

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1124.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 4th, 1848.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

From the general tenour of the intelligence received by the last packet with reference to the question of the River Plate, it is not too hazardous to conclude that European diplomacy is at length about to abandon the devious course it has so long pursued.

First and foremost, it appears from what transpired in Parliament on the 20th of December, that one of the great stumbling blocks in the way of a pacific arrangement is wholly removed, by the tardy, but explicit acknowledgement of the sovereign rights of the two Republics in regard to their internal navigation. The following is the *Times'* report of what occurred on the above occasion—

Mr. EWART wished to put a question to the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which had relation to a point of considerable importance to the commerce of this country. They had been informed by the noble lord a few nights ago that an arrangement had been made for the purpose of bringing to a conclusion those hostilities which had so long prevailed in the River Plate, and which had been so prejudicial to British commerce. The question he had to put was, whether in that arrangement measures had been adopted to preserve open the general commerce and the navigation, not only of the River Plate, but of its tributaries, the Uruguay and Parana, whose waters give facility to commerce with Montevideo, Paraguay, Bolivia, and the South of Brazil? He was anxious to have an answer to the question, whether any measures had been taken by Her Majesty's Government with a view to this result, as the interior part of this vast territory was of the greatest importance to British commerce? (Hear.)

Lord PALMERSTON said, his hon. friend was aware that what was strictly called the River Plate was an estuary of the sea, and therefore there could be no question as to its being open to the commerce of all nations. With regard to the internal rivers discharging themselves into the Plate, such as the Uruguay and the Parana, they were subject to the general law of nations, which he must be aware assigned the dominion over a river to the country through which it flowed. Consequently, if these rivers flowed through the state of Montevideo, or of Buenos Ayres, they would be subject to one or other of them; and if they divided those two states, then each state was entitled to the command of a particular portion of those rivers. The arrangement which had been proposed to the contending parties, therefore, had no bearing upon any point relating to the dominion or the sovereignty of the internal waters. (Hear, Hear.)

Mr. EWART said his question pointed to this,—whether, in the arrangements regarding the lower part of the River Plate, the free navigation of the upper waters, including the Uruguay and Parana, had been provided for?

Lord PALMERSTON.—The navigation of those rivers that were internal would remain subject to the usual law of nations, which made such waters subject to the dominion of the states through whose territories they flowed. (Hear.)

Mr. EWART begged pardon of the noble lord if he had not sufficiently explained the nature of his question. What he was anxious to know was, whether there was any possibility of our trade in the internal rivers being impeded or interfered with?

Lord PALMERSTON could only say that the Plate, which was an estuary of the sea, having the

states already referred to on either side, was open to all nations. After going up a certain way it received such internal rivers as the Uruguay and the Parana; and those rivers would continue as heretofore to be subject to the dominion of those states through whose territories they flowed.

Next we have the announcement made by the King of the French in his speech to the Chambers on the 28th of December—an announcement which, from the tone of confidence with which it speaks of the infallible success of the approaching negotiations, besides implying the settled intention of the French government to do justice, would seem to warrant the belief generally entertained, that the raising of the blockade is to be a preliminary step on its part. The following is the passage of the speech alluded to—

»My Government, in accordance with that of the Queen of Great Britain, has just adopted measures which must at length succeed in restoring our commercial relations on the banks of La Plata.»

Lastly, the *Times* gives us the lachrymose avowal of its discomfiture by one of the Paris journals in the interest of the interventionists, which only a few weeks previous had boldly asserted that the French Government had come to the determination to carry everything by fire and sword in the River Plate.

The *Union Monarchique* announces that the Minister of Marine had countermanded the departure of several ships of war which were to reinforce the French squadron blockading Buenos Ayres. A single steamer is to be placed at the disposal of Baron Gros, the new Commissary sent by the French government to La Plata. »Thus,» observes the *Union*,

»It is beyond doubt that our rulers have again placed themselves in the wake of British policy in the question of La Plata, which is so closely connected with the interests and honour of France. We may, consequently, not be surprised to hear shortly of the capture of Montevideo and the massacre of the 14,000 brave Frenchmen who have devoted themselves to the defence of that unfortunate city.»

(*Times* 23rd Dec.)

We will not stop to remark on the ridiculousness of the assumption that there are 14,000 Frenchmen under arms in Montevideo, nor on the bestowal of the epithet of brave on the comparatively few mercenaries commanded by Thiebaut and Brie, whose cowardice has been equalled only by their gasconade, and scarcely surpassed by their ferocity. As to the pretended apprehension for the fate of the foreign garrison in Montevideo, the exhibition of such clap-trap philanthropy will, we think, fail even to enlist the sympathies of a Parisian audience.

Baron Gros is, it is said, to be invested with the character of Commissary Royal. The delay in his departure from Toulon was, probably, owing to the circumstance of M. Guizot labouring under an attack of influenza. Concurrently with the arrival of the Baron at Rio Janeiro, that of the British steamer *Hydra* and frigate *Inconstant* was expected, the former to relieve the *Firebrand*; upon which Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert and the Hon. Capt. Gore would leave for this river in company with the French envoy.

### Message of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the 25th Legislature.

(Concluded.)

