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BUENOS AYRES.

Nothing has transpired since our last respecting the proceedings of the Envoys of Great Britain and France, beyond the fact of their continuing up to the 25th ult. in communication with President Oribe. In all probability on the arrival of the next steamer something more important will leak out.

We announced a short time since that public tranquility has been disturbed in the province of Mendoza. The Commandant of fort St. Raphael on the Indian frontier, Juan Antonio Rodriguez, with the regular force and friendly tribes under his orders, had risen in arms against the government, with the avowed design of compelling the latter to repeal a decree it had issued for the suppression of an illegal traffic in cattle, in which that officer, in connexion with parties in Chili, was deeply concerned. On the approach of the government troops and an auxiliary division from San Juan under the command of General Benavides, the rebel chief, being abandoned by the greater part of his followers, sued for pardon; but before the terms of his submission were agreed upon he took to flight and escaped across the Cordillera to Chili. Notwithstanding the readiness evinced on this occasion by the government of that Republic to perform the duties incumbent on it as a friendly neighbour, the insurgent and his accomplices contrived lately to make an incursion into the territory of Mendoza, but with the most disastrous consequences for themselves. Rodriguez is understood to have been captured, and orders have been transmitted from headquarters in this capital for his immediate execution.

By a decree dated the 25th inst. Francis Halbach, Esq., has been recognised as Consul for the free Hanseatic city and republic of Bremen in this capital.

In addition to the many luminous exposures which have been made of the glaring injustice of the intervention blockade, both as respects the countries it was intended to coerce, and the general commerce of the world, we are now enabled to present the following energetic protest of the Consul of the U. S., on behalf of Capt. Scott and the parties concerned in the American barque *Mason Barney*. This vessel, it is true, is now beyond the reach of the blockading forces, and her detention has become a proper subject for discussion only between the respective governments. Notwithstanding this, and whatever hopes may be entertained of a speedy removal of the present lawless interference with trade, we conceive the publication of the document we subjoin to be highly opportune, as it is of importance to the general interests of commerce that no means should be omitted to preclude the possibility of the outrages commit-

ted in these waters, during the protracted struggle between might and right, being hereafter cited as a precedent established without remonstrance.

TO ALL PEOPLE to whom these presents shall come or may concern:

I, Joseph Graham, Consul of the United States of America, for the Port of Buenos Ayres, send greeting:

KNOW YE that on the thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, appeared at this Consulate, Francis Scott, Master of the American barque "*Mason Barney*," of New York, of the burden of 240 32-95ths tons as per register, and required me the said Consul to note and extend his protest for the uses and purposes hereinafter mentioned, and after being by me duly sworn according to law, voluntarily and solemnly declares as follows, that is to say—That on the 21st day of September last, he sailed in the aforesaid barque "*Mason Barney*" as Master, from the Port of New York in the United States of America, with a cargo for the Ports of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the river Plata, provided the latter should not be blockaded—that on the 3d December last he arrived at and safely anchored in the harbour of Montevideo, without accident or occurrence worthy of note, and in a few days discharged the part of his cargo destined for that Port—that he there learned and saw that from fifteen to twenty vessels of various nations, with cargoes, were arriving and departing daily from and to Buenos Ayres, without molestation or hindrance of any kind from the vessels of war of England or France, by whom he had understood a joint blockade of the Ports and coasts of the province of Buenos Ayres had been declared some two years previous—that in the month of November previous to his arrival, five hundred and thirty vessels of various classes entered the Ports of Buenos Ayres chiefly at the city; of these, four hundred and ninety seven are classed as "*National*" vessels and whilst in Montevideo were the Montevidean and whilst in Buenos Ayres the Buenos Ayrean—that the residue, thirty eight, were of various nations, Brazilian, Sardinian, English, American, &c.—that during same month of November four hundred and seven vessels sailed from Buenos Ayres, of which three hundred and ninety two were "*National*" and fifteen of various foreign nations—that, in the five months of 1847 preceding said November, fifteen hundred and five "*National*" vessels and sixty six of various foreign nations entered the Ports of Buenos Ayres chiefly at the city, and during same period sixteen hundred and seventy four sailed therefrom, of which sixteen hundred and forty two were "*National*" and thirty two of various foreign nations—that, as he was informed and believes, none of these various vessels were captured or molested by French or English vessels of war, or by any others, although they were passing daily and hourly, sometimes by dozens in full view of them, both at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. In view of these facts, and knowing that the United States was in the most friendly relations with France and England and with the governments of *La Plata* he concluded he had a perfect right to go to Buenos Ayres with his said vessel, and that in so doing he would violate none of the blockading or other rights of these or any other nation. Consequently, on the 13th of December, 1847, at 3 o'clock, p.m., with harbour pilot on board, unmoored ship and got under weigh, and at 8 o'clock p.m. anchored three miles outside the harbour of Montevideo, near a French vessel of war; at 9 o'clock p.m. Buenos Ayrean pilot came on board, vessel weighed anchor and proceeded up the river under his directions: wind was very light, and the vessel passed within musket shot of a French frigate. Being detained by light winds and various other causes, did not reach Buenos Ayres until 16th December. At between 11½ o'clock p.m. of that

