

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

THE last packet from England has brought the astounding intelligence of a revolution in France—an event, though by no means unforeseen, yet hardly expected to occur before the demise of the citizen King. The throne of July has disappeared with the same facility with which it was erected. It required but three "glorious" days to set it up, and three "glorious" days have sufficed to pull it down. Royalty in every shape has been discarded, and in its room a republic has been proclaimed, based on the principles for which the Girondines bled, and on what yet seems to be the utopianism of modern socialists. The ex-monarch and all the members of the royal family residing in Paris as likewise M. Guizot, were compelled to flee in different directions. After hair-breadth escapes, the details of which form quite a romance, they arrived safely in England. The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Angoulême, with their families, are said to have been off Cadix on the 8th of March in a steamer, ignorant of the asylum of the rest of the royal exiles. For this overthrow of the Orleans dynasty the legitimist and the Bonapartist laboured with the same ardor as the republican. The royalty of July, after all, despite appearances, had taken no root in the affections of the people. Scarcely an arm was lifted to defend it. The English papers speak highly of the moderation of the new rulers, and harbour no apprehension of propagandism. On the other hand they held out the hope that the good sense of neighbouring powers will spare in the sequel a revolution certainly achieved with little bloodshed, the horrors that would infallibly follow in the train of foreign intervention. Great Britain at all events will not enter into another anti-republican crusade, and has declared her readiness to acknowledge the new government as soon as it is consolidated. Nevertheless, whatever may be the prudence and circumspection of the men at the head of affairs, in the present state of popular ferment in Europe the example set in France cannot fail to be productive of immense consequences for either weal or woe. Whilst we await the course of events, let us trace the history of a movement destined to have such a vast influence upon the fortunes of a large portion of mankind.

(From the English Papers.)

A grand Reform Banquet was to have been given on Tuesday the 23rd of February at Paris. Guizot prohibited the meeting, and occupied the intended place of assembly with a strong body of soldiers. A crowd of 30,000 persons collected in, and permeated the streets during the day, and the Military and National Guards were kept out of view. In the evening a motion was made in the Chamber of Deputies for the formal impeachment of the Ministers. It was got rid of. During the night and throughout Wednesday the crowd in the streets gradually increased, and at different points they formed barricades. The Municipal Guard sometimes succeeded in arresting or preventing the work, but in many others the people succeeded, trees, lamp-posts, iron railings, omnibuses, cabs and waggons being pressed into the service. A few

lives were lost in the skirmishes on these occasions, between the people and the soldiers. The Chamber of Deputies met on Wednesday, and the Ministers resigned. This appeared very much to abate the excitement, but it was revived by another unfortunate conflict. A crowd went to the Foreign Office to demand arms. The military stationed there refused the demand. The leader of the crowd instantly shot the Colonel through the head, and the soldiers levelled and fired at the people, killing five persons and wounding some others. The dead bodies were placed in a cart and paraded through the streets by torch-light, with tremendous cries for vengeance. The National Guard interposed and rescued the offenders, but the occurrence produced an intense sensation. On the following morning the following notice was circulated:—

TO THE CITIZENS OF PARIS.

A great revolution has been accomplished. In two days public opinion has pronounced itself with an energy and unanimity which, we do not hesitate to say it, has been without precedent in our history.

Eighty thousand National Guards are under their colours, and more than 100,000 citizens have taken up arms!

You provide for the wants of liberty;—you must also think of the wants of order!

Organize yourselves; form patrols; mingle among the National Guards; keep open the communication between the different points of the capital. Until the public powers are reconstituted on their natural bases, and until the men who are about to charge themselves with the conduct of your affairs have commenced fulfilling their duties towards you, it is you who are the guards of Paris; Paris has confidence in your patriotism and devotion.

Above all things, no divisions.

Signed, the Provisional Government,—

Arago.	Marast.
Dupont (De l'Eure).	Louis Blanc.
Lamartine.	Ferdinand Flocon.
Ledru Rollin.	Albert (Artisan).
Marie.	

