

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1131.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, 1848.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

Another week has elapsed, and although in the meantime we have had the arrival of a steamer from the scene of diplomatic action, nothing positive has transpired in regard to the pending negotiations. The *Harpy*, which has come up, was placed at the disposal of President Oribe to convey hither an envoy, but with respect to the object of this gentleman's mission the utmost reserve is kept.

In Montevideo, at the date of our last advices, all was doubt and uncertainty. The intrusive government published on the 19th a note which it had addressed the day previous to the so-called "Notables," informing them of the arrival of the new negotiators, and of the invitation it received from them, on the 28th ult., to enter into a pacific arrangement with President Oribe; but, at the same time that it gives to understand that it had received subsequent communications, it is silent with regard to their contents. The note alluded to denounces the existence of a plot to deliver the town to President Oribe, and calls upon the "Notables" to devise means to enable the authority to frustrate any seditious attempt. This language, taken in connexion with a report put in circulation that the intrusive government was about to contract provisions for five months, would seem to imply a determination on the part of the ruling clique to make a show of resistance to contemplated arrangements antagonistic to their views and wishes.

That the partisans of the rebel cause are strongly apprehensive of a result being arrived at adverse to their illegitimate interests, is clearly demonstrated by the tone of rabid virulence and desperation in which the two French organs of the armed foreigners speak. The editor of the *Courrier de la Plata*, in particular, has become so outrageously violent and abusive, that the French agents have been compelled to disclaim all connexion with that *ci-devant* pensioner on the bounty of the Legation. The following is a specimen of the declamation indulged in by this furious demagogue—

It is now a month since Mess. Gros and Gore came amongst us, and they have not ceased to make to General Oribe propositions in which the most serious concessions are offered to him: and in the mean time the besieging general spins out the negotiations to a great length and employs every artifice to elude the conclusion. In spite of the difficulties which are met with at the Cerrito, its inhabitants are treated with a regard which is carried to an excess, whilst a display is made of treating the government and people of Montevideo with the most sovereign indifference, with the most offensive disdain. What are we, therefore, to think of the melancholy spectacle now offered to our sight, but that Lord Palmerston did not enter again into the affairs of La Plata but with the intention of there sacrificing the national interests of France.

To leave so large a population in doubt, in fear for so long a time, is a thing but little in accordance with the diplomacy of a representative government. In the name of humanity we beseech M. le Baron Gros, who is above all the representative of France, to prolong no further such a state of uncertainty. Declare frankly that you abandon the French in

Montevideo to their fate, and that you come to aid Rosas' lieutenant to establish there, by what he styles his triumph, order and unity, or dare to tell us that we may rest assured of the protection of France.

If General Oribe is not your ally, why do you treat Montevideo as an enemy? Raise the veil which hangs over your negotiations, your acts, your language and your whole conduct. It is now a month that we are vainly waiting for the result of the new policy which you initiate. What line of conduct do you adopt in the mean time? Have you had the intention of protecting us, and have perfidious counsels made you regret an imprudent determination, or are you going to belie the language held out by your predecessors?

Decide, for Heaven's sake! This is here a question of humanity, there are twelve thousand Frenchmen who suffer; do them the service of adopting in regard to them a resolution of some kind.

In the same number, of the 17th inst., in which the above appeared there is also the following attack upon the English, which is too contemptible for any thing more than a cursory notice—

English officers have yesterday and to-day gone as bearers of flags of truce to the Cerrito. Englishmen, always Englishmen, are encharged with playing off the principal characters in an affair rather French than English. It decidedly appears that Mr. Gore and Commodore Herbert attach a capital importance to the solution of a question in which the interests of twelve thousand Frenchmen are engaged. At this rate, it is not astonishing that community of action is re-established on the banks of La Plata. But at what expense! at the expense of the dignity of France! Does M. Gros verily follow in the wake of Mr. Gore, has as been said by a certain personage? As regards ourselves we will not yet believe it.

Since the above was written we have been informed that Montevideo had been, or was about to be, declared under martial law by an enactment of the "Notables."

