cracow and the absolute destruction of all that can recall the memory of ancient Poland, are two facts which are intimately connected. They are the two leading stipulations of the same treaty: but there is still another between the three Powers for the purpose of sustaining.—1st, the measures adopted in conjunction against every possible aggression.—2ndly, the measures which should be taken for the future with the view of preserving the *status quo*. Let not the *Times* therefore be deceived; if Russia violated positive articles of the treaty of Vienna, she violated them with the full consent of Prussia and Austria. The Holy Alliance is re-constituted, or rather it has taken the offensive, and the *Times* can convince itself of this because it has proofs at hand even in its own country. Let it interrogate those of its fellow-countrymen who subscribed to the loan contracted by Count Montemolin, and let it ask those capitalists who gave them secret guarantees. The *Times* has certainly a knowledge of this fact, and is also aware that two months ago that pretender could not find any one to lend him money to organise a civil war in Spain, and that they now offered him more than he required."—(*Times*.)

## PORTUGAL.

The *Diario do Governo* gives the following particulars:

"Lisbon, 24th December, 1846.

"We did not hope in vain: the most complete victory has crowned the loyalist arms under the valiant Duke da Saldanha.

"The force of the rebels which rashly advanced as far as Torres Vedras, under the command of Count de Bonfin, has been completely annihilated. Those who did not perish under the swords of the brave defenders of Queen Donna Maria II. and the Constitutional Charter found but a miserable refuge in the Castle to which they retired.

"The Government has just received an official report of their surrender at discretion yesterday at noon.

"The banners of the 2nd and 6th regiments of infantry, and of the 5th chasseur are in the possession of the heroic loyal division.

"Nine hundred infantry, four hundred chasseurs, and two hundred and twenty cavalry have laid down their arms—one field piece, one howitzer, sixteen trained mules, all the ammunition, &c. have also been delivered up.

"Amongst the prisoners we reckon the ex-Count de Bonfin, L. Monzinho de Albuquerque, seriously wounded, the ex-General Celestino, the ex-Count de Avillez, the commanders and officers of the different corps, and many guerrilla officers.

"Thus has the much vaunted operations of the rebels on the capital been ended; not a single one has escaped to convey the news to the president of the *Sovereign Junta* at Oporto, the ex-Count das Antas.

"The commanders and officers who were taken prisoners are on their way to the Capital."

After the victory the Duke of Saldanha marched against the division commanded by Count das Antas,

## UNITED STATES.

### *Extracts from the President's Message.*

I congratulate you on the success which has thus attended our military and our naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time selected by herself, we have taken possession of many of her principal ports, driven back and pursued her invading army, and acquired military possession of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, New Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the Californias, a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union, inhabited by a considerable population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our movements. By the blockade, the import and export trade of the enemy has been cut off. Well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her honor, and the defence of her rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comforts of home, for the perils and privations of the camp. And though such a force may be for the time expensive, it is in the end economical, as the ability to command it removes the necessity of employing a large standing army in time of peace, and proves that our people love their institutions, and are ever ready to defend and protect them.

The war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy and honorable peace. With our experience, however, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken, until a definitive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two countries.

The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

By the laws of nations a conquered territory is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his

military possession, and until there is either a treaty of peace, or he shall voluntarily withdraw from it. The old civil Government being necessarily superseded, it is the right and duty of the conqueror to secure his conquest, and to provide for the maintenance of civil order and the rights of the inhabitants. This right has been exercised, and this duty performed by our military and naval commanders, by the establishment of temporary Governments in some of the conquered provinces in Mexico, assimilating them as far as practicable to the free institutions of our own country. In the province of New Mexico, and of the Californias, little if any farther resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants to the temporary Governments which have thus, from the necessity of the case and according to the laws of war, been established. It may be proper to provide for the security of those important conquests by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them.

Near the close of your last session, for reasons communicated to Congress, I deemed it important, as a measure for securing a speedy peace with Mexico, that a sum of money should be appropriated, and placed in the power of the Executive, similar to that which had been made upon two former occasions, during the administration of President Jefferson.

