

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1134.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 20th, 1848.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have been favoured with the Liverpool and London Times of the 9th and 13th of March. The events of Paris have, it appears, to a certain extent, exercised a stirring influence on the minds of the people on the other side of the Channel; disturbances having recently taken place almost simultaneously in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow. In the former city an open air meeting, avowedly for the purpose of discussing the subject of the *income tax*, took place in Trafalgar Square on the 6th of March, which was attended by from 10 to 15,000 persons. After several speeches from a Mr. Reynolds, Dr. Mindinsider and others, interspersed with a proportionate share of abuse on the Ex-King of France, eulogiums on the great Parisian people, and cheers for the French Republic and the rights of labour, the mob was dispersed by a body of 500 policemen called out for that purpose, though not without previously wounding some of the latter, smashing innumerable lamps and windows and committing other disorderly acts. A similar meeting, though on a grander scale, was announced to take place on the 13th of March on Kensington Common which was looked forward to with no little anxiety, as may be gathered from the following circumstances. The Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis had ordered placards to be put up cautioning the people that persons would not be allowed to march or move in procession through the streets in large bodies, it being considered that Her Majesty's peaceable subjects would be thereby alarmed and the public peace endangered; and that all necessary measures would be taken to prevent such processions and protect the public peace. The following is from the London Times of the 13th of March. "Yesterday afternoon the superintendents of the police force received their final instructions at Scotland-yard for guarding against any disturbance of the public peace. Divisions of the force, amounting to nearly 4,000 men, are to take up positions in the neighbourhood of the common, and commanding it on every side. Camberwell, Stockwell, Vauxhall, and Westminster, are to be protected by strong reserves, and from 80 to 100 mounted police, equipped with swords and firearms, are to be posted in the immediate vicinity of the common. The different police-courts are to be opened at 9 o'clock, and the magistrates have received instructions from the Secretary of State to be in attendance at that hour for the purpose of swearing in all parties willing to become special constables. The churchwardens, also, and other authorities of Lambeth and Southwark, have determined to take every means for co-operating with the police. Orders have been sent to have the whole of the broken granite that had been laid down to repair the road in the immediate vicinity of Kennington-common removed. The military are ordered to be all under arms; the different public offices, as well as the Bank of England and Buckingham Palace, have an extra guard ordered to remain on duty the whole of the night. Detachments of the metropolitan and city police are to be placed in such quarters as to prevent any processions from passing through the public thoroughfares. The gunsmiths of London have been requested, and have agreed, to unscrew the barrels of all fire arms in their possession, so that in the event of a seizure being made by the rabble the weapons will be perfectly useless. The military will also be placed in such positions, that in case of any emergency they will be ready at a moment's notice, to assist the police and civil power."

As the Croole and Mercutio both left England on the 14th, by one of which the above papers were received, the result of these precautionary measures had not yet been ascertained. The riot in

Glasgow which took place on the same day as that in London, was caused by the assembling of 5,000 persons in the Green complaining of the state of discontent and dissatisfaction into which they had been thrown by what they conceived to be the refusal of the Relief Committee to afford them adequate employment. Resolutions were there passed to the effect that they should have 2s. per day, for which they would break stones or do anything. If not, they would immediately proceed to supply themselves by breaking into the shops. The mob then proceeded to the police buildings, where the magistrates who were engaged preparing soup tickets for the destitute, replied that these would be ready immediately for distribution. Not satisfied with this answer the mob proceeded to the Green again, where they were harangued by several individuals, one of them, an Irishman, stating, "that if they would give him 300 men, he would go up the town and bring every man an 8lb. loaf or two 4lb. loaves." This apparently gave the people an impulse to violence, and they tore up the rails in front of Monteith row, and then marched off, some taking one road, and some the other, breaking into shops and stores as they went along and rifling them of every thing. Having possessed themselves of upwards of 50 guns in three different ironmonger's stores they broke into, they proceeded through different parts of the city occasionally firing a shot and crying out "Bread or Revolution," "Vive la Republique." By the interposition of the military and a numerous body of respectable citizens who had been sworn as special constables order was in the evening restored and about 150 of the rioters arrested. The disturbances, nevertheless, continued next day but the military having fired on the populace and killed several, the riots were thus quelled. It is supposed £30,000. will not pay for the havoc and plunder thus committed.

Of the riot in Manchester we have been able to form no definite idea from the little said in regard to it in the papers above mentioned. The popular meeting in Liverpool seems to have been a mere assemblage of porters who met on the Exchange to the number of 1500 to talk over their grievances. Mr. Dowling, the Chief Commissioner of Police, having gone amongst them to inquire the cause of such an assemblage was replied to very civilly by the principal speaker, an intelligent workman named John M'Dermott, that they had been almost entirely out of work since the new method of unloading ships had been introduced. He stated that since then the unloading of vessels had been placed in the hands of a few persons, who made a profit by driving hard bargains with the porters. What they wanted was some arrangement by which they should have work and fair wages as before. On being advised by Mr. Dowling in regard to the course they should pursue they quietly separated.