day and 2 a.m. of the 17th passed through the north channel leading to the inner roads; there were three vessels of war at anchor in full view, the night being clear and the moon shining; passed within gun shot of these vessels, which he learned the next day were two French and one Brazilian. At 2 o'clock a.m. of the 17th came to anchor in the inner roads of Buenos Ayres without accident, without any sort of notice of blockade, and without any attempt at hindrance from any quarter: hoisted the American flag at sun rise of 17th and kept it flying all day—found the inner roads full of square rigged and other vessels of various nations, discharging or receiving cargo. He proceeded to discharge the cargo of the vessel in the usual manner at Buenos Ayres, in lighters, as wind and weather permitted; and afterwards received aboard a full cargo of the produce of the country, belonging chiefly to the owners of the vessel and other American citizens, none of it to subjects of the Buenos Ayrean Government, all destined for New York, and for which he gave the customary bills of lading—that, after having cleared from the Custom House he waited some days for a favourable wind and a tide sufficiently high to enable the vessel to pass from the inner roads—that, on the 8th of March, 1848, being all ready for sea, and having a pilot aboard, he weighed anchor and got under weigh at 8½ o'clock p.m., and stood down the river, passed in sight of the vessels of war in the outer roads at about 9 p.m. without being molested by them. During the night had strong gales from S. E., was obliged to tack frequently and reef top-sails—at about 6 a.m. of the 9th passed within gun shot of a steamer with two masts, supposed to be a French steamer of war in the harbour of Colonia—at 9½ o'clock a.m. Colonia bore by compass N.W. by N., distant 10 miles—stood down the river, saw a brig astern also standing down—at about 11 o'clock a.m. saw a steamer astern of the brig standing in same direction—at 12 m. said brig bore to, and steamer sent a boat aboard of her—"*Mason Barney*" standing on her course, steamer followed—at 1½ o'clock p.m. steamer fired a shot in direction of "*Mason Barney*," which fell about half a mile astern—at 2 p.m. fired another shot which fell a short distance ahead of the barque; at that time was upwards of sixty miles from Buenos Ayres in the north channel of *La Plata*; this second shot being the first positive indication that steamer was in pursuit of "*Mason Barney*," she was hoisted, to ascertain why she was fired at. No blank shot had been fired first, as is always customary in requiring a vessel to heave to. Shortly after a boat from the steamer with an officer and eight men, all armed, boarded the said barque, when he the said Scott learned that said steamer was the French man-of-war "*Chimere*." Said French officer immediately ordered the barque to be taken to Buenos Ayres, saying that he had orders from the commander of the steamer to send her back: said Scott replied that he was bound out, and would prefer being sent to Montevideo—French officer said his orders were positive to send vessel to Buenos Ayres—said Scott and his crew being entirely unarmed, he could do nothing but comply, and consequently made sail for Buenos Ayres; the French officer and his armed men remaining aboard. Nothing occurred worthy of note until the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m., when his vessel was anchored near the said French steamer "*Chimere*" in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres. He further states that in about half an hour thereafter a boat from said steamer came alongside, and took said French officer and his armed men, and him the said Scott aboard said steamer; the French officer ordering him the said Scott to take the papers of his vessel with him—that after he was thus taken aboard the said steamer, the commander thereof asked him for his papers—that he gave him his shipping articles, upon which he the said con-

mander made an endorsement, of which the following is a true copy, viz. :—«Ce bâtiment a été arrêté par la "Chimère" après sa sortie de Buenos Ayres dont il avait forcé le blocus dans la nuit du 8 au 9 mars, je lui ai donné l'ordre de rentrer à Buenos Ayres, et lui ai signifié le blocus des ports et côtes de la province Argentine, ainsi que de ceux de la Bande Orientale occupées par les troupes argentines, le prévenant qu'il ne pouvait sortir librement que sur lest.

«Devant Buenos Ayres, le 10 Mars 1848,
«Le Commandant du Chimère et du blocus de Buenos Ayres.»

(Signed) "POUDRA."

After the said shipping articles were thus endorsed they were returned to him the said Scott and he was permitted to go in his own boat to said "Mason Barney," but with the order to take her into the inner roads, with which order he complied through fear, and the barque after getting aground passing in, was on the 12th inst. moored in the inner roads at Buenos Ayres.