On the 20th of February, 1803, an appropriation of two millions of dollars was made, and placed at the disposal of the President. Its object is well known. It was at that time contemplated to acquire Louisiana from France, and it was intended to be applied as a part of the consideration which might be paid for that territory. On the 13th February, 1806, the same sum was in like manner appropriated with a view to the purchase of the Floridas from Spain. These appropriations were made to facilitate negotiations, and as a means to enable the President to accomplish the important objects in view. Though it did not become necessary for the President to use those appropriations, yet a state of things might have arisen in which it would have been highly important for him to do so, and the wisdom of making them cannot be doubted. It is believed that the measure recommended at your last session met with the approbation of decided majorities in both houses of Congress. Indeed, in different forums, a bill making an appropriation of two millions of dollars passed each House, and it is much to be regretted that it did not become a law. The reasons which induced me to recommend the measure at that time still exist; and I again submit the subject for your consideration, and suggest the importance of early action upon it. Should the appropriation be made, and be not needed, it will remain in the Treasury; should it be deemed proper to apply it in whole or in part, it will be accounted for as other public expenditures.

Immediately after Congress had recognized the existence of the war with Mexico, my attention was directed to the danger that privateers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to prey upon the commerce of the United States; and I invited the special attention of the Spanish Government to the 14th article of our Treaty with that Power of the 30th of October, 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either nation who shall take Commissions of Letters of Marque to act as privateers against the other "shall be punished as pirates."

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received assurances from the Spanish Government that this article of the treaty shall be faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this purpose were immediately transmitted from that Government to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert their utmost vigilance in preventing any attempts to fit out privateers in those islands against the United States. From the good faith of Spain I am fully satisfied that this treaty will be executed in its spirit as well as its letter; while the United States will, on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes on them.

Information has been recently received at the Department of State that the Mexican Government has sent to Havana blank Commissions to privateers, and blank certificates of naturalization, signed by General Salas, the present head of the Mexican government. There is, also, reason to apprehend that similar documents have been transmitted to other parts of the world. Copies of these papers, in translation are herewith transmitted.

As the preliminaries required by the practice of civilized nations for commissioning privateers and regulating their conduct appear not to have been observed, and as those commissions are in blank, to

be filled up with the names of citizens and subjects of all nations who may be willing to purchase them, the whole proceeding can only be construed as an invitation to all the freebooters upon earth, who are willing to pay for the privilege, to cruise against American commerce. It will be for our courts of justice to decide whether, under such circumstances, those Mexican letters of marque and reprisal shall protect those who accept them, and commit robberies upon the high seas under their authority, from the pains and penalties of piracy.

If the certificates of naturalization thus granted be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and punishment of pirates, under our treaty with Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be but a weak device to defeat the provisions of a solemn treaty.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for the trial and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects who, escaping the vigilance of their Government, shall be found guilty of privateering against the United States. I do not apprehend serious danger from these privateers. Our navy will be constantly on the alert to protect our commerce. Besides, in case prizes should be made of American vessels, the utmost vigilance will be exerted by our blockading squadron to prevent the captors from taking them into Mexican ports, and it is not apprehended that any nation will violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to be condemned and sold within its jurisdiction.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true that there are but few, if any, commercial vessels of Mexico upon the high seas; and it is, therefore, not probable that many American privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should pass authorizing this mode of warfare. It is, notwithstanding, certain that such privateers may render good service to the commercial interests of the country by recapturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as by capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be rendered available for the protection of our commerce.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending the 17th of June last were of the value of one hundred and twenty-one million six hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars; of which the amount exported was eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars, leaving the amount retained in the country for domestic consumption one hundred and ten million three hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars. The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and thirteen million four hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars; of which one hundred and two millions one hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars consisted of domestic productions, and eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the Treasury for the same year were twenty-nine million four hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and six cents; of which there was derived from customs twenty-six million seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents; from sales of public lands two million six hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-eight cents, and from incidental and miscellaneous sources ninety-two thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-one cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty-eight million thirty-one thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents, and the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July last was nine million one hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eight cents.

