

Salvador de Buenos Ayres

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1129.)

— BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 15th, 1848.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Although there have been several arrivals from Montevideo during the week, our information in regard to the march of the pending negotiations is extremely meagre.

The Envoys, it appears, landed at Montevideo on the 7th inst., to pay their respects to the *de facto* authorities, and the next day repaired to the headquarters of President Oribe for a like purpose.

The papers state that on the 28th ult. the Commissioners invited the town authorities "to enter into a pacific arrangement" with President Oribe, offering their good offices for the accomplishment of that object.

Subsequently, it is stated, the Plenipotentiaries proposed to the belligerents a suspension of hostilities; but nothing is said in regard to the result.

THE Montevidean Government, in order to enable it to drag along its miserable existence, has had recourse to another war contribution, levied exclusively on real estate within the capital, and to be paid in three instalments in the term of thirty days. The rate ranges from 40 to 100 reis per square vara of ground according to the situation and condition of the property. Grounds having edifices of one story to pay double, and two stories triple. Grounds having depots of country produce, the custom-house, post-office, and stores rented for custom-house depots, also to pay double. A committee of six individuals is appointed to collect the impost, and to provide therefor with the subsistence of the capital and its dependencies—the government to increase the fund with such sums as it may receive from its custom-house contracts. The committee is empowered to distrain and sell at public auction the goods and chattels of defaulters, without anything more than a summary process.

The French have lauded 150 more marines, with the avowed object of protecting life and property.

We have received Rio Janeiro papers containing news from England to the 8th of February. Parliament had assembled, after the Christmas recess, on the 3rd. Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons that he had been in correspondence with the American Minister on the subject of the navigation laws, and that the latter had assured him that the American Government would accompany the British Government in any alteration in the navigation laws which England might judge advisable. The noble Lord added that he had highly esteemed that communication, and informed the U. S. Minister that it was the intention of H. M.'s Ministers to bring a bill into Parliament respecting the navigation laws. The Foreign Secretary's announcement was received with marks of general satisfaction.

In France the answer to the speech from the throne continued to be the subject of discussion in

the Chamber of Deputies. In the course of the debate on the paragraph relating to Poland, the affairs of the River Plate were incidentally alluded to. The President of the Council said that, as the public discussion of this question might be prejudicial to the pending negotiations, he hoped the opposition would not insist on bringing it forward till the question of Algeria was disposed of. After that Ministers would lay before the Chamber some explanatory papers on the subject. M. Berryer had made a previous attempt to elicit some information in this respect, but ineffectually. On the 5th the discussion of the paragraph relative to Algiers came on. Marshal Bugeaud maintained that the reduction of the army should be the least possible in presence of a warlike population of four millions of souls at least, which could place under arms in a month and a half 500 to 600 thousand combatants. In answer to a question respecting Abd-el-Kader, M. Guizot said: "the promises made to him will be fulfilled. But we can not allow him to go to St. Jean d'Acre, as that fortress belongs to the Porte, which has not yet recognised our African possessions. If Abd-el-Kader chooses to go to the East he shall be conveyed to Alexandria. There, if the Viceroy is willing to receive him, he will find guarantees and security not offered by St. Jean d'Acre."

Italy was again in a blaze. In the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom the people's impatience of the Austrian yoke had been eloquently evinced by a popular outbreak in Milan, which was preceded by a combination to abstain altogether from the use of tobacco and snuff and not to purchase lottery tickets—an effectual way to injure the finances of the Austrian government, who, it is known, derives a large revenue from those monopolies. In the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies more important events had taken place. The King's birthday having arrived without the grant of the reforms which had been solicited, a well-organized revolution broke out in Palermo. The inhabitants gallantly fought the troops for seven hours and proved victorious. Fresh forces were sent against them from Naples and driven back; the city, also, was bombarded for four days, but without avail. The royal authorities fled and a popular government was established, at the head of which the rich Duke of Monteleone, last descendant of Hernan Cortes, was placed. Concessions were at length wrested from the King, but, though liberal, were rejected by the Palermitans, who demanded the re-establishment of the constitution of Sicily as reformed in 1812 under the auspices of Great Britain, and implicitly confirmed by the royal decree of the 11th December 1816. In the mean time the patriotic contagion had been communicated to the people of Naples; very significant popular demonstrations were made and an outbreak appeared imminent. The King's prudence, however, prevented a commotion. Acceding to the general request, he dismissed his ministers and took to his councils others more deserving the public confidence. The result was the publication of a proclamation on the 29th of January, announcing H. M.'s gracious intention of granting a liberal constitution to his subjects, to be promulgated within ten days from that date.

The King of Denmark, Christian VII., expired on the 20th January, in his 65th year. He is succeeded by his son Prince Frederick Charles Christian, who was born in 1808. The new monarch, immediately after his accession, published a royal order announcing his intention to take into consideration the expediency of giving a constitution. Frederick VII. proposes that Denmark and the dutchies shall send a like number of deputies to a diet to meet at determined periods, alternately in Denmark and in Schleswig-Holstein. The constitution will not disturb the decrees of May 1831 and May 1834, and at the same time that it will maintain the rights and independence of the States will not interfere with the inalienable rights of the crown.