He further states that it is a well established principle of the law of nations that blockades are tolerated and submitted to, by neutrals, "as a belligerent right," that the party blockading may reduce the place blockaded to submission thereby—that the course pursued in the present case of the "Mason Barney" was calculated to promote the *advantage and convenience* of the Port said to be blockaded, and would rather seem to be an attempt to blockade the *United States of America* against all commerce from Buenos Ayres. The "Mason Barney" was permitted to enter the Port with her cargo and to dispose of it without molestation or notice of any kind of blockade, as were hundreds of other vessels. She was permitted to purchase and receive aboard from the citizens of Buenos Ayres a full cargo of the produce of the country, to pay the export duties and all other expenses without any sort of objection or notification; and after having left the Port and being upon the high seas, as that part of the river Plate where she was, is claimed to be by France and England, and he believes by all other nations, she was unjustly captured and compelled to return, and ordered to discharge her cargo in Buenos Ayres, thus by force compelling citizens of the United States to give up to the people said to be blockaded, property for which they had paid a full price, and not only this, but also requiring of said vessel and her freighters, to pay other large sums of money into the hands of those said to be blockaded, for carrying the cargo ashore, for storage, and for expenses of the vessel whilst thus detained discharging, in addition to returning the property already fully paid for, to be used, it might be, in enabling them still longer to resist.

If the "Mason Barney" had violated any of the blockading rights of France or been charged therewith, she would have been entitled to a fair trial before some legally constituted prize court. Instead of this, the Commander of said French steamer assumed the unheard of right to capture, adjudge, condemn and punish her, and the owners of her cargo without a hearing and without even the shadow of a trial. To the owners of the vessel and cargo it matters not, whether their property is taken from them and sold for the benefit of the captors, or whether they are compelled to deposit it in a place from which it cannot be taken till it becomes entirely worthless. In addition to all this the vessel and her cargo have been taken from a place of comparative safety, and carried into a dangerous port where both are much exposed.

That the said Commander of the French steamer *knew* that the "Mason Barney" had violated none of the blockading rights of France is manifest from the fact that he did not presume to detain her as a prize, but that he carried her from the high seas, into a Port which then for the first time he told her Captain he was blockading, and endorsed the notification as before stated on the shipping articles of the vessel, saying that if she attempted to come out of the Port where she had been thus forcibly placed, with her cargo, she would be captured as a prize. The said Scott further avers that he believes that the said Commander of the French steamer, had no more right to capture the "Mason Barney" where she was, and under the circumstances, than he would have to capture any other American vessel in the middle of the ocean, bound from any other port to the United States, and to place her by force in the port of Buenos Ayres, that she might be captured for a violation of the blockade if she attempted to go out.

(Signed) FRANCIS SCOTT.

WHEREFORE the said Francis Scott on his own behalf and on the part and behalf of all others in any way interested in the said barque "Mason

Barney," and the cargo laden aboard of her hath protested, and I, the said Consul, at the request of the said Scott do hereby solemnly Protest against the said "Poudra," commander of the said French steamer "Chimère," against the admiral commanding the French naval forces in the River Plate, against the French government and the King of the French, and against all other persons, officers, or governments, whomsoever and whatsoever that in any way aided, abetted, ordered, or directed in the said illegal capture of the said "Mason Barney," for all losses, damages, detriments or expenses of whatsoever nature; whether they may arise from the interruption of the voyage of said vessel, from the fall of prices, from deterioration of property, from the loss of interest on capital, or from any other cause consequent upon said capture, or anything connected therewith, which the owners of said vessel or of the cargo aboard of her or any of them may in any way sustain, and for all expenses which may be caused to them, or any of them, or to the said Scott.

Thus done and Protested, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

(Signed) JOS. GRAHAM,
U. S. Consul.

UNITED STATES.

Rio Janeiro, 7th March.

We received yesterday Baltimore papers to the 22nd January.

The means asked for by the President to carry on the war in Mexico were still under discussion in the House of Representatives. This question had given rise to some very warm debates.

The House, in order to obtain full knowledge of the subject, so as to enable it to resolve thereon asked the president for the instructions given to Mr. Slidell when he was appointed minister to Mexico, since the non-reception of that minister by the Mexican government was adduced by the president as the cause of the present war. The president declined to lay the document asked for before the House. On this subject the *Baltimore American* of 19th January has the following:—

"The president's refusal of the request made by the House of Representatives for certain documents relating to our foreign relations, is based on its not being compatible with the general interests to give publicity to the documents alluded to. Washington's example is quoted in support of the position assumed by the president.

"What the House of Representatives required was the instructions with which Mr. Slidell was sent to Mexico as a Minister of the United States. The example of the Washington administration to which the president refers, presented a case, as we are reminded by the *National Intelligencer*, in which other nations were parties in the documents asked for. Thence arose the difficulty of acceding to the wishes of the House, for it was not allowable to publish the details of diplomatic negotiations, when that publication disclosed the affairs and the secrets of foreign powers, without their consent.

"The House of Representatives does not now, however, ask for documents which may compromise Mexico; it simply asks for the instructions given by our executive power to our own minister. On this point the *National Intelligencer* says:

"The House of Representatives, called upon to raise another army, to levy imposts on the people, greater than those which they previously paid and to carry the war into the heart of Mexico—the House, an important part of that power which declares and makes war, and which was not consulted on commencing it, desires, naturally, before voting the continuance of an *endless* war to know precisely the real motives of that war.