Count Molé was entrusted to form an administration, but he gave up the task during the night, and Messieurs Thiers and Odillon Barrot accepted it. By six in the morning of Thursday this intelligence was circulated through all the legions of the National Guard, and at 8 o'clock the new Ministers showed themselves in the streets, and attempted to address the people and calm them. But the people would not listen to them, nor desist from making their barriers. The proclamations issued by the new Ministers were torn down as soon as they were posted. At noon a number of the leading Members of the Chambers waited on Louis Philippe to inform him of the growing strength of the dissatisfied portion of the people, and the King determined to abdicate in favour of his grandson, the Count of Paris, constituting the Duchess of Orleans his Regent. This appeared for a time to lull the storm in some quarters, but a conflict occurred at the Palais Royal, which put an end to all hope of conciliating the masses. The people had obtained, in one quarter, the store of arms and ammunition in the barracks of a regiment of the line, and they made a like demand for the arms of the Guard at the Palais Royal. The Guard refused to give them up, and fired on the people. The soldiers were overpowered, and then the Ministers issued orders to all the military to cease from any further resistance of the people. The furniture at the Palais Royal was brought into the square and burnt, and then the crowd advanced upon the Tuileries. The soldiers were withdrawn as they approached; the throne and furniture were brought out and burnt. While this was going on, the Chamber was sitting, and the Duchess of Orleans, with her son, accompanied by

the Duke de Montpensier and the Duke de Nemours presented themselves that the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the succession of his grandson might be sanctioned. M. Dupin proposed the recognition of the new King and Regent. A short discussion was interrupted by the entrance of the armed crowd, who declared that any concession now came too late. The Royal Family and Members of the Centre retired, and the Members of the Left, or ultra-Liberals remaining, immediately proceeded to name a Provisional Government. Silence being somewhat restored,

M. Ledru-Rollin said—"According as I read out the names, you will say 'Yes' or 'No,' just as they please you, and in order to act officially I call on the reporters of the public press to note down the names and the manner in which they are received, that France may know what has been done here. The Hon. Deputy then read out the names of M. M. Dupont (de l'Eure,) Arago, De Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Garnier-Pages, Marie, and Cremieux; all of which were received with acclamations.

Cries of "To the Hotel de Ville!" here arose, followed by a cry of "No Civil List," and another of "No King!" Some one having directed the attention of the crowd to the picture of Louis Philippe swearing obedience to the Charter, cries of "Tear it down!" arose. A workman, armed with a double-barrelled fowling-piece, who was standing in the semicircle, cried out, "Just wait until I have a shot at Louis Philippe!" and at the same moment both barrels were discharged. Great confusion ensued, in the midst of which two men jumped on the chairs behind the President's seat, and prepared to cut the picture to pieces with their sabres.

Another workman ran up the steps of the tribune, and exclaimed:—"Respect public monuments! respect property! Why destroy the pictures with balls! We have shown that the people will not allow themselves to be ill-governed; let us now show that they know how to conduct themselves properly after their victory." (Great applause.)

The next instant M. Dupont (de l'Eure) took possession of the chair. M. De Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin attempted severally to obtain a hearing, but unsuccessfully. Several of the National Guards, and some of the people, also made similar attempts, but without effect. A cry then arose in one of the tribunes of "Let Lamartine speak!" and at once all the others took it up.

M. De Lamartine—"A Provisional Government will be at once proclaimed." (Enthusiastic cries of "Vive Lamartine!")

Other voices—"The names! the names!"

M. Cremieux, amidst great tumult, said—"It is essential that silence be restored, in order that our venerable colleague, M. Dupont (de l'Eure,) may read to you the names which you wish to learn."

As the tumult, which had lulled for a second whilst the Hon. Deputy was speaking, recommenced just as violently as ever, the names were written down on a sheet of paper, and that, being placed on the end of a musket, was so paraded about the Chamber.

M. Ledru-Rollin (in the midst of the noise)—"A Provisional Government cannot be organised in a light or careless manner. I shall read over the names aloud, and you will approve of them, or reject them, as you think fit."

In the midst of shouts and cries, the Hon. Deputy read out the names, but nothing could be heard. Nearly all the Deputies had, by this time departed, and the National Guards and the people had the Chamber to themselves.

M. Ledru-Rollin—"We are obliged to close the sitting in order to proceed to the seat of Government."

From all sides—"To the Hotel-de-Ville! Vive la Republique!" This most extraordinary sitting

was then brought to a conclusion; but almost simultaneously another scene, of an equally interesting nature, was taking place on the Place de la Concorde, in front of the Chamber. We shall give this narrative in the words of M. Maurice, Editor of the *Courrier des Spectacles*—

