

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1125.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 11th, 1848.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

If the conduct of the French blockading forces in the River Plate were to be regarded as a criterion to judge of the disposition with which France is about again to enter into diplomatic negotiations, we might certainly despair of the result. Far from any conciliatory spirit being evinced, hostility is embittered, in some instances, by the renewal of blockades, which had been tacitly allowed to cease, and, in others, by the stationing of cruisers off ports where they never had existed before; whilst neutral vessels, which had freely entered different harbours, and have a right to depart in the same manner, are arbitrarily prevented from sailing, and still more arbitrarily brought back, after they have actually succeeded in placing themselves beyond the legitimate jurisdiction even of an effective line of blockade.

If the history of the whole French intervention in the River Plate were not replete with the most singular anomalies, such conduct at the present moment might seem incomprehensible; but, after all the inconsistencies we have witnessed, it is not at all to be wondered at.

But what is really inexplicable and creates no little surprise, is the tame submission of neutral naval Commanders to such supercilious caprice. Not only do they stand by and see their vessels illegally detained, but even allow them to be condemned by a mock prize court, without a remonstrance. (If any has been made in the case of the British brig *Fame* we are unaware of it.) Now, that their interference is loudly called for cannot, we think, be for a moment doubtful, on a due consideration of all the merits of the case, as set forth in the following protest of the master of the Brazilian brig *San Cristovao*, which loses none of its interest from being the production of Varela the lawyer, though totally at variance with the doctrines upheld by Varela the journalist in the *Comercio del Plata*.

To M. Doyvoize, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General of France.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires:

The *Chancelier* of the Consulate General has notified me on the 12th of this month of a sentence pronounced on the 11th by a prize commission instituted in conformity with the order of the 6th Germinal year VIII. That sentence declares that the Brazilian brig *San Cristovao*, which I command, and which was detained on the 9th of December last by the French brig of war *Pandour* at the moment she was leaving the port of Buenos Ayres is, and should be, as well as her cargo, declared a lawful prize.

This notification informs me that I have the right to appeal to the prize court sitting at Paris, and that I should do so through you within the term of 10 days.

I come, therefore, to protest against the sentence pronounced by the prize commission and appeal to the prize court sitting at Paris, inasmuch as said sentence appears to me to be a nullity throughout.

The case in question is not that of a naval prize made upon the flag or the property of an enemy; it is on the contrary that of a neutral vessel detain-

ed in consequence of a violation of blockade. In this case nothing can authorize the condemnation, nor even the temporary detention of a neutral vessel, save the existence of a regular and efficient blockade, such as the law of nations in all cases requires in order to its being recognized. Now, such a blockade did not exist off Buenos Ayres for a long time previous to the period when the *San Cristovao* was detained by the *Pandour*. The blockade has been no doubt declared, but the fact has not followed such declaration. There exist not naval forces off Buenos Ayres with power to prevent entry therein; or at least to place those attempting the one or the other in peril of being taken or destroyed by the naval forces. It is that, nevertheless, which essentially constitutes a blockade; and if it were alleged that there exists off Buenos Ayres a naval force having such power it would be then necessary to acknowledge that it is the will which is wanting, which would render the blockade still more illegal.

The facts are of the most overwhelming notoriety. When the *San Cristovao* entered Buenos Ayres, when she was detained, and both before and after those two different periods, there has not existed off that port ordinarily more than one French vessel, and some times two, but the latter rarely; thus are the coasting craft reckoned by hundreds and the vessels from beyond sea by tens, which every month enter the port of Buenos Ayres, or which sail thence with cargoes taken in there without the French vessels having made any visible effort to prevent it, and, at all events, without their having effectually prevented it.

These facts which are fully and perfectly known by the Consulate General of France, and which shall be duly proved before the Prize Court, totally destroy the idea of an efficient and regular blockade capable of producing such legal effects as are recognised by the laws of nations.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres not having all the characteristics which are requisite to constitute an evident blockade can not have been violated by a neutral vessel; and in the absence of such violation the right to detain, to try and condemn such vessel completely disappears.

