

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

The *Harpy* steamer sailed from this port on Wednesday night, conveying the Envoy of President Oribe with despatches from this government, in regard to the nature of which nothing has been allowed to ooze out. The impression, however, is, that the arrival of these communications at their destination will mark an important, if not a decisive, stage of the pending negotiation.

At the date of the last accounts from Montevideo, the French were re-embarking the artillery they had landed for the defence of the lines.

We have been favoured with the perusal of New York papers to the 26th of February. On the 2d of that month a treaty of peace was signed in Mexico by commissioners appointed by President Peña y Peña on the one part, and Mr. Trist, the American envoy, on the other, though without the knowledge or authority of his government. By this treaty Mexico loses fully two fifths of the territory she possessed prior to the Texian revolution. It provides for the Rio Grande as the western boundary of the United States, from the mouth in the Gulf of Mexico until it extends above the Paso del Norte;—taking the thirty-second parallel along the Southern line of New Mexico, slightly deflecting and proceeding westward, until it strikes the river Gila, or its nearest branch, and pursuing it until it enters the Colorado, and then to the Pacific, including San Diego on the coast. Upper California and New Mexico are also ceded to the United States. The American government engages to pay as a compensation for the territory thus acquired 15 millions of dollars—one fifth down and the remainder in four annual instalments—and assumes all claims of American citizens against Mexico, amounting, decided and undecided, to about 5 millions. President Polk, though washing his hands of all responsibility for the conclusion of this treaty, had submitted it to the Senate; but there had been no action of this body upon it, and much doubt existed as to its final approval.

The venerable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the oldest of the three surviving ex-Presidents of the Union, is no more. Suddenly stricken by the hand of disease, on the 21st of February, while occupying his seat as a member of the House of Representatives, he expired on the 23rd, at the advanced age of fourscore and one, without having been removed from the Capitol. An old and faithful servant of the country in numerous responsible situations, he received his first appointment from Washington, more than half a century since, as Minister to the Netherlands, after having twelve years previous filled the post of Secretary of the American legation in Russia. The death of this eminent patriot and statesman, whose existence served as a link to connect the past and the present, is universally regretted, and great and merited honours have been paid to his illustrious memory.

The following is the *Times'* greeting of the arrival of Louis Philippe in England—

It is with the greatest pleasure that we announce the safe arrival of the last and most illustrious instalment of the "Royal fugitives" on these shores. For a whole week the ex-King of the French, after playing for eighteen years the most conspicuous part on the most conspicuous stage of European affairs, had totally disappeared from the scene. His place could nowhere be found; and, shocking as all would have felt it, it was at least as probable a conjecture as any other, that His Majesty had perished in the Channel. The *Express* steamer brought them yesterday morning to Newhaven, where they had to wait for some hours till the state of the tide should enable them to enter the harbour. At last they landed, and were glad to receive a very hearty welcome to the well-known shores. For the rest we must refer to the particulars which we have been enabled to supply, and to which the rank, the misfortunes, and, it must be added, the errors of the distinguished sufferer, will impart so peculiar an interest.

It may be safely said there is nothing in history, nothing, at least, in the examples which most readily occur to the mind, that at all comes near the tremendous suddenness of the present Royal reverse. This day fortnight Louis Philippe was the most prosperous, the most powerful, and accounted the ablest Sovereign in the world. If the reader will just think of it, he will find that this wonderful man had attained the very acme of success, consideration, and power. It is a work of time to enumerate the many circumstances of his splendid condition. His numerous, handsome, and dutiful children; the brilliant alliances—one of them recently concluded,—which brought into one family interest the vast region from Antwerp to Cadiz; the near prospect of an event which would probably make his grandchild the sovereign, his son the Regent of Spain; the great cross and drawback of his reign just removed,—Algeria pacified after eighteen years' war; his immense private fortune, his eleven or twelve palaces, unequalled for situation and magnificence, on all of which he had recently spent immense sums of money; his splendid army of four hundred thousand men, in the highest discipline and equipment; a Minister of unequalled energy and genius, who had found out at last the secret of France; a metropolis fortified and armed to the teeth against all the world; the favourable advances recently made by those Powers who had previously looked down on the Royal *parvenu*; the well-balanced state of his foreign relations, and the firmly-grasped reins of the political car;—all these gifts of fortune, and more, if we had time to go on with the list, were heaped on one man, in such profusion as really to pall the imagination. What crowned it all was, that Louis Philippe was allowed the entire credit of his success. It was all the work of his own hands. He might stand like the ancient king on the walls and towers which he had drawn round his city, and contemplate the perfect work of beauty and policy which himself had made. The balance of Europe, the causes of peoples and kings, the issues of peace and of war, were in his hands. If there was an *amari aliquid* in this garden of roses and delights, twenty impregnable forts and a hundred thousand armed men were no insignificant watch upon a few disorderly subjects. So on himself would hardly have ventured to preach upon his envious text, *ante obitum nemo*, to so safe a man.

