

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1130.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1848.

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BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

A rumour has been rife during the week to the effect that certain propositions made by the representatives of England and France have been adhered to by President Oribe, and that this acceptance is a virtual settlement of the vexed question of La Plata so far as the legal government of the Oriental Republic is concerned. We can not vouch for the correctness of this report, but we have reason to believe that the intrusive authority in Montevideo has received a communication from the two Envoys of a nature to throw it and its partisans into the greatest consternation. It would seem that some days previous the French journal *Courrier de la Plata* had got an inkling of what was going on, for in its number of the 11th inst. it makes a furious onslaught on M. Guizot's policy both at home and abroad, and broadly hints, with ludicrous solemnity, its apprehension that the French and English in Montevideo are about to be sacrificed at the shrine of the *entente cordiale* once more established on La Plata; which means, we presume, in common parlance, that it is all up with the loan jobbers and mercenaries who have been so long preying upon the vitals of these countries. Heaven grant that the *Courrier's* fears may not prove groundless!

The *Firebrand* steamer is stated to have sailed from Montevideo on the 14th for England via Rio Janeiro, at which last port she is to await the arrival of the *Alcega*, which is to be despatched after her with the result of the negotiation.

It appears by the Rio Janeiro papers that Frutos Rivera and his *fidus Achates*, Col. Vicente Espinosa, were arrested by order of the Imperial Government, on the 20th ult., and confined in the barracks of the municipal corps. The semi-official journal subsequently announces that these worthies had received orders to leave the country, but without assigning any reason for the proceeding or stating whether the terms of the decree of expulsion involve the prohibition to return to the Oriental Republic. It is to be hoped that the duties of neutrality have not been overlooked.

The Danish schooner *Estevan*, N. E. Frantzen, master, which arrived off this port on the morning of the 15th inst.,—having performed a voyage hence to the United States and back in the short space of 145 days,—has brought as passengers the captain and crew of an American vessel wrecked under the following circumstances:—

The American brig *Angeline*, 195 tons burthen, of Bath, U. S., Nelson Ham, master, sailed from the abovementioned port on the 2nd of February,

with a cargo of lumber, bound for the Havana. After being several days out, said vessel was, at 2 p.m. on the 13th of February, struck by a heavy sea and capsized; her crew, with the exception of one man, who was crushed to death by the cargo, being thrown into the sea. The survivors, seven in number, were, however, fortunately enabled to regain the wreck, and by cutting away the masts and the lashings of a heavy deck load of lumber which thus went by the board, she righted; and by dint of hard labour at the pumps, and aided moreover by the buoyant qualities of the cargo they were enabled to keep her from sinking until the 19th when they were happily fallen in with and taken off by the Danish schooner *Estevan*, which conveyed them safely to this port. Capt. Ham speaks in the highest terms of the kind treatment experienced at the hands of Capt. Frantzen and his crew.

Whilst some persons were digging a well on the 3rd of February last, at the house No. 93, Belgrano Street, immediately behind that of H. E. the Governor, a subterranean passage was discovered, which circumstances having been communicated to the Chief of Police he immediately proceeded to examine it in person. After repeatedly inspecting the locality, and clearing away the loose earth obstructing the passage it was found to extend in a westerly direction from the spot where it was discovered but subsequently diverging to the north to the distance of 25 varas. The exploration has not yet been concluded, but what has been already effected has satisfied the engineers that the excavation is a modern work; and strong suspicions are entertained that it was undertaken for the perpetration of a crime of the most horrid description. Fieschi has had imitators on the banks of La Plata, but we trust, for the honor of our species, that the result of the investigations now in progress will not be of a nature to prove that there are men amongst us seeking to obtain the infamous celebrity of a Catesby or a Guy Fawkes.

We have to correct a couple of mistakes which occurred in our last. His late Danish Majesty was Christian VIII, and died in his 62nd year.