Under the heads of War and Finance Departments, the Message enters into a variety of details chiefly of local interest which our limits oblige us to compress.

#### »FINANCE.

»You have the glory of having afforded the means of overcoming the difficulties of an extraordinary epoch, by your wise deliberations. The state of the Finances is highly honourable.

»The state of the English loan is the same as the Government manifested to you last year. It repeats it to you, that it sincerely desires, as it has always done, the opportunity for the arrangement and settlement of this solemn engagement. The powerful causes which with regret obliged the suspension of the monthly payment of five thousand Spanish dollars, on account of the loan, still subsist. The Government, always constant in its resolution and good will, in punctually fulfilling the preliminary engagement, will continue the monthly payment on the establishment of peace.

»You are well aware of the solidity of Public Credit, and its prosperous state. You know that the funds rose in proportion; they still remain so, and that the scarcity of them for sale has stopped the sinking, whereby an inactive capital is accumulating.»

It is shown that the disbursements during the past year have amounted to 2,506,568 dollars 4½ rials less than the sum voted.

The expenses of 1848 are estimated at .....	58,956,898
The amount of resources at .....	27,662,552 1½
Deficit .....	31,294,346 6½
The deficit in the preceding year amounted to .....	43,225,104 7½

So that the deficit this year is less than the former .....

—\$11,930,758 1

The Message concludes as follows:—

»The Government will attend to the expenses of 1848, with the estimated sum, and with the two millions, three hundred thousand dollars, which you granted for every month during the blockade, and for three months after it. The deficit which may occur in 1848 will be passed over to 1849. At all events, the Government will firmly sustain the honor and independence of the nation. It rests assured in the confidence with which it is inspired by the patriotism of the country, the subordination of the employees, of the armies and of the citizens.

»The Government in its moral individuality has addressed you the above-stated manifestations.

»General Rosas feels himself under the special necessity of fulfilling a great and indispensable duty. Weighed down by the immense toil of so prolonged an administration, with his health impaired, sincerely desirous of complying with his unalterable principles, he reiterates with just hope, once again, his former urgent solicitations for you to exonerate him from the responsibility which he can no longer bear. Accede, Hon. Representatives, to so just and necessary a request which he ardently reproduces. This is the most sincere desire of his heart, and the loud clamour of his profound convictions.

»I have submitted to you the acts of my administration during a difficult period, in which I have by great efforts continued in the supreme command, obeying your sovereign mandates. I anxiously beseech you that this may be the last time that I shall fulfil such a greatly responsible duty. The mission of securing the fate of the country, and of sustaining the national glory and independence, calls for another citizen. Elect my successor.

"Divine Providence protects the Republic. Its enlightened justice and heroic valour, secure to it the high renown of free countries, and an imperishable glory.

"You have sustained its rights and dignity. National honour is resplendent. I tribute to you my most cordial and sincere gratitude. The applause of all the Republic and the voice of free men highly extol this work of your virtue, wisdom and patriotism.

"The future is in your hands. It will be glorious and beneficial, owing to your honourable deliberations. With humble and fervent gratitude, I give thanks to the Almighty, for His great and inexpressible benefits. May His Divine Providence, who has deigned to sustain and strengthen the Confederation in a struggle of immortal celebrity, illumine you, Hon. Representatives, crowning your session with the illustrious glory of happily securing for ever the liberty, the independence and the unbounded honor of the Republic.

"JUAN M. DE ROSAS.  
"FELIPE ARANA.  
"MANUEL INSIARTE."

#### UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

New York, Dec. 23.

The election of President in Mexico has taken place. The peace party triumphed in the person of Don Pedro Anaya, who, at the battle of Cerro Gordo, discharged the duties of presidential substitute. The inaugural message addressed to Congress says nothing decided respecting the line of conduct he intended to pursue; he confined himself to the declaration that he accepted power with the firm determination not to subscribe to the dishonour of his country. But his first acts were more significant, as he called four partizans of pacific ideas to compose the cabinet.

The new Government without waiting for fresh overtures from the Cabinet of Washington, opened again the negotiations of its own accord. From Queretaro four commissioners were despatched to Mexico, in order to enter into communications with Mr. Trist. Unfortunately, when they arrived Mr. Trist had received new instructions recalling him to the U. S.; and on the other hand, General Scott having no instructions to treat, the Mexican delegates have to address themselves directly to the Cabinet of Washington.

This circumstance is to be regretted, in the first place as the step taken by President Anaya is one of those which always wound the self-love of a nation, and it is therefore difficult to renew them; secondly, because his power being but provisional, and ending on the 8th of January next, the new general elections may give a much less favourable result to the cause of peace.

Nevertheless, this spontaneousness of Mexico in opening again the negotiations must be regarded as a great victory. Signior Otero, organ of the warlike progressists, proposed to renew the vote of *quantum*, respecting which the contracting parties will finally come to an understanding.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st of December state that the American generals Worth and Pillow had been placed under arrest by order of General Scott.

In the American Congress a warm discussion has arisen with respect to the proposition of Mr. Calhoun, the object of which is, apparently, to decide whether Mexican nationality shall be obliterated or not. These propositions were given out as the order of the day of the first Tuesday in January.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Richardson submitted, that the war with Mexico being just and necessary, an indemnity to defray the expenses of the war should be demanded. Mr. Stephens, on the other hand, proposed that the American troops should be ordered home, and that indemnities and frontiers should be treated of afterwards. The debate was animated, but nothing was decided.