What we have described was a sober and solid reality. What we now come to reads like the preposterous incidents of a nursery tale. A mob of artizans, boys, and some women, pours through the streets of Paris. They make for the palace. Eighty thousand infantry, cavalry, and artillery, are dumbfounded and stultified. In a few minutes

an elderly couple are seen bustling away from the hubbub; they are thrust into a hack cab, and driven out of the way. The mob rushes into the Senate and proclaims a Republican Government, which exists, which is ruling the nation with great energy and judgment, and is already communicating with the representatives of foreign Powers. But, let us follow the Princes. We say it without intending any disrespect, and only as relating the simple truth of the affair. No family of Irish trappers was ever so summarily bundled out of the way as this illustrious group. The Queen, we are told, had run back to a bureau for some silver, but it seems it was not enough, as a hat was sent round for the Royal couple at St. Cloud, and a small sun clubbed by the National Guard. At Dreux they were left with a five-franc piece between them. Flying when none pursued, they get to Louis Philippe's once celebrated chateau at Eu, which they are afraid to enter. So there they disappear into space. They were to be at Eu, and for a week,—that is all that we know of them. Meanwhile the rest had dropped in one by one. They come like foreign birds, dashed by a storm against a light-house. The Duke de Nemours and certain Saxe Coburgs come one day, knowing nothing of the rest. They parted in the crowd. A Spanish Infanta, for whose hand all the world was competing only the year before last, scrambled out another way, through bye-roads and back doors; and—strange event—is likely to give Spain an English-born Sovereign, under Victoria's kindly auspices. No sooner, however, have the fugitives found a friendly asylum than they are obliged to seek another roof. Other princes and princesses turn up here and there. A Lady-in-Waiting rejoins her mistress. A Cabinet Minister is found. The children and governess of another arrive. The *rencontres* and *reunions* are strange enough. A Prince of the Blood and an ex-Prefect meet in disguise and do not know one another. Very late a youthful heir to the Crown of France, and who had been actually acknowledged as reigning King by the deputies, is discovered at a Channel island with his mother and brother. The two children had been almost lost in the mob on leaving the Chamber, had been got somehow to Eu, with their mother, wearied and bearing muddy marks of rough travel. Thence by heavy bribing they had procured a passage to the first British rock. Thus are they driven and scattered by the besom of revolution. They arrive penniless, without a change of raiment, dejected and bewildered, telling one another their stories of many strange adventures, having each come a different journey, though starting from one point and almost at one hour.

After many days' suspense, the King and Queen are heard of, on some private information, on the coast of Normandy, where they had been "on the run" from house to house, and content with humble hospitality; the King, we are told, in strange disguises. They still have a small retinue. These half-dozen invaders, without either arms or baggage, do not find it so easy to cross the Channel. Stationing themselves at Honfleur, within 20 minutes sail of Havre, they watch opportunity and the weather, which last delays their passage several days. At length they get into a British steamer. Arrived at Newhaven, after a rough passage, they encounter fresh delays, as if to prove that England is not so easily surprised. Louis Philippe, who was to bridge the Hellespont, crosses it with foreign aid, and lands in a pea-jacket borrowed from the English Captain. He finds himself at home. The associations and the friends of his former exile greet him. A generation passes like a dream, and the aged Monarch finds himself the Duke of Orleans, the banished son of old Egalité again. Would that all could be forgotten! But, if what is said be true, some recollections did occur of an accusing character. The frequent exclamation, "Like Charles X.,"

we are told, betrayed the current of his thoughts. "We are verily guilty concerning our brother;—therefore is this distress come upon us." At the very moment the missing King appears at one port his lost Minister is heard of at another. Guizot is now in London. His day for active life is over; he is again the philosopher and historian; and, doubtless, like the Roman orator, will forthwith occupy his political retirement with studies far more suited to his genius, and more conducive to his reputation, than the government of states.

England's path is clear. She is the refuge of exiles, and opens her shores to the unfortunate of every land or party. She would at once preclude herself from offering this hospitality, and leave Europe without a refuge, if she involved herself in the ruined causes and pretensions of her Royal visitors. She can only receive them as exiles, not as pretenders. It may be with some violence to feeling, but it is nevertheless necessary to let it be clearly understood by those differences within the range of courtly etiquette, that while the persons of the unfortunate are pitied and respected, and their former rank remembered, they still possess no higher character than what their own nation chooses to allow.

### THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

(Continued.)

Saturday, Feb. 26.

20,000 of the very finest young men of Paris were enrolled this day as National Guards *mobiles*. Their appearance was truly inspiring. They passed through the city singing the *Marseillaise*. Regiments of the line arrived in Paris to replace those which had been disbanded.

The Royal Chateaux of Neuilly and St. Cloud, and the bridge over the Seine at Amiens have been burnt.

The Provisional Government received numerous adhesions from all quarters. General officers of the land and sea forces, and members of the Council of State, of the Court of Cassation, and other judicary bodies, likewise offered their co-operation.