THE ADMISSION OF PAREDES AND SANTA ANNA TO MEXICO.—We find in the Washington Union of Friday a number of the documents accompanying the President's message, relative to the admission of Santa Anna and Gen. Paredes to Mexico. With regard to the British steamer having carried Paredes into Vera Cruz, a correspondence has taken place between Mr. Buchanan and the American Minister at London, who laid the case before the British Government, which has drawn forth the following letter from Lord Palmerston:

Foreign Office, November 16, 1847.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 8th instant, [ultimo], complaining of the conduct of Capt. May, of the British mail steamer "Teviot," in having conveyed General Paredes from the Havans to

Vera Cruz in the month of August, I have the honour to state to you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having investigated the circumstances of this affair, her Majesty's government have informed the directors of the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, to whom the steamer "Teviot" belongs, that the directors are bound to testify, in a marked manner, their disapproval of Captain May's conduct in having thus abused the indulgence afforded to the company's vessels by the government of the United States; and the directors of the company have accordingly stated to her Majesty's government that they will immediately suspend Capt. May from his command; and that they publicly and distinctly condemn any act on the part of their officers which may be regarded as a breach of faith towards the government of the United States, or as an infringement or invasion of the regulations established by the United States officers in those ports of Mexico which are occupied by the forces of the United States.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

PALMERSTON.

George Bancroft, &c. &c.

LATER MEXICAN NEWS.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 29th of January. The train which left the capital on the 14th, consisting of about 200 wagons, arrived at Vera Cruz in safety on the 27th, and without molestation. This train met General Marshall and Colonel Miller, with their respective commands, at Puebla. News from the capital is down to the 14th ult.

The *American Star* says that at the latest advices from Queretaro, there was not a quorum of congress in attendance. General Anaya was succeeded by Peña y Peña as president, and a new one was to be chosen when congress assembles.

There were more rumours about Mr. Trist and the Commissioners—and another version is given of Col. Hay's defeat of Father Jaranta.

The *Free American* of the 26th ult. says that Capt. Whipple had arrived from the capital, and reported the capture of Orizaba, and its being in quiet possession of the body of American troops despatched from the capital, 500 cavalry under General Lane.

Col. McLelland, with 300 infantry and 200 mounted men, had started to follow up the Orizaba road and cut off robbers, who are represented as in large force on the main road to Puente Nacional.

Different correspondents at Vera Cruz give contradictory accounts as to the prospect of peace.

A courier who was sent to the capital with the President's message, by Mr. Peoples, for the *American Star*, was, on his return, taken into the bushes, stripped and shot by some guerrillas.

[Boston Post, Feb. 16.]

In his message to the House, the President puts at rest the rumours which have been so rife on the streets and in the papers, that the government has some official information of the negotiation of a treaty, or of the *project* of a treaty, proposed by Mr. Trist or the three Mexican Commissioners. The message shows that there is no foundation for such reports, so far as our administration is concerned. It is whispered, indeed, out of doors, that Mr. McIntosh, the British agent, has attempted to bring about such a negotiation, and had given some assurances to General Scott of the disposition of the Mexican government to propose some conciliatory scheme of adjustment. It is whispered, also, that these assurances had not been verified. But how far these suggestions are true, we have no means of ascertaining. It seems certain that the government has no official or positive information on the subject.

[Journal of Commerce, 14th February.]

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th inst., I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State. No communication has been received from Mexico containing propositions from the Mexican authorities or commissioners for a treaty of peace, except the "counter project" presented by the Mexican Commissioners to the Commissioners of the United States, on the 6th of September last, a copy of which, with the documents accompanying it, I communicated to the Senate of the United States on the 2nd inst. A copy of my communication to the Senate, embracing this "project," is herewith communicated.

JAMES R. POLK.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1848.

Boston, February 12, 1848.

THE TRIST NEGOTIATION.—We published in our papers of Thursday and Friday, the documents which were lately communicated by the President to the Senate, relating to the negotiations for peace, in August last, between Mr. Trist and the commissioners of the Mexican government. The documents now published embrace the whole correspondence which took place on that occasion. Although the more important parts of the correspondence have been before published, we have thought it proper that our readers should be able to take a connected view of the whole negotiation, as it forms an important part of the history of the war. It shows how exorbitant are the demands of the administration for the acquisition of territory, and taken in connexion with their more recent declarations, it proves that the purpose for which the war is now prosecuted, is such a dismemberment of the Mexican Republic, and such an enormous accession of territory, and ultimately of foreign population to our own, as must at no remote period ruin both.