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

About one o'clock in the afternoon, whilst in conversation, with the Colonel of the 21st Regiment of the Line, who appeared well disposed, and of which he gave proof in ordering his men to sheath their bayonets, a young man in plain clothes, who turned out to be the son of Admiral Baudin, on horseback, trotted past us at a quick pace, crying out that Louis Philippe had abdicated, and requesting that the news might be circulated. A few instants after, at the Pont Tournant, we saw approach from the Tuileries a troop of National Guards on horseback, at a walking pace, forming the head of a procession, and by gesture and cries inviting the citizens to abstain from every unfavourable demonstration. At the moment the expression of "a great misfortune" (*une grande infortune*) was heard, and the King Louis Philippe, his right arm passed under the left arm of the Queen, on whom she appeared to lean for support, was seen to approach from the gate of the Tuileries, in the midst of the horsemen, and followed by about 30 persons in different uniforms. The Queen walked with a firm step, and cast around looks of assurance and danger intermingled. The King wore a black coat with a common round hat, and wore no orders. The Queen was in full mourning. A report was circulated that they were going to the Chamber of Deputies to depose the act of abdication. Cries of "Vive la Réforme!" "Vive la France!" and "even, by 2 or 3 persons, "Vive le Roi!" were heard. The procession had scarcely passed the Pont Tournant, and arrived at the pavement surrounding the Obelisk, when the King, the Queen, and the whole party made a sudden halt, apparently without any necessity. In a moment they were surrounded by a crowd on foot and on horseback, and so crowded that they had no longer their freedom of motion. Louis Philippe disappeared almost at this sudden approach. In fact, the spot fatally chosen by an effect of chance produced a strange feeling. A few paces off a Bourbon King, an innocent and resigned victim, would have been happy to have experienced no other treatment. Louis Philippe turned quickly round, let go the Queen's arm, took off his hat, raised it in the air, and cried out something which the noise prevented my hearing: in fact, the cries and *pêle-mêle* were general. The Queen became alarmed at no longer feeling the King's arm and turned round with extreme haste, saying something which I could not catch. At this moment I said, "Madam, do not be afraid. Go forward. The crowd will make way for you." Whether her anxiety gave a false interpretation to my intention or not I am ignorant, but pushing back my hand, she exclaimed, "Leave me alone." with a most irritated accent. She seized hold of the King's arm, and they both turned their steps towards two small black carriages with one horse each. In the first there were two young children. The King took the left and the Queen the right, and the children, with their faces close to the glass of the vehicle, looking at the crowd with the utmost curiosity; the coachman whipped his horse violently; in fact, with so much rapidity did it take place, that the coach appeared rather carried than driven away; it passed before me, surrounded by the cavalry and National Guards present, and Cuirassiers and Dragoons. The second carriage, in which were two ladies, followed the other at the same pace, and the escort, which amounted to about 200 men, set off at a full gallop, taking the water-vice, towards St. Cloud. The horse in the coach in which the King was could not have gone the whole way, so furiously did he gallop under the repeated lashes inflicted by the coachman, whilst the surrounding crowds vociferated that they were taking flight. At this moment I was accosted by M. Crémieux, who said with truth that we had put the Royal party in their carriage, and we proceeded together to the Chamber of Deputies, which he entered with M. Larochjaquein, who was standing in front of the building on the square. After the King and the other members of the Royal Family had arrived at St. Cloud they got into an omnibus and went on to Versailles. It is said in several of the journals that they then reached Eu, and from thence went to Treport, and there embarked in the *Euret* steamer for England, and that on arriving there the King had an apoplectic attack which caused his death. As we have not received the London journals of a later date than

Friday morning we cannot tell what degree of credit is attached to the report of the King's arrival in England; but we can state that up to Saturday afternoon the Provisional Government had received no account of his death.

The *Constitutionnel* of last Sunday contains the following—

The details received as to the damage caused to the St. Germain Railway are most melancholy. The injury done is estimated at 4 to 5,000,000 at least. The Pont de Bezons is destroyed like that of Asnières. The atmospheric apparatus has been devastated at Nanterre, and several other partial demolitions have been effected. The Company is showing the greatest zeal in re-establishing the service, partly by common carriages, and partly by the parts of the line which remain uninjured. On the Rouen and Havre line the damage has also been considerable, particularly about Rouen at both sides.

ARRIVAL OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AT DREUX.

A letter from Dreux, in the *Union*, says:— Louis Philippe arrived at the Chateau here on the 24th, at 11 in the evening. A supper was sent out for amongst the public eating-houses of the town. He was accompanied by Queen Annelie and the Duke of Montpensier. He slept at the Chateau, after having sent for the Sub-Prefect and some intimate acquaintances. He was in a state of complete prostration, and repeated each moment "Like Charles X.!" He left the next morning in a hired carriage and by by-roads for Vernon. It is said here that his passage through this latter town was not effected without obstacles.

A letter from Dieppe, dated Saturday, states that the Duchess of Orleans and the two young Princes, her sons, had arrived in that town with the intention of embarking for England.