A correspondent writes—"The great event of this day is the restoration of order. The acts of the Provisional Government and the new officials show consummate skill and prudence. The Minister of Finance, M. Gouchaux, has judiciously confirmed all the clerks in their employments, and this chief branch of internal administration is working. I must tell you that it was only on Monday the notice to pay the city taxes was issued. The whole of the coming year's taxes derived from per centage on rents of apartments and shopkeepers' licenses will fall into the hands of the Government—an enormous fund with which to begin. The million a month to the civil list is already confiscated, or, as the ordinances has it, restored to the people—a handsome addition to the fund applicable to the relief of distress. The streets are being partially cleared of the obstructions caused by the barricades, under the scientific direction of the students of the Ecole Polytechnique, in such a way as not to compromise the security against a surprise afforded by these popular fortifications. This will enable the country people to bring in provisions, of which there is an abundant supply, and allow the vast number of coach and cabmen to resume occupation. The law courts have resumed their sittings—the post-office is at work—the shops are opened—every thing is doing to calm apprehension. The workmen are assured that a great plan is about being adopted for their benefit, according to which every man shall have employment and fair recompense. The best spirits are being draughted into the moveable National Guard, with 30 sous a-day in their pockets; and every good citizen, whether in costume or not, is told that he is a National Guard. This measure, at all events, supplies a good Police, for there is an honourable spirit of co-operation animating this body. A man found stealing a silver spoon was placed on his knees and shot on the spot. I am so exposed to interruptions while I write, that I can hardly give you such connected details as I should desire. To resume:—The grand object is to restore confidence. Commissioners are at the railways attending to the transport of provisions. The Havre Railway has been placed by the directors at their disposal for that purpose. The Northern Rai way has been much injured, but may be restored, I understand, with some ordinary efforts. The fear had seized the people that this railway might be used for the conveyance of troops against Paris.

"With regard to foreign affairs, it is generally believed that England will recognize the Republic. It is against Austria, not England, that the popular feeling runs. As for invasion of England, it is

not thought of now, and indeed I believe there is real respect for the 'land of liberty.' Should an invasion ever be attempted, I will say this as an eye-witness, that if the English people were animated with such a spirit as were the French, when in one night they made their capital, in presence of 100,000 men, impassable for troops, no army of invaders would succeed against them.

"What they seem to fear is a sudden determination of the Northern Powers to take advantage of their unprepared state, and, by means of the railways with which Germany is intersected, throw an army into France. On the other hand, great hopes are entertained of Italy causing a diversion. The *Constitutionnel* points evidently to war, saying that if other countries demand their assistance, they shall have it; and that this is the feeling of the Provisional Government I doubt not. They have, with much tact, given the Foreign Affairs to De Lamartine, who is a lover of peace, and whose eminently respectable name is calculated to look well in the eyes of foreign Powers. You have already observed that Lamoriciere at once joined the Revolution, choosing the frontier as his post, and the frontier is the Rhine. He has, perhaps, been pushed on by his brother-in-law, Thiers, who, so far, must be a disappointed man; and Thiers' ambition would be to act Talleyrand to the rising Napoleon. The people count with a sort of certainty upon the Northern Powers being embarrassed by their own subjects. The Poles in Paris have already offered to form a Polish legion. It is to Admiral Baudin that the command of the Toulon fleet is given; he is one of the old admirals of the empire, and his name is popular. It is General Subervie who is Provisional Minister of War, and not Bedeau, who takes the command of the first military division, in which Paris is included. Abd-el-Kader is to be watched more closely than ever, for evident reasons, for Algiers is embarrassing. Commissioners have been sent to the five great naval posts, Brest, Cherbourg, L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon.

"To return to the state of the city. I resume this part of the subject by fixing attention to what seems to be the main object—namely, to restore confidence. The Bank of France has announced its intention not to limit its discounts, and it has prolonged the time for payment of bills falling due 10 days longer. It has also put down 100,000fr. of the wounded. M. de Rothschild has given 50,000fr. and expressed his determination not to leave Paris. Every thing is doing to prevent the people from committing excesses, and the Government have set, as I said before, an example of toleration in not dismissing *employes*, with the exception of the late law officers of the Crown, and some mayors and magistrates conspicuous for their adherence to the dethroned dynasty.

"The ex-Ministers are not spoken of. They were assembled, it is said, at the hotel of the Minister of the Interior when the news of the King's abdication was brought in. They then all fled by back doors. There was an attempt on the part of the criminals confined in the different jails to escape, but they are watched over, and the public tranquillized on that score. Debtors and political prisoners, as well as women, have been released. The churches have been respected, but it is certain that attempts have been made to burn the Tuileries and the Louvre, which were found to be on fire in three places the night before last. Had this been effected the consequences would have been terrific, for the populace would have carried the work of devastation further, and varied the scene of horrors. Some pictures of the Palais Royal gallery were deliberately burnt, but I suppose these must have been the pictures illustrative of the King's adventurous career. Food is being distributed at all the hospitals, and notices are issued for relations and friends to come and claim the victims, whose bodies are otherwise to be interred in the old cemetery of St. Catherine.