The Swiss diet at its sitting of the 31st of January passed a decree expelling the Jesuits, by a Federal act, from the whole Swiss territory. By another decree it directed the money found in the treasury of the Sonderbund to be deposited in the general treasury of the Confederation as a part of the sum which the cantons of the league owe the Confederation for the expenses of the war. The conduct of the Government of Valais, supported by Federal troops and Commissioners, in expelling in the most harsh manner the monks of the celebrated monastery of St. Bernard, had called forth the unqualified reprobation of Europe.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have dates from Baltimore to the 5th of February. The means asked for by the President of the Union for carrying on the war in Mexico, still continued under discussion in the Senate.

There were accounts from Vera Cruz to the 20th of January. It was rumoured that the Mexican Commissioners had proposed to enter into new negotiations for a treaty of peace, based upon the conditions offered by Mr. Trist, and that that proposal had been submitted to the Government at Washington.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the contribution levied by General Scott on the mining district of Real del Monte, had already arrived in the capital.

(*Journal do Commercio.*)

ENGLAND.

Expect and prepare for war.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—The amount of caution and foresight requisite at the present moment to secure the peace of Europe will be better appreciated if it be taken into account that the system established by the treaty of Vienna is now, for the second time, undergoing a series of shocks calculated to weaken its foundations and impair the guarantees of its authority and duration. The ultimate tendency of those disturbances of the balance of power will, we doubt not, be beneficial. Political earthquakes are not, any more than natural ones, the result of trivial or ephemeral violations of the order of nature. The evil must be deep-seated and of long duration, the forces subject to undue pressure must possess no ordinary strength and persistency, to shake at all the superincumbent weight imposed on them. These shocks which agitate the political world, and destroy the equilibrium of statesmen and diplomatists, will let in light and air on many oppressed communities, and possibly by their timely occurrence, their frequency and comparative moderation, obviate the worst part of the catastrophe which they are supposed to forebode. Complicated as the present position of Europe is becoming, the authority of the treaty of Vienna and the duration of a general peace are as yet in nothing like so precarious a condition as they were seventeen years ago. The first series of

shocks to which we alluded were then at the height of their violence and frequency. In the years 1830 and 1831 the whole of Europe, Great Britain itself not excepted, was in a most alarming state. A general break up of the existing European system seemed all but inevitable. In France, the Peninsula, Belgium, Switzerland, and several of the states of Germany, there were actual revolutions, or reforms equivalent to revolution. England, in pursuit of her reform bill, seemed temporarily on the brink of revolution herself. Unhappy Poland, betrayed by her sympathies with, and desire to imitate France, grasped prematurely at independence, and perished in the attempt. The troubled state of Portugal, the attempts of Mina in Spain, the insurrections in Italy, the anarchy in Greece, the occupation of Algiers by the French, the revolt of Mehemet Ali, all combined to embarrass to a formidable extent the relations of the governments of Europe towards their own subjects and towards each other. Notwithstanding the solicitude with which the leading statesmen of Europe applied themselves to the preservation of peace, they would probably have failed but for the anxiety of the King of the French to steady himself on his newly-acquired throne, and but for the promptness and resolution with which an English Minister affirmed the cause of the revolutions which he deemed to be justifiable, and secured to France and Belgium the fruit of their gallant struggles. After two years of insecurity and alarm, the storm blew over, and the subsequent preservation of peace must be attributed mainly to the escape of political humours, and to the partial re-adjustment of the affairs of Europe which then took place. If we were to consider the present aspect of affairs merely with regard to their immediate insecurity we might acknowledge that in 1830-31 the political horizon of Europe was much more gloomy, at least more ominous of organic change, than it is now. The aspect of affairs in Italy and in Switzerland was menacing for a while, but the worst danger is over, and the tendency to moderation on all sides is so remarkable, that we may reasonably hope that the same sentiments will continue for some time to actuate both the promoters and the antagonists of the constitutional reforms which are everywhere the order of the day. It is not the probability at the present moment of any serious disturbance of the peace of Europe, but its inevitable occurrence within a limited period, say half-a-dozen years at the utmost, that we are anxious to impress upon our readers. If the flames of war were on the point of breaking out, it would be useless for the great commander, to whose unpublished opinions we have taken the great, but we trust not unpardonable liberty of alluding, to continue urging upon successive Governments the necessity of taking timely steps to keep the hearths, and homes, and altars of England, now, as hitherto, unscathed by the conflagration. It would be lost labour for us to communicate to our countrymen and to Europe our sense of the insecurity of our national defences, if there were not yet time to retrieve our worst errors, to atone for the apathy of previous Governments, and to secure for this