The amount of the Public Debt, including Treasury Notes, the 1st of the present month, was twenty-four millions two hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty cents; of which the sum of seventeen million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents was outstanding on the 4th March, 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time six million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents.

In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigor and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honourable termination, a farther

loan will be necessary, to meet the expenditures for the present and the next fiscal years. If the war should be continued until the 30th of June, 1848—being the end of the next fiscal year—it is estimated that an additional loan of twenty-three millions of dollars will be required. This estimate is made upon the assumption that it will be necessary to retain constantly in the treasury four millions of dollars, to guard against contingencies. If such surplus were not required to be retained, then a loan of nineteen millions would be sufficient. If, however, Congress should, at the present session, impose a revenue duty on the principal articles now embraced in the free list, it is estimated that an additional annual revenue of about two millions and a half, amounting, it is estimated, on the 30th of June 1843, to four millions of dollars, would be derived from that source; and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated, also, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have been long in the market, the additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come, between half a million and a million of dollars; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed eighteen or nineteen millions of dollars—leaving in the Treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars. The loan proposed, it is estimated, will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditures, both for the war and for all other purposes, up to the 30th of June, 1843; and an amount of this loan, not exceeding one half, may be required during the present fiscal year, and the greater part of the remainder during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding.

In order that timely notice may be given, and proper measures taken to effect the loan, or such portion of it as may be required, it is important that the authority of Congress to make it be given at an early period of your present session. It is suggested that the loan should be contracted for a period of twenty years, with authority to purchase the stock and pay it off at an earlier period, at the market value, out of any surplus which may at any time be in the Treasury applicable to that purpose. After the establishment of Peace with Mexico, it is supposed that a considerable surplus will exist, and that the debt may be extinguished in a much shorter period than that for which it may be contracted. The period of twenty years, as that for which the proposed loan may be contracted, in preference to a shorter period, is suggested, because all experience both at home and abroad, has shown that loans are effected upon much better terms upon long time, than when they are reimbursable at short dates.

Necessary as this measure is, to sustain the honor and the interests of the country, engaged in a foreign war, it is not doubted but that Congress will promptly authorize it.

The balance in the treasury on the first of July last exceeded nine millions of dollars, notwithstanding considerable expenditures had been made for the war during the months of May and June preceding. But for the war, the whole public debt could and would have been extinguished within a short period; and it was a part of my settled policy to do so, and thus relieve the people from its burden, and place the Government in a position which would enable it to reduce the public expenditures to that economical standard which is most consistent with the general welfare, and the pure and wholesome progress of our institutions.

Among our just causes of complaint against Mexico, arising out of her refusal to treat for peace, as well before as since the war so unjustly commenced on her part, are the extraordinary expenditures in which we have been involved. Justice to our own people will make it proper that Mexico should be held responsible for these expenditures.

Economy in the public expenditure is at all times a high duty which all public functionaries of the Government owe to the people. This duty becomes more imperative in a period of war, when large extraordinary expenditures become unavoidable. During the existence of the war with Mexico all our resources should be husbanded, and no appropriations made except such as are absolutely necessary for its vigorous prosecution and the due administration of the Government. Objects of appropriations which in peace may be deemed useful or proper, but which are not indispensable for the public service, may, when the country is engaged in a foreign war, be well postponed to a future period. By the observance of this policy at your present session, large amounts may be saved to the Treasury, and be applied to objects of pressing and urgent necessity, and thus the creation of a corresponding amount of public debt may be avoided. It is not meant to recommend that the ordinary

and necessary appropriations for the support of Government should be withheld, but it is well known that in every session of Congress, appropriations are proposed for numerous objects which may or may not be made, without materially affecting the public interests; and these, it is recommended, should not be granted.