"It is announced this morning that the King's beloved retreat at Neuilly has been burnt. The bridge at Asnières, over which pass the Versailles, St. Germain, and Rouen trains, has, I am assured, been cut. The fortress of Mount Valerien, that great stronghold, which stood at an equal distance between St. Cloud and Neuilly, and commanded the Bois de Boulogne, surrendered after a resistance of five hours. All the detached forts and fortresses round Paris are in the hands of the Republic. And where was Bugeaud, the merciless oven-heater of the Dahra—the man whose name alone was to have made the hearts of the people quake? It is a curious fact that the last Royal Ordinance in the *Moniteur* was that which named him Governor of Paris; and the next day the ordinance ran "In the name of the French people."

"To-day the National Guards are all passing in

review in different quarters. The weather is tremendous, blowing a hurricane, with heavy showers.

4 o'clock.

"I have just heard a report from the Hotel de ville that the Provisional Government are enchanted at the success of their measures for restoring confidence and order. They say, one more such day, and the Republic is confirmed. There is perfect unanimity amongst them. A great many that I meet wear tricoloured ribbons on their buttons, to mark their adoption of these colours instead of red, to which, however, some yet adhere. I met a procession just now, which I understand, is that of some schools, preceded by banners, some tricoloured and some red. There are copious placards all over the city, all addressing the best feelings of the people in favour of freedom, equality, fraternization, &c.; the only threat I read is that of the *National* against those who circulate alarming rumours, who are to be denounced to the Provisional Government. All the journals have given in their adhesion to the Republic, even the *Journal des Debats*.

"Among the most curious decrees is that which relates to the Tuileries, which is turned into an asylum for invalid workmen.

"All pawned articles under 10 francs are to be redeemed for the owners by the Minister of Finance."

### STATE OF PARIS ON SUNDAY.

The letter of the *Times*' correspondent describes the state of Paris on Sunday:—

"11 o'clock a. m.

"Paris this morning is as tranquil as it was this day se'night. It is not necessary to observe, however, that the excitement will continue to a variable extent for yet a long while. The weather has been tremendous. A tempest has raged all night, and torrents of rain have fallen. The first display of the Revolution this day will nevertheless attract 100,000 National Guards and half-a-million of spectators. The Provisional Government is to repair to the Column of July on the Place de la Bastille, in great form.

"The Republic was officially announced yesterday by M. de Lamartine, surrounded by the other members of the Provisional Government and the four secretaries. M. de Lamartine descended the steps of the great staircase of the Hotel de Ville, and presenting himself in front of the edifice, with a paper in his hand, thus expressed himself:—

Citizens—

The Provisional Government of the Republic has called upon the people to witness its gratitude for the magnificent national co-operation which has just accepted these new institutions. [Prolonged acclamations from the crowd and National Guard.] The Provisional Government of the Republic has only joyful intelligence to announce to the people here assembled.

Royalty is abolished.

The Republic is proclaimed.

The people will exercise their political rights.

National workshops are open for those who are without work. [Immense acclamations.]

The Army is being re-organized. The National Guard indissolubly unites itself with the people so as to promptly restore order with the same hand that had only the preceding moment conquered our liberty. [Renewed acclamations.]

Finally, Gentlemen, the Provisional Government was anxious to be itself the bearer to you of the last decree it has resolved on and signed in this memorable sitting,—that is, the abolition of the penalty of death for political matters. [Unanimous bravos.]

This is the noblest decree, Gentlemen, that has ever issued from the mouths of a people the day after their victory. [Yes, Yes!] It is the character of the French nation which escapes in one spontaneous cry from the soul of its Government. [Yes, Yes; Bravo!] We have brought it with us, and I will now read it to you. There is not a more becoming homage to a people than the spectacle of its own magnanimity.

"At the conclusion of this manifestation the Provisional Government, accompanied by the unanimous acclamations of the innumerable population who covered the Place of the Hotel de Ville, was again called upon to receive anew the consecration of the popular voice, given to them by a crowd of citizens, National Guards, students and scholars. M. Dupont [de l'Eure], President of the Provisional Government, leaning on the arm of M. Louis Blanc, and accompanied by his colleagues, presented himself at the balcony of the Chamber, formerly called the Chamber of the Throne, but which M. Pagnon by a sudden exclamation has named for ever 'the Hall of the Republic.' The acclamations of the people were then renewed and extended from the place to the Quays and adjacent streets.