These preliminary discussions shew that the peace party numbers in Congress more friends than enemies.

[*Courrier des États Unis.*]

#### ENGLAND.

The second reading of the new Roman Catholic Relief bill was carried by a majority of 33. With reference to this subject the *Britannia* says:—

There never was known in this country so strange a combination as that by which this bill has been forced on the country. We have the Ministerial party, led by Lord MORPETH and Sir GEORGE GREY;

the Peel party, led by Sir JAMES GRAHAM and the Earl of LINCOLN; the Tractarian party, led by Mr. GLADSTONE, the new member for Oxford, and by the Hon. Mr. SMYTHE; the English Romanists, led by the Earl of ARUNDEL; the Sectarians, led by Friend BRIGHT; the Chartists, led by FERGUS O'CONNOR and GEORGE THOMPSON; the Irish Repealers, led by all the O'CONNELLS; the English Radicals, led by JOSEPH HUME, Mr. WAKELY, and Sir BENJAMIN HALL, and a long tail composed of place expectants and waverers. The minority was, with a few exceptions, composed of the remains of the genuine Conservative party, but it does not include either Lord GEORGE BENTINCK or Mr. DISRAELI. The division is the first of any moment which has taken place this session; and it may be regarded as a kind of index to the disposition of parties.

The Jews Relief bill was also read a first time. On the passage of this measure depends Baron Rothschild's admission to his seat in the House of Commons.

#### FRANCE.

Submission of *Abd-el-Kader*.

The *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Duke d'Aumale, the Governor-General of Algeria, and from General Lamoriciere, giving details of the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French, and of the events which immediately preceded it. "The illustrious Emir was overpowered—not beaten," says our Paris letter. "His last was, perhaps, the most brilliant of all his achievements, and, like the last efforts of Napoleon in the vicinity of Paris, would of itself immortalise him. With a handful of faithful and devoted adherents, he, in the nights of the 11th and 12th ult., attacked the Moorish camps, and routed the immense army they contained, but, overpowered by numbers, and hemmed in on all sides by hourly-increasing masses of Moors, he was gradually pushed back on the frontier of Algeria. The weather had been frightful, which impeded military operations. On the 21st of December the fords of the Moulouia became practicable, and the baggage and the families of his brave companions proceeded towards the plain of Tariffa, the resolve of Abd-el-Kader having been to see them in safety in the French territory, and then cut his way through the Moors with such of his adherents as should dare to follow him. "He threw himself into the country of the Snaassur," says the Duke d'Aumale, "and sought to again take the road to the south, which the Emperor of Morocco had left free; but, surrounded on that side by our cavalry, he trusted to the generosity of France and surrendered, on condition of being sent to St. Jean d'Acre or Alexandria.

"I am assured, nevertheless," resumes our correspondent, "that the Emir is expected in Paris. This would be a departure from the terms of his surrender. Let us hope that a triumph so comparatively pitiful as the parading of the hero Prince, and before the Parisian populace, will not be allowed at the expense of French honour or of French generosity, but that he will be conveyed to Egypt." (Post.)

#### DEATH OF THE PRINCESS ADELAIDE.

"We have the painful duty of announcing an event which will excite deep regret, not only in France, but throughout Europe, for the esteem in which the illustrious personage whose death we record was held was universal. Her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide, sister of the King of the French, expired this morning, at half-past three o'clock, at the Palace of the Tuileries, in her 71st year, having been born on the 21st of August, 1777. This intelligence was as unexpected as it is painful, for although it was announced some days ago that her Royal Highness was affected with the prevailing influenza, the attack was stated to be a slight one. It appears, indeed, that the illness of Madame Adelaide had not until yesterday become so alarming as to preclude all hope of her recovery. Their Majesties the King and the Queen were incessant in their attentions to her Royal Highness during the whole of her indisposition; and when real danger was apparent they did not quit her bedside. Yesterday evening the whole of the royal family assembled round the illustrious patient, and manifested by their deep emotion the fervent attachment, amounting almost to adoration, that they felt for her. The Curé of St. Roch was sent for about midnight to administer religious succour in the solemn hour between sublimity and eternity, and soon afterwards the Princess breathed her last. The death of her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide will leave a void in the Royal Family, for which

no equivalent can be found. She was not merely the affectionate and beloved sister of the King, his friend, his companion, and his solacer under the many trials which he has experienced, but also a sister to the Queen in every respect, as much as if the same ties of blood had united her to Her Majesty as to her royal husband. Nor will their Majesties, who loved their sister and sister-in-law with all the warmth inspired by a knowledge of her attachment and esteem for her virtues, have less cause to regret this sad event than the other branches of the Royal Family. The children and grandchildren of the King, and the Princesses who, by marriage, became part of the Royal Family, were constant objects of affection and solicitude with Madame Adelaide, whose character was of a kind to command at once love and respect from the domestic circle. She was religious without bigotry, and her serious duties were always characterised by a benevolence as cheerful as it was expansive. And, beyond the domestic circle, how many thousands can testify to the unwearied kindness of this amiable Princess, whose adversities had made her acquainted with calamity only to inspire her with the desire—when brighter days shone upon her—to administer to the wants and necessities of her suffering fellow-creatures. Unostentatious as were the acts of benevolence of Madame Adelaide, it was impossible for her to conceal them all, and volumes could be filled with instances of her known charities; but the good acts that she did in secret far surpassed in number those which have reached the knowledge of the public. Her reward during life was in her own conscience; that of her memory will be in the blessings of the thousands whom she has succoured.

