

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1135.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 27th, 1848.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The issue has proved that we were right in not being too sanguine as to the success of the Gore-Gros mission. The negotiations have been broken off, and hostilities have recommenced; the British and French agents having announced to the nominal authority in Montevideo, on Tuesday evening last, the receipt of a note from President Oribe informing them of the termination of the armistice in consequence of the cessation of the motive for which it had been agreed to. Blood has again begun to flow. The pacific inhabitants of Montevideo are in consternation, and hasten to flock to our hospitable shores. The foreign mercenaries proclaim their determination to maintain their hopeless resistance; and the intrusive government is issuing decrees after decrees levying taxes upon the ill-fated inhabitants in order to enable their oppressors to subsist. In addition to bread, provisions of all kinds, including live stock, are subjected to an enormous excise; and no exaction is too exorbitant to be spared, nor is any expostulation of avail to arrest the unrelenting arm of military despotism. Such are the precious fruits of foreign intervention!

W^e must defer particulars till next week.

25TH OF MAY.—The celebration of this National festival, which recalls the first act of sovereignty exercised by the people of Buenos Ayres, has been conducted this year in a manner highly creditable to all the parties concerned. The military display was certainly imposing. In the decoration of the Plaza much taste was evinced, particularly in the absence of all meretricious ornaments about the obelisk. The fire works fully sustained the reputation of our pyrotechnists, and gave, we believe, universal satisfaction to the vast crowd of spectators. The fine weather and the admirable order which reigned throughout, considerably enhanced the pleasurable of the occasion.

There is intelligence from the United States to the effect that the treaty with Mexico had met the approbation of the Senate with a few unessential modifications.

We have news from England one day later. The Chartist demonstration in Kennington Common came off without any disturbance. The gathering was not near so great as had been anticipated. The number of persons present did not exceed 15,000, and of these but 7,000 took part in the proceedings. The main object of the meeting was to manifest the sympathy with which the triumph and heroism of the Parisians had inspired the Chartists. After half a dozen speeches from the orators of the day, it began to rain heavily and the people dispersed. There had been similar meetings in other parts of England, but no disorderly act had been committed. Nothing new from Ireland.

On the 13th of March the Government proposal to continue the income-tax for three years longer passed the House of Commons. Mr. Hume's amendment limiting its collection to one year fell by 363 to 138 votes.

Paris remained tranquil. The commercial and financial difficulties engrossed public attention, and the task undertaken by the government to provide work and food for the people caused serious apprehensions. Commerce was stagnated, work scarce, and an outbreak was thought to be impending, notwithstanding the exertions of the government to do everything in their power for the working people. This state of things was so discouraging for the richer classes that they were leaving the capital in great numbers. According to the *Times*, 12,000 servants had been dismissed.

In Hamburg the popular demonstrations still continued. On the 11th of March the Senate granted the liberty of the press.

The King of Prussia had announced his intention of conferring a similar boon on his subjects.

The King of Hanover, in answer to a memorial from a respectable portion of the citizens requesting the liberty of the press, the representation of the people in the German Diet, and the immediate convocation of the states, had declared that he had no objection to the liberty of the press with certain guarantees, that he had convoked the states for the end of the month, and that as regarded the representation in the Diet, he would take the request into consideration.

The King of Bavaria did not accede to the wishes of his people for reform till a revolution broke out and the military refused to fire on the citizens.

The King of Wurtemberg complied at once with the desires of his subjects.

In Frankfort the government conceded the liberty of the press.

Letters from Vienna announce that the Austrian government had in contemplation to make some concessions to the people of Lombardy.

The *Prussian State Gazette* affirms that the Hungarians are only one step from revolution. They had addressed some very bold demands to the Court of Vienna.

It was not known what effect the news of the events of Paris had produced in Rome and Naples, but it was feared that disturbances had taken place.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* states as positive that the railway company had received orders to prepare special trains for conveying 25,000 Prussian troops to the banks of the Rhine.

On the 11th of March the Prince and Princess of Joinville and the Duke and Duchess of Aumale arrived at Lisbon. After 48 hours' sojourn they were to leave for England. It appears that had the Princes been inclined to resist, they would have been supported by the troops and people of Algiers. They were conducted as it were in triumph to the place of embarkation—saluted by the fortresses as well as the French and foreign vessels of war.

The Duchess of Orleans with the Count de Paris and his little brother, was going to take up her residence in Berlin.

Louis Philippe has assumed the title of Count de Neuilly.

Penitentiary for Females.