The delay allowed according to the terms of the declaration of blockade of the Argentine coasts for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded ports has long ago expired. This fact invoked by the commission is no ways applicable to the case of the *San Cristovao*. The term allowed by the declaration of blockade referred exclusively to the vessels which were in the port at the time the declaration was made. The *San Cristovao* was not amongst the number. This vessel did not enter Buenos Ayres until two years after the blockade was established; she entered there in broad day, in view of the vessels which pretend to carry on the blockade, without the least attempt having been made to prevent her. Once entered in this manner, the *San Cristovao* was fully authorised by the law of nations, and by the most simple rules of logic to take in a cargo in that same port, to sail thence whenever she saw fit, and as freely as she entered therein. This is what she did, and this also explains the conduct of the parties interested, in which, nevertheless, the commission has been willing to see sought else but an obstinate refusal.

It has been attempted to heighten the pretended culpability of the *San Cristovao* by saying that I have paid no attention to the regard and generosity shewn towards me. Such an accusation would only serve to render the injustice of the commission still more apparent.

In cases of blockade the law of nations does not admit of generosity nor of partial exceptions, no matter of what description. This is a right which it is necessary to exercise to its fullest extent in a manner equally rigorous towards and against all neutrals; or not exercise it at all.

Thus the French cruisers had no more right to make special concessions in my favour than I was at liberty to accept them when my freighters positively demanded that I should leave the port in spite of the hindrance of the cruisers.

To all these acts, but too serious in themselves, is added besides, in the case of the *San Cristovao*, the violation of the guarantees specially stipulated between France and Brazil.

According to the treaty of 6th June 1826 the vessels of war of both nations are prohibited from detaining, in consequence of a violation of blockade, the merchant vessels of their respective navies, unless a previous and formal notification should have been made on the papers belonging to such vessels. But no such notification having been made on the papers of the *San Cristovao*, this vessel should not have been detained and still less declared a lawful prize, not even in the case of a perfectly regular blockade. Thus much in respect to the right of detaining the vessel and subjecting her to a trial. As regards the competency of the court which has judged and the proceedings which it has been thought necessary to observe their nullity appears to me equally evident.

The commission declares itself instituted in conformity with the order of the 6th Germinal year VIII. This regulation has in fact created similar commissions, but this has been for the ports of France and its colonies.

The 23rd article it is true speaks of prizes which shall be conveyed into foreign ports. But this is precisely to enact that in this case, the French commissioners shall strictly conform to the treaties entered into between France and the powers near which the commissioners may establish themselves and to the instructions of the Government: in case that the present regulations may be there carried out the commissioners will discharge all the functions which the officer superintending the ports of the Republic is hereby enriched with.

But what are the cases in which this regulation may be carried into execution abroad? No other, according to the law of nations, than that of an alliance between France and the foreign country where the regulation is wished to be put into execution. The establishment of courts with a civil or criminal jurisdiction in foreign countries can only take place in virtue of treaties; besides, this jurisdiction can not be extended further than to the subjects of the two contracting parties. This is, evidently, not the case of a prize court, the decisions of which might be an encroachment upon the rights of the subjects of all nations.

An alliance, a community of interests, and of action in war can alone authorize the establishment of a court to try prizes in a foreign country. This is the only case provided for by the 23rd article of the regulation of the 6th Germinal year VIII. But at present no alliance exists between the French government and that of the Republic of Uruguay.

The only treaty existing between both countries by no means authorizes the establishment of French tribunals of any kind, and information which I hold to be authentic authorizes me to believe that the government of the Republic has not given in its adhesion to the establishment of the prize commission, and moreover that its consent has not been requested.

The prize commission is consequently not a legal tribunal; it is not competent to judge of the detention of neutral vessels. To the incompetency of the tribunal is added besides, in the case of the *San Cristovao*, the irregularity of the proceeding; this vessel and her cargo having been condemned without the parties interested having been allowed the right to defend themselves. The sentence speaks of the motives alleged in defence by the captain, but this can only be understood in reference to the deposition made by him in the preliminary proceedings, because it was only to answer the interrogatory of

the commission that I have been heard. After that, the definitive decision has taken place without my defence having been heard, without even my being invited to defend myself.

For these reasons and others which it is not necessary to set forth in this document, I protest against the above mentioned sentence, given by the commission on the eleventh of this month, and I appeal to the prize court sitting at Paris delivering the present protest into the hands of M. the Charge d'Affaires of France before the expiration of the term of ten days which has been allowed me.

I entreat M. le Charge d'Affaires to give me an authenticated copy thereof in conformity with the provisions of the decree of the 6th Germinal year VIII.

Montevideo, 17th January, 1843.

(Signed) LUIS JOSE MARTINEZ.