As regards the state of the capital, *Galignani's Messenger* of Monday says—

After three days of conflict and nearly a week of painful anxiety, Paris has become calm. Yesterday the barricades had been removed, and the omnibuses had resumed their service. The citizens appeared again in the streets with countenances free from alarm, and the general impression is that the peace of the city would not be again disturbed.

M. Portalis, the new Attorney-General, has commenced his functions by issuing a warrant to arrest the ex-Ministers, now endeavouring to escape wherever they can be found. The warrant was issued on the *acte d'accusation* presented in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Provisional Government have named M. Auguste Portalis, councillor at the Court of Appeal of Paris, to the post of Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal at the same Court; M. Corne, President of the Court of Première Instance of Douai, to the post of Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal at the same town; M. St. Romme, advocate, to be Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal of Grenoble; and M. Piéron, councillor of the Court of Appeal of Douai, to similar functions at the Court of Appeal of Paris.

The Members of the Court of Cassation, and of all the courts and tribunals, went on Saturday to the Chancellery and delivered to M. Crémieux, the Provisional Minister of Justice, formal signification of their adhesion to the Provisional Government.

The Provisional Government issued a brief address. The people gradually retired to their homes, and Paris became quiet.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Paris had a quiet aspect, but the shops were closed, and the streets were thronged with people. The new Government had on the preceding night set to their work in earnest, continuing in council without intermission for 60 hours. One of the first fruits of their labours were the following proclamations, which were posted early in the morning:—

PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.— A retrograde Government has been overturned by the heroism of the people of Paris.

This Government has fled, leaving behind it traces of blood, which will for ever forbid its return.

The blood of the people has flowed, as in July; but, happily, it has not been shed in vain. It has secured a national and popular Government, in accordance with the rights, the progress, and the will of this great and generous people.

A provisional Government, at the call of the people and some Deputies in the sitting of the 24th of February, is for the moment invested with the care of organizing and securing the national victory. It is composed of MM. Dupont de l'Eure, Lamartine, Crémieux, Arago, Ledru-Rollin, and Garnier Pages. The secretaries to this Government are MM. Armand, Marrast, Louis Blanc, and Ferdinand Flocon.

These citizens have not hesitated for an instant to accept the patriotic mission which has been imposed upon them by the urgency of the occasion.

Frenchmen, give to the world the example Paris has given to France. Prepare yourselves, by order and confidence in yourselves, for the institutions which are about to be given you.

The Provisional Government desires a Republic, pending the ratification of the French people, who are to be immediately consulted.

Neither the people of Paris, nor the Provisional Government, desire to substitute their opinion for the opinions of the citizens at large, upon the definite form of government which the national sovereignty shall proclaim.

National unity formed henceforth, of all classes, of the people which compose it.

The government of the nation by itself. Liberty, equality, and fraternity for its principles. The people to devise and to maintain order.

Such is the democratic government which France owes to herself, and which our efforts will assure her.

Such are the first acts of the Provisional Government.

[signed] Dupont [de l'Eure], Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Bedeau, Michael Gouchaux, Arago, Bethmont Marie, Carnot, Cavagnac, Garnier Pages. The Municipal Guard is disbanded.

The protection of the city of Paris is confided to the National Guard, under the orders of M. Courtais.

The following notice was also published:— In the name of the Sovereign People.

Citizens,—The Provisional Government has just been installed; it is composed, by the will of the people, of the Citizens Frederick Arago, Louis Blanc, Marie, Lamartine, Flocon, Ledru-Rollin, Recur, Marrast, Albert—to watch over the execution of the measures which will be taken by the Government, the will of the people has also chosen for delegates in the department of the police the citizens of Consideiro and Subrier.

The same sovereign will of the people has designated the citizen Et. Arago to the Direction-General of the Post-Office.

As first execution of the orders given by the Provisional Government, it is advised that the bakers, or furnishers of provisions of Paris, keep their shops open to all those who may have occasion for them.

It is expressly recommended to the people not to quit their arms, their positions, or their revolutionary attitude. They have often been deceived by treason; it is important that they should not give opportunities to attacks as criminal as they are terrible.

The following order has also just been issued.—

In the name of the French people, It is interdicted to the Members of the ex-Chamber of Peers to meet.

Paris, 24th February.

Dupont [de l'Eure].
Lamartine.
Ledru Rollin.
Ad. Crémieux.
Marie.
Arago.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Citizens,—Your attitude in these late and glorious days has been such as was to be expected from men long accustomed to struggles for liberty. Thanks to your fraternal union with the people and the schools, the Revolution is accomplished. The country will be grateful to you for it. At the present hour all the citizens form part of the National Guard; all are bound to co-operate actively with the provisional Government for the regular triumph of public liberties. The Provisional Government reckons on your zeal and your devotedness to second its efforts in the difficult mission which the people have conferred upon it.