"In consequence of this lamentable event, all the receptions and other Court ceremonies for the new year have been countermanded."—(*Galignani*.)

"Madame Adelaide" was a woman distinguished for sagacity, presence of mind, and skill in political intrigues. She is generally believed to have given her brother the most valuable advice, especially in 1830, and to have most powerfully contributed, with General Lafayette and M. J. Lafitte, to his elevation to the throne.—(Post.)

#### SWITZERLAND.

The only impediment to the general pacification of the country has been the difficulty of arranging the payment of the fine of 300,000 francs imposed upon Neuchâtel. The Cantonal Government and the Assembly unanimously agreed on accepting and submitting to the decree of the Diet, and paying the fine inflicted upon it for its misdoings in relation to the late war, and so getting rid of the affair. But while this was going on, the Sovereign Prince of Neuchâtel, [the King of Prussia,] after securing the concurrence of the French Cabinet, came to a resolution to sustain the refusal which he assumed that the canton would return to the decree of the Diet. The tender of the amount has been made in bills to the Diet, which not being satisfactory, the case is still open.

The expenses of the war in Switzerland are at present estimated at 5,000,000*fr.* According to the confederative calculations Lucerne will have to pay 2,167,000*fr.*; Friburg, 1,587,700*fr.*; Valais, 666,900*fr.*; Schwytz, 236,000*fr.*; Zug, 133,200*fr.*; Unterwalden, 130,500*fr.*; and Uri, 78,300*fr.* The Federal troops were to be reduced in the canton of Unterwalden, which had paid its quota of the expenses of the war; but the provisional government of Friburg had declared its inability to satisfy the demand of the Diet before the 20th ult.

On the 16th ult. the Vorort gave a grand dinner in honour of Sir Stratford Canning. The Ministers of Spain and Belgium were at the dinner, but the French ambassador and the first Secretary of the Embassy being absent, no invitation could be sent. The deputies of the Diet, the commander-in-chief of the Federal army with his staff, and the first magistrates of the canton were present. In return Sir Stratford Canning gave a diplomatic dinner on the 21st. Covers were ordered for 14, but only 10 guests sat down at table; namely, M. Ochsensheim, the President, General Dufour, M. Furrer [Vice-President of the Council of State of Berne,] M. Naeff [Deputy of St. Gall,] M. Calamne, [Deputy of Neuchâtel,] M. Sarasin [Deputy of Basle-Ville,] the Spanish and Belgian Ministers, and Mr. Herries [attached to the British Legation.] It has been remarked that Mr. Peel was not present either at the dinner given by the Vorort to Sir S. Canning, or at either of the entertainments given by the latter. Dr. Hieger has been elected deputy for Lucerne.

ITALY.

The Ministers of the Archduchess Maria Luisa, Duchess of Parma and Piacenza, issued a proclamation late on the evening of the 17th ult., announcing to the people the demise of that princess, the widow of Napoleon, at 5 o'clock p. m. on that day. They stated that an express had been immediately sent to the Duke of Lucca to apprise him of the event, and that they would continue to direct the Government until the arrival of the new sovereign. The sudden death of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, may produce a new complication in the affairs of Tuscany. The treaties of 1815, subsequently explained by the treaty of 1844, stipulated that, at the death of the Archduchess, the Duke of Lucca should abandon his dominions to Tuscany, take possession of the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, and receive from Tuscany Pontremoli and its territory. When the Duke of Lucca, in anticipation of the inheritance of the Archduchess, ceded his duchy to Tuscany, in consideration of a pension of 1,200,000 francs, it was agreed that Pontremoli should remain attached to Tuscany until the decease of the Archduchess of Parma. The inhabitants of Pontremoli had rejoiced at the conclusion of an arrangement which maintained them some time longer under the authority of a liberal and enlightened prince. Their joy will not have been of long duration; and the sudden death of Maria Louisa renders a change of Government unavoidable for the inhabitants of Pontremoli, who had lately risen in arms to prevent it.

The Austrian troops still continue to advance towards the Italian frontier. Field-Marshal General Radetzky, commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces in Lombardy, has been invested with additional powers, and the army under his orders is to be increased immediately to 60,000 men. Six battalions of artillery are already on their way. Twelve battalions of infantry stationed along the frontier have been ordered to be ready to march at a moment's notice.

**MARINE LIST.**

**PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.**

February 26.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 27.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, United States brig of war Perry, Lieut. Com. Tilton, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Storer, from Montevideo 26th inst.

February 28.—Wind N. E., in the afternoon changed to S. E., fresh, rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 29.—Wind S. E., fresh.