"For that purpose it requires from the president, who only tells it a part of the truth, the instructions given to Mr. Slidell, our minister; whose non-reception "in the diplomatic character with which he was invested," that is, of *not negotiating* on the only point respecting which Mexico agreed to receive a commissioner, was to the president a cause of war.

Congress and the people suspect with good reason that Mr. Slidell was authorised to make other demands on Mexico besides the adjustment of the old claims. They believe also that amongst those demands there were some like a cession, under the menace of war, of an important part of its dominions. And who will say that the representatives of the people have no right to demand and to obtain that information! Can any one maintain, who is aware of the peculiar nature of our government, that the president, when both Houses are

called upon to sacrifice the lives of thousands of their fellow-citizens in this struggle, and to saddle the rest of the people with most heavy imposts, may refuse to declare to them how this war commenced, and how he intends to carry it on?

There was no longer any doubt that the real design of the Cabinet of Washington in the war to which it has provoked Mexico was the conquest and absorption of that republic. The *American* of the 20th of January, says:

"The thin veil of thorny pretexts with which the administration has wished to cloak its real designs in the prosecution of the war, is rapidly vanishing; and the monstrous design of absorbing all Mexico with its eight or nine millions of hostile inhabitants now appears without disguise.

The reporter of the military committee who more than once interrupted Mr. Calhoun to declare that not the slightest idea was entertained of putting an end to Mexican nationality now speaks of the consummation of that event as a thing which must be realized and frankly states that this republic can swallow all Mexico without the fear of indigestion.

The series of resolutions presented by Mr. Hannagan are to the same purpose. The language held in the letters written in Washington by the correspondents of the journals which defend the administration, the tone of those papers, the opinions which are quoted of officers who have returned from Mexico and the toasts and speeches given at numberless public dinners which have taken place in different parts of the country, all lead to the same end. The secretary of the treasury has from the commencement of the session been labouring for a like purpose, and it is to be expected that in a short time the friends of the administration, throwing off all disguise, will declare themselves frankly in favour of the conquest, occupation, and absorption of Mexico. The demand of fresh levies of troops to prosecute the war against a prostrate enemy, and the manner in which it is wished to carry on that war forms a part of the same plan.

"The field which now opens offers a rich harvest of spoils, lucre and emoluments. There will be thousands of ardent competitors. Those who expect to have in their hands the distribution of innumerable rich places, which that new state of things will create may reckon on powerful aid.

"The opposition to this portentous project in order to be efficient is not a work of little labour and combination. Cavillers and stubborn people on secondary things must abandon sharp shooting on the advanced posts and withdraw to defended points. A strong position once obtained let all gather round it. Meteorological discussions in regard to the origin of tempests are not best in keeping when a storm is near from which it is necessary to find shelter and protection."

It was rumoured as certain at the date of the last advices from Washington that General Scott had been deprived of the command-in-chief of the army of operations in Mexico.

The dates from Vera Cruz reached to the 4th of January and from the capital to the 27th December. After the last accounts which we published, the Americans had restricted their military movements to the occupation of the mines of Real del Monte, for the purpose of obtaining the duties paid to the state by the English mining companies.

A reinforcement of 1,500 men had marched from Vera Cruz for the Capital, and a similar amount of force was shortly to follow. It was rumoured that as soon as the main body of the army should join, a division would proceed to occupy the city of Queretaro where the Mexican government now is, and where the Mexican congress would, about the middle of January, be installed.

(Journal do Commercio.)

THE LATE EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA.

Of this Austrian archduchess, who during the brief period of her union with the greatest warrior of modern times, occupied so distinguished and conspicuous a position among the crowned heads of Europe, it does not seem uninteresting to follow the fortunes into that sphere of comparatively private life to which by the fall of Napoleon she found herself on a sudden consigned. Perhaps the annals of human grandeur afford no more remarkable vicissitudes than are observable in the contrast between the imperial pomp which illustrated the nuptial festivities of Maria Louisa, and the accumulation of disasters under which she became bereft of all her lofty dignities. When for the first time she entered the palace of the Tuileries, three queens had held her bridal train; when for the last she quitted the beleaguered capital in which for a brief space of

time she had reigned the consort of the world's mightiest potentate, it was as a despairing fugitive, reluctantly obeying the stern decrees of destiny. The approach of the allied armies, the utter inadequacy of means for the defence of the city, and the written instructions of Napoleon, had compelled Maria Louisa to withdraw herself from Paris with her son, the young King of Rome, the grand dignitaries and officers of state, and a few personal attendants. The departure took place on the 29th of April, 1814. When the moment for starting arrived, the little King of Rome manifested the most reluctance to go. It seemed as if some fatal presentiment had endowed him with the faculty of second sight. "N'allez pas à Rambouillet," he cried to his mother, "C'est un vilain chateau, restons ici." He struggled hard in the arms of M. de Camisy, the equey who carried him, grasping the handles of doors and the banisters of the staircase, and exclaiming: "Je ne veux pas quitter ma maison, je ne veux pas m'en aller, puisque papa est absent, c'est moi qui suis le maître."