"Inviolate island of the brave and free"

that immunity from the evils of hostile invasion, and from all the worst calamities of war, which it has enjoyed and boasted of so long. We know there are many who are so blinded by pacific and philanthropic crochets, and by a habit of interpreting good-naturedly the motives of their fellow-men, that they look upon a seventy years' peace as practicable and as possible as one of thirty years. Such persons will be the first to appeal to the example of 1830, and to infer that the storm will blow over now as it did then, and be succeeded by as contracted a calm. We are sorry to disturb these speculators on the perpetuity of peace in their consolatory but most mischievous hallucinations. We may remind them, however, that if Europe in 1832 relapsed into repose, it was partly because the immediate object of the nations who succeeded in obtaining ameliorations—as France, Belgium, England, Switzerland—were attained with unwonted promptness and facility; and partly because the disturbing or regenerative forces of other nations had not then developed sufficient energy to uplift the weight of the system which crushed them. A new spirit, however, is abroad in Europe, to the warlike as well as pacific tendencies of whose interference it would be madness to shut our eyes. It must be remembered likewise, or it would be if the mass of mankind were competent, which they are not, to comprehend how much their destinies depend on the energies and volitions of some half-a-dozen or so of the foremost men of the time—it must not be forgotten that in 1830 four men were still in all the vigour and vigilance of their faculties whose now well-stricken in years, and weighed

down by the united pressure of age, infirmities, and cares. In 1830, the Duke of Wellington, Prince Metternich, Louis Philippe, and Mehemet Ali, whom we may characterise as the four sponsors of the peace of Europe, had 20 good years of work in them. How many have they now left? That is the first inquiry which he must make who would compare the chances of peace and war at the present time. Whatever the errors of selfish ambition or despotic will which some of those eminent men have submitted, it were unwise to conceal from ourselves, unwise to deny, that they are the four pillars of the peace of Europe. When they fall, the fabric they have upheld so long will begin to totter. When they are laid to rest in their graves, war will not be far off. Well, the world generally, or at least the too practical people of England, with their apathy in regard to foreign politics, take little note of that. They honour the men, or at least admire where they cannot honour, but the worth of those men, even in their extreme age, the public generally will not understand until they are gone to their long rest. One of the four, however—the oldest, the greatest, and the best of them all—a man whose experience and whose practical sagacity are alike unrivalled, and who has no sordid interests, no paltry personal ambitions, to warp or prejudice the workings of his mind—has serious thoughts about the matter.

"The sunset of life gives him mystical lore."

and he repairs to Government after Government of the country which he has served as no man ever served it, imploring them to prepare for the coming trouble. The utterer of these solemn warnings, this petition-shook the door of successive Cabinets, who asks no more than that he should be allowed to spend the scanty remnant of his honoured life in strengthening the defences of this island, is the most honoured subject of her Majesty, the greatest man now living, one of the profoundest masters of the art of war that the world has ever seen, the only living man perhaps for whom the English people feel any profound attachment or genuine enthusiasm—and he cannot get a hearing; or, if heard, he is unheeded. Personal and pecuniary, and party interests monopolise the attention of the Government, occupy the time of the Legislature, and absorb, with a fearful exclusiveness, the thoughts of our whole people.

Fruits of intervention in Portugal.

DAILY NEWS.—The present state and recent events of Portugal cast an indelible disgrace upon the British name. No Englishman can read these accounts without blushing at once for his country, and for that party in his country which holds power on the condition of supporting liberal principles abroad and at home. We need not recapitulate the events of Portugal. It is well known that, ere we undertook to meddle with that country, a successful insurrection, justly provoked by the tyrannical, corrupt, and anti-constitutional government of the Cabrais, had driven those abhorred individuals—the Sejani of a weak and cruel court—from Lisbon. The insurgents were masters of the second city of the kingdom and were only prevented from being equally masters of the capital by the position of the British fleet, with its cannon pointing up the streets and across the squares of Lisbon. In addition to this check, which produced the retreat and defeat of an army of the insurgents, we captured their fleet, and forced the liberals to surrender, solemnly promising, both to the Portuguese and the British nation, that the liberties of Portugal should be respected, and that a free and fair Cortes should be elected. How has Queen Donna Maria kept this promise, or how have we enforced it? After long delays and tedious preparations, the elections have taken place, almost universally under the pressure and with the direct intervention of the soldiery. The bayonets intruded everywhere, and the soldiers voted in platoons. The Cabrais have again ascended to the seat of power. Marshall Saldanha himself has bowed to them, and consents to be their colleague and instrument. After a show of resistance on the part of the King Consort, and unavailing shrugs of the shoulders on the part of our envoy, the very men, and that same *coterie* which followed the councils and served the interests of France, and which during the time of their former pre-eminence insulted the envoys of England, as well as even the semblance of Portuguese freedom, these same men coolly and triumphantly take a new lease of despotic power, and stretch the hand to Narvaez and Christina, and the other French viceregerents of Spain, to establish a permanent military rule over the entire peninsula. We cannot conceive how Lord Palmerston can wash his hands of the vile, treacherous, and despicable part which England

has been degraded to play in those politics of Portugal. In Spain we may plead our inability, in Greece our good intentions, whilst in Switzerland, as yet, we have success to point to and be proud of; but Portugal, the weakest and the nearest country, the oldest ally, the most easily managed, for us to have allowed the freedom and best interests of that country to have been overthrown, and despotism established there, not only against our interests but by our very instrumentality—this, we repeat, is a disgrace to England, to its Foreign-office, and to its Whig administration, which no meanness of a ministerial organ can cover, and no glozing of a Parliamentary explanation can conceal.