A good riddance.—Geribaldi, the chief of the Italian *condottieri* in Montevideo, his second in command, Ansani, and about 60 more, officers and men, sailed from Montevideo on the 15th inst., in the Sardinian brig *Bifronte*, for Genoa.

A dinner, expressly given, says the *Courrier de la Plata*, in honor of Baron Gros and Capt. Gore, took place on the 14th inst., on board the corvette bearing the broad pennant of the Brazilian Commodore. Among the guests were Rear-Admiral Lo Predour, and Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert.

According to the last accounts from the interior affairs in Bolivia were beginning to assume a more quiet aspect. After an interregnum in the administration subsequent to the disappearance successively of General Ballivian and General Guilarte from the political scene, General Velasco, proclaimed President by the people, made his entry into the capital on the 3d of February, and immediately set about re-organizing the government. His first appointments were—Don Casimiro Olañeta, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Don Andres Maria Torrico, Home Department; General Belzú, War; and Señor Asin de la Paz, Finance.—Some disorderly

officers attempted to excite fresh disturbances on the night of the 5th February, but were speedily put down. The President was about to visit La Paz for the purpose of regulating matters of importance; and hopes were entertained that the order and tranquillity re-established in all the departments of the Republic would soon be consolidated.

The captain of the French brig *Courrier de Saint Pierre*, of which we made mention in our number of the 15th inst., has published a letter in the *Courrier de la Plata* of Montevideo of the 18th, in which, after mentioning the particulars of the loss of his vessel—from which it appears the sad catastrophe took place on the Oriental coast between Cape St. Mary and the Island of Lobos at 3 a. m. on the 1st inst.—he expresses his gratitude in the warmest manner towards the authorities and inhabitants along the coast for the generous hospitality and kind treatment experienced at their hands by himself and crew. Carts, were, it appears, placed at the disposal of Capt. Hobkirk by the authorities and he was by this means enabled with his crew and the provisions saved from the wreck to reach President Oribe's head quarters whence he subsequently proceeded to Montevideo.

### ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 4.

Lord G. Bentinck moved for a select committee to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interests connected with and dependent on sugar and coffee planting in her Majesty's East and West India possessions and the Mauritius; and to consider whether any, and what, measures can be adopted by Parliament for their relief. The noble lord said, as he was aware that his motion would not be opposed by the Government, he might be spared the trouble of making any statement in support of his motion; but the question was one of such magnitude, that he believed such a course would not be at all satisfactory to those parties whose interests were involved in its discussion. He should proceed to lay the case of the West India colonies before the house, and would, in the first instance, remind hon. gentlemen that although the 20,000,000l. compensation for the emancipation of slaves was accepted by the planters, it was by no means an equivalent for the loss which was enforced upon them by that act of the British Legislature. He had, in July, 1846, called the attention of the house to the case of the West Indies, relative to which he had moved a resolution, which was defeated by a large majority, and subsequently the petitions of the planters to have their molasses admitted to consumption in breweries and distilleries failed of success, as did also their efforts to have their rum admitted on an equality with British spirits. They also sought for a repeal of the navigation laws, a subject on which he could not agree with them, believing that the repeal of those laws would be productive of no material advantage to the colonies. Instead of acquiescing in these demands of the West India planters, the course of legislation pursued by this country had plunged them into deeper difficulties, exposing them by the reduction of the duties on slave-grown sugar to ruinous competition against which they were unable to bear up, as was manifest from the numerous failures amongst the great houses in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere, connected with the West India interests. He did not believe that free labour could