The proposition which Mr. Trist was instructed to make to the Mexican government, embraced a demand for the cession to the United States, in addition to Texas already acquired, a further territory 1200 miles in length, and 900 miles in breadth; with a boundary extending 1800 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and 700 on the Gulf of California; and embracing an area of 600,000 square miles. The territory thus proposed to be acquired, including Texas, covers an area of about a million of square miles. It is more than double the extent of the present territory of the sixteen original States, and it is of dimensions sufficient to make a hundred and twenty States of the size of Massachusetts, or twenty-two States of the extent of New York and Pennsylvania.

Whether this vast territory is destined to be hereafter filled with an intelligent, enterprising, industrious, and wealthy population, sufficient in numbers, in the space of a few years, acting in concert with the inhabitants of the Mississippi valley, similarly situated, to control the legislation of the Union, for their own purposes, or whether it is to be occupied by a half educated people, of mixed races and colours, recruited by emigrants from all parts of Europe, as well as from every part of the Union, and of a character to be a burden upon any government which holds them under its jurisdiction, it is difficult to imagine what benefit the people of the old States are likely to derive from such an association. In admitting these territories, destined to be fostered under our protection, with the privileges of a participation in the benefits of our government, into States, we of course pledge ourselves to admit them, as soon as they become sufficiently populous, to the Union; and shall be compelled to give them an equal and more than an equal share, [from the greater proportional power of States of small population] in the powers of the government, and in the disposition of its resources. It would seem from the eagerness of the people of the Union to acquire new territory, that they must be anxious to place themselves as soon as possible, under the dominion of a Congress, of which the majority of members shall be chosen from the new States. This event will occur, at no very remote date, by the natural extension of population over the western territories, without any new acquisition, by treaty or by conquest. The object of the present administration appears to be, to hasten the event, by rapid strides.

It behoves the people of the Union to inquire by what right we despoil Mexico of one half her territory. What a spectacle of usurpation and rapacity, upon the territories and property of a weak neighbouring republic, under a false pretext, does the American government now present, to the world? It behoves the people also to inquire, whether the consequences of this invasion and ap-

propriation of foreign territory, in its necessary effect on the government of our own country, from the application of the principles of the constitution to so extended a territory, are not likely to recoil upon ourselves, and to involve us in a worse anarchy, than that which we have inflicted on the wretched inhabitants of Mexico. It is time to look forward for a few years, and to inquire whether it will be possible, in the course of events which the conquests now aimed at, must inevitably bring to pass, to carry on the government of the country, and to maintain the principles of the constitution. In other words, does not the policy of the administration tend to a subversion of the constitution?

[From the Washington correspondent to the Boston Atlas.]

Washington, Feb. 9th 1848.

The speech of Mr. Niles, in the senate, to-day, was rather a curious affair, and yet it contained some good hits. He thoroughly condemned that growing spirit of rapacity, which, upon the ground of "Manifest Destiny," advocated the absorption of Mexico and the destruction of our Southern neighbour, as our barbarian ancestors overran their Southern neighbours. We had not even the excuse which we had in the Oregon controversy. There our title was "clear and unquestionable." Here our title is very questionable and doubtful. He reviewed the extreme positions of both parties, and advised moderation. He warned the Whigs not to commit themselves too strongly against the War. For if the country should unfortunately fall into their hands at the next Presidential election—as he had reason to fear—and if peace was not then reached, as he feared it might, they might find their rash positions would give them trouble. He read extracts from Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and others of the early light of our system, which showed that they entertained different sentiments from those expressed now, by gentlemen who claim to be the organs or leaders of the Democratic party. They went for peace and justice; we plunge into war at the dictates of "Destiny." He said he was in favor of making one more offer. He thought the prospect of peace was better now than it had been, or would be again, if we let this opportunity pass. We should make it now, and try to close the war at once.

He contended that we had now every thing we wanted from Mexico. We held the Rio Grande; that's all we claimed in that quarter. We hold now California and New Mexico, and that our own Government acknowledges is more than indemnity, and actually brings in debt to Mexico. As to security for the future, it is ridiculous nonsense. Why even Texas, a mere settlement of 150,000 people, never bothered themselves about security. They defended themselves; and he believed that even California would be able to defend herself, without any military aid from the government. We have already done all that war can do. If we take the measure of indemnity into our own hands, we can have it, and our army may be reduced to-morrow to 15,000 men.