Arrived, H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Henry Baker, from Rio Janeiro 19th, Montevideo 27th February, with the mail brought to Rio Janeiro on the 16th February by H. B. M. packet Penguin, from Falmouth 5th January. Passengers, Messieurs George Buttner, James McDonald, Gatilif, Master Daniel Cranwell, Mrs. and Miss Covo and servant, and Mrs. and Miss Donovan.

March 1.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 2.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 3. Wind—N.

No arrivals or sailings.

**ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.**

February 23.

Sardinian three masted schooner Fama, 124 tons, J. B. Schiaffino, from Santos 13th inst., to Manuel G da Costa.

February 24.

French brig Ave Maria, 193 tons, Boatúche, from St. Malo 15th December, to A. Vaillant.

Danish brig Sofia, 160 tons, Christian Sverien, from Antwerp 24th December, to order.

Russian barque Helios, 455 tons, Backlund, from Savannah 22nd December, to Becher, Preuss & Co.

February 25.

American brig Hider Aly, Wetherall, from New York 18th December, to order.

Brazilian brig San Jose, from Rio Janeiro 13th inst., to Eneas.

American schooner Rival, from Rio Grande 19th inst., to Wells.

French barque La Flandre, from Dunkirk 25th December, to Williams.

British barque Lancashire Witch, from Liverpool 24th December, to Stanley, Black & Co.  
Spanish brig Juan, from Cadiz 31st December, to order.

**SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO**  
February 23.

Brazilian schooner Helvetia, J. Gonzalez, for Rio Grande.

Do. brig Flor del Norte, M. Almeida, for Brazil.

Oriental barque Pauchita, S. E. Horton, for Paragvá.

February 25.

American brig Susan, Breaton, for Baltimore.  
Brazilian brig Felix, G. José de Sosa, for Rio Grande.

Danish schooner Maria, H. Kroger, for Havre.

H. B. M. ship Asia, 84 guns, bearing the flag of Admiral Phipps Hornby, on her way to the Pacific, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 13th February.

The Cockatrice schooner, tender to Asia, was going in to Rio as the Kestrel left.

H. B. M.'s packet Casco from Rio Janeiro 11th November, with the mail conveyed to Rio per Griffin hence 8th, and Montevideo 12th October, arrived at Falmouth on the 27th December.

H. B. M.'s steamer Avenger, of 650 horse power, Captain Sidney C. Daeres, was recently lost on her voyage from Gibraltar to Malta, on the Sorelli rocks, 13 miles S. W. of the island of Eoleba, on the coast of Tunis. Out of 273 persons who were on board, only 8 were saved.

H. B. M.'s packet Seagull with the mail conveyed per Kestrel hence 10th, Montevideo 15th January, sailed from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth on the 10th of February.

H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, from Montevideo 9th inst., arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 15th.

The "Pedro Segundo" has the following in reference to the loss of the American brig Lawrence Copeland: "The brig Lawrence Copeland, Thomas White, master, sailed from New York on the 25th November, bound to Montevideo. She experienced some severe gales during the voyage which caused her to spring a leak. This circumstance obliged the master to throw the deck cargo, composed of lumber and barrels of salt beef, overboard: the vessel, nevertheless, continued to make water as before, and her situation became more dangerous on the night of the 28th December last when in latitude S 5° 8', distant about 412 miles, more or less, from Cape St. Roque, she in consequence of bad weather lost her bowsprit: it appeared as if the elements were leagued against the ill-starred crew. To heighten their misfortune the water in the hold was rapidly increasing, at such a rate that at the end of half an hour it had risen six feet! The captain, perceiving that the lives of the crew were in jeopardy, and that nothing further could be done to save the vessel and cargo, ordered the launch to be lowered with a part of the crew; and having again sounded the hold and finding nine feet of water therein, he, with the rest of the crew, also jumped into the launch. They consequently abandoned the vessel on the 29th December at 2 a. m. and steered their course towards the coast, where, with the aid of Providence, they arrived on the 2nd inst. at Ponta Grossa. The crew, which consists of ten persons including a passenger and the captain's wife, were, after having previously been at Aracaty, lodged in this city by Signor José Smith de Vasconcellos, a merchant of this city, where they are now waiting to take passage in the steamer which is to convey them to their destination."  
(Jornal do Commercio.)

**LAUNCH OF A BRAZILIAN STEAM FRIGATE.**—A fine steam frigate, built of wood, with engines by Rigby, and built for the Brazilian Government, was launched at Liverpool on the 24th December last. She is named the Affonso, after the late son of the Emperor of Brazil. Her burden is 884 tons; the model being something similar to that of Her Majesty's ship Fury. Her armament will consist of two 68 and four 32-pounders, with engines, &c., complete. She is expected to draw 12 feet only. The Affonso is to be commanded by the brother of Marquis Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister to London.

**Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.**

February 26. The schooner which was yesterday detained by the blockaders, sailed this day down the river. A schooner and a pilot boat coming from the northward were this day detained by boats despatched from the Alsacienne and Chimere.

February 27. The two craft detained yesterday were this day set at liberty. Two others were subsequently detained and afterwards released.

February 28. A pilot boat bound from the Salado for this port was this day chased by an armed launch, taken, and conveyed alongside the Chimere.

March 1. The pilot boat detained on Monday, sailed this day down the river. A balandra and a whale boat were this day detained.