at all successfully enter into competition with slave labour. They had a sufficient proof of this in the fact that Barbadoes, with its dense population, was unable to compete with the slave produce of Cuba. It had been stated by Lord Grey and others that the keep of a slave was estimated at from 45s. to 50s. per annum, including every expense, and the work done averaged five days and a half in the week. Now free labour in Jamaica was very difficult to be obtained, and when obtained the labourer would work only seven hours a day, and was paid fifteen pence a day, besides receiving his provision grounds for nothing. In such a state of things how was it possible that the West India planters could compete with slave-grown produce? They could not do so, and the result must be to give up the market to slave-grown sugar, and thus give a greatly increased stimulus to slavery in Cuba and the Brazils. The noble lord then proceeded to contend that facilities should be given to the importation of labourers into the colonies, and objected to the condition imposed on the planters to send those labourers home at the end of the five years, which was the longest period for which they were permitted to contract for their services. He thought the labourer, at the termination of the contract, should be left to his own resources—to return home if he liked, or to make good his residence in the colony. With respect to the East Indies he need only say that the planters on the Ganges were entitled to the same measure of justice as the planters in the West Indies. On the last day of last session Mr. Hawes had triumphantly referred to the Mauritius as a proof that the principles of free trade might be safely extended to the colonies. He hoped the Colonial Office had, since then, opened its eyes to the mischievous policy it had adopted, more particularly when the colony it had so triumphantly held up as an example of prosperity was now lying prostrate, only one of the six great houses in that colony being now in existence. Harder measure was never dealt out to any man than was dealt by Parliament to the parties who had advanced money on the faith of the produce of those colonies. By their legislation they had not only reduced the value of the security to the extent of 10 per cent.; but they had rendered it altogether unsaleable, and thus ruined upwards of 45 most respectable houses connected with the West Indies. Was not their trading legitimate? Surely no trading could be more legitimate, no trading could be less speculative or gambling than that of advancing money on the security of the produce of the estates of the planters, and yet these were the traders amongst whom Parliament had spread ruin by its erroneous legislation. And how had all this legislation fared with the cotton manufacturer. It was Manchester which had raised the cry of free trade, and Manchester was quickly followed by all Lancashire, which joined in the cry,—give us free trade,—open to us the ports of Brazil and the bricks are not made which will be required to build the tall chimneys requisite to meet the demands which will arise for our manufactures. In vain they were told not to change their old customers for new; they persevered, and what was the result? The Brazilian markets were already overstocked, and forced sales were obliged to be resorted to, at very long credit, in order to get rid of the goods at all; while, on the other hand, the Brazilian Government placed an export duty of 12 per cent. on their sugars, so that the only effect of our free trade measures had been to fill the exchequers of other countries. There was, certainly, a small increase of the trade with Brazil, but it was more than counter-balanced by the decrease of our exports to the East Indies and our other colonial possessions. The noble lord then entered into calculations to show that, from first to last, the abolition of slavery had cost the country over £115,000,000 sterling; and said that, at the very moment when foreign states were contemplating the abolition of slavery in order to obtain admission into our markets for their produce as the result of free labour, we at once removed all inducement to them to do so—abolished our restrictions, and thus gave a new stimulus to slavery, while ruining our own colonial planters. So far from admitting that the planters had received full compensation for their slaves, and that the bargain was closed in 1833, the fact was that they were losers to the extent of £42,000,000 for that purpose, care being taken that the labourers shall leave the coast of Africa of their own free will. The Government would also, almost entirely at its own expense, send the slaves captured by its cruisers to the West Indies, and would postpone for a period of five years the repayment of the hurricane loans. The hon. gentleman then contended at some length that free labour might be made to compete successfully with slave labour if the former were aided by the scientific improvements of the age.

The real way, however, to put a stop to the slave trade was not that now pursued. It was not by endeavouring to blockade 2500 miles of the coast of Africa that they should destroy the hornet's-nest of slave-traders in Cuba. They should at once take possession of Cuba as an act of justice to the bondholders in this country, who had a claim of no less than £45,000,000 sterling to justify such a course. If any hon. gentleman should propose a more decided proposition than his own he would not consider himself precluded from supporting it, if it contemplated giving immediate relief to the planters; but considering the success of any such proposition hopeless in the present House of Commons, he would content himself with moving for a committee of inquiry.