In Ireland the state of the public feeling and the violent language indulged in by the press, portend any thing but peace and quietness. An address dated Conciliation Hall had been issued recommending that meetings should take place in every parish throughout Ireland on the 17th of March, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the immediate Repeal of the Union, and, in the second place, to take measures for sending into England a deputation to ascertain definitively from the Prime Minister whether the government be prepared in the interim (that is, while the above petition for the IMMEDIATE Repeal is pending), to adopt effectual measures to provide employment or food for the Irish millions, reduced to a state of famine through the misrule of an alien parliament, or whether it be their resolve still to persist in their dogged determination to let these millions perish." The above event was looked forward to with the greatest anxiety, and a body of dragoons in the vicinity of Dublin had been ordered to take up their quarters in that capital, the meeting being considered by the

authorities as a demonstration of physical force to overcome the Executive Government, a conclusion by no means irrelevant in view of the unmistakable hints thrown out by some of the public papers that the man who has no gun should sell his garment and buy one; that the hour was approaching and when it should, the strewing of the streets with broken bottles and glass would impede the operations of the cavalry &c.

In France a report had been made to the Government on the financial situation of the Republic by M. Garnier Pages, Minister of Finance, by which it appears that the deficit for 1848 is estimated at 48,000,000 francs, independent of supplementary and extraordinary credits, which raise the total deficit created by the late Government to 652,525,000 francs. The capital of the public debt which on the 1st of January 1841 amounted (the Government stock belonging to the sinking fund being deducted) to 4,237,315,402 francs; on the 1st of January 1848 amounted to 5,179,644,730 francs—the last Administration having augmented it in 912,329,328 francs in seven years! The expenses from 1840 to 1847 inclusively had exceeded the receipts by 604,525,000 francs. One portion of the report appears, according to the Paris correspondent of the Times, to have produced a profound impression on the public—viz, that during the last 268 days the expenditure had been upwards of 1,100,000 francs (£44,000) per day beyond the entire income of the country! The report says: "In order to defray these expenses the Government of the Ex-King drew from three sources, produced by Royal bonds, a loan, and the savings-banks. From the 12th of April, 1847, to the 26th of February, 1848, the Treasury bonds issued increased from 83,000,000 to 325,000,000 francs. The instalments of the loan contracted on the 10th of November, 1847, paid into the Treasury amount to 82,000,000 francs. It is not yet known whether the remainder of the loan will be realized. What is certain is that the Treasury bonds must be paid. As to the savings-banks, every body knows their deplorable history. Of the 355,000,000 francs paid into the hands of the late Government I can find only 60,000,000 francs paid into the Treasury. The remainder was disposed of in the purchase of Government stock or shares. Whence it follows that the fallen Government rendered it impossible that it could reimburse the deposits, if called on." In order to remedy these evils the Minister of Finance proposed the following measures which were subsequently adopted and put in force by decrees from the Provisional Government to that effect. 1. The sum of 100,000,000 francs remaining to be issued out of the amount of the loan decreed by the law of the 8th of August, 1847, to be immediately issued under the direction of the Minister of Finance, and to be called the National Loan &c. 2. Reimbursements of deposits in the Savings-Banks to be effected as follows: Art. 1. Deposits of 100 francs and under to be reimbursed in cash on demand. Art. 2. Deposits of from 101 to 1000 francs, to be reimbursed in the following manner:—100 francs in cash; the remainder up to half the sum paid in, in one or more Treasury bonds, at four month's date, and bearing interest at 5 per cent; the last half in a coupon of 5 per cent Rentes at par. Art. 3. Deposits exceeding 1000 francs to be paid, 100 francs in cash; the remainder up to half the amount in Treasury bonds at six month's date, and bearing interest at 5 per cent; the last half in a coupon of 5 per cent Rentes at par. Art. 4. Deposits in the name of societies for mutual assistance not to be subject to the preceding provisions, such deposits to be reimbursed in full in cash. Deposits made since 24th February, 1848, to be also excepted from the measure. Art. 5. Provisionally and until further orders, no transfer to be made of funds from one savings-bank to another for the account of depositors, &c. 3. The Provisional Government authorizes the Minis-