This obstinacy in a child so young produced painful surprise in the minds of the beholders, and appeared to them in the light of an ill-omened presage. The carriages moved slowly away, as if in expectation of some counter-order. Ten heavy barchoues and a long train of luggage vans crowded the palace courtyard. Some eighty idlers were looking on with the same sort of siental feeling that the sight of a funeral procession might inspire;—they were assisting indeed at the obsequies of the empire. No outward manifestations of feeling betrayed their emotions, no single voice was upraised to express the bitterness of regret produced by so cruel a separation. Had it entered the minds of any to cut the traces of the carriages, the flight had been at once prevented, but too much listlessness prevailed, and the empress, with tears in her eyes and despair at her heart, bade an eternal adieu to the imperial city. Having slept the first day at Rambouillet, she arrived the second at Chartres, and after a few days' stay here, in obedience to a letter from Napoleon, directed her course to Blois. From hence she entertained an almost daily correspondence with her husband, whom the force of circumstances had driven to Fontainebleau, and was desiring the means of rejoining him, when the event of his abdication brought about a new crisis in her fate. The Count Schouwaloff, a Russian general, and high commissioner of the allied powers, arrived at Blois, with instructions to escort the empress and her son to Orleans. From that moment, the separation of Napoleon and Maria Louisa became irrevocable; whether by the absolute decree of ruling and victorious powers, or by any subsequent reluctance on her own part to become involved in the ruined fortunes of Buonaparte, appears a dubious question. After some days' delay, in the course of which the abdication of her husband and his projected departure for the island of Elba had rapidly accelerated the march of events, Prince Paul Esterhazy and Prince Wenzel Lichtenstein arrived at Orleans, deputed by the emperor of Austria to announce to her the arrangements which had been made relatively to her future destinies, and the cession in her favour of the duchies of Parma and Piacenza. They were also the bearers of her father's pressing solicitation, that under their escort she would proceed to join him at Rambouillet. To this proposition Maria Louisa acceded, and set out upon the journey the same day. The imperial guard had escorted her as far as Angerville, a little town some ten leagues distant from Rambouillet, and were here relieved from their attendance by an escort of Russian soldiers. Upon reaching Rambouillet, she found all the approaches to that royal residence guarded by foreign troops, and found herself compelled to await for a couple of days the advent of the emperor of Austria. He arrived on the 16th of April, accompanied by Prince Metternich. Maria Louisa received him at the palace gates, with animated gestures presented her son to him, and in a sorrowful tone uttered a few words in German. The emperor embraced his grandson, but the young prince appeared insensible enough to that token of tenderness, eyeing the long serious face of his grandfather with his wistful curiosity and astonishment. "I am going to see the emperor of Austria," had been his frequent exclamation. "I have seen the emperor of Austria, and he is not handsome," was the remark he now as frequently reiterated to his attendants.

During a long private conference which ensued between the Austrian emperor and his daughter, he behaved to her with great apparent affection, assuring her that to the events which had taken place in his unavoidable absence from Paris, he had not been a consenting party. Of his grandson he

took very marked notice, and promised to bestow upon him paternal care and protection.

From this time, the empress and her child became the especial charge of Austria. The Russian guards that had attended her, were replaced by two battalions of Austrian infantry. During the period of her stay at Rambouillet, preparatory to her departure for Vienna, she led a life of great seeming affliction, frequently retiring to her chamber, hiding her face with both hands, and abandoning herself for hours together to all the bitterness of sorrow.

Maria Louisa was here condemned to receive the visits of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, which, under existing circumstances, were to her unacceptable enough. Vainly she strove to conceal beneath the ordinary forms of courtesy the bitter feelings of anguish which the ill-timed intrusion of those potentates revived in her bosom. They desired to see the King of Rome, but the child, as if instinctively aware that he was only the object of indiscreet curiosity, turned away from his royal visitors with manifest distaste. In a letter from Fontainebleau, addressed to M. de Menneval, a private secretary of Napoleon's, whom he had subsequently attached to the personal service of Maria Louisa, the projected visit to her of the Russian and Prussian sovereigns had been thus alluded to.

"It is hardly conceivable that the Emperor of Austria should not feel the impropriety of permitting the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia to come to Rambouillet, particularly under the circumstances of the empress's indisposition. It will probably induce them to desist from such a project."

On the 22nd of April, 1814, arrived at Rambouillet Major-General Count Kinski, and his adjutant, Count Desselbrune, with three other staff-officers, commissioned to escort the empress upon her journey to Vienna.

On the 25th, under her new title of Princess of Parma, accompanied by Mesdames de Montebello and Brignole, General Caffarelli, the Barons of St. Aignan de Bausset and de Meneval, Maria Louisa commenced her homeward pilgrimage. How must it have contrasted with her joyous entry into France but four years before! Then triumphal arches, brilliant illuminations, and welcoming multitudes had waylaid her at every stage of her progress; now the country she traversed was rendered desolate by the ravages of war, the population sullen under the ban of foreign invasion; and the Austrian troops garrisoning the towns that lay on her route, in rendering her the usual honours, affectively addressed them to her as the daughter of their sovereign, and not as the ex-Empress of France. The young Prince of Parma was accompanied by his governess, Madame de Montesquieu, and that the journey might not fatigue the child, a day or two's occasional halt relieved its duration. From Basle Maria Louisa went to visit the falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, and at Zurich she lingered with apparent pleasure amidst the beautiful lake scenery of its neighbourhood.