Strange as it may appear, almost in the same breath in which he declared with such emphasis that we could reduce our army to fifteen thousand men, he declared his intention to vote for the present bill, which, in addition to the forty or fifty thousand men already in the field, and authority to raise some twenty thousand more, gives the President power to raise ten thousand more men. What may not the Executive do, with such views of public duty as this? What cares Mr. Polk for pictures of peace, and what may be done with the means at his disposal? He wants ten regiments more to subjugate Mexico, and five hundred and forty officers as electioneers, to subjugate our own people in the next Presidential election. Strange that a man should speak so sensibly one way, and vote so foolishly the other. His whole argument was to show that we want no more troops—yet he declares himself ready to vote ten thousand more! Alas, for Loco Foco consistency! He declared that Mexico was the Pandora's box. I might agree with him, if he had only added that there is no bottom to it, as a hiding place for Hope. Yet he goes for plunging deeper and deeper into this Pandora's box, with no prospect but blood and desolation. His declaration that others had drank of that poison which made them forget their country, seemed here almost to apply to himself.

Indemnity for the past and security for the future, was, he thought a bad phrase. He regretted that the President has used it. It had a bad birth. It was the only reason that Pitt gave for involving Europe in a long and desolating war. The only security England ever got for the future out of this, was a large national debt, which is now crushing the life out of the people of that country. If we

annexed Mexico, we must hold it under a Viceroy. We will want a Warren Hastings, and the history of British rule in India will mark our career in Mexico.

But I cannot follow him through his long speech. He declared, among other things, that Mexico had every thing bad in religion. This is a somewhat mysterious expression, taken in connection with the expression that if we took all Mexico into our care, we must have a Viceroy, supported by the clergy, as old Spain had. We could not survive the absorption of Mexico. He denounced the new Loco Foco goddess called "Destiny," and expressed his admiration for the goddess whom our forefathers worshipped—Liberty. His last aspiration would be for his country—that she might "preserve peace by observing justice with all nations."

[From the "Boston Daily Advertiser" of Feb. 8.]

MR. GALLATIN'S SECOND PAMPHLET.—We give to-day some further extracts from Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet on the Expenses of the Mexican War. The financial effects of the illegal act of the Executive, in making war upon a neighbouring country, and invading it without any previous declaration by Congress, are more likely to be duly estimated by the public, than its moral effects; because they admit of being brought to a more exact and demonstrative test, by sensible proofs, adapted to every man's comprehension.

The war is now approaching the close of its second year. The cost of the first year's operations, so far as it has been defrayed from the public treasury, is matter of record. There, however, undoubtedly remains a large amount of unliquidated claims, which will continue to swell the demands upon the treasury for some years to come, on account of expenditures and losses, arising from the operations of the war; to say nothing of the annual appropriations to the melancholy list of pensioners, which, for years to come, will bear their testimony to the bloody casualties of the war. The actual expenditures of the year, ending on the 30th of June last, as far as ascertained, amount to thirty-five and a half millions. Deducting from this amount the expenditures which would have been incurred in support of the army had the war not been undertaken, the amount of public treasure lost by the war, or of property of the country actually destroyed, according to the estimate of Mr. Gallatin, is \$32,000,000.

The expenditures already made during the current fiscal year, with the official estimates and appropriations for the residue of it, to the 30th of June next, amount, according to the same method of computation, to \$38,937,000. On making an allowance for arrearages which the Paymaster General admits not to have been provided for, and for other deficiencies which there is reason to believe will be found in the estimates, Mr. Gallatin is of opinion that the support of the troops now authorized by law, exclusive of any provision for Gen. Cass's additional ten regiments, will require an expenditure of 45 to 50 millions.

The war expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1849, according to the estimate of the Secretary of War, including the additional sums required by the Navy and Ordnance Department, will amount to \$34,000,000. This amount is liable to be increased, by the same contingencies which are applicable to the other years. But if we take the lowest estimate for each of the three years, the cost of the war, should it continue for three years only, and without reckoning those expenditures consequent upon the war, which do not end with it, will amount to 105 to 110 millions of dollars.

This expenditure, as Mr. Gallatin has shown, will be an actual loss, or destruction of property to that amount, to be taken from the disposable capital of the country—that is from surplus profits or income which can be spared from useful investments, or improvements of a public or private nature,—or if it cannot be thus voluntarily spared, wrung from the necessities of the people, either by taxation, or by the offer of such premiums on loans as will give to the government, as a borrower in the money market, a preference over the man of business.