The members of the Provisional Government.

Dupont (de l'Eure). Crémieux,
F. Arago, Ledru-Rollin,
Marie, Garnier Pages,
Lamartine,
Louis Blanc, Flocon, } Secretaries.
Armand-Marrast, Albert, }

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

The Provisional Government decrees:—

M. Dupont (de l'Eure) is named Provisional President of the Council without portfolio.

M. De Lamartine, Provisional Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Crémieux, Provisional Minister of Justice.

M. Ledru-Rollin, Provisional Minister of the Interior.

M. Michel Goudchaux, Provisional Minister of Marine.

General Bedeau, Provisional Minister of War. M. Carnot, Provisional Minister of Public Instruction.

(Public Worship will form a division of this Ministry.)

M. Bethmont, Provisional Minister of Commerce. M. Marie, Provisional Minister of Public Works. General Cavaignac, Governor-General of Algeria. The Municipal Guard is dissolved. M. Garnier-Pages is named Mayor of Paris. M. M. Guinart and Recurt are appointed deputies of the Mayor of Paris.

M. Florard is named Secretary-General. All the other mayors of Paris, as also the deputy-mayors, are appointed as mayors and deputy-mayors of the arrondissements.

The Prefecture of Police is placed under the dependence of the Mayor of Paris.

The maintenance of the security of the city of Paris is confided to the patriotism of the National Guard, under the chief command given to Col. de Courtais.

The troops of the first military division will unite with the National Guard.

A. Cremieux,	Dupont [de l'Eure],
Lamartine,	Ledru-Rollin,
Marie,	Arago,
Garnier Pages,	

Members of the Provisional Government.

In the name of the French people.

The Provisional Government decrees: The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The Chamber of Peers is prohibited from meeting.

A National Assembly will be convoked as soon as the Provisional Government shall have regulated the measures of order and police necessary for the votes of the citizens.

Lamartine,
Ledru-Rollin,
Louis-Blanc, Secretary.

In the name of the French people.

The Provisional Government decrees:—The meeting of the ex-Chamber of Peers is interdicted.

Dupont (de l'Eure),	Ad. Cremieux,
Lamartine,	Marie,
Ledru-Rollin,	Arago.

(To be continued.)

We are compelled to suspend here for the present the narrative of these exciting transactions. We must not omit, however, to state that the new French government had been recognised on the same day by the Ministers of the U. S. and the Argentine Confederation; and that, to mix a little of the ludicrous with the serious, Le Long, the agent of the French legionaries in Montevideo, falsely invoking the character of Chargé d'Affaires of the Oriental Republic, had also given in his adhesion to the new order of things. We have read in a Montevideo print a pompous speech which he is represented to have delivered on the occasion, and also the substance of a reply ascribed to M. Dupont, in which the French and Oriental republics are made to pledge to each other mutual support!

There had been some disturbances in Brussels, but by timely measures the government had avoided an outbreak. The Sicilians had refused to accept the constitution granted by the King of Naples, insisting that that of 1812 should be re-established, and H. M. having declined to accede hostilities had been renewed. At the date of the last advices the Neapolitan troops are stated to have been driven out of the island. The King of Sardinia, anticipating the wishes of the people, had bestowed a constitution on his subjects, and his example had been followed by the grand duke of Tuscany. The Pope, also, is stated to have been satisfied with respect to some conscientious scruples regarding the compatibility of a constitution with his coronation oath, and to have signified his intention of granting the boon. The only other noticeable item of intelligence, as illustrative of the spirit of the times, is the passage of a bill in the House of Lords, authorising the establishment of diplomatic relations with the temporal sovereign of Rome! Won't Exeter Hall be in a blaze!