The act passed at your last session 'reducing the duties on imports,' not having gone into operation until the first of the present month, there has not been time for its practical effect upon the revenue, and the business of the country, to be developed. It is not doubted, however, that the just policy which it adopts will add largely to our foreign trade, and promote the general prosperity. Although it cannot certainly be foreseen what amount of revenue it will wield, it is estimated that it will exceed that produced by the act of 1842, which it superseded. The leading principles established by it are, to levy the taxes with a view to raise revenue, and to impose them upon the articles imported according to their actual value.

The act of 1842, by the excessive rates of duty which it imposed on many articles, either totally excluded them from importation, or greatly reduced the amount imported, and thus diminished instead of producing revenue, but to afford advantages to favoured classes, at the expense of a large majority of their fellow citizens. Those employed in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, commerce, and navigation, were compelled to contribute from their substance to swell the profits and overgrown wealth of the comparatively few who have invested their capital in manufactures. The taxes were not levied in proportion to the value of the articles upon which they were imposed; but, widely departing from this just rule, the lighter taxes were, in many cases, levied upon articles of luxury and high price, and the heavier taxes on those of necessity and low price, consumed by the great mass of the people. It was a system the inevitable effect of which was to relieve favoured classes and the wealthy few from contributing their just proportion for the support of Government, and to lay the burden on the labor of the many engaged in other pursuits than manufactures.

### Literature.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: A History: By THOS. CARLYLE: Newly Revised by the Author, with Index.

The most emphatic testimonial to the rare vigor and merit of Carlyle's writings is rendered by the multitude of fat-witted people who complain that they 'cannot understand him.' For he is a Poet—the Poet we had almost said, of our generation; and to the mass of those who make the complaint Poetry is utterly meaningless—unintelligible. They suppose they know something of it—have read any quantity of verses, and mayhap can tell when the lines are correctly measured; but of all that distinguishes Poetry from rhymed and measured Prose they have not the faintest conception. They never suspected and, left to themselves, never would suspect that Isaiah was a Poet nor that Pollock or John Quincy Adams was not. Jingle is to them the essence of Poetry.

Carlyle's French Revolution is a bold attempt to combine the written Drama, the Epic, the History, in the same work; or rather we should say that Carlyle's conception of a true and real History of the French Revolution requires all the various elements which the Poet, Dramatist, Historian, would weave into their several works. The aim is lofty, and is fully justified by the execution. There is no other work extant from which the reader will glean any thing like so good an idea of the meaning, the causes, the essence, of that astounding convulsion which shook the world half a century ago. The book is not new to many readers, yet for the sake of those who have not yet read it, and know little of Carlyle, we must make room for two extracts;

#### Sentence of Louis XVI.

"And so, finally, at eight in the evening, this Third stupendous Voting, by roll-call or *appel nominal*, does begin. What Punishment! Girondins undecided, Patriots decided, men afraid of Royalty, men afraid of Anarchy, must answer here and now. Infinite Patriotism, dusky in the lamp-light, floods all corridors, crowds all galleries; sternly waiting to hear. Shrill sounding Ushers summoons you by name and department; you must rise to the Tribune, and say, 'Eye-witnesses have represented this scene of the third voting, and of the votings that grew out of it; a scene protracted, like to be endless, lasting with a few brief intervals, from Wednesday till Sunday morning,—as one of the strangest seen in

the Revolution. Long night wears itself into day, morning's paleness is spread over all faces; and again the wintry shadows sink, and the dim lamps are lit; but through day and night and the vicissitude of hours, member after member is mounting continually those Tribune steps; pausing aloft there, in the clearer upper light, to speak his Fate-word; then diving down into the dusk and throng again. Like phantoms in the hour of midnight; most spectral, pandemonial! Never did President Vergniaud, nor any terrestrial President, superintend the like. A King's life, and so much else that depends thereon, hangs trembling in the balance. Man after man mounts; the buzz hushes itself till he have spoken; Death; Banishment; Imprisonment till the Peace. Many say, Death; with what cautious, well-studied phrases they could devise, of explanation, of enforcement, of faint recommendation to mercy. Many too say, Banishment; something short of Death. The balance trembles, none can yet guess whitherward. Whereat anxious Patriotism bellows; irrepresible by Ushers.