The effects of the pressure in the money market already produced by the absorption of \$32,000,000, during the first year of the war, and \$25,000,000 more in that part of the second year already elapsed, have been felt throughout the country, for the last three or four months. Whether the pressure is likely to continue, or to become even more disastrous, is the question which of all others most deeply engages the public attention. The hope is, not that the loss and sacrifices above estimated may be averted, but that the business community by yielding as far as possible to the pressure, and by abstaining from new engagements, and from works of improvement of a private or public nature, requiring the expenditure of money, may mitigate

the severity of the present pressure and save the public from a portion of the sacrifices which are threatened by it. No one supposes that these sacrifices can be entirely avoided. No one supposes that even the most serious disasters can be averted without great caution on the part of the business community, and a suspension or diminution in extent of a great portion of the operations of industry, which but for this war would have been profitably carried on. It is confidently hoped, however, that the great disaster of a suspension of specie payments—a general bankruptcy—which has been seriously apprehended, may be avoided; and even that the present pressure may by degrees find relief, by the natural process of reduced prices, and increased exports of domestic products.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The public will learn with great satisfaction that the government having determined that no expense shall be spared in providing an efficient expedition to proceed in search of Captain Sir John Franklin, K. C. B., and his gallant companions in the arctic regions, the Admiralty have spared no pains, and have lost no time, in meeting the wishes of the government and the public generally by providing superior ships, and selecting an efficient officer to command this perilous enterprise. With reference to ships, we may state that two vessels have already been purchased, one of 420 tons, from Messrs. Green, to be called the "Resolution," the well-known name of Captain Cook's discovery ship; and the other, of 470 tons, from Messrs. Wigram, of Blackwall, to be called the "Endeavour," the name of the famous circumnavigator's first ship. They are entirely new, and the names of the builders are a sufficient guarantee of their qualities in every respect essential for such a service as that to which they are to be devoted. With respect to the officer who is selected to command this expedition, when we mention that it is the gallant and distinguished Captain Sir James Clark Ross, Knt., D. C. L., F. R. S., who returned about four years since upon a polar voyage, (and who is nephew of that other celebrated arctic voyager, Captain Sir John Ross, C. B.,) the most unanimous confidence will be reposed in him as an excellent seaman, an efficient officer, and a most skilful and experienced navigator. In his appointment to command and conduct such an expedition, an assurance will be felt that everything that can be done will be accomplished to gain tidings of, and to afford succour, if required, to Sir John Franklin and his gallant band of adventurers; whilst at the same time we shall have the satisfaction to know, that what by any possibility can be effected in the way of solving the grand problem, the pursuit of which has already cost so much, and in which so many gallant lives have been sacrificed, will at least be bravely attempted by Captain Sir James Clark Ross, in the Resolution and the Endeavour. Already we have heard that many of Sir James's old shipmates, who are not with Franklin, are desirous of casting their lot with him a second time amongst the eternal ice fields, and we are certain that by the time the ships are ready fitted by Messrs. Green and Wigram, which by their contract will be about the 1st of April, as efficient a complement of officers and seamen will be collected as ever devoted themselves to any national enterprise. The Resolution and Endeavour will follow Sir John Franklin's track as close as possible.

Louis Philippe is said to be troubled with a fit of coughing which has excited a panic amongst the stock-jobbers. Query! what would a fit of coughing do?

DOING THE UNDERTAKER.—An old eccentric gentleman died near Guilford, leaving a will bequeathing "all his estates and effects" to his executors, having no relations; and directed that he should be "decently" interred; the funeral to be performed by "tender." Having lived a very miserly life, and without pursuing any employment, the rumour ran that old Mr. Smith was as rich as a Jew. The competing black-job men of the neighbourhood were, therefore, all alive in their exertions to secure an order to furnish the funeral. The tender of Messrs. B. was accepted at £8. 15s.; and the deceased being "decently" and quietly interred," they applied for the amount of the contract, when lo and behold! the discovery was announced that Mr. Smith had been starving for many years on a scanty life-annuity, which of course, died with him, and that "all his estates and effects" consisted of some "household stuff" worth nothing, and some tattered apparel worth less, so that there was nothing for legatees or undertakers. Now this is what we call a dead take in, and no mistake.

The two deaf Dukes' dialogue.

The Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Devonshire met the other day, when the following curious conversation took place between them:—

Wellington: Holloa, Devonshire, how are you?
Devonshire: Sharp, but pleasant for exercise.
Wellington: Influenza and gout, eh? How long have you been suffering from these plagues?
Devonshire: I have not seen any of the Burlington family for an age. By-the-bye, your letter on the national defences has created a vast deal of conversation at our club.

Wellington: Old women will talk, you know.
Devonshire: Oh, I dare say you did it for the best.

Wellington: So Lord Charles told you that, did he? Like his impudence, the son of a gun! Did he mention that I am stronger now than ever I was in the whole course of my existence?

Devonshire: I am very sorry to hear anything of the kind, I am sure.

Wellington: Ah! ah! I knew you would express your joy in some such feeling terms.

(Here the two deaf dukes separated, each having had to guess at all which the other had said, how shrewdly we leave our readers to guess also.)

AN IRISHMAN'S WIT.—Some years ago I was lounging on a sandy plain in England awaiting the arrival of the drill and guards; the day was as hot as Africa. I observed two men working hard, sinking a well: they had got down about ten feet, and were apparently finding always sand drier and still more dry. The only apparent moisture was the sweat of the brow, which was most copious. "Do you expect to find water here?" "Oh, please your honour, I'm afeard we shall." "Afraid to find water! why, what are you looking for?" "Oh, please your honour, I'd like to find beer, jist for want."—*Passages in the life of a Hydropathist.*

PAT'S INVESTMENT.—An Irishman being told that a friend of his had put his money into the stocks, "Well," said he, "I never had a farthing in the stocks, but I have had my legs there often enough."

Since the general flag promotion in November, 1846, no fewer than twenty admirals have died, and three retired rear-admirals. Nine admirals on the active list have died within the last three weeks.

OMNIBUS TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK AND LONDON.—An American correspondent says—"Do the people of New York, or the dwellers upon Broadway themselves, know or imagine the amount of travel carried on by those heavy carriages? I suspect not. On the 20th day of October I had account made of all the omnibuses and their passengers that passed the corner of Chambers-street for 10 hours—say from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. During that time 1420 omnibuses, conveying 10,928 persons, passed; being an average of one in 25½ seconds, if regularly distanced from each other. I compute that by estimating for the five hours not counted, and for the changes of passengers during the route of each coach a very moderate increase, no less than 18,000 persons must have ridden in the omnibuses traversing Broadway in whole or part above the Astor house." We are told that the average number of omnibuses passing the Adelphi Theatre, in the Strand, during the day, is 2250.—*The Builder.*

CANNIE YORKSHIRE.—A Yorkshireman meeting with a friend in London, the following conversation ensued between them:—"Sad times," said the Yorkshireman, "how dun you come on here in Lunnon?" "Very bad," replied the other; "an honest man has no chance to live now-a-days." "Ay," says the Yorkshireman, "but we mixes it abit in our country."

An act is now before the New York Legislature [says the "Boston Pilot"] to impose a tax of seven dollars per annum on old bachelors and widowers, such tax to form a fund for the support of the poor children in the towns where they reside. The term "old bachelor" applies to unmarried men between the ages of twenty-eight and forty-six; and the term "widower" to the men who, having lost their wives, remain unmarried longer than two years.

NECESSITY OF SPEAKING PLAINLY TO LANCA-SHIRE FOLKS.—We heard of a young clergyman not long ago being suddenly pulled down from his soaring's of fancy:—"I fear, my friend," he said to a poor weaver, to whose bedside he had been summoned, "I fear I must address you in the language that was addressed to King Hezekiah, 'Set this house in order, for thou shalt die and not live.'" "Well," was the man's reply as he rose languidly on his elbow, and pointed with his finger, "I think it's o' reet, but for a brick as is out behind that cupboard."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

PROFESSIONAL BREVITY.—When Mason was preparing the case of E. K. Avery, and had examined about 200 witnesses, somebody called to see him. The legal gentleman sent word that he was occupied and could not be interrupted. "But the man a witness—a Methodist minister."—"Call him in," said Mason. "Well, sir, what can you testify?"—"I have seen a vision; two angels has appeared to me and told me that Brother Avery is nocent."—"Let them be summoned!" said Mason, as he resumed his work.—*Boston Athenaeum.*

ROOT AND BRANCH.—Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to give an annual feast, which she invited all her relations, many of whom were expectant legatees in case of her demise. At one of these family gatherings she exclaimed, in allusion to her numerous progeny and descendants, "What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from the same root!" "Alas," sighed Jack Spencer, to a first cousin next him, "the branches would flourish far better if the root were under ground!"