A copy of the above has been deposited in this Consulate in Montevideo, on the back of the record of the proceedings in the case of the Brazilian brig San Cristovao.

Montevideo, 18th January, 1843.

(L. S.) (Signed) A. DEVOIZE.

The *Voto Sanafecino* of the 12th ult. mentions the defeat and capture of a body of Toba indians on the 21st of January at Laguna Brava, sixty leagues distant from the city of Santa Fe. It appears that Genl Echague, the Governor of Santa Fe, received information on the 16th of January that a body of indians under the command of the Cacique Amatolec, encamped about sixty leagues above Santa Fe, were making preparations, in conjunction with another body of indians situated about thirty leagues higher up, to attack the colony of Santa Rosa, about thirty leagues distant from Santa Fe. On receipt of the information General Echague ordered Major Juan Bautista Echague to march forthwith with a small body of troops and attack the indians in their encampment, which the latter effected, having reached the Laguna Brava on the 21st. In consequence of excessive rain the indians had taken shelter in a wood, where they were, notwithstanding, immediately attacked by Major Echague and his gallant comrades, and although the indians made a desperate resistance, discharging upon their assailants upwards of twelve hundred arrows, they were ultimately routed, the Cacique Amatolec and 37 of his followers killed, seventy others taken, and besides about 100 lean horses, a few head of horned cattle and sheep, a few spears and three thousand arrows. Major Echague had received orders to the effect, that in case of taking a sufficient number of horses in good order so as to enable him to provide his followers with fresh ones, he, after routing the indians at Laguna Brava was to continue the pursuit until he should come up with the other body of indians situated 30 leagues higher up, which, however, he was not enabled to do as the horses he took were not in a condition for service.

The London *Daily News*, of the 4th January, in an article upon the submission of Abd-el-Kader, contains the following—

It is one of LOUIS PHILIPPE's usual pieces of good fortune to have quelled his African foe and brought home the modern Jugurtha in chains at a time when years are at least abating his own vigour and turning his foresight rather to a successor's policy than to his own. The French King has, indeed, wisely got rid of all far and transmarine causes of quarrel. The question of Oceania is at rest. POMARE, like ABD-EL-KADER, has bowed the knee. The rivalry of France and England in the Plate has received orders to cease. The aims and anxieties of the French government are concentrated at home, or at least do not extend beyond the countries and sea courts of Europe which border upon France.

We cannot say that here either the usual good fortune or prudence of LOUIS PHILIPPE have been conspicuous.

Every month the French court weaves fresh webs and ligaments around the Spanish court and government, and every month this same Spanish court and government break them, and put the King of the French, his minister, and his diplomacy to infinite trouble to repair and re-knit these links. Some weeks since, there were grounds for hoping a reconciliation and accordance of views, with respect to Spain, of France and England. These hopes have, for the present, disappeared; and there is every prospect of LOUIS PHILIPPE's bequeathing to

his grandson a second war of succession. Knowing, however, that England of herself will engage in no such struggle, the whole effort of the French court and government is directed towards flattering and winning the eastern and absolutist courts of Europe. No sacrifice is too great, or too base, no recantations and disavowal of liberalism too broad for this. But in this policy of winning foreign support and absolutist adhesion, the King of the French is daily weakening and risking the little hold which he possessed over the popular mind at home. Even the Chambers revolt. The very Conservatives are disgusted. And the universal remark is, that the dynasty of Orleans is endangering its possession of the throne of France, in order to grasp more surely that of Spain. LOUIS PHILIPPE is, in fact, at the end of his days, playing "double or quits" with fortune. She gave him one crown. His Majesty insists on winning two, or losing both. His most strenuous efforts are in this direction.

The *Toulonnais* mentions that a rumour was current that the Prince and Princess de Joinville would shortly leave France in a steamer for Brazil.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to grant unto Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B., all the rights, prerogatives and preeminences of a Commander-in-chief.

Vice-Admiral Baron Mackau has been promoted to the rank of full Admiral in the French navy.

ENGLAND

London, January 4.