Mr. Robinson seconded the resolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would not oppose the appointment of the committee, for the Government believed that, upon some points, inquiry was requisite. He felt it necessary, however, to state that her Majesty's Ministers, by conceding the committee, did not mean to imply the slightest doubt of the course adopted towards West Indian produce in 1846. In fairness to the West Indian interests, he thought it right to make this statement at as early a period and in as decided a manner as possible. In proceeding to state the views of the Government, he might mention that which the Government would not do; they would not take Cuba, which belonged to a friendly power, as was suggested by the noble lord. The West Indian planters required a permanent protection of no less than 10s. per cwt., and said that otherwise they could not compete with slave-grown produce. Now, so far as was consistent with the interests of the whole community, the Government was willing to meet the claims of the planters, but they could not consent to favour one class at the cost of the rest of the community. He could not admit a temporary depression of prices, which had fallen on other articles as well as sugar, and in a far greater ratio, to be a consequence of their legislation in 1846. He thought Mr. Hawes was perfectly justified in speaking of the prosperity of the Mauritius at the close of last session, and the subsequent reverses in that colony were attributable to the failures which took place in this country. With respect to the compensation to the planters, it was once stated by Lord Stanley that the planters had themselves stated the whole profits of the estates to be about £1,200,000 per annum. This, according to the estimate of the value of West Indian property, would give about £15,000,000 as the total value, and the planters having received £5,000,000 beyond that sum—having received no less than £20,000,000—had not such reason to complain as the noble lord would have the house believe. The noble lord seemed to overlook the fact that we were bound by various treaties to admit slave-grown sugars from every port of the world except the Brazils, and it was, therefore, impossible to exclude it. We might certainly have excluded it from the Brazils, but upon what principle could we do so when admitting it from the Spanish and Danish colonies? The real question was, whether we were to continue protection and to unjustly tax the consumer for the benefit of the producer. This was contrary to the principle which the Government was disposed to pursue, that of levying taxes for the purposes of revenue alone. With the exception of protection, and of any interference with the act of 1846, the Government had no objection to grant the committee. It was the intention of the Government to relieve the West Indian colonies from the restrictions imposed upon them by the navigation laws; and Government had already reduced one-half the discriminating duty on rums. They could not consent to admit molasses to be used in breweries, for it would give rise to great difficulties in ascertaining the excise duties; he would, however, bring in a bill to permit molasses to be used in distilleries. He had no objection to admit the importation of canejuice; but he could not say at what duty, for that must be regulated by ascertaining its strength, as compared with sugar and molasses. In Guiana and Trinidad the planters had been unable to borrow money to pay for the importation of free labour, and he therefore intended to propose an advance to them of £260,000 for that purpose, care being taken that the labourers shall leave the coast of Africa of their own free will. The Government would also, almost entirely at its own expense, send the slaves captured by its cruisers to the West Indies, and would postpone for a period of five years the repayment of the hurricane loans. The hon. gentleman then contended at some length that free labour might be made to compete successfully with slave labour if the former were aided by the scientific improvements of the age.

We have the Madrid journals of the 15th.—The great event of the day was the formal occupation of those three little islands off Melilla, which the Emperor of Morocco intended as a present for the King of the French. General Serrano was the hero of the enterprise.

It will be remembered that the expedition (which consisted of the steam-frigates Pile and Vulcano, the brigantine Isabella II., and five transports) left Malaga on the 5th. In the afternoon of the following day it reached Melilla, after a somewhat unfavourable passage. Having taken some effects on board, the expedition waited till half-past three on the morning of the 6th, when it set sail, and at half-past nine entered the convenient port formed by the islands. The islands are three in number, are at nine leagues, distance from Melilla, and at two miles from the coast. The port, from its configuration and depth of water, is represented to be a very good one for all descriptions of vessels. At half-past 10 the Captain General disembarked on the central island, accompanied by the troops and officials, and a Spanish flag was planted. The artillery, &c., having taken up their stations, General Serrano placed himself by the side of the flag, being surrounded by the commanders and officers of the artillery, infantry, and engineers, the captains and officers of the vessels, his aides de camp, and the persons chosen to fill official stations in the islands. He then took the flag and waved it three times, exclaiming three times in a loud voice, "The Cheffrinca Islands are for her Majesty Queen Donna Isabella II." The artillery then roared, and the sailors and all the persons present shouted with great enthusiasm vivas to the Queen. The christening of the islands was next proceeded to; the centre one was named "Isabella II." the one to the east "The King," and that to the west "The Congress." On termination of these ceremonies the stores, &c., were disembarked, and preparations were immediately commenced for constructing forts for the military establishment which is to occupy the islands. Colonel Vicente Iardula has been nominated governor of these new Spanish possessions.