MISCELLANY.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The last whaler has arrived, and Sir John Franklin and his 125 followers are shut up in the arctic regions for a third winter. To save them from a fourth, when, in addition to scurvy, that dreadful scourge to the seaman, they will have to contend with starvation and all its horrors, Dr King has offered his services to Earl Grey to journey overland to the western land of North Somerset (in the neighbourhood of which spot lies all the difficulty which has baffled all our attempts in ships for three centuries and a half), in search of this gallant party.—Dr. King proposes to take the same route he took in search of Sir John Ross in 1833-35. An attempt to reach the western land of North Somerset in ships would be attended with these difficulties:—1. Barrow's Strait was impassable in 1832; it may be impassable in 1848.—2. The search in ships would be using the same means which have brought the lost expedition into their difficulty; the relief party may, therefore, become a party in distress.—3. The land that is made will be of doubtful character; the searching party at the end of the summer with the close of which every soul of the lost expedition will have perished, may find they have been tracing an island many miles distant from the western land of North Somerset, or navigating a deep bay, as Kotzebue navigated the Sound named after him, and as Franklin navigated the sea called Melville Sound. The plan which Dr. King has proposed is to reach the Polar sea across the continent of America, and thus proceed on his search from land known to be continent, where every foot-step will be so much good work done for the rescue of the 125 gallant men, and for the furtherance of geographical and natural historical knowledge. (Atlas.)

POPPING THE QUESTION.—"But why don't you get married?" said a bouncing girl, with a laughing eye, to a smooth-faced innocent-looking youth. "Well, I—" said the youth, stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes on vacancy with a foolish and puzzled expression. "Well, go on," said the fair cross-questioner, almost imperceptibly inclining nearer to the young man. "Now just tell me right out, you what?" "Why, I—pshaw, I don't know." "You do; I say you do; now come, I want to know." "Oh, I can't tell you—" "I say you can. Why, you know, I'll never mention it, and you may tell me, of course, you know, for hav'n't I always been your friend?" "Well, you have; I know that," replied the beleaguered youth. "And I'm sure I always thought you liked me," went on the maiden in tender and mellow accents. "Oh, I do, upon my word—yes, indeed I do, Maria," said the unsophisticated youth, very warmly, and he found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand in his open palm. Then was a silence. "And then—well?" said Maria, dropping her eyes to the ground. "Eh! Oh—well?" said John dropping his eyes and Maria's hand at the same time. "I'm pretty sure you love somebody, John, in fact," said Maria, assuming a tone of rillery; "I know you're in love, and John, why don't you tell me all about it at once?" "Well—I—" "Well, I—oh, you silly mortal, what is there to be afraid of?" "It aint because I am afraid of anything at all; and I'll—well, now, Maria, I will tell you." "Well, now John." "I—" "Eh?" "I—" "Yes." "I am in love!—now don't tell; you won't, will you?" said John, violently seizing Maria by the hand, and looking in her face with the most imploring expression. "Why, of course you know, John, I'll never breathe a word of it, you know I won't, don't you, John?" This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry lips of Maria were so near John's ear when she spoke, that had he turned his head to look at her, there might have been a fearful collision. "Well, Maria," said John. "I've told you now, and so you shall know all about it. I have always thought a great deal of you, and—" "Yes, John, I am sure you would do

anything for me that you could. Yes, John, you know I would." "Well, I thought so; and you don't know how long I've wanted to do it." "I declare, John, I—you might have told me long since if you wanted to—for I'm sure I never was angry with you in my life." "No, you wasn't; and I have often felt a great mind, but—" "It is not too late now, John." "Well, Maria, do you think I'm too young yet to get married?" "Indeed I do not, John, and I know it would be a good thing for you, too, for everybody says that the sooner young people get married the better, when they are prudent, and inclined to love each other." "That's just what I think; and now, Maria, I do want to get married, and if you'll—" "Indeed I will, John, for you know I was always partial to you, and I've said it so often behind your back." "Well, I declare I've all along thought you would object, and that's the reason I've been greatly afraid to ask you." "Object! No, I'll die first; you may ask of me anything you please." "And you'll grant it?" "I will." "Then, Maria, I want you to pop the question for me to Mary Sullivan, for—" "What? Eh! Do you love Mary Sullivan?" "Oh, indeed, I do with all my heart." "I always thought you a fool." "Eh!" "I say you're a fool, and you'd better go home, your mother wants you! Oh, you—you—you—you STUPE!" exclaimed the mortified Maria in a shrill treble, and she gave poor John a slap on the cheek that sent him reeling. Unhappy Maria! "The course of true love never did run smooth."