The unexpected event announced in our Paris correspondence yesterday of the arrival of Abd-el Kader at Toulon engrosses a large space in the Paris journals of yesterday (Monday). A variety of interesting circumstances respecting that important personage which took place previous to and which led to his throwing himself on the protection of a nation against which he waged a war so protracted, so obstinate, and so sanguinary are mentioned. We select the following from a mass of matter too prolix to interest the British public:

When Abd-el-Kader reached Nemours (Djenma Ghazout), where the Duke d'Aumale had arrived in the morning, he appeared cast down and worn out with fatigue. His demeanour and his language in presence of the Governor-General were marked with respect and with the resignation which the Mussulman religion teaches to its members. The deira remains encamped a few leagues from Nemours. It is crowded with wounded, who are attended by our surgeons with their usual devotedness. It consists still of from 5,000 to 6,000 persons. The regular cavalry were returning in small parties; about 150 were encamped at Nemours. The *Toulonnais* of the 30th ult. says:—"Before quitting for ever the soil of Africa, and in the midst of the great emotions which must have agitated his mind, the Emir wrote to the Duke d'Aumale a letter of thanks for all the attentions which he had received from him on the way from Nemours to Oran. This is not the only proof that he has given of his respect for the prince since his captivity, for he had already made him a present of his famous black mare, which has been so often spoken of in the recital of some of the episodes of the adventurous life of the ex-Emir. Abd-el-Kader is of middle height; his countenance is mild; his complexion has not the perfect purity of that of Arabs of distinction; his face is marked with what appear to be traces of small pox. He has in the middle of his forehead a slight mark of tattooing. His beard is very black, and not thick. His dress is of a simplicity which is not perhaps free from affectation.

The voyage of the *Asmodee* was a very rough one; nearly all the Arab passengers were sea-sick, and Abd-el-Kader was so affected by the motion of the ship that he scarcely left his cabin during the voyage. He only appeared on the deck of the frigate for an hour, on the day after she left Oran. Col. de Beaufort, who leaves this evening for Paris, will probably only return to Toulon to accompany Abd-el-Kader to Paris or any other town in France which may be fixed upon for his residence, for we

do not think that the ministry will at once accede to the desire expressed by the Emir to go and finish his days in a Mussulman country. In the suite of the Emir there are many women and children. Amongst the personages of distinction who accompany him are one of his brothers-in-law, Kadji-Mustapha-Ben-Tarni, who was charged to execute the barbarous order to massacre the prisoners made at Sidi-Brahmin; his kalifa, Kaddom-Ben-Allal, brother of Sidi-Embarack, and the aga of his regular troops, Mahmoud-Ben-el-Kour. He has also brought with him his mother, his three wives, and two sons, the eldest of whom, Mahmoud-Ben-Abdel Kader, a child of a very interesting countenance, is about eight years old.

The Marquis de Beaufort, Aid-de-Camp of the Duke of Nemours, who accompanied Abd-el-Kader from Oran, arrived in Paris on Saturday. He was received at the Tuilleries, where (says the *Journal des Debats*) he presented to the King the pistol of the celebrated chief. The sabre of Abd-el Kader, which was presented to General Lamoriciere by the Duke d'Aumale, was also brought by the Marquis de Beaufort, and delivered to Madame Lamoriciere.

The effect of the news of the surrender of Abd-el-Kader on the money transactions in the Passage de l'Opera, has been very trifling. The Three rose about a tenth per cent., at which they continued without further increase on Sunday.

The opponents of the government, affirm that the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the Duke d'Aumale had been for some time secretly arranged, but was delayed until the moment at which, by a *coup de theatre*, it could be made best to tell in a paragraph of the royal speech. Some hitch in the stage mechanism protracted by two days the entrance of the Arab chief, and so the effect was lost. This was truly French.

La Patrie says that Abd-el-Kader with his family and suite surrendered to the Duke d'Aumale on the condition of being sent to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre. It is, however, understood that this celebrated chieftain with his suite will be invited to visit Paris before his departure for Egypt or Syria. A Cabinet Council was held at the Hotel des Affaires Etrangieres on Sunday afternoon.

No receptions take place at present at the Tuilleries. The religious services connected with the obsequies will take place at Paris on Wednesday, and at Dreux on Thursday, where the remains will be deposited in the burial place of the royal family. The King and Queen of the Belgians were expected in Paris.

MM. Dupin and Odilon Barrot are the executors of the will of the late Princess Adelaide.

Since writing the above we learn that Abd-el-Kader and his family are expected hourly in Paris.

The will of Madame Adelaide has been variously and erroneously represented in the journals. The following particulars may, we believe, be taken as correct:

The total annual income left amounts to 70,000/ sterling, representing a capital of nearly two millions and a half. Of this sum, 80,000/ is left to the Duke de Chartres, second son of the late Duke of Orleans; 400,000/ to the Duke of Nemours; 40,000/ in smaller legacies; and the remainder, amounting to something less than two millions, in equal shares between the Prince de Joinville and the Duke of Montpensier.