(Standard, Jan. 22.)

THE BITERS BIT.—On Friday evening, as a young female factory-worker was wending her way home from her employment to the abode of her widowed mother at Wortley, near Leeds; having received her wages for the week, she was stopped in a lonely place on the road side by three men, who asked if she had got any money about her. Somewhat alarmed by their style of address, she at once told them that she had 4s 6d. They said she must give it up to them. At first she hesitated, saying that it was all that her mother would have to keep herself and brothers and sisters with for the week, but the men persisted, and she gave up the money. She, however, implored them to return a portion of it at least, alleging the destitution in which they would be placed from the want of it. At length one of them gave her a shilling, and she was allowed to proceed on her way, the men going off in a contrary direction. She had not gone far, when she heard footsteps rapidly advancing behind her, and having some misgivings that the thieves had relented of their gift, and were returning to take it from her, she hid herself under the hedge, and soon afterwards the three men passed her. At a short distance they met a man, of whom they inquired if he had met a young girl, and on his answering in the negative, they returned. After they had passed her for the third time, the girl hastened home, and, to her surprise and joy, found that the supposed shilling which they had returned her was a veritable sovereign.

A PROPHECY DREAM.—A curious story has been afloat for the last day or two in this city (says the Bath Herald), and which, as it has reached us, has taken the following shape:—A professional gentleman, residing in Bath, having been suddenly called upon to administer to the effects of an elderly lady recently deceased, his wife told him that she had some indistinct recollection of a communication once made to her by the now deceased lady respecting some money which she kept secreted about her person. That conversation was represented to have taken place in the portion of the assembly-rooms, where, on Wednesday evenings, married elderly ladies much do congregate to study the points in short whist; but the husband treated it as some idle gossip, and took no further notice. In the dead waste and middle of the night, however, he was suddenly awakened by the lady—his wife, we mean, not the departed—who told him she could not sleep for dreaming of their departed friend, who had told her that she constantly kept

a large sum of money sown up in her stays. The husband "pished" and "pooched" about the dreams and the stays and the money, but all to no purpose; no more tranquil sleep could the lady get, and consequently small was the portion enjoyed by the unhappy spouse. To pacify her he at length promised to "see about it in the morning," and in fulfillment of his promise, went early to the house of the deceased, and, with a blush and a stammer, requested the *femme de chambre* to bring him her late mistress's stays. The wondering Abigail complied—they were not new ones—our professional daintily and awkwardly handled the mysterious piece of machinery, held it up to the light, fancied he saw a little extra wadding in some particular corner, gently dislodged the lurking contents, and found in his hand, in good bank notes and true, the sum of £160!

#### UNITED STATES.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]  
Washington, Jan. 19, 1848.

The Committee of Ways and Means—The U. S. Loan—The Opposition—The Military Bill—Gen. Scott Positively Recalled, &c.

The Committee of Ways and Means are now agreed on the best means of raising money to prosecute the war with Mexico. Accordingly a majority and a minority report will be made on the subject, the majority report recommending a six per cent. loan of \$12,000,000, at six per cent. *at par*, and the minority agreeing with the Secretary in his recommendation to issue further treasury notes.