ter of Finance to sell if he thinks necessary, the woods, forests, lands, farms, &c., which belonged to the late civil list. The purchasers to pay immediately, in specie, one fourth of the price, and to give bills for the remaining three-fourths to the receiver of finances in their district. The period such bills have to run not to exceed a year from the day of the purchase. They are to be stamped with the stamp of the state, and may be negotiated, the state guaranteeing them. It is understood that the domain called "private" is not comprised in this measure and that it remains provisionally under sequestration, for the disposal of the National Assembly. 4. To form such lots of the woods as may be usefully sold, and to order the sale thereof if the Minister of France shall think it indispensable, to the amount of 100,000,000 francs. This sale to be effected on the conditions set forth in the preceding decree. Besides these measures, which have been all carried into effect, the report contains a proposal to dispose of the Crown diamonds at the price fixed on them by sworn valuers; and to convert immediately into coin bearing the effigy of the Republic the silver plate and ingots found at the Tuilleries and in the other residences allocated to the fallen dynasty by the law of 1832 regulating the civil list. It is understood all objects of art are excepted from this measure. It is proposed also that the number of public employes shall be reduced in a large proportion. The report in this respect says: "Let there be no longer any sinecures, but a few public servants well paid,—such shall henceforth be the principle and the rule of the Republican Government." The report concludes by stating that the general situation of the Republic no longer shows anything alarming. "The English debt" it states "amounts to 20 milliards. It rests on the manufacturing and commercial subjection of the world,—a variable and fragile basis. Ours is only five milliards, and it has for its basis all the public and private property of France,—an immovable basis, and every day stronger. A few years of a Republican Government, of a prudent, firm, and loyal administration, and the credit of France will not have any equal." The following is the *Times's* remarks on the above subject. "The financial statement of M. GARNIER PAGES, which we publish entire in another place, tells its own tale, and removes the veil from that abyss which threatens to swallow the credit, the prosperity, the industry, perhaps the social existence, of France. In spite of the flattering assurances contained in a few empty expressions, the figures of the Minister speak a language which cannot be misunderstood; and the measures proposed by the Government indicate a desperate emergency.

"The partial suspension of payment by the savings-banks is an act of insolvency. The workman who comes to withdraw his deposit is told that he shall receive a tenth part in cash, four tenths in a paper note of the Treasury bearing interest; and the other half in stock, which is at this moment worthless. It is really awful to consider what effect such a blow must produce on the condition of the best portion of the labouring classes in France.

"As for the means of extricating the state from this desperate situation, the principal proposal is that of a voluntary national loan of 100 millions of francs; but we cannot conceive that the authors of this suggestion have any faith in it. The national loan of 1830, under very different circumstances, did not produce 20 millions. As for the other expedients, what are the said of a few diamonds or the coining of some plate to relieve the necessities of a nation?

"We have long foreseen, and predicted many years ago, that the Administration of Louis Philippe was going from bad to worse in the management of the finances of the Country, and that the consequence of such mismanagement must, on the first severe check to the public confidence and prosperity, prove disastrous. The present want of confidence in the financial strength of the new Government gives the decisive blow. The prodigality of the monarchy had laid the country under vast liabilities, and the occurrence of the Republic renders France unable to fulfil them. The resources of the country may not be altered, but the credit of the Government is for the present gone.

"We shall shortly revert to this vast subject, but in the mean time we recommend M. Garnier Pages' circular to the attention of all who care to learn the terrible cost of a revolution, of which the owners of iron in the savings-banks are unhappily the first victims."

Paris remained calm, with the exception of active electioneering movements by all classes. The whole 34 members of Paris would, of course, be ardent Republicans. It was even said that they would be to a man chosen from among the operatives. A deep gloom seemed to weigh upon the

public mind in consequence of the above statement of M. Garnier Pages and of new disasters in the banking and commercial world, the most important of which was the suspension of payments by the firm of Messrs. Lafitte, Broust & Co., intimately connected with rail road undertakings. Public works in that city had been resumed with considerable activity. No less than 4,000 or 5,000 labourers were employed in filling up the fosses round the Champ de Mars. Each man was paid 2 francs per day and children 1 franc.

With reference to France we make the following additional extracts:—

#### CONVOCACTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Paris, March 5.

In the sitting of last night, the 4th of March, the Provisional Government of the Republic fixed the convocation of the electoral assemblies for the 9th of April next, and the meeting of the National Constituent Assembly for the 20th of April.

At the same sitting it adopted for general principles of the decree which is to be issued—

- 1.—That the National Assembly should decree the constitution.
- 2.—That the election should be on a basis of the population.
- 3.—That the representatives of the people are to be 900.
- 4.—That the suffrage should be direct and universal, without any condition whatever.
- 5.—That all Frenchmen of twenty-one years of age be electors, and all Frenchmen of twenty-five be eligible.
- 6.—That the ballot be secret.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says:—"It is announced that the company of the Northern Railway has declared to all the workmen and agents of its enterprise, that it has decided to admit them to a participation in the profits. The participation is to be settled in the following manner:—The products are to be divided—1, to salaries; 2, to the interest of the capital and to paying it off; 3, the profits, beyond those two chapters, to be divided between the shareholders and the agents and workmen, in the proportion of the capital in money to the capital in labour.

The President of the French Republic, M. Dupont de L'Éure, has had the house of the Ex-Chancellor, in the Petit Luxembourg, assigned as his residence. M. Victor Hugo, the poet and dramatist, has been appointed Mayor of the 12th Arrondissement of Paris. M. Cornenin, a clever but bitter writer, better known under his assumed name of Timon, has been appointed President of the Council of State. One act of the new French Government has not met with favour, namely, the removal of the eminent physician, Orfila, from the office of Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. On the appearance of this eminent *savant*, at the *École de Médecine*, he was received with loud applause, and the students have since petitioned the Government for permission to elect their own Dean—or, in other words, to re-elect M. Orfila. Some regret has been caused by the removal of the eminent lawyer Dupin, from his office at the Palais de Justice. All the public works in Paris have been resumed, with increased activity. It is a remarkable contrast between the present and the first Revolution, that 200 men are set to work on the restoration of the Cathedral of Notre Dame. There seems to be a strong disposition to treat religion and the clergy with respect. The Provisional Government has restored the military grades of General of Division and of Brigade, and has directed that in future what are now called regiments shall be called demi-brigades, as during the empire. The object of the latter arrangement is to prevent the recognition of regiments which took part against the people in the late Revolution.