DISARMING THE PEOPLE IN THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS OF IRELAND.—An extraordinary *Gazette* has just been issued in the disturbed districts. All persons in those districts are directed, on pain of two years' imprisonment, to deliver up their arms at certain depots named, save and except justices of the peace, or persons in her Majesty's naval or military service, or in the coast guard service, or in the service of the revenue, or in the police or constabulary force, or special constables, or persons duly licensed to kill game, or persons to whom any license shall have been granted under the act. The places thus proclaimed are as follow:—Tipperary County. Limerick County. Baronies of Upper and Lower Bunratty, Clonderlaw, Inchiquin, Islands, and Upper and Lower Talia, in the county of Clare. Baronies of Orerry and Kilmore, in the county of Cork. Baronies of Athlone, North and South Ballintubber, Ballymoe, Boyle, and Roscommon, and the parishes of Crieve, Kilmacumsey, Killoola, and Kilnahaugh, in the barony of Frenchpark, county of Roscommon. Baronies of Glensherry, and Upperchird, in the county of Waterford. Baronies of Ballybrit, Clonlisk, Eglisk, and Garrycastle, in the King's County. Baronies of Clonmahon, Tallyhunco, and Upper Lougheed, in the county of Cavan. Baronies of Carrigallen, Leitrim, and Mohill, in the county of Londonderry. Baronies of Ardagh, Granard, and Longford, in the county of Longford.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL TELEGRAPH STATION IN THE CITY.—On Saturday the principal central telegraph station of the Electric Telegraph Company in Moorgate street, opposite the Bank of England, was publicly opened for the transmission of messages to all parts of England (Devonshire and Wales excepted) and in the course of the day the clerks were in communication with Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle, Leeds, Southampton, Norwich, Yarmouth, and various other parts. The price charged appeared to give considerable dissatisfaction, £5. being the amount demanded for sending a message to Liverpool containing the same number of words as there is in this paragraph; the time occupied in telegraphing the same not exceeding ten minutes. The company's patent expires in four years.—*Daily News*, 3d Jan.

MADAME LAFFARGE AGAIN.—From the depths of her ignominy and solitude has that restless unquiet spirit found means to inflict a deep evened wound upon the man whom she persists in denominating her murderer. It appears that she has been devoting the whole of her time of late to the study of medicine—and among other scientific works which have fallen into her hands, those of Orfila, the great medical authority whose testimony upon her trial turned the balance of justice against her, have met with her most serious attention. It appears that on rising from a steady and calm perusal of these works, she has discovered the most gross and flagrant contradictions, not only from one work to another, but no less than seven in the same volume! Hereupon she has written a triumphant letter to her enemy—in which she taxes him with ignorance and uncertainty, and asks how he dares thus to trifle as he has done with the lives of the living and the reputation of the dead! She has taken fresh courage from this discovery, and has risen at length from her bed, consenting to don the prison clothes and take an office in the prison. She has chosen that of waiting on the sick, and is unremitting in her attendance at the infirmary! What an extraordinary coincidence with the Marquise de Brinvilliers!—*Paris Correspondent of the Atlas*.

The Madrid mails of the 26th and 27th have arrived. The Moderado partisans give out that the only cause of the recent modification of the Cabinet has been the bad health of M. Orlando. M. Roca de Togores, who has entered the Cabinet, was the former colleague of the Duke of Sotomayor and M. Bravo Murillo. The Progressists, however, ridicule this, and affirm that it is apparent that there is a split in the Cabinet. Narvaez and Mon are opposed to each other. Mon has a majority of the Cabinet with him, and the influence of the Queen Mother at his back. Hence Narvaez has been reduced to the mere presidency without a portfolio. He is the gilt chair of the ministry, and nothing else. According to the progressists, he will be thrust out altogether on the first convenient opportunity. Mon and Pidal representing the extreme opinions of the moderados, and the devoted servants of Christina will come in, arbitrary power will gain the ascendancy, and all reform, amnesty and progress will be at an end.

There was no Bourne on the 25th and 26th. A report was generally circulated and credited on the 27th, that Narvaez had resigned. It was not, however, confirmed on the 27th, but a crisis was still expected. General Cordova was appointed inspector of infantry in place of General Figueras, called to the Ministry of war.