"The Provisional Government has formally abolished the punishment of death for political offences. This will ensure the safety of the ex-Ministers, should they be arrested; but, in fact, nobody troubles his head about them—a sign of the times really consolatory, for I remember well the animosity of which M.M. Polignae, Peyronnet, and their colleagues, were the objects in 1830. The Government has decreed, in addition, the suspension of all capital sentences; the adoption of national workshops; the transfer of the income of the civil list to the public Treasury—[it has been reported that the private fortunes of the King and Royal family will be confiscated, but this is yet only a rumour]—the prolongation by 10 days of the time for payment of bills due between the 22d of February and the 15th of March; the inspection of hospitals; the re-pavement of the streets; the regular transit of letters by post; the protection of the museums.

"The Provisional Government is working with zeal and effect, as I have already observed. They have 'taken stock,' and find that there is bread for 30 days in Paris, and they have ordered the repair and the reconstruction of the railways, and the facilitating of the arrival of provisions from the country. They have addressed the people to be upon their guard against the malefactors and pillagers who have already committed enormous crimes, and there is so much reason and good sense, and such a truly wonderful sense of honour and probity in the population, that you will find this address will have put an end to plunder and pillage, and that those caught in the perpetration of such crimes will be summarily and—it must be said—capitally punished on the spot. Yesterday, for example, a man was about to enter at the window of a house in the Rue Richelieu, and, persisting in his design after being called upon to descend, was shot dead.

"The labours of the Provisional Government, you will see, are incessant, and display an energy that could not have been expected on the second day after the overthrow of a monarchy which its adherents professed to regard as eternal! The organization as National Guards of 50,000 of the citizens of Paris who effected the revolution, is nearly complete. They were all enrolled yesterday. Twice the number presented themselves, it being reported—but erroneously—that they were to proceed to the frontier at once. About 3,000 (three battalions) passed at intervals along the Boulevard yesterday in the highest spirits, singing the 'Marseillaise.'

"This transformation of operative workmen into insurgents, and of insurgents into soldiers, in the course of four days, is one of the miracles that can only occur in France. On Thursday and Friday all was agitation and excitement in Paris. Yesterday evening every thing was subsiding into order. The transition from revolt to submission to the laws—from rage to kind feeling—from violence to gentleness, of which the French character is susceptible, is marvellous. On Friday last a body of the people proceeded, with obviously hostile views, to the barrack in the Rue Pepinière, in which were the 52d Regiment of the line. They found in front of it a battalion of the 1st Legion of National Guards, one among whom asked, 'What do you seek?' 'The arms of the 52d.' 'Why?' 'Because we wish to apply them to the defence of the country.' 'But are they not in the hands of the 52d, who have fraternized with the people, and who are ready, willing, and capable of fighting for France?' This produced a pause. The National Guard then proposed that a leader of the people should accompany him to the Colonel of the 52d; which being agreed to, an interview took place, which ended in the Colonel's presenting himself at the balcony and thus addressing the people:—

Citizens—You ask for the arms of the 52d in order that they be given to patriots. The 52d are patriots to a man. The 52d was among the first of the regiments which in 1830 joined the people. The 52d was the first which in 1848 fraternized with the people. The 52d is no more. That which was the 52d of the line is now the first regiment of the Republic.

"The enthusiasm which this brief address produced on the people is indescribable. I need hardly add that the arms were left with the regiment, and those who came five minutes previously to fight and slaughter retired delighted, and in the best possible disposition.

"So far it will be seen that the labours of the Provisional Government are as various as admirable. They appear all directed, in the first place, to confirm and consolidate the new Republic; in the second place, to the immediate relief of all who

in any manner suffer from the events that have taken place; and in the third, to the re-establishment of order.

"In the midst of all these favourable circumstances occurs at every moment this question—'What will England do?'

"The reply is speculative. 'England recognized the Revolution of July—a *fortiori*, she will recognize the present. Nothing has since occurred to interrupt the good relations of the two countries, except that monstrous piece of folly and dishonesty, the Montpensier marriage. Now, as the Revolution puts an end to the objection that the two crowns—of France and Spain—might devolve upon one head—and as it is now certain that even if the Duchess de Montpensier were Queen of Spain to-morrow four French fingers would not be raised to secure her throne—England can feel no more repugnance to this Revolution than to the last. 'All that is very true,' is the rejoinder; but the difficulty is, that France has at this moment only a Provisional Government; and it may not be competent to the British Government to treat with any but a Government established and recognized—an objection which cannot be obviated until the National Assembly shall have formally decided upon the form of Government to be permanently that of France.'

"The ambassador of the Republic of the United States presented himself yesterday at the Hotel de Ville, and after recognizing the Provisional Government, addressed its members the most cordial and warmest congratulations."

4 o'clock, p. m.

"It is not true that the Indian mail from London was burnt, but it is unfortunately certain that the 'fourgon' in which it was carried was destroyed. The Government, as I have already remarked, is, however, on the way to ensure the re-establishment of order, but the people have preceded them. Thirty malefactors have already been shot.