According to preconceived design, as soon as Maria Louisa entered the ancient dominions of her father, every manifestation of delight, by which a loyal people could testify their attachment to the daughter of their sovereign, was put in play to revive in her heart the love of her native country. Processions of gaily clad peasantry, the choral songs of the Tyrolese, and rustic festivals ushered her entrance into the Tyrol. At Inspruck the popular enthusiasm had reached its climax, and might be taken as a pretty clear earnest of the event which followed almost immediately after,—the restoration of the province to Austria after its temporary annexation to Bavaria.

The castle in which Maria Louisa took up her quarters at Inspruck was of enormous dimensions, and contained sixty-eight apartments. The grand entrance-hall, called the Giant's Gallery, a magnificently proportioned chamber, paved with marble, was hung with full-length portraits of the imperial house of Austria, amidst which that of Marie Antoinette especially attracted the attention of the empress. In remembering what had been the fate of her aunt at the hands of the French people, Maria Louisa may have found some grounds for consolation in having at least fallen safe and sound from a position of dizzy and dangerous grandeur.

After two or three other further delays, the Princess of Parma arrived at the palace of Schoenbrunn, and by her mother and sisters the young archduchess was welcomed with every demonstration of delight and affection.

She adopted a very quiet and unostentatious mode of life, emancipating herself from the troublesome restraints of German etiquette. From Ma-

dame de Montebello she separated herself with great sorrow and reluctance, and the few French attendants that still tarried with her, were by coldly ceremonious rather than positively uncivil treatment, admonished that their presence was not favourably regarded by Austrian eyes.

(To be continued.)

The Pope and the Americans.

The following eloquent address, from the pen of Horace Greeley, Esq., of the New York Tribune, was adopted at a numerous and highly respectable public meeting held lately in the empire city:—

TO HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX:

VENERABLE FATHER—The People of these United States have observed with profound interest the circumstances which attended and the events which have followed your elevation to the Pontificate—an interest which has ripened into sympathy and unmeasured admiration. On behalf of a portion of this People, we tender you an expression of those sentiments of regard and emphatic approbation which are cherished by all.

We address you not as a Sovereign Pontiff, but as the wise and humane Ruler of a once oppressed and discontented, now well-governed and gratefully happy people. We unite in this tribute, not as Catholics, which some of us are while the greater number are not, but as Republicans and lovers of Constitutional Freedom. Recent as is our National origin, wide as is the ocean which separates our beloved land from your sunny clime, we know well what Italy was in the proud days of her unity, freedom and glory—what she has since been while degraded by foreign rule and internal dissension—and we have faith that a lofty and benignant destiny awaits her when her people shall again be united, independent and free. In the great work of her regeneration, we hail you as a Heaven-appointed instrument; and we ardently pray that your days may be prolonged until you shall witness the consummation of the wise and beneficent policy which is destined to render your name immortal.

But Venerable Father, we know well that the path you have chosen is one of extreme difficulty and peril. Our own immediate ancestors struggled through an age of dangers and privations to achieve and consolidate the blessings we now so eminently enjoy, though favoured with a Leader such as has rarely been vouchsafed to a People striving to be free. In the world we now inhabit, it is Divinely appointed that Virtue shall be tried by Adversity, and that enduring Glory, like Freedom, shall be accorded only to such as by unshaken Fortitude no less than courageous Effort prove themselves worthy of the precious boon. We, therefore, the countrymen of Washington and Franklin, of Adams and Jefferson, are well aware that you did not enter upon the course you have chosen without a deliberate renunciation of ease, of security and of aristocratic favor. We know that you must already have resigned yourself to encounter the machinations of the crafty, the hatred of the powerful, and—most painful of all—the misconceptions of the well-meaning but deluded.—We know that you must have calmly resolved to encounter the untiring hostility and dread of all the unjust or tyrannical rulers who assume to lord it over any portion of the fair Italian Peninsula—all who fancy that Social Order consists in the maintenance for themselves of those conditions of Luxury and Sloth in which they have hitherto usually existed—all who fear, or selfishly affect to fear, that Religion must perish if not upheld by the fleeting breath of Emperors and Kings. And, more formidable than all these, you must have girded yourself to encounter, and by God's help to overcome, that fickleness and ingratitude of multitudes just released from bonumbing bondage which could clamor in the Wilderness to be led back to the flesh pots of Egypt—which among the contemporaries and even the followers of our Saviour could leave Him to bear in solitude the agony of His Cross—and which in your case, we apprehend, will yet manifest itself in unreasonable expectations, extravagant hopes, impetuous requirements, and in murmurings that nothing has been earnestly intended because everything has not already been accomplished. That you will be guided and shielded from on High in discharging the transcendent responsibilities of your position, we will unwaveringly trust.