A GHOST IN THE PLAINTIFF.—From a cause heard lately in the County Court held in Hereford, it appears that the shadowy denizens of the airy regions are sometimes as legitimate as substantial flesh and blood. The plaintiff was a person named Dance, and the defendant James, and it appeared that the plaintiff had paid his addresses to the daughter of Mr. James, and, in anticipation of the marriage, he forwarded furniture to his house. Unfortunately the daughter died before the wedding took place. The defence of the present plaintiff was, that the daughter had supplied the money to purchase the goods, and Mr. Gwillim, solicitor for the defendant, elicited that he had received a sovereign from her; he also ascertained, to the amusement of the Court and spectators, that the plaintiff had brought the action in consequence of having been told to do so by the ghost of his "missis," or intended bride, which urged him to maintain his right to the furniture. Contrary to the received opinion, the apparition was very black instead of milk white, and seems to have been particularly polite to Mr. Dance, for he stated that "it opened the gate for him."—His Honour the Judge did not seem to regard this part of the business as very serious, but directed the plaintiff to restore the sovereign he received from the daughter to the father, and the father to give up the goods to the plaintiff.

AN IRISHMAN CHLOROFORMISED.—Among the out-patients of the Cumberland Infirmary was an Irishman, who applied to have his axle tooth (the last of the lower jaw) removed. The tooth was examined, and he was desired to seat himself in a chair, when a few drops of chloroform sprinkled on a handkerchief were held before his face. In less than a minute he was sound asleep, the tooth was extracted, and he continued snoring for a minute longer, when he began to show symptoms of awaking, and the following dialogue ensued:—"How are you now? where have you been?" "Well, I'll tell you; I was at Carlisle, and I went to the infirmary there, and at first I sat down in a room with a lot of people, and then a gentleman whom I had never seen before called me out and asked me what I wanted, and I told him that I wanted to have an axle tooth taken out, for it had been troubling me long, and he told me to sit down in a chair, and I did, and then I breathed a beautiful perfume and then—" "Well, what then?" "Why then I went to that world that sinful mortals on earth often think about," and here he paused as if considering, and then suddenly exclaimed, "I think I am that same old sinner that went to the infirmary myself," and again paused to consider, "but if it's the same I've got a loose axle tooth in my head." "When you had better feel if you have." The Irishman did as he was desired, and carefully examined his jaw, and having apparently convinced himself said, "No, there is no axle tooth; then I'm not the same." The effect of the vapour now rapidly subsided, and he speedily came to the conclusion that he was the same person, and that there must have been magic, and left the room evidently well satisfied at having so agreeably got rid of his troublesome companion.

WHAT A GENTLEMAN MAY DO, AND WHAT HE MAY NOT DO.—He may carry a brace of partridges, but not a leg of mutton. He may be seen in the omnibus-box at the opera, but not on the box of an

omnibus. He may be seen in a stall inside a theatre, but not at a stall outside one. He may dust another person's jacket, but must not brush his own. He may kill a man in a duel, but he mustn't eat peas with a knife. He may thrash a coal-heaver, but he mustn't ask twice for soup. He may pay his debts of honour, but he need not trouble himself about his tradesmen's bills. He may drive a stage coach, but he mustn't take or carry coppers. He may ride a horse as a jockey, but he mustn't exert himself in the least to get his living. He must never forget what he owes to himself as a gentleman, but he need not mind what he owes as a gentleman to his tailor. He may do anything, or anybody, in fact, within the range of a gentleman—go through the Insolvent Debtors' Court, or turn billiard-marker, but he must never on any account carry a brown paper parcel, or appear in the streets without a pair of gloves.—*Comte Almanack.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 8.—Wind N. N. E.
No arrivals or sailings.
April 9.—Wind N., rain in the evening.
No arrivals or sailings.
April 10.—Wind S.
No arrivals or sailings.
April 11.—Wind N. N. E.
Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 10th inst. Passengers, Messieurs Charles Shaw, Henry Tay, Frederick Hoffman, Henry Schneidewind, Pedro José Segui, Clemente Desarmant, José Machal, Manuel Vega, Miguel Martínez, José Baurin, Ciriano Valle, Tomas Goycochea, Pedro Colombres, Juan J. Ramires, Romaldo Dosnes, Lorenzo Cherriti, Guillermo Becher, José Malanda, Nicolas Angolta, Francisco Denecri, Mauricio Alba, Francisco Bianqui, Xavier Tabares, Manuel Romero, Ramon Amilbra, Luis Rosari, Mesdames Adelaida Castillo, Juana Castillo, Isabel Torres de Roberre, Mercedes Roberre, Delina Torres, Eloisa Barbieri, Soña Calvo, Amadea Calvo, Teresa Raquier and 6 children, Rosa Talme, Mamma Dufourg, daughter and servant, Julia and Matilde Quijano, Leonarda Almeida, Eusebia Cabral and 2 children, Trinidad Guevara, Luisa Santos 2 children and servant, Rosa Tani and daughter, Maria Silva and 2 daughters, Baldomera Romero and servant, and Rafaela del Sar.
April 12.—Wind N. E., rain during the night.
Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, from Montevideo 11th inst. Passenger, M. Casto Martinez.
During the night, a French armed launch.
April 13.—Wind N.
Arrived, H. B. M's packet Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon, from Rio Janeiro 24th March, Montevideo 11th inst., with the mail brought to Rio Janeiro on the 18th March, by H. B. M's packet Swift, from Falmouth 5th February. Passengers—Messieurs Edmund Mackinlay, George Gibson, Charles Zimmermann, Samuel Hesse, John Seymour, M. Hoevel, Xavier Vajjadarez, J. J. Landiz.
April 14.—Wind S. S. E., heavy rain during the night.
No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