The late French revolution has been the absorbing topic of the week, throwing our affairs almost entirely into the shade: Indeed, there has been little to talk about, beyond the fact of a temporary cessation of hostilities having been agreed to. The general opinion is that the negotiation remains stationary till the return of the *Harpy*. There is much speculation, besides, as to whether M. Gros' mission has ceased, or whether he has received fresh powers from the new government.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE EAST INDIES BY WAY OF TRIESTE.—The regulations proposed at the conference on the 3d Dec. last of the deputies of several of the German railways and of the Austrian Lloyd's, respecting a regular communication between Great Britain and the East by German Railways, have now been confirmed. The two main points are, the expediting of travellers and that of couriers of the Austrian Lloyd's. According to the first, travellers from London to any transmarine place, *via* Trieste, or *vice versa*, may pay the total cost of their journey and luggage for the whole route. On making the payment the traveller is furnished with a travelling-book, valid for themselves alone, which contains as many individual coupons as there are railway administrations along the route, and this travelling-book is available for the term of two months. The second point, the expediting of the couriers of the Austrian Lloyd's between Trieste and London, and *vice versa*, is effected by means of extra trains twice a month, and which shall be ready to start, at latest, two hours after the arrival of the telegraph, or written despatch, announcing the approach of the courier, and shall be kept waiting in readiness, if necessary, forty-eight hours. These extra trains are to consist of two carriages and one luggage-wagon, and, besides the courier, are to convey as the stipulations of the contract, the carriage and German mile in ten minutes.

JEWISH NOTABLES.—In a clever pamphlet by Dr. Bernard Van Oven (recently published by Effingham Wilson, and entitled thus, "Ought Baron de Rothschild to sit in Parliament?") The writer enumerates several of the more distinguished among those Israelites who have availed themselves of their partial emancipation. Among the efficient county magistrates, for example, he particularises D. Solomons, esq., Sir M. Montefiore, Bart.; Baron Meyer de Rothschild, and B. Cohen, esq.; among the active town councillors, B. Phillips, London, E. Moses, Portsmouth, and F. Barret, Birmingham; among those who held commissions in our armies, Davidson, Da Costa, Lousada, and Phillips; among those in our Indian Government, Ellis and Davidson; among those in our colonial houses of assembly, Lawrence, Hart, Magnus, Phillips, and Sangiatti; among those who have risen more prominently at the bar, Goldsmid, Waley, and Jessel; in the fine arts, Hart (R.A.), Solomons, Salaman, Goodman, and Mocatta; and in our literary institutions, Gompertz [F. R. S.] and Professor Sylvester.—*Tablet*.

PICTURESQUE HAIR-CUTTING.—An English traveller in Paris having occasion for a hair-cutter sent for one. At the appointed time an elegantly-attired person arrived, and the gentleman sat down before his dressing-case to prepare for the operation. The man walked round his "client" once or twice, and finally taking his stand at some distance, attentively scrutinized the gentleman's face with the air of a connoisseur looking at a picture. "Well," said the Englishman impatiently, "when are you going to begin?" "Pardon me, sir," was the polite reply: "I am not the operative, but the *plagiator*!"—Adolphe! he called out, and a sleeked and aproned barber entered from the hall; "à la Virgil." With this laconic direction as to the model after which the gentleman's hair was to be arranged, the artist retired.

A SEVERE DISAPPOINTMENT.—At the meeting of the British Association at Oxford, the geological section made an excursion. The natives of the explored region were very much at a loss to conjecture what it all meant. The vehicles, the number and stately appearance of some of the excursionists, and, so far as they could see, the absence of all motive for the gathering, puzzled the country people exceedingly. At last, when a party, who had formed a circle round Dr. Buckland to hear his explanation of the confirmation of the surrounding country, had broken up and was leaving the

ground, one wondering native was heard to remark to another, in a tone of severe disappointment, "I say, Roger, why, dang me, if it ar'n't all over. They've broke up the ring, and there ar'n't going to be no fight after all."

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

April 29.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 30.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 28th inst. Passengers, Mess. William Mack nlay, Silas E. Burrows, José Sosa Diaz, Pedro José Hardoy, lady and daughter, Pablo Morner and daughter, Marcos Simere, Juan Bautista Latallade, Tomas Agesta, Andres Casalla, Luis Lurrieto, Nicolas Garcia, Juan Torres and 2 sons, George Draber, Antonio Ferraro, Pablo Fagot, Andres Larrea, Augusto Diaz, Francisco Dagnino, Luis Reasugli, Antonio Gruso, Antonio Batnone, Henry Simmonds and family, Carlos Ybaruri, Vicente Cané and family, Alexandro Faure and son, Carlos Briario, Santos Pardo, Pablo Brunelo and daughter, Luis Lanet. Mesdames Ascension Arrotea and daughter, Victoria Piatra, Dominga Saintes, Lucia Gomez de Arteaga, Juliana Gonzalez, Cecilia Navarro, Saturnina Lamela and 2 children, Casimira Torres, daughter and servant, Clara Larrosa, daughter and servant, Juana Torres and 2 children, Adelina Aguilar, Cirriaca Luengo, Mercedes Lamela and Cesarea Fernandez.