And, Venerable Father, dark as the clouds which envelope the Present may be, we do know that the sunshine of the Future will overpower and dispel them. To say nothing here of the clear assurance, fast anchored by the Eternal Throne, that no gen-

erous deed or endeavour can ever be really defeated or fail of its ultimate reward, we assure you, from joyful experience, that the blessings of Constitutional Freedom far outweigh all the perils and sufferings through which Nations advance to their achievement. Short as our National life has yet been, it has already demonstrated to every thoughtful observer the immense superiority of Liberty to Despotism as an element of National growth and Social well-being; it has shown that the rights of persons and property may be better secured under a Government which guaranteed rights and powers to all than under any other; that the agitations and acts of violence which are incident to human frailty or injustice under any form of government are far less frequent under ours than any other; and that whatever dangers may assail or threaten us have their origin not in an excess of Liberty, but the contrary. So much, at least, we feel that we are amply justified in saying, in view of your position, the perils it braves and the anticipations it justifies.

In defiance of superficial appearances, we do not apprehend that the mailed cohorts of Despotism are about to be set in motion against you. The age in which we live is one of moral rather than physical warfare—in which the artillery of the Press commands and silences that of the Camp—in which Opinion is more potent than Bayonets. We trust, therefore, that against any direct and open resort to force and bloodshed, you are shielded by the panoply of good men's approbation and sympathies throughout the length and breadth of Christendom. But should these expectations be disappointed, let the rash aggressor beware! The first shot fired in such a contest will reverberate from every mountain, summoning the brave and noble from every clime to stand forth against Injustice and Oppression—to battle for Freedom and Mankind. In such a contest, no one familiar with the history or character of the American People can doubt that their sympathies will be active and not wholly fruitless—That Italy will be spared the devastation and Christendom the guilt and scandal of such a contest, we will not harbor a doubt; but in any case we will hope that this testimonial of the interest and admiration with which you are regarded by Twenty Millions of People will not have been wholly in vain.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

March 24.—Wind N.
Sailed, during the night, French steam sloop Chimere, Captain Poudra, for Montevideo.

March 25.—Wind S. E.
Sailed, Brazilian barque Berenice, 16 guns, Lieut. Mancebo, for Montevideo.

During the night, H. B. M. steam sloop Aleto, Commander V. A. Massingberd, for Montevideo.

March 26.—Wind N.
Arrived, French war steamer Grondeur, Lieut. Druilhet, from Montevideo 25th inst.

March 27.—Wind S. S. E., fresh.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 28.—Wind S. S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 29.—Wind S. S. E.
Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Ribot, for Montevideo. Passengers—Messieurs John McColl, James McColl, Charles E. Holtz, George Gibson and Miss Jane Gibson, Daniel Perez, Clodoveo Funes, José Antonio Nicolichi, Juan Vidal, José Monticelli, Pascual Lavie, Pedro Fonrouge, Angel G. de Elia, Manuel Luis Silva, Juan Comes, José Corsolio, Domingo Ferreira Magallanes, Tomas Goigochea, Ramon Carafi, Tomas Pesale, Estevan Peillerano, Antonio Batuone, Juan B. Lailhacur, Fernando Gonzalez, Pedro Toguy, Lino Guasca, Tomss Pesalo, Juan Croseo, José Beau-riou, Mateo Antula, José Rape, Antonio Ginoly, Juan Latallade, Miguel Poe, Antonio Tuso, Jacinto Espino, Luis Ressaygi, Lazaro Anere, José Maria Peñaiva, Juan Antonio Rodriguez, Juan Dolta, José Dalech, Juan Goyneche, Francisco Mora, Marcelo Escobar, Lorenzo Oderego. Mesdames—Ana Cané de Dominguez, Vicenta Cané, Bernabela Cané, Maria Yribarren, Micaela Laines, Petrona Vinal, Guillerma P. de Molina, Manuela Bequis, Dominga Lagana, Ventura Fraga, Petrona Fraga, Catalina Dominguez, Segunda Dominguez, Maria Antonia Bequis, Carolina Cook, Francisca Rosales, Ysabel Nieto, Sinfrosina Gutierrez, Cesaria Perez, Josefa Cobos, Catalina Silva Sempar, Maxima Gonzalez, Carlota Sosa.

March 30.—Wind S.
No arrivals or sailings.

March 31.—Wind S. S. W.
No arrivals or sailings.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Brig Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 26. A French man of war boat from the French steamer Grondeur, bearing a flag of truce at the bows, came this morning to the shore. An officer landed therefrom and after delivering despatches for the Government returned again on board. A boat from the shore-bearing the national flag aft and a flag of truce at the bows, with the Captain of the Port on board proceeded to the Grondeur at noon and returned in the afternoon.

March 27. Two boats from the shore, each with a flag of truce at the bows, proceeded this day on board the Grondeur; on the last reaching her preparations were made by the steamer for sailing which she did shortly after.