It has prohibited under the severest penalties, the printing or distributing of printed papers, not containing the name and address of the printer, and has decreed that the stamps on newspapers should be re-established on the 5th inst., but suspended ten days previous to the convocation of the electoral assemblies, to afford the elections the greatest possible publicity. The Provisional Government is using every energy to hasten the meeting of the National Assembly. It is hoped that the primary elections will take place towards the end of the month. It is proposed to make Louis Philippe responsible for all the losses caused by the revolution, and to hold his private property in guarantee; but this will probably be submitted to the National Assembly.

The Ex-King LOUIS PHILIPPE, his amiable Queen, and the whole of his numerous family, (with the exception of the Duchess of ORLEANS and her child-

ren, the Count de PARIS and the Duc de CHARTRES, all of whom had safely arrived in Germany,) are now safely and comfortably established at Claremont, in Surrey, the favourite residence of the Princess CHARLOTTE, and the English residence of King LEOPOLD of Belgium, the son-in-law of the fallen monarch.

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 5th inst., contains the following valedictory order of the day, addressed by the Duc d'Aumale to the inhabitants of Algeria:—

"Faithful to the duties of a citizen and soldier, I remained at my post as long as I considered my presence useful to the service of the country.

"That obligation no longer exists. General Cavaignac has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria. Until his arrival at Algiers the functions of Governor-General *ad interim* will be filled by General Changarnier.

"In obedience to the national will I quit the country, but from the depth of exile all my wishes shall be for your prosperity and the glory of France, which I should have been anxious to serve for a longer period.

"Algiers, March 3.

"H. D'ORLEANS."

The Prince addressed on the same day, the following proclamation to the army:—

"Head-quarters of Algiers,  
March 3, 1848.

"General Changarnier will fill *ad interim* the functions of Governor-General until the arrival at Algiers of General Cavaignac, appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

"On the point of separating from an army, a model of honour and courage, in the ranks of which I passed the finest period of my life, I can only wish it fresh triumphs. A new career will, perhaps, shortly open for its valour, which, I am firmly confident, it will gloriously accomplish.

"Officers, sub-officers, and soldiers,—I had hoped to combat again with you for the country. That honour is denied me; but, from the depth of exile, my heart will follow you wherever the national will shall call you, and exult in your success; my most ardent wishes shall ever be for the glory and happiness of France.

"H. D'ORLEANS."

The Prince de Joinville had given up the squadron with good grace. He and his brother embarked on the 3d March in the Solon steamer and sailed for Gibraltar.

The fall of the French monarchy seems to have produced a commotion of considerable violence in all the German states. A desire seems to be gaining ground of uniting the whole Teutonic race into one great nation, as a preliminary to which they feel that each individual state must achieve constitutional freedom for itself. The smaller states have set the example, and a proposition emanating from Baden, seems to meet with universal approbation. It is that a tenth part of the deputies of each state shall form a Parliament to represent the people at the General Germanic Confederation. The accounts from Munich state that the King had acceded to the wishes of the people for reform, upon the earnest solicitations and expostulations of Prince Leiningen and Prince Carl. The former, it is stated, in particular was most explicit in his statements and plainly told His Majesty that his throne was in danger. News from Dresden state that a deputation from Leipzig had waited on the King, praying for reform, the reply to which not having been deemed satisfactory another petition had been presented, the answer to which was looked forward to by the people with the greatest anxiety. The accounts from Hanover, Darmstadt, Mayence and other towns in Germany aver that they are all desirous for and determined on having reform. Hamburg also insists upon obtaining it. The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt abdicated on the 5th of March in favour of his son and heir presumptive, the Grand Duke Louis, whom he has appointed "Co-Regent." Riots to a considerable extent had occurred in some of the cities on the Rhine but they had been put down. In Neuchâtel a revolution broke out, which, it was stated, had ended in the separation of that principality from Prussia. Orders dated Berlin, 6th March, had been sent to the War Office to place five regiments, viz.: the 18th, 19th, 24th, 30th and 32nd upon a war footing. In Switzerland, the greatest joy prevailed at the news of the Republic in France. In Austria that event had caused the deepest impression. All eyes were fixed on the Prime Minister, and Cabinet Councils succeeded each other without interruption. Fears were entertained for Lombardy, where agitation continued to increase. Orders had been issued for the reinforcement of the army in Italy by