May 1st.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 2.—Wind W. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 3.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet *Kestrel*, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry Baker, from Rio Janeiro 14th April, Montevideo 1st May with the mail brought to Rio Janeiro on the 11th April by H. B. M's packet *Edward Davison*, James Pardon, Edward Gowland, Thomas W. Rae, Benjamin Carver, J. B. Horton, James Porritt, George Hodgskin, William Maerae, Manuel José Guerrero and 2 sons, Emilio Quevedo and Salvador Larchand. Mesdames Pilar Antuña de Quevedo and Petrona Ramos.

May 4.—Wind S. E.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers—Messieurs George C. Deetjen, S. B. Horton, Silas E. Burrows, James J. Wilde, George Becher, John Macdougall, José C. Segovia, Juan B. Picazo, Antonio Arechega, Pablo Sorrilla, Francisco Echenique, Paul Ader, Pedro Bernaters, Manuel Vega, Antonio José Pereira, José Monticelli, Pedro Rossi, Casimiro Faude, Juan Blas, Santiago Cerrutti, Augusto Rocha, Ynocencio Carranza, Bernardo Faurregui, Juan Errocarte, Paduan Sarzano, Eloy Courroux, Juan B. Ariamendi, Bernardo Maggin, Nicolas Schiaffino, Carlos San Juan, Antonio Morgana, Pablo Sartori. Mesdames Carmen Sorrilla and 3 children, Micaela Sorrilla, Rosa Morelli, Josefina Olier, Mariana Laserre, Clara Garrelli, Regina Maines, Emilia Maines, Josefina Maines, Mercedes Cerda, Juana Colina, Consolacion Castellanos, Avelina Barreiro, Paula Comas.

May 5.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

April 24.

French barque José, 206 tons, Schmit, from Bordeaux 16th February, to Paul Duplessis.

Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, 146 tons, Hanschild, from Rio Grande 12th inst., to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

French sloop of war *Expeditivo*, from Maldonado 23rd inst.

April 26.

French barque Ducoedec, 292 tons, Barbedienne, from Parnaguá 9th inst., to A. Audifred.

American barque *Globe*, 260 tons, Janvier, from Parnaguá 13th inst., to Southgate & Co.

Brazilian brig *Cacique*, 134 tons, Antonio de Oliveira, from Parnaguá 12th inst., to Manuel José, Encas.

April 27.

American barque *Reaper*, 239 tons, Upton, from Parnaguá 16th inst., to Southgate & Co.

Sardinian brigantine *Sol*, 100 tons, M. Melo, from St. Catherine's 11th inst., to José Arango.

April 28.
Sardinian polacre Cinisca, 237 tons, Francisco Sartorio, from Genoa 17th February, to Jose Aveguo.

April 29.
Oriental schooner Vigilante, 60 tons, L. Bennett, from the Falkland Islands 15th inst., to order.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

April 24.
Danish brig Sofia, for Brazil.
April 27.
Sardinian zumeca Angelita, for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.
BRITISH.—Steamer Harry, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson.
Brigantine Kestrel, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry Baker.
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 (6th inst.) completes the 956th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	64
Sunday	69
Monday	69
Tuesday	62
Wednesday	62
Thursday	56
Friday	58

Advertisements.

Merceditas Roberre.

THIS young Person has returned from Montevideo, and again exhibits in her former residence, Calle de la Paz, No. 43, alitos, her interesting and surprising exhibition of skill.
Hours of admittance from 12 to 1—and from 7 to 8 afternoon.
Tickets to be had at the door—price 3 dollars.

On Sale.

At the Quinta, No. 333 Calle del Temple, a few fruit trees, in bearing, apple, black mulberry, chestnut, cherry, and olive; like-wise box edging, and vines, both for upright and horizontal trellises; and a sufficient number of standard vines to form a vineyard.
At the same place information may be obtained of a lot of ground, (with or without a small house) suitable either for a gentleman's quinta, (being already planted with fruit trees and vines) or for a barraca, (being situated about midway between the Recoleta slanting tering ground, and the Plaza de Lorea) measuring 125 varas by 50, walled along the three streets which circumscribe it on the east, north or west; and solely requiring a party well to separate it from the remaining ground to the south, which the owner purposes to retain.

Spanish Language.

Mr. BRADISH continues to give lessons in the Spanish language, No. 174 Calle del Temple.

Dancing! Dancing!

WM. DAVIS respectfully informs the public and his friends that he has returned to this city, and proposes commencing his former establishment for the purpose of teaching dancing at his residence No. 188 Plaza del Temple, where he will be happy to serve all who may honour him with their attendance.
N. B. Hours during the week 6 o'clock p.m. and on feast days 10 a.m.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

THE MRS. 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 Misses H. being equally conversant with the three languages. Italian, also, will be taught, if required.