March 28. The British brig Agile, having this morning at 10 a. m. attempted to leave the port, was ordered back by a boat from the French brig of war Alsacienne.

This day (1st inst.) completes the 921st day of the blockade.

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

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Saturday..... | 71 |
| Sunday..... | 68 |
| Monday..... | 67 |
| Tuesday..... | 67 |
| Wednesday..... | 62 |
| Thursday..... | 60 |
| Friday..... | 59 |

Advertisements.

Notice.

English and Spanish Grammars and Dictionaries, with other suitable works for students of the Spanish language, for sale at No. 394 Calle de Cangallo—also plain note paper of superior quality.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

THE Mises Hallett have the pleasure to announce 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 departments of an accomplished education.

Tuition in English, Spanish or French at the option of parents; the Mises H. being equally conversant with the three languages. Italian, also, will be taught, if required.

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.

Wanted,

A good active English lad, not less than twelve years of age, who can read and write his own, and speak the Spanish language; whose duty it will be to sweep out several apartments daily, go on errands, collect accounts, and make himself generally useful. Apply at the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Supplementary List of Second-hand Books,

No. 594 Calle de Cangallo.
McCulloch's commercial dictionary; Murray's encyclopaedia of geography; Ure's dictionary of chemistry; Pietro of London; Historical account of the provinces of Rio de la Plata; Debreut's perage 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,

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.

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.

HUGH WHITE.

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. Brasly, 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.

DIED.

On the 23d inst., suddenly, John Dnn, native of Montrose, Forfarshire, Scotland.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|----------------|
| Doublons, Spanish..... | 332 4 | 333 | each |
| Do. Patriot..... | 331 4 | 332 | do. |
| Plata, macuquina..... | 15 | 12 | do. for one |
| Dollars, Spanish & Patacones | 20 4 | 21 | each |
| Do. Patriot..... | 20 | | do. |
| Six per cent. Stock..... | | at par. | |
| Exchange on England..... | 65—3 | | per doubloon |
| Do. France..... | 83 4 | 83 4 | per doubloon. |
| Do. Rio Janeiro..... | 34 4 | 4 | per cent prem. |
| Do. Montevideo..... | 1 4 | 1 4 | per cent prem. |
| Do. United States..... | 20 | | per dollar. |
| Hides, matadero or saladero | 56 4 | 58 | per pesada |
| descarnado 27 4 28 lbs. ea. | | | |
| 25 4 29 lbs..... | 45 4 | 55 | do. |
| Do. matadero, country | 41 4 | 42 | do. |
| Do. Spain..... | 41 4 | 42 | do. |
| Do. North America..... | 40 4 | 45 | do. |
| Do. of all stales..... | 40 4 | 45 | do. |
| Do. salted ox..... | 43 4 | 44 | do. |
| Do. do. cow..... | 35 4 | 39 | do. |
| Horse hides salted..... | 30 4 | 31 | do. each |
| Do. do. dry..... | 18 4 | 20 | do. |
| Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs..... | 40 4 | 43 | per pesada |
| Sheep skins washed, fine & ordinary..... | 30 4 | 31 | per dozen |
| Goat skins..... | without price | | |
| Nutria skins..... | do. | | |
| Horse hair, mixed..... | 65 4 | 75 | per arroba |
| Do. short..... | 38 4 | 62 | do. |
| Do. long, 18 to 24 in..... | 110 4 | 140 | dot per arroba |
| Wool, ordinary, washed..... | 22 4 | 24 | do. |
| Do. do. dirty..... | 10 4 | 11 | do. |
| Do. mesiza, washed..... | 25 4 | 35 | do. |
| Do. do. dirty..... | 14 4 | 20 | do. |
| Do. fine washed..... | 40 4 | 60 | do. |
| Do. do. dirty..... | 30 4 | 35 | do. |
| Yallow, matadero, raw..... | 23 4 | 24 | do. |
| Do. do. melted 1st class..... | 35 4 | 36 | do. |
| Do. pure, second class..... | 32 4 | 33 | do. |
| Grease and tallow..... | 27 4 | 28 | do. |
| Jerked beef..... | 45 4 | 46 | per quintal. |
| Horns, Ox..... | 150 4 | 600 | do. |
| Do. cow..... | 160 4 | 200 | do. |
| Ostrich feathers, long black..... | 8 4 | 8 4 | per lb. |
| Salted tongues..... | 10 4 | 11 | per dozen. |
| Hide cuttings..... | 10 4 | 11 | per quintal. |
| Shin bones..... | without price | | |
| Salt, on board..... | none. | | per fanega |
| Discount..... | 1 4 | 2 4 | per cent. mon. |

The highest price of Doublons during the week 353 dollars.

The lowest price 330 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, no transactions.

The lowest do.

The prices of produce above quoted must be considered nominal, as the market continues dull and no transactions are realized. The importations from the country consist chiefly of wheat.

GEORGE THOM, Responsible Editor.