The general impression was that nothing would be done in the impeachment of the ex-ministers. In fact, it seemed probable that another movement of the sliders of the political phantasmagoria would be made, and the figures on the canvas changed, before any thing could be seriously effected in that matter.

On the 23rd December, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Austrians vacated all the posts in the city of Ferrara and withdrew into the citadel and the barracks of St. Domenico and St. Benedetto. Thus the *status quo* in Ferrara is re-established.

(*Daily News*, Jan. 4.)

FRANCE.

Madame Adelaide, sister to the King of the French, was born in Paris on the 23rd of August, 1777, and was the daughter of Louis Philippe Joseph of Orleans, and Louis Marie Adelaide de Bourbon Penthièvre. This princess, whose character was ever remarkable for firmness and wit, has not figured officially in any political events, and yet her part has not been an unimportant one. The

King loses in her not only a most intelligent and devoted friend, but an invaluable adviser and a useful mediator. Mme. de Genlis first superintended the early education of Princess Adelaide and her twin sister, who died young. She inculcated the ideas of Rousseau on education, which then prevailed, and the polite arts were not forgotten. The influence exercised by Mme. de Genlis over her pupil, and her brothers, excited the jealousy of their mother, the Duchess of Orleans; who, after somewhat violent altercations, caused her to be dismissed. This was the cause of such profound grief on the part of the Princess Adelaide, that her health suffered, and it became necessary to recall Mme. de Genlis. This lady, unwilling to submit to daily bickerings with the duchess, had the art to obtain permission to travel with her charge in England, and it was thus that the princess first became separated from her mother. The events of the revolution were destined, however, to disturb the course of an existence which seemed out of the reach of all injuries of fortune. Mdle. Adelaide was placed on the list of *émigrés*. But her father, who was himself threatened, soon obtained the revocation of the measure. The princess had scarce, however, entered France with Madame de Genlis, than she received an order from Paris to leave the capital within 24 hours, and the country within three days; and the Duke of Chartres, her brother, hearing of the extremity in which she was placed, came from the army to her assistance, and brought her to Tourmay. It was some time after this that the young exile and her governess settled at Schaffhausen in Switzerland, where the Duke of Chartres, who had in the meanwhile also been exiled, came to join her. The town of Schaffhausen offering little security they were soon induced to leave it, and proceeded to Zurich, which they were soon obliged also to abandon to go to Zug. There, under the name of an Irish family, they were enabled to stay for a month. Though the life they led was exceedingly retired, and seemed likely to escape public notice, they were recognised by some *émigrés*, and it became necessary to seek another asylum. This was made doubly painful, as it involved a separation between the Duke de Chartres and his sister, he by his presence subjecting her to the severities of governments and their police. Their perplexity was great, but a lucky circumstance solved their difficulties. Gen. Montesquiou was at that time in Switzerland, and had done certain services to the government of Geneva, which had caused him to be generally looked up to in that canton. By his intervention Mdle. Adelaide and Mme. de Genlis obtained leave to enter the convent of Sainte Claire, at Bremgarten, and remained there until the 11th of May, 1794, when she retired to the house of the Princess of Conti, her aunt, in Hungary. From thence she went to join the Duchess of Figueras, in Catalonia, where she remained till 1808. The Spanish war then commenced, and being obliged to fly, she commenced a wandering Olyseey in search of her brother, whom she found, after many vicissitudes, at Portsmouth, just about to embark. The delight of both at meeting is easily understood. They promised never to separate from each other, and this promise was religiously kept. In January, 1809, the princess and the duke left for Malta, and some time after she had the joy to witness the marriage of her brother and the Princess Marie Amelie, who, in marrying an exile, little thought he would become King of the French.

With the Restoration, a little repose was obtained for the existence of Mdle. d'Orleans. The faults of the government then caused the Duke of Orleans to play a distinguished part, and obtained for him an influence which the revolution of July gave full effect to. Mdle. Adelaide did not a little contribute during the fifteen years' struggle to rally round her brother the divers political influences which the restoration seemed to coalesce against herself. When in 1830 it became necessary for the Duke of Orleans to declare for the acceptance or refusal of the crown, Madame Adelaide bravely engaged for her brother, and offered to come to Paris first to share the dangers of the Parisians. Since then she has not ceased to share in, and serve the fortunes of the king. For some time past she had suffered from an asthma and disease of the heart. On the night of the 31st no signs were visible to foretell so quick a dissolution, yet at one o'clock alarming symptoms showed themselves, and death shortly after ensued.