30,000 men. Some changes had taken place in the Ministerial departments. Count Fieumont had been appointed Minister of War. The command of the second corps of the army in Italy had been given to Count Wratislaw, and the seat of the government of the Lombardo-Venetian Government was transferred from Milan to Verona, one of the strongest places in the kingdom. In Italy Constitutions are all the rage. Florestan, Prince of Monaco, a little principality near Nice, has instituted a chamber of twelve members, of whom six are to be chosen by his handful of subjects, and six nominated by himself. The Sardinian constitution, promised by King Charles Albert on the 8th of February last, was published at Turin on the 5th of March. Accounts from Naples to the 1st of March state, that on that day all the Ministers tendered their resignations, which were accepted by the King. The endeavours of Lord Minto to effect a reconciliation between Naples and Sicily had completely failed, in consequence of the terms demanded by the latter, who required that none but Sicilian soldiers should be employed in the island. The King had peremptorily refused to accede to this condition, his Ministers having declared that, if he yielded, he might as well abdicate. Martial law had been proclaimed at Modena, similar to that which was proclaimed in Lombardy by the Austrians. Two Austrian regiments of light cavalry having arrived at Treviso, the officers of these regiments had a meeting with the Italian officers, commanding the troops stationed at this town, and swore not to fight against liberty. After this scene, they paraded the streets, crying "Italy for ever." In Belgium all the fortresses were being placed in the best possible state of defence. The accounts from Madrid reach to the 6th of March; Every thing was tranquil there, but the Ministers, had, nevertheless, ordered the garrison of that capital to be reinforced. Some extraordinary powers which had been demanded by the Government, the details of which we are not acquainted with, had been granted on the 4th of March by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 148 to 45. The bill was then sent up to the Senate, and it was believed that after its adoption by that house the legislative session would be suspended. All the Progressista journals, five in number, had published a petition to the Queen praying Her Majesty not to sanction the above project of law, had been seized by order of the Government. The intelligence from the provinces was satisfactory.

To complete the description of the general aspect of affairs in Europe we will conclude this long review with one more extract—brief but pithy.

The London Times, in an article in which it criticises some recent debates in the House of Commons in reference to the late administration of Sir Robert Peel, contains the following:—

"But what is the crisis selected for this folly? Scarce a day passes but the aews of a new revolution arrives. A small German state,—a little kingdom of only half-a-dozen millions turned up side down, we now think nothing of. A year ago, Bavaria, or Hesse, or Nassau, or Milan, or Turin, or Sicily, would have severally occupied half a side of our journal. We now announce that a sovereign state is in the hands of a mob in about a dozen lines. We cannot afford more space. A constitution, or rather a political tradition a thousand years old, is now thrown out of the windows of a palace, or an Hotel de Ville, to an armed rabble below, at five minutes' notice. The states of Europe are so many ninepins, and democracy is bowling at them. The master bowler is France, and the last time she played at the game she did some destruction. The bowl is an army of 400,000 men in the hands of a victorious young General and a Provisional Government. The former is said to have demanded another hundred thousand men, and the latter are quite ready to comply with his request. There you have half a million men only too anxious to do a little work. But why look abroad? Home is bad enough. To-day a hundred thousand men are to meet within a mile and a half of Westminster Hall to express as much sympathy with the French Republicans as a dozen violent men will venture to invite. The extraordinary precautions taken by the authorities of Scotland-yard indicate their sense of the danger. There is young Ireland, again, teaching the art of civil war, and growing learned in barricades, glass bottles, bullets, and iron rails. Such is the crisis chosen by an august assembly for discussing a chapter in the past life of Sir R. Peel."

#### Conflict between a Plantagenet and a Bruce.

We had lost all traces of the doughty knight-errant deriving his descent from the renowned *Cœur de Lion*, who passed through our city in November 1844, preceded by the fame of his chivalrous exploits in Peru and elsewhere; and we had nearly forgotten him altogether as well as his achievements in Montevideo, Corrientes, Rio Janeiro and New York—at which last place, it will be remembered, the Argentine Consul was nearly victimised—when we accidentally fell in with the following account of a new adventure of the redoubted paladin. On this occasion it appears he has been engaged in mortal combat with another scion of an illustrious stock, and if not maintaining the peerless beauty of his lady love, at least defending the honor of "the sex" with all the courage and devotion of La Mancha's celebrated champion, though not without one of those mishaps which so often befel that pink of chivalry.