It is quite certain that the former recommends that which, in the present state of the money market, it is impossible to execute, and that the only means which is sure not to distress the mercantile community, and let down the credit of the United States is that proposed by the Secretary in his able and unanswerable report. The proposal to raise a loan of \$18,000,000 *at par*, is nearly if not quite equal to refusing the surplus, and will, no doubt, be looked upon in that light by the community at large. But the opposition are determined to pursue the administration step by step, and to do all to hamper and distress it in the present war, save assuming the direct responsibility of such acts.

The military bill is as good as lost. I look upon it as such. If it goes through the Senate it will be killed in the House, or so modified as to no longer bear the name. Congress does not seem to be willing to vote more men and supplies for Mexico, except appending a clause, when (in what case) and to what extent they may be used by the President. They will, at best, grant him an additional volunteer force, just sufficient to save themselves from the ignominy of opposing the war and favouring the Mexicans. Beyond this, Congress seems to have no bowels.

Though one of your Washington correspondents seems still to doubt the fact of General Scott's recall, I can assure him that the case is as I stated it, to wit: that he is positively and assuredly recalled, and the court of inquiry will at any rate not examine Gen. Worth for the present, the order for his release having left here some days back, and he being restored to the command of his division, not of the whole army, as from my hasty telegraph dispatch the reader might possibly infer. The supreme command for the present devolves on Major-General W. O. Butler, of Kentucky. X.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]  
Washington, Jan. 19, 1848.

An interesting domestic fight among the idlers of the Navy has commenced here. Commodores, lieutenants and midshipmen have, I understand, held private meetings to concert an opposition in Congress to the rank and insignia of the medical and pay officers of the Navy, established by a regulation of the Department some time last spring. These are mere matters of etiquette and show, yet the lineal officers alluded to are indignant that such plebeian orders shall wear epaulettes, or otherwise divide with them the aristocratic honors of which they claim to be the exclusive proprietors. It seems that the ineffably exquisite sensibilities of these gentlemen are shocked at the idea of appearing on an equality with pursers and doctors, and that a commander, lieutenant or midshipman, regards it as degrading to him that a mere man of business or science should appear as his equal even in personal official decoration. This feeling, however, is naturally generated by our anti-republican navy establishment. This quarrel will probably have its useful results, in the exposure of imbecility and arrogance in all classes of the navy, and it is to be hoped and expected, will produce such radical

changes in the navy, as will open the highway of honourable service to that public competition which has in the Army secured to the commonwealth the most effectual, economical and patriotic services of her citizens. We have left this matter so much to the class of exclusives without competition, that they at length regard themselves as elevated above the necessity of winning esteem and station, and look upon the rise of others as an impertinent interference with their inviolable rank.

In this spirit, some of these officers are covertly and safely attacking their superior, the Secretary of the Navy, and have thus called upon that officer to explain why he has presumed to regulate the dress of mere civilians, that it may look like their own. It is supposed that the immediate cause of this storm of patrician indignation is the appointment to the post of Purser of a gentleman who, though endowed with eminent talent and possessing corresponding influence, was before, or at the time of his appointment, the editor of a newspaper; and the exhibition of the epaulette in such plebeian connexion, is most distasteful to the lofty pride of the would-be exclusives.

This intestine commotion is likely to prove the sign of better times, and will exhibit the causes why the enormous and expensive physical power committed to the direction of our naval and liveried agents, has only served to swell a bombastic pageant. Why the livery, itself the badge of servitude, has come to be regarded only as the index of exaltation. This whole concern, Doctors, Pursers, and Liners, will probably see, ere long, their glorious and prismatic visions of red, blue and white, of stars, epaulettes and indolence, melt away like the soft and illusive dream, before the might of such sturdy and unpretending heroes as have rendered illustrious, by their deeds, the plains and mountains of Mexico, and the volunteer flag of their country.

I will inform you, from time to time, how these matters develop themselves, and mark the approaches of that end of pride and imbecility which will fortunately be the great result of these small struggles.

J. J.

### MARINE LIST.

#### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

April 22.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 23.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 24.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 25.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Harry, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, from Montevideo the 24th inst., at 4 p. m., having on board Signor Don Yturriaga, private secretary to H. E. President Oribe.