The body of the Princess Adelaide has been embalmed, and will be exposed from to-day in a *chappelle ardente* at the Palace of the Tuilleries. We are informed that the funeral of her royal highness is to take place on Wednesday next at Dreux. It is said, observes the *Debat*, that by her will

her royal highness Mme. the Princess Adelaide leaves her forests of Crécy and Armainvilliers to the Duke de Nemours, the forest of Arc-en-Barrois to the Princess de Joinville, and her magnificent estate of Randan, with the chateau enlarged and embellished by her, to the Duke de Montpensier.

The *Constitutionnel*, in speaking of the death of the King's sister, says—

The rather sudden death of Madame Adelaide, sister to the King, and so nearly of the same age as his Majesty, joined with certain unmistakable symptoms of the decline of Louis Philippe's health gave rise to serious apprehensions, felt even in the money market. The deceased princess has divided her estate between her royal nephews, passing, however, over the Duc d'Aumale, as sufficiently provided for, he being heir of the Prince of Conde. Madame Adelaide was generally considered to have been privately married to General Athalin.

63

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The following important order from headquarters shows that the commands issued by the United States government to make the Mexican government pay the expenses of the war, or at least a part of them, are to be carried out at once:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, MEXICO, Nov. 25.—Under instructions from the government at home, requiring that this army shall, as soon as practicable, begin to raise, within the country it occupies, the means, in whole or in great part, of maintaining the expenses of the occupation until the federal government of Mexico shall submit terms of peace which the United States may honourably accept, it is ordered that no uncoined bullion, bars or ingots, either of gold or silver, shall be shipped from any port of Mexico, until the further orders of the government at home shall be made known on the subject, so as to give time for said government to fix the rate of export duty on such bullion, and perhaps a smaller duty on gold and silver coins. As the beginning of the change of system intimated above, all rents for houses of quarters occupied by officers or troops of the army, in any city or village in Mexico, will cease as soon as contracts may permit, and absolutely from and after the end of this month, wherever this order shall be received in time; and in future, necessary quarters, both for officers and troops, where the public buildings are insufficient, will first be demanded, as required, of the civil authorities of the several places occupied by the troops, so as to equalise the inconvenience imposed upon the inhabitants, and diminish the same as much as possible. If the authorities fail to put the troops promptly in possession of such quarters, then the commanding officer, in every such case, following out the same principle of giving the least distress practicable to the unoffending inhabitants, will cause necessary buildings to be occupied. Subsistence, forage, and other necessities, for the army, will be purchased and paid for as heretofore. (Signed) By command of Major-Gen. Scott, H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

March 4.—Wind S.E.
No arrivals or sailings.
March 5.—Wind E.
No arrivals or sailings.
March 6.—Wind E., in the afternoon, changed to N.N.W.
Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers—77.
March 7.—Wind N.N.W.
Sailed, H. B. M. packet *Kestrel*, Lieut. Henry Baker, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro with the mail for Falmouth. Passengers—Messieurs Wm. McCann, James McDonnell, Alexander Rodger, Herman Rosenthal, Gervacio Posadas, José E. Scier, Luis Costa, Andres G. Lara, Enrique Poo-leig, Antonio Maria Yenaldez, Felipe Fronton.
March 8.—Wind S.S.E.
Arrived, French schooner of war *Venus* (purloined Argentine schooner of war 9 de Julio.)
March 9. Wind—S.
No arrivals or sailings.
March 10. Wind—N.E., rain.
Sailed, French schooner of war *Venus* (purloined Argentine schooner of war 9 de Julio) down the river.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 28.
H. B. M.s. packet Spider, Lieut. Charles Haydon, hence 26th inst.
French barque Ankober, 196 tons, Jarmet, from Havre 12th January, to J. Lavailol and Sons.
March 1.
Lubeck brig Bertha, 106 tons, Wachter, from Memel 16th October, Elsinore 3rd November, to Treussin & Co.
French barque Soleil, 228 tons, Lemaresquier, from Cotte 22nd December, to Zumaran & Tre-serre.
British brig Victoria, 252 tons, A. White, from Cadiz 29th December, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