"The traffic on the Northern railroad, interrupted by the removal of some rails to prevent the arrival of reinforcements to the army in Paris, will shortly be resumed. The service on the railways between Paris, Orleans, and Tours has continued without impediment. As a measure of precaution, during the days of the 23d, 24th, and 25th, the Paris and Orleans Company did not forward the goods arriving from the south and west on to Paris, but this day [Sunday], the regular series of merchandise trains was resumed."

The Governor of the Bank of France had placed 100,000*l.* at the disposal of the Government, to be distributed among the wounded and the families of the victims who fell on the 23d and 24th. The Bank of France discounted, on the 25th, bills to the amount of upwards of 7,000,000*l.* The bankers of Paris had likewise opened amongst themselves a subscription, which produced in the course of an hour 211,500*l.*

The Court of Accounts resumed on the 25th its important avocations. The Members of the Council of State also assembled on the 25th, under the presidency of M. Maillard. Admiral de Mackau, former Minister of Marine, had sent in his adhesion to the new Government.

"Up to the present moment," adds our correspondent in a postscript, "the utmost unanimity prevails here. The enthusiasm is not, as I have already stated, so noisy as in 1830, but it is more solid. The wise and moderate conduct of the Provisional Government is making converts in every party. If they remain in power only a few days longer—and of which there appears no reason to doubt—the position of France in the scale of nations will be that which her intelligence, her acknowledged bravery, and her numerical importance entitle her to.

"The National Guards are returning along the Boulevards from the ceremony to the column of July. The weather, which up to two o'clock had been frightful, is now clear and bright, though it still blows a gale. The people seem in raptures. We have (thank Heaven) no more rejoicing with ball carriage—an amusement rather dangerous for the spectators during a couple of days. Any man caught firing a musket is thus addressed:—'Arms should not be in the hands of fools and children. You must go to the guard-house,' and he is accordingly led off and his musket taken from him. This produces vast merriment, for I can assure you the people are once more merry.

"Colonel Duchatel, the Ex-Minister of the Interior, had addressed to the Prefect of Marseilles the following telegraphic despatch, dated Paris, February 22, half past eight o'clock a. m.:—

The measures adopted by the Government, in consequence of the publication of a manifesto in the name of the committee charged with organizing the banquet, have induced the Opposition to an-

nounce their projected manifestation and banquet. Paris is perfectly tranquil.

"I regret to add," says our correspondent in conclusion, "that there has been severe fighting between the troops and the people at Strasburg."

"Bordeaux has acknowledged the Republic."

The Provisional Government has just appointed two Commissaries General to concert measures with the directors of the railroads at Paris for the protection of the *matériel* and the line.

M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, has chosen for Secretary-General, M. Capin, formerly Procureur-General; and his Chef du Cabinet, M. Ernest Desmarest. The service from this day will go on with activity. Numerous despatches have been sent off for France, and Algeria, and the colonies, in order that the administration of the Government may not be for a moment suspended.

The people have been waging an implacable war against robbers. Two thieves who were engaged in pillage, were detected by a crowd having a Polytechnic student at his head. Those men, in endeavouring to escape, mortally wounded this young man, who had laid hold of one of them. They were, however, secured and carried to the first arrondissement. Great difficulty was, however, experienced in protecting them from the fury of the people, who wished to inflict summary punishment on them.

M. De Lamartine has not yet been able to take possession of the hotel of the Foreign-office, as he has been much engaged at the Hotel de Ville, the seat of the Provisional Government, in the deliberation and different measures required for the public affairs. All the heads of the different divisions at the Foreign-office have given in their resignations; but they continue at their posts until their successors are appointed. It is said that M. Moussette has been already installed as Chef du Cabinet. M. Bastide has been delegated to the direction of foreign affairs by M. De Lamartine.

Admiral Baudin has left for Toulon to assume the command of the Mediterranean fleet. It is reported, that after executing his commission at Algeria, declared an integral part of France, he is to sail for Italy.

Official reports have reached the Provisional Government, making known that the trains which left on Saturday for Rouen could not proceed further than Bezons. A Commissary was immediately ordered to put himself in correspondence with the directors of that line, in order to adopt measures for repairing the damage. The principal damage has been at Asnières and Bezons, where the bridges have been cut off. Proclamations have been addressed to the Parisian people to prevent a recurrence of such events.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed the following letter to the Clergy of Paris:—

Monsieur le Curé.—In presence of the great event of which the capital has just been the theatre, our first movement has been to weep for the fate of the victims whom death has struck in such an unforeseen manner. We weep for them all, because they are our brethren; we lament them, because we have learnt once more what disinterestedness, respect for property, and generous sentiments fill the hearts of the people of Paris.

We must not confine ourselves to shedding tears; we will pray for all those who have fallen in the struggle; we shall beseech God to open to them the place of light and peace.

You will consequently perform, as soon as possible a solemn service, to which you will give all the pomp which your resources will permit. The mass shall be that *In Dies Obitus* with *Pro Pluribus Defunctis*. This service must take place as soon as you can have given notice of it to your parishioners, were it even on a Sunday. During the mass a collection shall be made for the poor families of those who are killed or wounded. The produce of this collection shall be paid into the hands of the Mayor of the arrondissement. The present letter to be affixed as may be necessary.