United States brig of war Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton, from Montevideo 21st inst.

April 26.—Wind S. W., heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 27.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, French brig of war Pandour, 10 guns, from Montevideo.

April 28.—Wind N. N. E.

Sailed, French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.

#### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

April 11.

Brazilian brig Mafru, 270 tons, from St. Catherine's 26th ult., to Manuel Gonzalez & Co.

British brig Amelia, 245 tons, David Oakley, from St. Ubes 7th February, to order.

April 12.

French barque Diana, 240 tons, Loquay, from Bourdeaux 6th February, to Arias & Chary.

Dutch gallicet Ana Augusta, 200 tons, H. Peters, from Rio Grande 8th inst., to order.

Rio Grande barque Paquetot du Paraná, 223 tons, Jaureguiberry, from Bourdeaux 4th February, to Raymond Theil.

Brazilian schooner Amelia, 55 tons, Joaquin Fernandez, from Rio Grande 8th inst., to order.

April 13.

American barque Francis Partridge, 264 tons, from Baltimore 24th January, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

April 14.

American barque Palestine, 248 tons, Mersey, from Boston 9th February, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Spanish barque Amable Rosa, from Havana 25th February, to Bujarco.

April 15.

British barque Chorister, 278 tons, Ricardo, from Cadiz 13th February, to Hughes Brothers.

April 16.

Brazilian brig Virginia, 204 tons, Manuel N. Barboza, from Cape de Verdis 6th March, to Silas Burrows.

British brigantine Hannah, 170 tons, Wetherell, from Cadiz 30th January, to Zumaran & Treserra.

April 17.

British brigantine Hope, 166 tons, Robert Flitche, from Cadiz 25th January, to order.

Hamburg barque 27 de Mayo, 256 tons, H. Henest, from Parnaguá 6th inst., to Reissig.

Brazilian brig Alerta, 68 tons, F. Alves, from Parnaguá 17th February, St. Catherine's 8th inst., to Eneas.

Spanish polacre Intrepida, 231 tons, M. Pages, from Havana 16th January, to Freyer Brothers.

Oriental barque Panchita, 186 tons, S. B. Horton, from Parnaguá 8th inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

April 18.

H. B. M. packet Spider, Lieut. Charles Haydon, hence 17th.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninia, Lieut. Riboty, hence 17th.

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, hence 17th.

April 20.

Belgian brigantine Minerva, 153 tons, Diswell, from Cadiz 23rd January, to Zumaran & Treserra.

British barque Napoleon, 232 tons, A. F. Collas, from Cadiz 24th February, to order.

April 22.

American brig Oriole, 218 tons, Chapman, from Rio Grande 13th inst., to Monjardin.

H. B. M. brigantine Griffin, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, from the Falkland Islands.

#### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

April 12.

British brig Malvina, for London.

Oriental polacre Queen Victoria, for Rio Grande.

Danish brigantine Hansine, for Parnaguá.

April 15.

British brig Countess of Leicester, for England.

H. B. M. steamer Firebrand, for Rio Janeiro and England.

Sardinian brig Bifronte, for Genoa.

April 17.

Danish brig Margaretha, for Rio Grande.

April 19.

Sardinian zamaca Carolina, for Genoa.

April 20.

Brazilian brig Carejo, for Parnaguá.

French brig Ave Maria, for Marseilles and Genoa.

Brazilian brigantine Baron de Caxias, for Parnaguá.

April 21.

French barque Sol, for Cette.

Brazilian brig Sein Par, for Brazil.

April 22.

H. B. M. packet Spider, Lieut. Charles Haydon, for Rio Janeiro, with the mails from the River Plate.

#### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH.—Steamer Harry, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson.

FRENCH.—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc.

UNITED STATES.—Brig Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton.

#### Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (29th inst.) completes the 949th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	63
Sunday	62
Monday	62
Tuesday	61
Wednesday	62
Thursday	62
Friday	60

**Advertisements.**

**SECOND HAND BOOKS VERY CHEAP**

No. 89½ 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; Brouse the, by W. H. Maxwell; Bunyan's Holy War; British Constitution illustrated by a reference to the earliest periods of History; Cardiphonia, by the Rev. J. Newton; Conversations on Natural Philosophy; Clubs of London, with anecdotes of their Members; Collection of Poems; Demonology 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 Idiomatic phrases; French Dialogues, Poppleton and De Genlis; Geometry by Dr. Lardner; Guards, the; Gilmour, or the Last Locking; Gathercoats posthumous letters; 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 Measurement; Italian phrases; Inheritance, a novel; Jacqueline of Holland; Kirke White's complete works; Kay's travels in Caffraria; Last Days of Pompeii; Letters of Junius; Musical and Vocal Cabinet; Michael Armstrong the Factory boy, by Mrs. Trallope; Memoir of Rev. Henry Martyn; Moriton, a novel; Montesquieu; Natural Philosophy, Herschell; O'Brien's and the O'Flahertys, by Lady Morgan; Outlines of History; Orlando Furioso; Pincock's Catechisms on various subjects; Parry's Voyages; Prescott's Poems; Parisian Phrases; Philosophy of Living; Rory 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; Zetia, the Croco. &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 Perque, 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,  
45½ Cangallo Street, at the sign of the Steam Carriage.  
Begg 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.

**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.

**Shepherds and Agricultural Labourers.**

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

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

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

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

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

The terms are £15 cash paid here, or £10 in cash and good security for £7. Families according to agreement. Further particulars will be given at 12 Calle de la Universidad Buenos Ayres, and 53 Calle Perez Castallanos, Monte Video.  
February, 1848.

Wm. MACCANN & CO.

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 sitios, (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 *clarity* 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 at once produced, which may afterwards be copied, preserving the resemblance and giving it the aspect of life. Costuras 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 preferent 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 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 judgment 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 outlasting, 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 sitios, (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 Freyhton, which are those that see clear only at a distance, or Miopia, 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.

**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.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish.....	355	355	each
Do. Patriot.....	381	365	do.
Plata, uncuquillo.....	20	24	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patrones	22	22½	each
Do. Patriot.....	21	21½	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	3		per cent. prem.
Exchange on England.....		no transac.	
Do. France.....		do.	
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	3	4	per cent. prem
Do. Montevideo.....	4	4	do.
Do. United States.....	21	21½	per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	48	50	per pesada
descarnado 27 & 29 lbs. ea			
Do. matadero, country	44	46	do.
25 & 29 lbs. ....			
Do. Spain.....		without price	do.
Do. North America.....		do.	do.
Do. of all states.....	35	36	do.
Do. salted ox.....	38	40	do.
Do. do. cow.....	34	36	do.
Do. do. dry.....	13	18	do. each
Horse hides salted.....	29	30	do. each
Call skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	35	33	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	29	30	per dozen
and ordinary.....			
Goat skins.....		without price	
Nutria skins.....		do.	
Horse hair, mixed.....	58	60	per arroba
Do. short.....	50	51	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	90	100	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	20	21	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	8	9	do.
Do. merino, washed.....	25	35	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	12	20	do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	40	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	20	35	dol.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	18	20	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class		without price	do.
Do. pure, second class.....	28	33	do.
Grease and tallow.....	25	27	do.
Jerked beef.....	22	25	per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	500	600	per thousand
Do. cow.....	160	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	8	8	per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10	11	per dozen.
Hide cuttings.....	10	11	per quintal
Shin bones.....		without price	
Salt, on board.....		none.	per fanega
Discount.....	1½	2½	per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 366 dollars.

The lowest price 351 dollars.

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

The lowest do.

The market continues very dull; transactions have, notwithstanding, taken place at the prices quoted above. A demand for melted tallow has been chiefly felt this week, considerable quantities of which have been contracted for. Jerked beef has been sold at 228, the price now asked is 358.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.