March 2. The balandra detained yesterday, was this day set at liberty and entered the port. A pilot boat which was leaving the port was pursued by a launch from the Chimere, whereupon the former put about and again entered the port. A French armed launch from the S. E. arrived this afternoon alongside the Chimere.

March 3. The French armed launch which arrived yesterday sailed this day down the river.

This day (4th inst.) completes the 593d day of the blockade.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.**

BRITISH—Brigantine packet Kestrel, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry Baker.  
AMERICAN—Brig Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Storer.  
FRENCH—Steam sloop Chimere, 6 guns, Lieut. Pondré.  
Brig Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.  
SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty.

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

Saturday	72
Sunday	72
Monday	72
Tuesday	66
Wednesday	62
Thursday	62
Friday	65

**Advertisements.**

**Shepherds and Agricultural Labourers.**

THE undersigned respectfully give notice that they have made arrangements for conveying shepherds and agricultural labourers to the River Plate.

No steerage passenger can be allowed on board their vessels unless they are supplied with a satisfactory character in writing from the clergyman and magistrate of their respective parishes, which certificate must be approved of before they can be received as passengers, and should any persons attempt to avoid this necessary condition, the evil consequence must fall upon themselves; such certificates will be registered in the books of the undersigned as a reference when necessary for the benefit of the parties themselves.

To those who are desirous of bringing out their families or relatives an opportunity for so doing is now offered.

These vessels however are not to be considered as emigrant ships, for they will have cargoes of merchandise, but a portion of each vessel will be devoted to the comfort and accommodation of steerage passengers; timely application for berths is absolutely necessary.

The undersigned are also willing to receive orders for supplying establishments in this country with shepherds or labourers, and in the execution of such an agency all possible care will be taken to obtain steady and experienced individuals.

The terms are £15 cash paid here, or £10 in cash and good security for £7. Families according to agreement.

Further particulars will be given at 12 Calle de la Universidad Buenos Ayres, and 53 Calle Perez Castellanos, Monte Video.

February, 1848.

WM. MACCANN & CO.

**DAVID CRAIGDALLIE.**

Cabinet maker & House Carpenter,

Calle Cathedral No. 56 Opposite the Bank.

Begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has opened the above mentioned Store for the sale of Furniture of every description; the whole being made under his own immediate inspection and of first class material he can with confidence recommend each article to those who may favor him with their support.

N. B. Work Shops No. 26 Calle Independencia

## SECOND HAND BOOKS ON SALE

No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.