March 21.
Danish brig Sara, 180 tons, J. H. Callacen, from Hartlepool 15th January, to Thode & Co.
March 22.
Swedish brig Norden, 180 tons, Gustavus Bergen Strahl, from Parnaguá 14th inst., to order.
March 23.
British brig Seagull, 250 tons, Steward, from Liverpool 29th January, to Briscoe, Steward & Co.
March 30.
Brazilian barque Borenic, hence 25th.
French war steamer Grondeur, hence 27th.
Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, hence 26th.
April 4.
Montevideo schooner of war Maypá, (purloined Argentine schooner of war) from Maldonado 3d inst.
French schooner of war Venus, from Colonia.
April 6.
British brigantine Navigator, 145 tons, Le Gresley, from Liverpool 29th January, to Thomas Duguid & Co.
British brig United, 205 tons, Edward Gallichen, from London 28th January, to order.
British schooner Saint Helier, George Dorey, from Cape de Verde, 19th February, to Lebas.
American brig Prairie, 190 tons, Hutchinsson, from Rio Grande 26th ult., to Southgate & Co.
American barque Success, 203 tons, D. Deyster, from Rio Grande 26th ult., to order.

American schooner Benjamin Biglaw, 153 tons, Mayo, from Rio Grande 26th ult., to Southgate & Co.
Danish brig Margaretha, 130 tons, J. Jorgan, from Rio Grande 3d inst., to Thode & Co.
Danish brigantine Randers, 180 tons, Clausen, from Rio Grande 26th ult., to M. Friaa.
Oriental brig Mentor, 100 tons, L. C. Nelson, from Parnaguá, 17th ult., to Bango, Hutz & Co.
Oriental schooner Hidra, 102 tons, J. Williams, from Rio Grande, 26th ult., to Juan Nin.
Oriental brigantine Paqueta, 90 tons, Antonio Beyese, from Rio Grande 26th ult., to order.
Oriental schooner Victorina, 39 tons, Campfield, from Rio Grande 23d ult., to Murgiondo & Nin.
April 7.
French schooner Paraná, 71 tons, Morvonnais, from Rio Grande 3d inst., to Bertram Le Breton & Co.
American brigantine Florence, 96 tons, from Rio Grande 3d inst., to order.
Danish brig Emile, 138 tons, J. Olsen, from Rio Grande 2d inst., to Prers Brothers.
April 8.
Sardinian brig Achilles, 181 tons, José Bozzo, from Genoa, 22nd December, Tarragona 22nd January, Rio Janeiro 21st March to Uhagon & Co.
Sardinian brig Camilla, 243 tons, Antonio Ferraro, from Santos 25th March, to V. Gianello.
Brazilian brig Desiderio, 237 tons, José Machado, from Rio Grande 4th April, to order.
Oriental brig Rumilly, 150 tons, Lenchantin, from Rio Grande 4th inst., to Lafarge & Tocannier.
April 9.
Bremen brig Estafette, 200 tons, Heyn, from Philadelphia 29th January, to Bocher, Preuss & Co.
April 10.
French war steamer Chimere, from Castillos.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

March 22.
Danish brig Emile, for Rio Grande.
Oriental barque Avellina for do.
French brig Roitelet, for Havre.
March 30.
Sardinian polacre Ronulo, for Genoa.
The French war steamer Chimere was despatched from Montevideo on the 8th inst. to render assistance to the crew of the French brig *Courrier de Saint Pierre*, bound from Nantes to Montevideo, which was supposed to have been wrecked on the coast of Castillos. Said steamer returned to Montevideo on the morning of the 10th, having in the mean time effected her voyage and fallen in on her return with a vessel the masts whereof only were visible, the hull being totally under water; but no clue could be obtained to ascertain the name of the vessel thus wrecked, but it is supposed to be the ill-fated *Courrier de Saint Pierre*.

The Brazilian sloop of war *Uniao*, from Montevideo 4th March, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 19th.

H. B. M's packet Penguin sailed from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth on the 21st March, with the mail conveyed per Spider hence 26th February and Montevideo 1st March.

H. B. M's packet Spider is posted to sail for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro on Monday 17th inst. at 1 p. m., with the mail for Falmouth.