#### "COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.—The *Queen v. Harrison*.—An indictment had been preferred against the defendant at the Central Criminal Court, and was removed by certiorari into this court on Monday.—Major Dundas examined: I am in the army, and am a member of the Junior United Service Club. I had a bed-room in Pantion-street, close to the club. I never saw nor heard of the defendant before he came into my room. I was asleep when he came in, and was awake by a person talking in a loud tone of voice. He said that I had been traducing the characters of some ladies, and that he was come to flog me. He said his name was George Henry Strabolgie Nevile Plantagenet Harrison, and that he was brigadier-general in the Peruvian service. He said I must sign a paper stating that I had not traduced the characters of those ladies. I refused to do so; and he took that stick (I should call it a crowbar), and struck me on the eye. I believe he intended to murder me. He also struck and lacerated my ribs. I defended myself as well as I could, and Mr. Shee assisted me in securing him.—Cross-examined: I am on half-pay. I was formerly in the Enniskillens. I left with the highest character from my colonel. I never had an action brought against me in Ireland for seducing a young lady. I went into the Fusiliers. I got up from ensign to captain within eleven months. I left because of a disagreement with the colonel. You are on the wrong scent, you are asking me about some other person. (A laugh.) I had been in the company of the ladies on whose account the defendant called upon me. Their father had written to me. I was not asked to retract any expressions. I had my head on the pillow when the defendant struck me. He did not say he had called by desire of the mother of the young ladies to enquire into the truth of certain expressions I was said to have used respecting them. I said that I had not traduced their character. The defendant said that unless I signed the paper, stating on the honour of a gentleman and an officer, that I had not traduced their character, he would flog me. When I got the stick from him I fetched him a whack with it—any body would do the same. There was blood from his mouth. He did not charge me at the police-court with an assault. At the station-house he called me a great scoundrel, but at the police-court he was silent.—Re-examined: Ten months before, a lawyer had written to me about the ladies, but I had not written him any answer. I had heard nothing of the matter since. My name is Richard Leslie Dundas, but I am called Richard Leslie Bruce Dundas, because I am the head of the elder branch of the Bruce family.—The policeman who had taken the defendant into custody proved the condition in which he found the parties. The defendant was six feet two inches in height.—Sir F. Thesiger addressed the jury for the defendant, and said that his client had not been actuated by any malicious motive. He had gone to the prosecutor to get an explanation, which being refused, the occurrence which now formed the subject of inquiry had happened. But how it happened was not quite so clear. The jury must decide who struck the first blow, for in the quarrel that ensued between the parties it was not quite certain who was the aggressor.—Lord Denman thought that the assault was proved, and the jury at once returned a verdict of guilty.—Lord Denman then sentenced the defendant to be imprisoned for six calendar months, and to find two sureties for two years, in the sum of 100*l.* each, and to enter into his own recognizances for a like period in the sum of 200*l.*

The last American papers contain an account of some disreputable proceedings of the British in Central America.

#### Port San Juan, January 1, 1848.

At 6 o'clock, a. m. Her Majesty's war steamer *Vixen* hove in sight, and at 8 a. m. she anchored in the port of San Juan, from North Blewfields, Mosquito shore, having on board Mr. Patrick Walker, Consul General of Great Britain, and agent for the Mosquito King; also on board, the King of the Mosquito Indians, and from forty to fifty colored troops, and twenty Prussian soldiers.

At 10 a. m. they lowered down three of their largest boats into which they ordered all the troops, fully armed; also about twenty seamen, each with a cutlass and pistol. The Commander in Chief of the forces was Mr. Patrick Walker—he was accompanied by the commander of the war steamer, Captain George Hudson, Captain John Dixon, and from three to four officers belonging to the steamer.

At 11 a. m. the boats proceeded to the shore, landed in front of the custom house; Her Majesty's Consul then ordered all the troops out of the boats, and marched them in front of the flag staff. They then went through some little exercise, when Mr. Walker ordered one of the sailors of the steamer to bend on the Mosquito flag, and stand by to haul down the Central American flag. The order was given, and the band struck up "God save the King." Down came the Central American flag, and up went the Mosquito.

Mr. Walker then called for the Commander in Chief of the port, Mr. Reivas, the Collector of the Custom House, and informed him that the Port of San Juan was no longer belonging to Central America; that his Majesty, the Mosquito King, claimed it as a part of his territory. Mr. Walker also told the Collector that he must embark all goods out of the custom house for the interior, and to accompany them with the officers belonging to the port. Mr. Walker then ordered the troops in the boats, and embarked on board the steamer, leaving Capt. Hudson, and Captain John Dixon, and four men, to protect the port.

On the 2d of January, the steamer left for North Blewfield, taking with her Mr. Walker, the Mosquito King, and the troops.

#### San Juan, January 9, 1848.

Arrived, four barges, with cargo, from Grenada, each boat containing from twelve to fifteen men, and commanded by Commodore Silas. They discharged their cargo and loaded again on the 16th.

On the morning of the 11th, the port of San Juan was retaken by sailors of the bungsos, under the command of Silas. They hoisted the Central American colors; after which they went down to the custom house and took charge of it, taking prisoners Captain George Hudson, Governor of the Port, and Mr. Little, the Collector of the Custom House. They were embarked on board and sent up the river to a place called Suritogue, where General Menosa has a force of about 1000 men. They have since been sent to Leon. Captain John Dixon and the four men made their escape in the bush.

At 4 p. m. the bungsos were all loaded and ready to start, taking on board all the men, women and children, leaving only Captain Shepherd and family, and one or two of their countrymen.

At 5 p. m., hauled down their flag and cut down the flag staff, went on board of the bungo and proceeded up the river for Grenada.

The river of San Juan, from Suritogue, is fortified at different points, as high up as fort San Carlos, which is at the head of the Lake Nicaragua. All communication is stopped between Grenada and San Juan.

#### San Juan, January 16, 1848.

Arrived, Her Majesty's war steamer *Vixen*, Commander Rider, from North Blewfields. Anchored in the port of San Juan about 10 a. m.; on seeing no flag hoisted on shore, Capt. Rider sent his boat on board of the *Ramon de Zaldo*, to enquire the cause, when he was told the port was retaken. After this they proceeded up the river in two of their largest boats, and spiked four long forty-two pounders, and rolled them into the river. The boats then returned.