Anacharsis Travels of, by L'Abbe Barthelemi, with maps, plus &c. 4 vols; American Revolution, by Allen 2 vols; Adams' Roman Antiquities 1 vol; Age of Revelation by Dr. Boudnot 1 vol; Athenian Oracle 1 vol; Armstrong's poetical works 1 vol; Abolition of Slavery 1 vol; Akenside's poetical works 1 vol; Blair's Sermons complete in 1 vol; Bates' Doctrines of Friends 1 vol; Basset's Glory of the Heavens 1 vol; Barnum's (L'Abbe) History of Jacobinism 4 vols; Barclay on Slavery 1 vol; Butler's Sermons 1 vol; Blinckbroke on the Study and use of History 1 vol; Do. on Patriotism 1 vol; Bonycastle's Astronomy 1 vol; British Statesmen 1 vol; Burn's principles of Christian philosophy 1 vol; Byron's Works 4 vols; Boston's Fourfold State 1 vol; Bell, on the Hand his Mechanism and Endowments 1 vol; Bacon's Essays 1 vol; Bacon's History of Science 1 vol; Beauties and Sublimities of Nature 1 vol; Clarke's Essay on Study 1 vol; Cuvier, on the Revelation of the surface of the Globe 1 vol; Chesterfield's Letters to his Son 4 vols; Chamber's Information for the people 1 vol; Cullen's Materia Medica 2 vols; Considerations on the choice of public rulers 1 vol; Coppieston's Discourses 1 vol; D'Aubigny's History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland 1 vol; Discovery in America, Historical view of, 1 vol; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Walter Scott, 1 vol; Discovery and Adventure in America 1 vol; Demosthenes Orations 2 vols; Discovery in the Polar Seas and Regions 1 vol; Darby's View of the United States, with maps, 1 vol; Dobson's Life of Petrarch, with the History of Petrarch 2 vols; Zoonomia 1 vol; Euclid's Elements 1 vol; Esdaile's Christian Theology 1 vol; Essay on Reading 1 vol; Essay on the Life and Character of Petrarch 1 vol; Evidence relative to the Conduct of the American War 1 vol; Foster on Decision of character 1 vol; Fordyce's Elements of Moral philosophy 1 vol; Ferguson on Civil Society 1 vol; Foster, on the Importance of Religion 1 vol; Graesand's philosophy 1 vol; Godfrey of Boulogne 1 vol; Genuine Guide to Health 1 vol; Goldsmith's Essays, poems and plays 1 vol; Gay's Fables 1 vol; Holme's American Annals 2 vols; Hamilton's (Alexander) Works 3 vols; Hebrew Antiquities 1 vol; Henault's History of France 2 vols; Hazlett's Lectures on Dramatic Literature in the Age of Elizabeth 1 vol; Haitian papers &c 1 vol; Horace's Odes and Satires 2 vols; Harris's Dictionary of Natural History of the Bible 1 vol; Hartcliffe's Morals 1 vol; Hoole's Tasso (Jerusalem Delivered) 1 vol; History of Egypt 1 vol; Irving's Orations 1 vol; Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation 1 vol; Italian phrases 1 vol; Kater's Mechanic's 1 vol; Kays Travels and Researches in Caffraria 1 vol; Kirwan's Philosophical Works 1 vol; Life of Sir Isaac Newton 1 vol; Lardner's Hydrostatics and Pneumatics 1 vol; Letters of Junius 2 vols; Life of Dr. Adam Clarke 2 vols; Life of Archbishop San-croft 2 vols; Life of Bishop Watson 2 vols; Memoirs of Lindley Murray 1 vol; Memoirs of Columbus 1 vol; Mignet's French Revolution 1 vol; Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws 2 vols; Milton's paradise regained 2 vols; Natural Magic, Letters on 1 vol; Natural History of Enthusiasm 1 vol; Outlines of History by Dr. Lardner 1 vol; Optics, Bache's Treatise on 1 vol; Paley's Evidences of Christianity 2 vols; Howe Pauline 1 vol; Moral philosophy 1 vol; Natural Theology 1 vol; mountains and Tracts 1 vol; Pericles and Aspasia by Sen-lendor 2 vols; Porcelain and Glass Manufactory W. S. Petronius Arbiter's Works; Palestine with maps 1 vol; Palladium of Science [political tract] 1 vol; Questions in Arithmetic 1 vol; Rollin's Roman History with maps, engravings &c 10 vols; Robinson, Scripture Characters 1 vol; Raymond's political economy 1 vol; Russell and Jones's Modern Europe 3 vols; Reflector, The 1 vol; Raynall's (Abbe) East and West Indies 2 vols; Robertson's History of Charles V. 4 vols; Reynolds' Discourses on painting 1 vol; Ruins of Ancient Cities 2 vols; Shakespeare, with notes by Chalmers, 9 vols; Smith's Wealth of Nations 2 vols; Scott's Holy Bible with Explanatory Notes, practical observations and Marginal references 6 vols; Southey's Book of the Church 2 vols; Stewart on the Mind 1 vol; Sturm's Reflections 2 vols; Sparks on Unitarian and Unitarian Doctrines, 1 vol; Simpson's Algebra 1 vol; Sketches of Every day life by Boz 1 vol; Swinden's Enquiry into the nature and place of Hell 1 vol; Thierry's History of the Conquest of England by the Normans 3 vols; Tablet of Memory 1 vol; Tin Trumpet 2 vols; Tick-ell's poetical Works 1 vol; Virgil 1 vol; Use of the Globes 1 vol; Waddington's Church History 1 vol; Wayland's Moral Science 1 vol; Watt's discourses; vol; Walton and Cotton's Angler 2 vols; Walpole's Reminiscences 1 vol; Wesleyana 1 vol; West Indies in 1825 1 vol; Wood on Infant Baptism 1 vol; Xenophon (Anabasis and Cyropaedia) 2 vols; Young's Elements of Geometry with notes 1 vol; Young's Elements of Analytical Geometry 1 vol; Zimmermann on National Picture of London; Historical account of the provinces of Rio de la Plata; Dehret's peage of the United Kingdom; Don Quixote; Bland's algebra with key; Ivanhoe; Marryatt's pirate; Gibson's treatise on land surveying; Lardner's geometry; Parke's chemical catechism adapted to the present state of chemical science; a variety of novels, &c., &c.

## Supplementary List of Second-hand Books,

No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.

McClulloch's commercial dictionary; Murray's encyclopedia of geography; Ure's dictionary of chemistry; Picture of London; Historical account of the provinces of Rio de la Plata; Dehret's peage of the United Kingdom; Don Quixote; Bland's algebra with key; Ivanhoe; Marryatt's pirate; Gibson's treatise on land surveying; Lardner's geometry; Parke's chemical catechism adapted to the present state of chemical science; a variety of novels, &c., &c.

## For Sale,

Calle Universidad N. 12.

50 Barrels Roman Cement of superior quality and a small lot of Champagne, prime quality in half bottles.

## Hiram Hunt,

Has removed his Carpenter's shop from Calle de Cangallo N. 194, to Calle de Corrientes N. 23, from Calle de Veinte y Cinco de Mayo half a square towards the Camp.

At the Globe Hotel No. 36 Calle 25 de Mayo, G. A. Swasey is prepared to do his best to accommodate with Rooms and Board all who may be pleased to command his Services.

Table and Cooking department attended to by a Partner in the business—an acknowledged Caterer of the first class—Perhaps a little better!!

The Office of Brownell Stegmann & Co. has been removed from N. 99 Calle de Balgarno to N. 144 Calle de Restaurador.

## Situation Wanted,

As House Steward, by a young man who can make himself useful in other respects, understands all that is requisite, and can give satisfactory references as to sobriety, diligence and general good conduct, having been two years with his last employer. A moderate salary will be accepted of.

A line addressed T. P. No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo will be respectfully attended to.