"The poor Girondins, many of them, under such fierce bellowing of patriotism, say death; justifying, *motivant*, that most miserable word of theirs by some brief casuistry and jesuitry. Vergniaud himself says, Death! justifying by jesuitry. Rich Lepelletier Saint-Fargueau had been of the Noblesse, and then of the Patriot Left Side, in the Constituent; and had argued and reported, there and elsewhere, not a little, *against* Capital Punishment; nevertheless, he now says, Death; a word which may cost him dear. Manuel did surely rank with the Decided in August last; but he has been sinking and backsliding ever since September, and the scenes of September. In this Convention, above all, no word he could speak would find favour; he says now, Banishment; and in mute wrath quits the place for ever,—much hustled in the corridors. Philippe Egalite votes, in his soul and conscience, Death; at the sound of which, and of whom, even Patriotism shakes its head, and there runs a groan and shudder through this Hall of Doom. Robespierre's vote cannot be doubtful; his speech is long. Men see the figure of shrill Sieyes ascend; hardly pausing, passing merely, this figure says, '*La Mort sans phrase*, Death without phrases;' and fares onward and downward. Most spectral, pandemonial.

"And yet if the reader fancy it of a funeral, sorrowful, or even grave character, he is far mistaken. 'The Ushers in the Mountain quarter,' says Mercier, 'had become as Box-keepers at the Opera; opening and shutting of Galleries for privileged persons, for 'd'Orleans Egalite's mistresses, or other high-dizened women of condition, rustling with laces and tricolor. Gallant Deputies pass and re-pass thitherward, treating them with ices, refreshments and small talk! the high dizened headsbeck responsive; some have their card and pin, pricking down the Ayes and Noes, as at a game of *Rouge-et-Noir*. Farther aloft reigns Mère Duchesse with her unrouged Amazons; she cannot be prevented from making long *Hahals*, when the vote is not *La Mort*. In these Galleries there is reflection, drinking of wine and brandy 'as in open tavern, *en pleine tabagie*.' Betting goes on in all coffee-houses of the neighbourhood. But within doors, fatigue, impatience, uttermost weariness sits now on all visages; lighted up only from time to time, by urns of the game. Members have fallen asleep; Ushers come and awaken them to vote; other Members calculate whether they shall not have time to run and dine. Figures rise, like phantoms, pale in the dusky lamplight; utter from this Tribune, only one word: Death. *Tout est optique*,' says Mercier, 'the world is all an optical shadow.' Deep in the Thursday night, when the Voting is done, and Secretaries are summing it up, sick Duchâtel, more spectral than another, comes borne on a chair, wrapt in blankets, in 'nightgown and nightcap,' to vote for Mercy; one vote, it is thought may turn the scale.

"Ah no! In profoundest silence, President Vergniaud, with a voice full of sorrow, has to say: 'I declare, in the name of the Convention, that the punishment it pronounces on Louis Capet is that of death.' Death by a small majority of fifty-three. Nay, if we deduct from the one side, and add to the other, a certain twenty-six, who said Death, but coupled some faintest ineffectual surmise of mercy with it, the majority will be but One."

#### The Oldest Man—(Day of the Federation.)

"Having seen the Human Species itself, to have seen the 'Dean of the Human Species,' ceased now to be a miracle. Such *Doyen du Genre Humain*, Eldest of men,' had shown himself there, in these weeks: Jean Claude Jacob, a born Serf, deported from his native Jura Mountains to thank the

bleached worn face are plowed the furrowings of one hundred and twenty years. He has heard dim *patois*-talk, of immortal Grand-Monarch victories: of a burned Palatinate, as he toiled and milled to make a little speck of his Earth greener; of *Cevenes* Dragonings; of Marlborough going to the war. Four generations have bloomed out, and loved and hated, and rustled off: he was forty-six when Louis Fourteenth died. The Assembly, as one man, spontaneously rose, and did reverence to the Eldest of the World; old Jean is to take *séance* among them, honourably with covered head. He gazes feebly there, with his old eyes, on that new wonder scene; dreamlike to him, and uncertain, wavering amid fragments of old memories and dreams. For time is all growing unsubstantial, dreamlike: Jean's eyes and mind are weary, and about to close,—and upon a far other wonder-scene, which shall be real. Patriot Subscription, Royal Pension was got for him, and he returned home glad; but in two months more he left it all, and went on his unknown way."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

March 6.—*Wind S. E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

March 7.—*Wind N.N.E., in the afternoon changed to E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

March 8.—*Wind N.N.E., rain during the night.*

No arrivals or sailings.