At 5 p. m., the steamer weighed anchor for Kingston, Jamaica, to bring down forces as soon as possible, and hostilities would commence on her return to San Juan. The Commander of the steamer *Vixen* considers the demolition of the flag staff as a declaration of war. General Menosa is determined to have a slap at John Bull before he gives up the port of San Juan.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

(Continued.)

The following important and characteristic proclamations have been published:—

Paris, Feb. 26, 1848.

The French Republic.

Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.  
Proclamation of the Provisional Government.  
In the name of the French people.

Citizens!  
Royalty, under whatever form it assumes, is abolished.  
No more legitimacy—no more Buonapartism—no regency.

The Provisional Government has taken all the necessary measures to render impossible the return of the ancient dynasty, or the advent of a new one.

The Republic is proclaimed.  
The people are united.  
All the forts in the vicinity of the capital are ours.  
The brave garrison of Vincennes is a garrison of brothers.

Let us preserve with respect this old Republican flag, whose colours have gone the round of the world with our fathers. Let us show that this symbol of equality, liberty, and fraternity is at the same time the emblem of order—of order the most real and durable, since justice is its basis and the people its instrument. The people have already comprehended that the supply of Paris calls for freer traffic in the streets, and the hands which erected the barricades have, in several places, made openings large enough to admit the free passages of carriages laden with provisions.

Let this example be followed every where. Let Paris resume its usual aspect, commerce, its activity and confidence. Let the people watch, at the same time, over the maintenance of their rights, and continue to assure, as they have always done, the tranquility and security of the public.

Dapont (De L'Eure). A. Cremieux.  
Lamartine. Louis Blanc.  
Garnier Pages. Armand Marrast.  
Arago. Flocon.  
Marie. Albert (Operative).  
Lodru Rollin.

(To be continued)

MARINE LIST

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 13.—Wind N., heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 14.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 15.—Wind N., cloudy.

No arrivals or sailings.

The French merchant brig *Automne* was this day off this port. The captain came on shore but was not allowed entry in consequence of coming from Montevideo.

May 16.—Wind N., opposite coast visible, heavy rain during the night.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 17.—Wind W. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 18.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 19.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

April 30.

Oriental barque *Avelina*, 256 tons, L. Burmester, from Rio Grande.

American schooner *Rival*, from Rio Grande.  
H. B. M's packet *Kestrel*, Lieut. Baker, from Rio Janeiro 14th April with the mail for the River Plate.

May 1st.

Oriental brig *Tigre*, J. Angier, from Marseilles.  
Norwegian barque *Thorwalden*, from Cape de Verdis.

British brig *Frederica*, from Parnaguá.  
Brazilian brig *Atala*, from Rio Janeiro.  
May 2.

Danish brig *Emile*, 168 tons, M. Oleen, from Rio Grande.

May 5.

Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, hence.  
May 6.

Brazilian brig *Venus*, 155 tons, Luis Antonio Rois, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult., to José Aveguo.  
Sardinian brigantine *Benedetta Maria*, 108 tons, P. A. Frugoni, from St. Catherine's 28th ult., to José Aveguo.  
May 8.

French brig *Jesses*, 142 tons, Duhart, from Passages 24th January, to Zumaran, Tresserra & Co.  
British brig *Henry Warburton*, 152 tons, Philip Michael Pentin, from London 15th February, to Chapeaurouge & Co.

Brazilian brigantine *Teresa*, 176 tons, J. B. Martinez, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

May 9.

Brazilian corvette *Bertioga*, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult.

Danish schooner, *Margaretha*, J. H. Jorjan, from Rio Grande 5th inst.

May 10.

United States brig of war *Perry*, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton, hence 9th inst.

American brigantine *Carrier*, 193 tons, Hale, from Rio Grande 5th inst., to Southgate & Co.  
Sardinian brig *Cocodrilo*, 231 tons, Pellas, from Callao 20th March, to Felix Buxareo.

Oriental brigantine *Resoluto*, 126 tons, Amadeo, from Santos 27th ult., to Albian.

French brig of war *Malouine*, 4 guns, Lieut. Resencat, from Maldonado 9th inst.

May 11.

H. B. M's steamer *Harpy*, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, hence 10th inst.

Danish ship *Catharina*, 259 tons, G. Drescher, from Menel 8th October, Falmouth 7th March, to John Thode & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

April 28.

French brig *Finette*, for Cetta.

April 29.

British brig *Victoria*, for Rio Grande.

May 1st.

British barque *Kyle*, for London.

May 5.

French schooner *Paraná*, for Rio Grande.

May 6.

British brig *Navigator*, for Rio Grande.

Spanish brig *Alfonso*, for St. Catherine's.

Bremen brig *Roland*, for Antwerp.

May 8.

French brig *Fame*, for Marseilles.

Brazilian brig *Mafra*, for Rio Grande.

May 9.

Spanish brig *Juan*, for Cadiz and Malaga.