## Kidd's Hotel.

T. Kidd begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from No 5 to 43 Calle 25 de Mayo formerly occupied by Mr. Brash, where he hopes by attention to their comfort to merit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last seven years. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms with or without board, private sitting and dining rooms with an excellent view of the River from the azotea.

N. B. an ordinary every day at 3 o'clock.

## For Sale,

At N. 56 Calle de la Paz, 2 lathes for turning iron, wood or stone—a lot of joiners tools—one Recado—Blunt's Coast Pilot and Epitome of Navigation—a lot of charts and sailing directions—a speaking trumpet, quadrant, &c. All in excellent order and will be sold cheap for cash.

## Notice.

The undersigned approved by the Medical Tribunal of this city, as professor of Pharmacy has opened his store at N. 30 Cathedral Street, and will use every endeavor to reestablish and sustain the credit of the Establishment by his utmost exertions. He confidently hopes that with 15 years experience in this branch and having travelled through Europe and the United States with the object of obtaining more knowledge he will be able to merit the confidence and patronage of this community.

He has just received a fresh assortment of articles which will be sold at usual prices.

J. W. Romano.

## Tailor and Habit Maker.

N. 43 1/2 Victoria Street, half a square from Florida Street towards the Camp.

WILLIAM GIBSON begs leave most respectfully to intimate to his Friends, that he has commenced Business in the above line, at N. 43 1/2 Victoria Street, between Florida and Chacabuco Streets, where from the knowledge he has acquired, combined with strict personal attention and reasonable charges, he hopes to merit a share of their patronage.

W. G. has already purchased from the most respectable Mercantile Houses, an assortment of elegant and fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Fancy Vestings Rich Satins and Velvets &c., and receiving the latest Fashions, trusts by employing the most efficient and experienced hands to give satisfaction to those honoring him with their commands.

Ladies Riding Habits made in the most approved and Fashionable Styles.

## Notice.

THE Counting house of Messrs. Otte Rosenthal & Co. has been removed to N. 43 Calle de la Piedra.

## TO MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Rowland's Unique Preparations,

UNDER the especial patronage of her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and courts of Europe.

Rowland's Maassar Oil, for the growth, and for preserving, improving, and beautifying the human hair.

Rowland's Kalydor, for improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sun-burns, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair.

Rowland's Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, for rendering the teeth beautifully white, strengthening the gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Rowland's Alana Extract, for relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gun boils, and swelled face.

Mr. C. T. Getting, Buenos Ayres, has always an extensive stock of the above celebrated articles, together with Rowland's choice and fashionable perfumery, soaps, brushes, &c.; they are packed in small cases assorted suitable for Druggists and Perfumers. The Perfumery is prepared expressly to suit every climate, and the high repute which it enjoys in every market of the world commands for it a preference, and secures to dealers an advantage worthy of their attention.

Established 1845.

LIKENESSES BY  
Daguerreotype with Colours,  
Calle de la Victoria N. 37  
T. C. HELSBY,  
Successor to J. A. BENNETT.

Has the pleasure to announce that by means of his long experience and the improvement he has succeeded in making in this admired art—he takes superior likenesses, in any kind of weather, giving them the appearance of nature, and warranting them indelible.

He invites attention to the specimens he has and a list of more than four hundred likenesses he has taken of persons well known in these countries.

He likewise takes them for Brooches, Lockets, Bracelets, Studs and finger rings—those he has taken of this kind having been very much admired—specimens of which likewise he keeps on view.

Calle de la Victoria, N. 37, in the Altos.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	each
Doublloons, Spanish.....	315		
Do. Patriot.....	315		
Plata, macquina.....	18		do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	20	20	encl.
Do. Patriot.....	19	19	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....			do.
Exchange on England.....			per doublloon
Do. France.....			per doublloon.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	34		per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	1 1/2	18	per cent. prem.
Do. United States.....	21		per dollar.
Hides, matadero, or saladero			per pesada
descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea.	56	58	
Do. matadero, country	45	55	do.
25 & 29 lbs.....	41	42	do.
Do. Spain.....	40	42	do.
Do. North America	40	42	do.
Do. of all staks.....	40	45	do.
Do. salted oil.....	43	44	do.
Do. do. cow.....	25	29	do.
Horse hides salted.....	30	31	do. each
Do. do. dry.....	18	20	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	40	43	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	30	31	do.
and ordinary.....	30	31	per dozen
Goat skins.....			without price
Nutra skins.....	65	75	do.
Horse hair, mixed.....	55	62	per arroba.
Do. short.....	38	42	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	110	140	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	22	24	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	10	11	do.
Do. merino, washed.....	25	35	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	14	20	do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	60	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	30	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	25	24	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	35	35	do.
Do. pure, second class.....	35	33	do.
Grease and tallow.....	27	28	do.
Lerked beef.....	45	46	per quintal.
Horns, Or.....	550	600	per thousand
Do. cow.....	160	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	8	8 1/2	per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10	11	per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	11	per quintal
Shin bones.....			without price
Salt, on board.....	none		per fanega
Discount.....	1	2	per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doublloons during the week 375 dollars.

The lowest price 310 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, as above.

The lowest do.

The prices of produce above quoted are nominal, Some transactions have taken place in wool: the ordinary, washed, in particular, is still in great demand.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.