March 9.—*Wind S.*

No arrivals or sailings.

March 10.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

March 11.—*Wind N. in the afternoon changed to E.*

Sailed, during the night, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. Carlos Augusta da Rocha Friere, for Montevideo.

March 12.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

March 3.

French brig Omega, Doynel, from Havre du Grace 30th December, touched at Madeira on the 19th January and sailed the 20th.

Spanish brig *Unico*, Paolo Roig, from Bahia 15th February.

March 6.

French brig of war Pandour, 10 guns, Captain Dupare, from the Uruguay River.  
American brig Colonel Taylor, John Steckney from Rio Grande 2nd inst.

March 7.

Oriental zamaca Asumpta, José Malero, from Rio Grande 4th inst.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

March 2.

British barque Sultana, Longnuir, for Liverpool,  
Spanish brig Cuakero, J. Alsina, for Havana.

March 5.

British barque Eliza, J. Adamson, for London.  
Brazilian brigantine Caboclo, Francisco da Costa, for Paraguá.

Dutch galliot Ana Augusta, for Rio Grande.

Spanish brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, M. Gonzalez, for Cadiz.

March 6.

Brazilian schooner of Legalidade, Lieut. Amazonas, for Rio Janeiro.

British barque Hind, E. Pickering, for England.  
do. brig Merchant, S. Story, for do.

March 7.

Sardinian brigantine Lusitano, B. Dasory, for St. Catherine's.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES  
ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope  
FRENCH.—Corvette Expéditive, 16 guns, Captain de Minise.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (13th inst.) completes the 53rd day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	75
Sunday	79
Monday	80
Tuesday	74
Wednesday	79
Thursday	85
Friday	88

### Advertisements.

WITH reference to an advertisement which has already appeared in this city requiring a person of ability and experience to take charge of an extensive sheep establishment, either to be interested by investment of capital, share in the produce and increase, or on a salary; it is further intimated, that all applications must be in the form of a distinct proposal, stating the terms in any of the above cases, the nature of the security offered, and the reference by which the ability and experience of the applicant is to be ascertained. For the better understanding of the nature of the duties and extent of the property all information required can be obtained on application at 13 Calle Mayo, between 9 and 10 o'clock any day in the early part of next week.

### Cheap Books.

No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

### For Sale,

A Variety of second hand books in English, Spanish and other languages.

### Black Ink.

BY the dozen, or single bottles of a superior quality and very cheap—also red, yellow and blue ink supplied in any quantity.  
Calle de Cangallo No 89½.

### Stationery.

WRITING paper, copy-books, quills, steel pens, wafers, sand, &c. No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo. M 4 p 1

### To Parents.

A FEW School Books on Sale at No. 33 Alameda, near the Comandancia.

### L'Observateur Francais,

A FRENCH Journal of Politics, Literature, and Commerce, published weekly in London.

L'Observateur Francais contains in addition to the intelligence of the week, the best works of Eugene Sue, Alexandre Dumas, &c.

The Subscription to L'Observateur Francais is L1 6s. per annum; 13s. for 6 months; and 6s. 6d. for 3 months, payable in advance.

London, Office 67 Strand  
Buenos Ayres, 59 Calle 25 de Mayo.

### Just Opened,

Calle de la Reconquista Nos. 23 and 25.