Do. brig *Esperanza*, for St. Catherine's.

Brazilian three masted schooner *Josefina*, for Rio Grande.  
Oriental brigantine *San Martin*, for Rio Grande.

May 11.

British brig *Catherine*, for Brazil.

Prussian barque *Freihandel*, for New York.

Hamburg brigantine *Carl Heinrich*, for Rio Grande.

British brig *Seagull*, for Brazil.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN THIS PORT OF ENSENADA.

British.

Barque *Mary Miller*, loading.

Barque *Richmond*, loading.

Barque *Autumnus*, loading.

Barque *Chorister*, loading.

Barque *Napoleon*, discharging.

Brig *Leo*, discharging.

Brig *Amelia*, loading.

Brig *Bella Portena*, loading.

Brig *Hope*, discharging.

Schooner *Brig Hannah*, loading.

Brig *Hyperion*, discharging.

Do. *Mercurio*, do.

Do. *Creole*, do.

American.

Ship *Corvo*, discharging.

Barque *Oxford*, discharging.

Barque *Elena Augusta*, loading.

Brig *Palestine*, discharging.

Brig *Gambia*, discharging.

Brig *Clinton*, discharging.

Danish.

Barque *Achilles*, discharging.

Schooner *Estevan*, loading.

Brig *Von Brock*, discharging.

Russian.

Barque *Halios*.

Belgian.

Schooner-brig *Minerva*, discharging.

Hamburg.

Brig *Friederick Ernst*, discharging.

Sardinian.

Brig *Rosa*, loading.

Polacre *Buenos Ayres*, discharging.

Spanish.

Polacre *Deseada*, discharging.

Brig *Cronometro*, discharging.

Polacre *Intrepida*, loading.

Barque *Amable Rosa*, loading.

Polacre *San Antonio*, loading.

Barque *Palemon*, discharging.

Barque *Barceló*, discharging.

Schooner-brig *Generoso*, cleared for Cadiz.

Brig *Pablo*, discharging.

Brig *Manuel*, discharging.

French.

Barque *Ducoudre*, discharging.

Brig *Caroline*, discharging.

Barque *Automne*\*

Portuguese.

Brig *Paraná*, loading.

Brazilian.

Brig *Veloz*, laden.

Brig *Mentor*, laden.

Schooner-brig *Virginia*, discharging.

National.

Barque *Sirena*\*

AT SALADO.

American.

Schooner-brig *Virgin*, cleared on the 16th inst., for the United States.

Vessels marked thus \* have not been allowed entry.

Three of the above vessels in the port of Ensenada were on the evening of the 12th inst. struck by lightning, viz; the barque *Corvo* in her mainmast, the ship *Oxford* in her main top mast and main mast, and brig *Bella Portena* in her fore top gallant mast; fortunately without any injury ensuing therefrom to the crews.

The Spanish brig *Leon*, having grounded at Ensenada, sprang a leak and sunk on the 13th inst. Only a part of the cargo was saved.

The American schooner brig *Prairie*, Hutchinson, sailed from Ensenada for Boston on the 19th inst.

Vessels loading in Liverpool for the River Plate on the 8th of March.

British brig *Venilla*, Martin.

Do. do. *John Peat*, Cork.

Do. do. *Plata*, Pringle.

Do. barque *Ipswich*, Sbiere

Do. brig *Science*, Gwither.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH.—Brig *Pandour*, 10 guns, Lieut. Daparc.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (20th inst.) completes the 970th day of the blockade.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	\$ 261	each
Do. Patriota.....	360	do.
Plata, macoquins.....	20 1/2	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	22	do. excl.
Do. Patriota.....	21 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	3	per cent. prem.
Exchange on England.....	54	per d. in gold 53s
Do. France.....	20	in do. 80 & 82
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	3	per cent. prem
Do. Montevideo.....	4	do.
Do. United States.....	21	per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	48	per pesada
descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea.	44	do.
25 & 29 lbs. ....	44	do.
Do. Spain.....	42	do.
Do. North America.....	36	do.
Do. of all a stake.....	36	do.
Do. salted ox.....	42	do.
Do. do. cow.....	42	do.
Horse hides salted.....	15	do. each
Do. do. dry.....	15	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	38	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	30	per dozen
and ordinary.....	30	do.
Goat skins.....	without price	do.
Nutria skins.....	62	per arroba.
Horse hair, mixed.....	53	do.
Do. short.....	100	per arroba
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	22	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	8	do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	25	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	12	do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	20	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	18	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class.....	without price	do.
Do. pure, second class.....	30	do.
Grease and tallow.....	29	do.
Jerked beef.....	without price	per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	500	per thousand
Do. cow.....	160	do.
Out-rich feathers, long black.....	8	per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10	per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	per quintal
Shin bones.....	without price	do.
Salt, on board.....	none	per fanega
Discount.....	11	per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 365 dollars.

The lowest price 360 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 53s. per doubloon.

The lowest do.

The prices of produce continue on the increase, a circumstance to be ascribed to the demand for export articles occasioned by the influx of foreign merchant vessels into the ports of this province.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.