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. Muihon,
Richard Hastings.

Witness, Robert Hudson,
James Bell.

SECOND HAND BOOKS VERY CHEAP

No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

Alice, or the Mysteries by Bulwer; Arwad Gyllensterna; Astrologer or the Eye of San Sebastian; Adventures of an early piety; Banished Lord, a Dramatic novel; Barber of Paris, by Paul de Kock; Browne the, by W. H. Maxwell; Banyan's Holy War; British Constitution illustrated by a reference to the earliest periods of History; Carthage, 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 Petrea, and the Holy Land; French Idiomatical phrases; French Dialogues, Poppleton and De Goullis; Geometry by Dr. Lardner; Guards, the; Gilmour, or the Last Locking; Gatherson's political-memoirs 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 Mensuration; Italian phrases; Inheritance, a novel; Jaqueline 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. Trollope; Memoir of Rev. Henry Martyn; Moruton, a novel; Montesquieu; Natural Philosophy, Herschell; O'Briens and the O'Flahertys, by Lady Morgan; Outlines of History; Orlando Furioso; Pinax's Catechisms on various subjects; Paris's Voyages; Prescott's Poems; Parisian Phraseology; Philosophy of Living; Rorv 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 Helvix; 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 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 DRAPEE, 474 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.

Shepherds and Agricultural Labourers.

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

No steerage passenger can be allowed on board their vessels unless they are supplied with a satisfactory character in writing from the clergyman and magistrate of their respective parishes, which certificate must be approved of before they can be received as passengers, and should any persons attempt to avoid this necessary condition, the evil consequence must fall upon themselves; such certificates will be registered in the books of the undersigned as a reference when necessary for the benefit of the parties themselves.
To those who are desirous of bringing out their families or relatives an opportunity for so doing is now offered.

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

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

The terms are £15 cash paid here, or £10 in cash and good security for £7. Families according to agreement.

Further particulars will be given at 12 Calle de la Universidad Buenos Ayres, and 53 Calle Perez Castellanos, Monte Video.

February, 1848. Wm. MACCANN & CO.

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 Peri Street.

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. 123 Calle de la Catedral.

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.

Kidd's Hotel.

T. Kidd begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from No. 5 to 43 Calle 25 de Mayo formerly occupied by Mr. Dash, where he hopes by attention to their comfort to merit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last seven years. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms with or without board, private sitting and dining rooms with an excellent view of the River from the azotea.
N. B. An ordinary every day at 3 o'clock.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	356	4 357	each
Do. Patriot	355	4 356	do.
Plata, macucuta	30	20 1/2	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patcones	22	4 22 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot	21 1/2	4 22	do.
Six per cent. Stock	3		per cent. prem.
Exchange on England	63	4 61 1/2	
Do. France			no transac.
Do. Rio Janeiro	3	4	per cent. prem
Do. Montevideo	1	1	do.
Do. United States	2 1/2		per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	48	4 50	per posada
do. descamado 27 & 28 lbs. ea.			
Do. matadero, country	44	4 46	do.
Do. Spain	40	4 42	do.
Do. North America	35	4 38	do.
Do. of all states	35	4 36	do.
Do. salted ox	38	4 41	do.
Do. do. cow	34	4 36	do.
Horse hides salted	15	18	do. each
Do. do. dry	15	18	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	35	4 33	per posada
Sheep skins washed, fine	29	4 30	per dozen
and ordinary			
Goat skins			without price
Nutria skins			do.
Horse hair, mixed	55	4 62	per arroba
Do. short	50	4 52	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	90	4 100	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	20	4 21	do.
Do. do. dirty	8	4 9	do.
Do. merino, washed	25	4 35	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	4 20	do.
Do. fine washed	40	4 60	do.
Do. do. dirty	20	4 35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	18	4 30	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	32	4 33	do.
Do. pure, second class	28	4 33	do.
Grass and tallow	27	4 28	do.
Jerked beef	22	4 35	do.
Horns, Ox	500	4 600	per quintal,
Do. cow	150	4 200	per thousand
Ostrich feathers, long black	8	4 81	per lb.
Salted tongues	10	4 11	per dozen,
Hide cuttings	10	4 11	per quintal
Shin bones			without price
Salt, on board			none.
Discount	1 1/2	4 22	per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 360 dollars.

The lowest price 344 dollars.

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

The lowest do.

Although not much business is done, the market is a little more brisk. There has been some demand of hides for Spain this week and sales have been effected at an advanced price.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.