INSECT COMFORT.—Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from human censor. Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of the summer air, and nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew-drop and fall to and eat your bedclothes. One cannot indeed wonder at the amenity of an earwig or the suavity of a lady-bird under such circumstances.

Mr. D'Israeli, the elder, died at London in January, more than 80 years old. He obtained his first reputation, when only 24, by his "Curiosities of Literature," and has increased his fame gradually, by industry and originality, to the day of his death. His oldest son, Benjamin D'Israeli, is the present member for Birmingham, in the House of Commons. He leaves two other sons and a daughter.

The Earl of Powis, grandson of Lord Clive, a conservative member of the House of Lords, was accidentally shot by his son on the 7th January, and died a few days after.

Miss Frederica Herschell, sister of the great astronomer, has just died suddenly at Hanover, aged 98. This lady had acted for many years as secretary to her brother, and possessed great astronomical knowledge. She published several important works, and to her is due a scientific globe in relief, long celebrated, and which is now at Greenwich. The deceased was engaged in astronomical observations the night before her death.

The number of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland to North America in 1846 was 129,851; in the first three quarters of 1847, 240,461. Of the latter number 114,301 embarked at Liverpool.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 15.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.

April 16.—Wind N.N.W., rain during the night.
No arrivals or sailings.

April 17.—S.W.
Sailed, H. B. M's. packet Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Falmouth. Passengers—Messrs. John Hughes, Joseph C. Mohr, Henry Tay, Edmund Mackinlay, Enrique Ochoa and Miss J. Ochoa, Henry Heyn, lady, children, and servant. Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers—Messrs. George W. Lemcke, José Zambrano, Antonio Frayse, Bernardino Arrue, Pedro Griebel, Angel Almeida, Estevan Castañola, Pedro Garrundegui, Manuel Soriano, Juan Estellano, Salvador Campo, Miguel Cuneo, Jacinto Joorjis, Juan Tarede, Luis Rizzo, Henry Muller, Pedro Chambon, Roque Garcia de Zuñiga, Santiago Echenique, Ygnacio Echenique, Antonio Lopez, Antonio Morgane, Estevan Caperes, Martin Satalaverry, Juan Murt, José Mallabarne. Mesdames—María Ruiz, María Lurra de Masca, 3 children, Mariana Larrede, Ana Aguer, Mercedes Viana, Luisa Arrue, Natividad Laguna and son, María Ana Garrundegui, Catalina Garrundegui, Rosa Chambret, Tomasa Garcia, Francisco Paine, Bartola Gutierrez, Margarita Charle, Rosa Fraga.

During the night, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, for Montevideo.

April 18.—Wind S. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
April 19.—Wind S. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
April 20.—Wind S. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
April 21.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.
FRENCH.—Brig Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut Fournier.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres
No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.
This day (22nd inst.), completes the 642nd day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	55
Sunday	55
Monday	54
Tuesday	56
Wednesday	56
Thursday	56
Friday	60

Advertisements.

Wanted,

A Steward, to wait at the table and do other household work. Good references are required about his character to be admitted for the situation.
Apply at No. 128 Calle de la Catedral.

SECOND HAND BOOKS VERY CHEAP
No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