WITH a complete assortment of gentlemen's ready made clothes &c., consisting of gentlemen's Summer coats, jackets, pantaloons, vests and vestings, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, handkerchiefs, braces, gloves, white and coloured shirts, drawers, woolen and cotton hose and half hose, merrino shirts and drawers, cloth and hair brushes, walking sticks. Also a complete assortment of hats and caps, boots half boots, cloth and prunella Botines, boys and children's shoes, pegged boots and shoes of all descriptions, slippers &c., and various other articles all selling at the lowest possible prices.

### A Card.

Miss Bunoyer begs to inform her friends and the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, that she has removed to No. 81 Calle de la Piedad, where the duties of her establishment will be carried on as usual. School will re-open on the 11th of January 1847.

Jan 9th 47.

Buenos Ayres.

### A HOUSEKEEPER.

A DECENT Woman is wanted to manage the house for a single gentleman. Apply in the Beer Cellar, under the Printing Office, Calle Cangallo, No. 75.  
February 19, 1847.

### For Sale,

A QUANTITY of very select merino and fine mestizo (lana); in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. For further particulars apply at No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo.  
Feb. 9, 1847.

### Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public that he has removed to Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 46, where will always be found a supply of groceries and liquors of the best quality, especially  
Green and black tea, of various kinds.  
Malaga and Mendoza raisins.  
Superior cognac and Hollands gin.  
English port and sherry.  
A few casks of superior quality, selected in England in jars of 14 lb. each.  
Sperm candles of 4, 5 and 6 to the lb.  
Preserved ginger from China, in jars.  
Old port and prime sherry.  
With various other articles.

N.B. Always a supply of fresh butter from the best dairies

JNO. BLUES.

Feb. 4, 1847.

### Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the Foreign and Colonial Agency and Commission Office, 67 Strand, London, continue to execute orders for supplies of stationery, books, British and Foreign newspapers, periodicals, perfumery, and goods of every description. The Proprietors trust that their extensive knowledge of business, will enable them to give satisfaction to those persons who may be kind enough to favour them with their commands.

No orders attended to unless accompanied by an order on a London or Liverpool House for payment.  
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3, 1847.

DANIEL MAXWELL,

Agent.

No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### Wm. & Richard Daws

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, they intend carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick despatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

N.B. Blinds made to order, old ones repaired and painted

DIED,

On the 11th inst. Mr. Henry Hargrave, native of Eyam, in the County of Derby, aged 46 years.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	332 ½ 334	each,
Do. Patriot	330 ½ 332	do.
Plata, macquins	17 ½ 18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	204 ½ 204	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	30 ½ 30	do.
Six per cent. Stock	98 ½	do.
Exchange on England	23 ½ 24 ½	
Do. France	94 ½	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par.	per paucor.
Do. Montevideo	2	per cent. prin
Do. United States	18 ½ 20	
Hides, Ox, for Engl & Germ	54 ½ 56	per peada
Do. France	43 ½ 50	do.
Do. North America	37 ½ 38	do.
Do. Spain	42 ½ 47	do.
Do. salted	29 ½ 41	do.
Do. Horse	22 ½ 24	do. each
Calf skins	45 ½ 48	per peada
Sheep skins, common	24 ½ 25	per dozen
Do. fine	34 ½ 35	do.
Deer skins	without price	do.
Goat skins	do.	do.
Nutria skins	4 ½ 5	nominal
Chinchilliskins	without price	do.
Horse hair, short	45 ½ 47	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	56 ½ 60	do.
Do. long	110 ½ 120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18 ½ 20	do.
Do. picked	without price	do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	14 ½ 23	do.
Tallow, pure	25 ½ 26	do.
Do. raw	15 ½ 16	do.
Do. with grease	23 ½ 23	do.
Jerked beef	29 ½ 30	per quintal
Horns, mixed	200 ½ 200	per thousand
Do. Ox	350 ½ 450	do.
Shin bones	without price	do.
Hide cuttings, white	8 ½ 9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price	do.
Do. black	10 ½ 11	do.
Salted tongues	10 ½ 12	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.	per fanega
Discount	11 ½ 2 ½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 335 dollars  
The lowest price 325 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 24d.  
The lowest 24d.  
Doubloons 7s. 6d. to 7s shillings.  
Do. From 93 to 95 franks.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.