Vessels loading at Liverpool for the River Plate:—

- Barque Mercutio, Sewell.
- Brig Creole, Pringle.
- " Venilia, Martin.
- " Hyperion, Whelan.
- " Llewellyn, Withycombe.
- " Bella Portena, Pyott.
- At LONDON.
- " Henry Warburton, Pentin.

H. B. M's packet Express which sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 12th December, with the mail conveyed per Kestrel hence 17th, Montevideo 22d November, arrived at Falmouth between the 4th and 7th of February.

Paris, 23rd January.
The cargo of the *Trio*, Winter, of and for Plymouth, from Montevideo, which was lost 9th inst. near Brest, is being saved.

(Lloyd's List.)

The *Charles Clark*, Todd, from Montevideo to London, put in to Fowey on the 26th January, with the loss of mizen mast and bulwarks, foreyard sprung and sails split.—(*Ibid.*)

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.
BRITISH.—Schooner Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon.
FRENCH.—Brig Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.
BRAZILIAN.—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.
 April 11. The blockaders fired several shots at the American brig Hyder Ali which was this evening coming in for the port, some of which told in her hull, masts and sails, but did not prevent her from entering.
 No other movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.
 This day (15th inst.) completes the 935th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	72
Sunday	75
Monday	73
Tuesday	74
Wednesday	73
Thursday	72
Friday	72

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st January, 1822, up to the end of March 1847, together with Cash Account from 1st January to the 31st March of the present year.

Public Stocks.

	Dr.		Ds.	
	4 per 100.	6 per 100.	Ds.	Ds.
To Amount created by laws 30th October 1824, up to 28th March, 1840	2,000,000	52,360,000		
	2,000,000	52,360,000		

	Dr.		Ds.	
	4 per 100.	6 per 100.	Ds.	Ds.
By Amount of Stock, not in circulation, belonging to corporations and Fijos Establecimientos	146,923 24	865,045		
By Amount of Stock unclaimed	10,937 64	7,438 4		
By Amount of Stock redeemed to 31st December 1847 by the sinking fund	804,947 2	35,809,728 41		
By Amount of Stock redeemed between the 1st January and 31st March last 6 1/2 at the price—par 4 1/2 67	41,120 74	35,329		
By Balance, being amount in circulation at this date	996,610 5	15,642,459 24		
	2,000,000	52,360,000		

Cash Account.

	Ds.		Rs.	
	Ds.	Rs.	Ds.	Rs.
To balance at the end of December last			2,368,317 4	
To Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking funds for January, February, and March			938,799 74	
			3,307,117	
By Amount of inter-est in January last } 4 per 100. 9,720 2 } 252,473 34 } est in January last } 6 per 100. 242,753 1 1/2 } By Amount invested in redeeming Stock in the present quarter. " " " 62,924 6 1/2 } By Balance to 1 For interest. " " " 389,367 7 1/2 } 2,986,719 6 } next month } For sinking fund 2,597,250 6 1/2 }			3,307,117	

Buenos Aires, March 31, 1847.
 John Alsina, President—Miguel de Riglos, Vice-President—John Baptista Peña—Bonifacio Huergo—Simon R. Mier—A. Ibañez de Luca, Secretary and Accountant.

Advertisements.

MRS. MCGAW respectfully informs her friends that she has several rooms disoccupied, and can accommodate single gentlemen or families with lodging and board if required, at No. 110 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

37—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA—37.

Superior Daguerreotype LIKENESSES.

TAKEN BY
T. C. HELSBY.

Established 1845.

VERY superior Daguerreotype Likenesses, comparable to the best produced in the United States or Europe, taken by T. C. Helsby, Artist in Daguerreotype, &c., Calle de la Victoria, No. 37, in the altos, (where his father conducts his business as Optician.)

T. C. Helsby requests an examination of his specimens placed for inspection at the door, and observes that this is the same connexion formerly established in Calle de la Piedad by Mr. Bennett.

The public are assured the portraits he produces will never alter or vary in the slightest in their character from the effects of air, light, temperature, or the course of time, as they are protected from the prejudicial influence of these agents by a coating of pure gold—an application to render the productions of the Daguerreotype permanent, more modern than the discovery of the art itself, and which has so effectually succeeded, that once fixed by this proceeding, they can never fade (as used to be the case with the first efforts of the art) while at the same time the character of the pictures is materially improved by the application of this process.

Having devoted much of his attention to the production of SMALL LIKENESSES, he is enabled to take them PERFECTLY of sizes suited to any article of jewellery, even to the diameter of a quarter of an inch, &c. &c.

He likewise copies engravings, miniatures, and portraits (whether taken by the pencil or Daguerreotype) and takes views, groups, and children when not below four years of age.

When required, miniatures can be taken of the deceased—the advantage to be derived from which is that an exact counterpart of the features of the individual is at once produced, which may afterwards be copied, preserving the resemblance and giving it the aspect of life. COLOURS also are applied.