AMERICAN—Brig Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Wilson, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Slocer.
FRENCH—Steam sloop Chimere, 6 guns, Lieut. Poudré.
Brig Atsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 4. Two small craft which were this day leaving the port were chased by a French armed boat and obliged to enter the Boca.
March 5. A balandra and a schooner were this day detained by the blockaders and subsequently set at liberty.
March 8. The French steamer Chimere sailed this morning in pursuit of several merchant vessels which left the port the preceding night. One of the latter, the zamaca Pando, was this morning captured off Ensenada by a French armed launch, and brought back to this port. The Chimere returned to her anchorage during the night.
March 9. Three other merchant vessels having left the port last night, the Chimere again got under weigh this morning and gave chase. The British schooner Eliza Cornish, one of the three above mentioned was shortly after brought back, and also the Brazilian brig Castro 1, taken the preceding day. The latter, and the zamaca Pando, entered the inner roads. The Chimere again returned to her anchorage during the night.
March 10. The British brig Agile and American barque Mason Barney taken the day previous by the Chimere about 60 miles hence, were this day brought back to this port. The Mason Barney entered the inner roads. A schooner brig on attempting to enter the port was this day taken by a French armed launch and conveyed alongside the blockaders.
This day (11th inst.) completes the 900th day of the blockade.

Table with 2 columns: Day, Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last. Saturday 65, Sunday 68, Monday 70, Tuesday 76, Wednesday 76, Thursday 64, Friday 67.

Advertisements.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

THE MISSES HALLET have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Academy for young ladies in those commodious premises, Calle de la Federacion, No. 138, (altos), and that they are now prepared to receive pupils, either as boarders, half-boarders or day scholars, on the most moderate terms.
The course of studies embraces the various branches of elementary instruction, together with those which constitute the higher department of an accomplished education.
Tuition in English, Spanish or French at the option of parents; the Misses H. being equally conversant with the three languages. Italian, also, will be taught, if required.

FOR SALE,

A House, in one of the principal streets of San Fernando de Buena Vista. It has eight rooms, kitchen, well, and a fruit garden.
Also a piece of ground in Punta Chica, between San Isidro and San Fernando.
For further particulars apply at 120 Perú Street.

Supplementary List of Second-hand Books,

No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.
McColloch'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; DeBrett's peerage of the United Kingdom; Don Quixote; Bland's algebra with key; Ivanhoe; Lardner's pirate; Gibson's treatise on land surveying; Marryatt's pirate; Parkes's chemical catechism adapted to the present state of chemical science; a variety of novels, &c., &c.

Shepherds and Agricultural Labourers.

THE undersigned respectfully gives 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.
Begg 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.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.
RUGH WHITE.

Notice.

This 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 re-establish 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.

Hiram Hunt,

Has removed his Carpenter's shop from Calle de Cangallo N° 19 1/2, to Calle de Corrientes N° 23, from Calle de Veinte y Cinco de Mayo half a square towards the Camp.

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, Dooskins, Fancy Vestings in 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.

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 Macassar 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 Ailsana 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 Rowlands 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.

Kidd's Hotel.

T. Kidd begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from No 5 to 43 Calle de Mayo formerly occupied by Mr. Brush, 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.

Married,

On the 9th inst., at the British Episcopal Chapel, by the Rev. Henry Faulkner, Mr. JAMES COOK, of Liverpool, to Miss OLIVIA ANN KEACH, of New York.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with multiple columns listing various goods and their prices, including Doubletons, Spanish, Plata, macquino, Dollars, Spanish & Peruvian, Six per cent. Stock, Exchange on England, Do. France, Do. Rio Janeiro, Do. Montevideo, Do. United States, Hides, matadero o cascadero, Do. matadero, country, Do. Spain, Do. North America, Do. of all descs., Do. salted ox, Do. do. cow, Horse hides salted, Do. do. dry, Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs., Sheep skins washed, fine & ordinary, Goat skins, Nutria skins, Horse hair, mixed, Do. short, Do. long, 18 to 24 in., Wool, ordinary, washed, Do. do. dirty, Do. mestiza, washed, Do. do. dirty, Do. fine washed, Do. do. dirty, Tallow, matadero, raw, Do. do. melted 1st class, Do. pure, second class, Grease and tallow, Jerked beef, Horns, Ox, Do. cow, Ostrich feathers, long black, Salted tongues, Hide cuttings, Shin bones, Salt, on board, Discount.

The highest price of Doubletons during the week 330 dollars.
The lowest price 320 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 65s. 6d.
The lowest 65s. 3d.

It is impossible to fix the prices of produce this week in consequence of the great stagnation in the market. We quote those of last week but they must be considered nominal from the almost absolute want of transactions.