Receive, &c.,

DENIS, Archbishop of Paris.

P. S.—In case it may be necessary or useful to establish temporary hospitals in your churches, you will not hesitate to offer them, even should it be necessary to suppress the service of Sunday.

(To be continued.)

—3—

Justices of the Peace for the present year.

CITY—  
Cathedral to the North..... Don Pedro Jimeno.  
Cathedral to the South..... José Maria Velasquez.  
San Nicolas..... Angel Herrero.  
Montserrat..... Manuel Casal Gaste

Concepcion.....	»	Ciriaco Cutiflo.
Piedad.....	»	Saturnino Unzué.
San Telmo.....	»	Julian J. Viron.
San Miguel.....	»	Nicolas Mariño.
Socorro.....	»	Ignacio Perez de Arce
Pilar.....	»	Doningo Diaz.
Batavieda.....	»	Esteban Jimenez.
COUNTRY—		
San José de Flores.....	Don	Isidro Silva.
Moron.....	»	Tomás F. de Cieza.
Matanza.....	»	Juan Rodriguez Gonzalez.
San Isidro.....	»	Genaro E. Rua.
San Fernando.....	»	Antonio Reyes.
Conchas.....	»	Prudencio Doiz.
Pilar.....	»	Vicente Castro.
Capilla del Señor.....	»	Marcelino Ordo.
Baradero.....	»	Miguel G. Casco.
San Pedro.....	»	Carlos Villar.
San Nicolas de los Arroyos	»	Felipe Botet.
Arrecifes.....	»	Eugenio Diaz.
Salto.....	»	Antonio Villalta.
Pergamino.....	»	Juan Pio Cueno.
Rojas.....	»	Manuel Contreras.
San Antonio de Arco.....	»	Tiburcio Lima.
Fortín de Arco.....		
and in his absence D. Joaquin de Quintanilla.		
San Andres de Giles.....	»	Pedro Antonio Rodriguez.
Guardia de Lujan.....	»	Pedro Casas.
Villa de Lujan.....	»	Roque Duró.
Chivilcoy.....	»	Lázaro J. Molina.
Navarro.....	»	Fernando Elguero.
Lobos.....		
and in his absence D. Manuel Antonio Caminos.		
Monte.....	»	Federico Ferrero.
San Vicente.....	»	Francisco Lopez Seco
Cañuelas.....	»	José Abreguín.
Ranchos.....	»	José Julian Martinez.
Chascomus.....	»	Nicasio Arrascaete.
Quilmes.....		
and in his absence D. Manuel Gervasio Lopez.		
Ensenada.....	»	Martín Peñalva.
Magdalena.....	»	Felix Gomez de Saravia.
Dolores.....	»	Justo Fernandez.
Ajó.....	»	Felix Rojas.
Fila.....	»	Vicente Letamendi.
Tordillo.....	»	Mariano Ramirez.
Tuyú.....	»	Roque J. Baudrix.
Mar Chiquita.....	»	José Manuel Saavedra
Lebería.....	»	Manuel Sotelo.
Vecino.....	»	Dámaso Bellido.
Chapaleofu.....	»	Felipe Vela.
Las Flores.....	»	Mariano Diaz.
Tapalque.....	»	Gregorio Barragan.
Saladillo.....	»	Casimiro Villegas.
Azul.....	»	Pedro Rosas y Belgrano.
Bahía Blanca.....	»	José María Hidalgo.
Patagones.....	»	Nicolas Garcia.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 6.—Wind S.W., rain during the night.  
No arrivals or sailings.

May 7.—Wind N.W., rain.  
No arrivals or sailings.

May 8.—Wind S.W.  
No arrivals or sailings.

May 9.—Wind E.  
Sailed, United States brig of war Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Titton, for Montevideo.

May 10.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S.W., slight rain.  
Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, for Montevideo. Passengers—Signor José Agustín Yturriaga, private Secretary to H. E. President Oribe, Messieurs Adolff Dreyer, Donald Campbell. Mesdames Thomas C. Hood, Joseph C. Mohr, and Miss Catherine White.  
H. B. M.'s packet Kestrel, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry Baker, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for England. Passengers—Messieurs Thomas W. Rae, John Macrae, Hugh Bunge and lady, James Porritt, George Hodgskin, Frederick Hoffman, Charles E. Otte, Robert Duncan, Edward Gowland, Francis Barton, Mariano Cane, Louis Chapeaurouge and lady, Louis Golay, Robert Jones, Richard Cotton, Rafael del Sar, Emilio Camer, José A. de Paramo, Angel Nuzelo. Mesdames—Natalia Diaz, Victoria Rua, Eloisa Calvo, Concepcion Diaz, Justina Hornung, Lucia R. Lopez and son, Remigia Carranza and Josefa Damiana.