Specimens of the above are always kept on view. Observe, this is a certain method of obtaining a correct likeness—The principal recommendation of a portrait—an inimitable exactitude in the pattern and figure of the dress, and the power of reproducing the present expression of a sitter while being taken—advantages peculiar to the Daguerreotype.

With the object of facilitating the collocation of the smaller likenesses as appreciable as they are convenient adornments of the person. T. C. H. proposes to procure to order bracelets, breastpins, studs or rings; and offers for the selection of parties interested, an elegant assortment of lockets suited for that purpose.

Confiding in the judgement he is grateful to acknowledge has been awarded him in reference to the merit of his productions—observing that by means of his connections with his predecessor Mr. Bennett he is always in possession of the latest improvements in the art—and anticipating that encouragement his position in the business gives him reasonable hopes of maintaining, he assures that nothing shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may confer on him their favours.

37—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA—37.

37—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA—37.

Superior Eye Glasses and Spectacles.

JAS. G. HELSBY, OPTICIAN.

Calle de la Victoria, No. 37, in the altos, (where his son takes likenesses by the Daguerreotype.)

Announces to his friends and the public in general that having retired from the watchmaking and jewellery business in Calle de Representantes, he is now engaged only as Optician, in which profession, from having had considerable experience, he hopes to fulfil the desires of those who require the assistance of this art, and will oblige him with their orders.

He has the satisfaction to offer for sale a new and varied assortment of excellent Eye-glasses and Spectacles, in frames of different qualities and kinds, and suited to all sights, whether Presbytes, which are those that see clear only at a distance, or Miops, which are those of short sight, even in extreme cases.

He has likewise Spectacles with natural glasses of various colours and degrees of shade to protect irritable sights against the light, with frames of various kinds, some with glasses at the sides and others with Morocco, he has, besides, a splendid assortment of spare glasses, not only colourless, but blue and green, both of magnifying and diminishing powers to put into spectacle and eyeglass frames and also fits new frames to the old glasses.

Mr. H. desires to observe to persons residing at a distance, that they need only send him, through their agents here, the necessary information, to enable him to supply them with glasses that will suit them perfectly.

37—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA—37.

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 130 Perú Street.

Notice.

THE Partnership which has hitherto existed in this city under the firm of James Black & Co. was dissolved, by expiration of contract, on the 10th of February of the present year.

It is requested that all persons having accounts pending against said firm, as well as those indebted to same, will be pleased to arrange them within the term of ten days from date with Mr. James Black, at his office, in the Calle Nueva, behind Santo Domingo Church. Buenos Ayres, April 14, 1848.

Signed James Black,
 Ramon M. Muñoz,
 Richard Hastings.
 Witness, Robert Hudson,
 James Bell.

To let to a single gentleman, a handsome dry room, furnished with every convenience, in the house of a respectable family; please apply at No. 14 Calle de las Piedras or at Calle de Cangallo No. 62.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

THE Misses HALLET have the pleasure to announce that they have opened an Academy for young ladies in those commodious premises, Calle de la Federación, 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 Misses H. being equally conversant with the three languages. Italian, also, will be taught, if required.

Supplementary List of Second-hand Books,

No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.

McCulloch's commercial dictionary; Murray's encyclopaedia 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; Marryatt's pirates; 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.

Notice.

English and Spanish Grammars and Dictionaries, with other suitable works for students of the Spanish language, for sale at No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo—also plain note paper of superior quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	356	357	each
Do. Patriot	55	356	do.
Plata, macuquina	20		do. for ones
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	22	22 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot	21 1/2	22	do.
Six per cent. Stock	102	103	do.
Exchange on England			no transac.
Do. France			do.
Do. Rio Janeiro	3 1/2		per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	1 1/2	1	do.
Do. United States	21	22	per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	50	52	per pesada!
descarnado 27 a 28 lbs. ea.			
Do. matadero, country	42	45	do.
25 a 29 lbs.			
Do. Spain	39	40	do.
Do. North America	35	40	do.
Do. of all states	35	40	do.
Do. salted ox	43	44	do.
Do. do. cow	38	39	do.
Horse hides salted	39	41	do. each
Do. do. dry	15	18	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	37	40	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	27	28	per dozen
and ordinary			
Goat skins			without price
do.			do.
Nutria skins	55	60	per arroba;
Horse hair, mixed	48	50	do.
Do. short	90	100	dot. per arroba
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	22	22 1/2	do.
Do. do. dirty	8	9	do.
Do. do. mesitza, washed	25	35	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	20	do.
Do. fine washed	40	60	do.
Do. do. dirty	20	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	18	20	do.
Do. do. melted, 1st class	50	60	do.
Do. pure, second class	24	25	do.
Grease and tallow	25	26	do.
Jerked beef	45	46	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	50	60	per thousand
Do. cow	160	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	8	8 1/2	per lb.
Salted tongues	10		per dozen;
Hide cuttings	10	11	per quintal
skin bones			without price
salt, on board			none.
discount	1 1/2	2 1/2	per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 360 dollars.

The lowest price 338 dollars.

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

The lowest do.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.