Alice, or the Mysteries by Bulwer; Arwed Gyllensterna; Astrologer or the Eve of San Sebastian; Advantages of early piety; Banished Lord, a Dramatic novel; Barber of Paris, by Paul de Kock; Bivouac, by W. H. Maxwell; Bunyan's Holy War; British Constitution illustrated by a reference to the earliest periods of History; Cariphonia, by the Rev. J. Newton; Conversations on Natural Philosophy; Clubs of London, with anecdotes of their Members; Collection of Poems; Demology and Witchcraft; Darwin's Botanic Garden; Dictionary, Spanish and English; do. English and Portuguese; Essays and Tales, by a Popular author; Egypt, Arabia Petraea, and the Holy Land; French Idiomatical phrases; French Dialogues, Poppleton and De Genlis; Geometry by Dr. Lardner; Guards, the; Gilmour, or the Last Locking; Gathercoals posthumous lectures; Guides to Trade and Service; History of the Island of St. Helena; History of the Revolution in France; History of America; History of Modern Europe; History of Egypt; History of the Netherlands; Highways and Byways; Ingram's System of Mensuration; Italian phrases; Inheritance, a novel; Jacqueline of Holland; Kirk White's complete works; Kay's travels in Caffaria; Last Days of Pompeii; Letters of Junius; Musical and Vocal Cabinet; Michael Armstrong the Factory boy, by Mrs. Trollope; Memoir of Rev. Henry Martyn; Morant, a novel; Montesquieu; Natural Philosophy, Herschell; O'Briens and the O'Flahertys, by Lady Morgan; Outlines of History; Orlando Furioso; Pincock's Catechisms on various subjects; Parris's Voyages; Prescott's Poems; Parian Phrasology; Philosophy of Living; Rery O'More; Rothelan, a romance of English Histories; Roman History; Robertson's Charles V; Sales' Spanish Grammar; Short-hand improved; Sketches of Young Ladies; Tower of Helvin; Tales of the West; Ude's Cookery; Widow Barnaby; Young's Latin and English Dictionary; Zelica, the Creole &c. &c.
Books in any language bought, exchanged or sold on Commission.

For Sale,

At the house of George S. Macome No. 145 Calle del Parque, eight years of the British Packet bound, commencing with 1830, 1835, 1837, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843, either by the single volume or the whole at a moderate price.

Notice.

JOHN M. ATKINSON,
MERCER AND DRAPER,
454 Cangallo Street, at the sign of the Steam Carriage. Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has opened his shop as above, where by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
He has on hand an assortment of every thing in the said line—Also a large stock of PERFUMERY of all descriptions, at reasonable prices.

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. Bennet.

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, or less.

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 arising 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 profert expression of a sitter while being taken—advantages peculiar to the Daguerreotype.

With the object of facilitating the collection of the smaller likenesses as appreciable as they are convenient ornaments of the person. T. C. H. proposes to procure for 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. Bennet 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 entertaining, 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 desire of those who require the assistance of this art, and will oblige him by 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 Presbytic, which are those that see clear only at a distance, or Myope, 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 120 Peru 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 Mises HALLET 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.

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.

Notice.

English and Spanish Grammars and Dictionaries, with other suitable works for students of the Spanish language, for sale at No. 894 Calle de Cangallo—also plain note paper of superior quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish	356 a 357	each
Do. Patriot	355 a 356	do.
Plata, macouquina	30	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	22 a 22 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot	21 a 22	do.
Six per cent. Stock	102 a 103	do.
Exchange on England	no transac.	
Do. France	do.	
Do. Rio Janeiro	34	per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo	5 a 1	do.
Do. United States	21 a 22	per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	50 a 52	per posada,
do. matadero, country	42 a 45	do.
25 a 29 lbs.	39 a 40	do.
Do. Spain	36 a 38	do.
Do. North America	35 a 40	do.
Do. of all staks	43 a 44	do.
Do. salted ox	38 a 39	do.
Do. do. cow	39 a 41	do.
Horse hides salted	15 a 18	do. each
Do. do. dry	24 a 26	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	27 a 28	per posada
Sheep skins washed, fine & ordinary	27 a 28	per dozen
Goat skins	without price	
Nutria skins	do.	
Horse hair, mixed	55 a 60	per arroba,
Do. short	48 a 50	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	90 a 100	do.
Wool, ordinary, washed	22 a 23 1/2	dol. per arroba
Do. do. dirty	8 a 9	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	25 a 35	do.
Do. do. dirty	12 a 20	do.
Bile, fine washed	40 a 60	do.
Do. do. dirty	20 a 35	dol.
Tallow, matadero, raw	18 a 20	do.
Do. do. melted, first class	without price	
Do. pure, second class	24 a 25	do.
Grease and tallow	25 a 26	do.
Jerked beef	45 a 46	per quintal,
Horns, Ox	550 a 600	per thousand
Do. cow	150 a 200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	8 a 24	per lb.
Salted tongues	10	per dozea,
Hide cuttings	10 a 11	per quintal
Shin bones	without price	
Salt, on board	1/2	per fanega
Discount	1 1/2 a 2	per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doubletons 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.