May 11.—Wind N. N. W.  
No arrivals or sailings.

May 12.—Wind N., opposite coast visible.  
No arrivals or sailings.

### FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF ENSENADA.

*British.*

Barque Mary Miller, loading.  
Barque Richmond.\*  
Barque Atumnus, loading.  
Barque Chorister, discharging.  
Barque Napoleon, discharging.  
Brig Leo, discharging.  
Brig Amelia, loading.  
Brig Bella Portaña, discharging.  
Brig Hope, discharging.  
Schooner-brig Hannah, loading.

*American.*

Ship Corvo.\*  
Barque Oxford, discharging.  
Barque Elena Augusta, loading.  
Brig Palestine, discharging.  
Schooner-brig Prairie, cleared for Boston.

*Danish.*

Barque Achilles, discharging.  
Schooner Estevan, loading.  
Brig Von Brock, discharging.

*Russian.*

Barque Helios.\*

*Belgian.*

Schooner-brig Minerva.\*

*Hamburg.*

Brig Friederick Ernst, discharging.

*Sardinian.*

Brig Rosa, loading.  
Polacre Buenos Ayres, discharging.

*Spanish.*

Polacre Descada, discharging.  
Brig Leon, discharging.  
Brig Cronometro, discharging.  
Polacre Intrepida, loading.  
Barque Amable Rosa, loading.  
Polacre San Antonio, loading.  
Barque Palemon, loading.  
Barque Barceló, discharging.  
Schooner-brig Generoso, cleared for Cadiz.  
Schooner-brig Ninfa, cleared for Havana.

*Portuguese.*

Brig Paraná, loading.

*Brazilian.*

Brig Veloz, loading.  
Brig Mentor, loading.  
Schooner-brig Virginia, loading.

DITTO AT SALADO.

*American.*

Schooner-brig Virgin, discharging.

Vessels marked thus \* have not been allowed entry.

### FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.

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

### Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this day (13th inst.) completes the 963rd day of the blockade.

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

Saturday.....	61
Sunday.....	59
Monday.....	58
Tuesday.....	60
Wednesday.....	61
Thursday.....	62
Friday.....	66

### Advertisements.

**Merceditas Roberre.**  
THIS young Person has returned from Montevideo, and again exhibits in her former residence, Calle de la Paz, No. 43, altos, 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.

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

### On Sale,

At the Quintas, No. 333 Calle del Temple, a few fruit trees, in bearings, apple, black mulberry, chestnut, cherry, and olive; likewise 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 slaugering ground, and the Plaza de Lorea) measuring 135 varas by 50, walled along the three streets which circumscribe it on the east, north or west; and solely requiring a party wall to separate it from the remaining ground to the south, which the owner purposes to retain.

### 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, 1843.  
Signed James Black,  
Ramon M. Muñoz,  
Richard Hastings.

### For Sale,

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

### MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., Mr. William McGaw, native of Scotland, to Miss Augusta Dowling, of this place.

### DIED.

On the 4th inst., Mr. Charles McDonald, a native of Cushendall, county Antrim, Ireland, in the forty third year of his age.

### On the 6th inst. Laura Louisa, infant daughter of W. L. Tenker.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	362	363	ench
Do. Patriot.....	360	361	do.
Plata, macuquina.....	304		do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	224	23	eael.
Do. Patriot.....	22	22 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....			per cent prem.
Exchange on England.....	63s.		per doubloon.
Do. France.....	80	82	france id.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	3	3 1/2	per cent prem
Do. Montevideo.....	1	1 1/2	do.
Do. United States.....	21	22	per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	48	50	per posada
Do. matadero, country	44	46	do.
25 & 29 lbs.....	41	42	do.
Do. Spain.....	41	42	do.
Do. North America.....	36	38	do.
Do. of all staks.....	35	36	do.
Do. salted ox.....	40	43	do.
Do. cow.....	35	37	do.
Horse hides salted.....			without price
Do. do. dry.....	15	18	do. each
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.....	35	38	per posada
Sheep skins washed, fine & ordinary.....	29	30	per dozen
Goat skins.....			without price
Nutria skins.....			do.
Horse hair, mixed.....	55	62	per arroba
Do. short.....	52	53	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	93	100	do. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	21	22	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	8	9	do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	25	25	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	12	20	do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	60	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	20	25	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	18	20	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class.....			no demand
Do. pure, second class.....	29	30	do.
Grease and tallow.....	28	30	do.
Jerked beef.....	32	35	per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	500	600	per thousand
Do. cow.....	160	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	8	24	per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10		per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	11	per quintal
Shin bones.....			without price
Salt, on board.....			none.
Discount.....	1 1/2	2	per fanga per cent. mos

The highest price of Doublons during the week 369 dollars.  
The lowest price 360 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63s. per doubloon.  
The lowest do.  
The market continues brisk, melted tallow, hides for Spain, salt hides and ordinary washed wool being the articles of produce most in demand.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.