The Chief of Police having addressed H. E. the Governor on the 3rd of April last, proposing that the women detained in the public prison in this city should be sent to the head-quarters at Santos Lugares, to be there employed in sewing clothes for the troops; H. E. the Governor has by a decree published the 12th inst., authorized the Chief of Police to hire a large and commodious house in this city for the above purpose, and with sufficient land attached to it for an orchard and garden, in which house said women and others who may be sent there shall be placed under the vigilance of a male and a female overseer; a company of troops of the line to be raised to act as guard. A tailor is to be appointed to cut out the clothing which said women are to sew, and for which labour they will receive from 40 to 60 dollars per month according to their activity and abilities. On their entry into the establishment they will receive one suit of clothing, a *catre*, matress, two pillows, four pillow cases, two pairs of sheets, two blankets, a quilt, a washing stand, a looking glass, and combs, and a trunk; it being their duty to keep these articles in repair and supply themselves with clothing with the monthly salary which is assigned to them. An apartment in the building is to be set apart for a chapel and a chaplain to be appointed to say mass on feast days and otherwise minister to the spiritual wants of the female inmates; a woman being also hired to teach them their prayers. A physician to the establishment to be also appointed. The goods of which the clothing is to be manufactured to be delivered to the Chief of Police by order of the Government and said clothing shall be deposited at the disposal of the Government in a store attached to the establishment. No persons save those pertaining to the establishment to be allowed to enter the same. No liquor is allowed to be introduced therein and the establishment which is to be under the inspection of the Chief of Police, will be otherwise subject to the same regulations and discipline of the public prison in this city.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

(Continued.)

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Abolition of Capital Punishments.

The French Republic.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

The Provisional Government, convinced that greatness of mind is the supreme policy, and that each revolution effected by the French people owes to the world the consecration of an additional philosophical truth—

Whereas there is not a more sublime principle than the inviolability of human life—

Whereas in those memorable days the Provisional Government has ascertained, with pride, that not a cry of death or vengeance escaped the mouth of the people—

Declares that, in its opinion, the penalty of death is abolished for political offences, and that it will submit that wish to the definitive ratification of the national assembly.

The Provisional Government is so firmly convinced of the truth which it proclaims in the name of the French people, that if the guilty men who have shed the blood of France were in the hands of the people, their degradation would, in its eyes, be a more exemplary chastisement than their execution.

The French Republic.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

The Minister of Justice, Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic, to M. Faustin Helle, Director of Criminal Affairs.

Paris, February 26, 1848.

Dispatch immediately to the Attorney-Generals the order to suspend all capital executions which were to have taken place in virtue of sovereign decrees and the definitive order which authorized those executions.

CREMIEUX.

The French Republic.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

To-morrow, Sunday, 27th of February, at 2 o'clock, Messrs. Arago, Dupont, (de l'Eure), Albert (an operative), Armand Marrast, Ferdinand Flocon, Lamartine, Marie, Louis Blanc, Crémieux, Ledru Rollin, Garnier Pages, Members of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, will leave the Hotel de Ville for the Column of July, where they will inaugurate, in the presence of the National Guard and the people fraternally united, the great era of reconquered liberty.

The French Republic.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

The Mayor of Paris being informed that some citizens have manifested their intention of destroying the residences which have belonged to the fallen Royalty, in order to remove the very last vestige of tyranny, reminds them those edifices henceforth belong to the nation; that, in consequence of a resolution adopted by the Provisional Government, they are to be sold, and the proceeds to be applied to relieve the victims of our glorious revolution, and compensate the losses sustained by trade and manufactures. It accordingly invites all good citizens to recollect that those national edifices are placed under the protection of the people.

Paris, Feb. 24.

GARNIER PAGES, Mayor of Paris.

The French Republic.
Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

The Municipality of Paris.

Citizens.—The victory of the people imposes great expenses on the municipality of Paris. It is obliged to repave the streets in order to restore circulation, to reconstruct the municipal edifices destroyed, to serve as barricades, to relieve the families of the citizens who died for the cause of liberty, and to insure labour and bread to the working classes. Such are the expenses for which immediate provision must be made.

The principal, and, it may be said, the only revenues of Paris consist in the tolls. That tax shall be soon revised, and so modified as to render it less burdensome for the labouring classes. But, until your representatives shall have discussed with maturity that important question, it is necessary, in order that the public service may not suffer, that the present duties should be collected.

We, consequently, entreat all the good citizens to assist the excise-men in collecting a tax intended to feed the defenders of the people.

BUCHEZ, the Deputy Mayor of Paris.

The *Commerce* of Monday contains the following:

"A general meeting of the Court of Appeal was held on Sunday to deliberate on the following requisition, presented by M. Portalis, Procureur-General, against M. Guizot and his colleagues:—

Considering that the Ministers of the ex-King Louis Philippe, by prohibiting an act not prohibited by the law, and by bringing into Paris masses of troops, to whom the order was given to fire on the citizens, have rendered themselves amenable to the charge provided for by the 91st article of the Penal Code;

Considering that in point of fact this charge, if established by evidence, must constitute the crime of an attempt to excite the citizens and inhabitants to take up arms against each other, and bring devastation, massacres, and robbery into the communes of Paris;

Considering that, as a consequence to this attempt, and with a view to assure its execution, the said Ministers on Wednesday and Thursday last, did actually give instruction and orders to the troops to fire on the citizens, which also constitutes a crime provided for and punished by our penal laws;

Considering that in all cases the Court of Appeal, even though it may not have been decided that there is a formal ground for a prosecution, may, by virtue of their office, whether there be or not an information pending against any parties, order that such parties be arrested, receive evidence against them, and decide on other steps to be taken concerning them.

Considering the circumstances in which we are now placed, and in order to prove to all our fellow-

citizens what interest their Magistrates take for their safety, and for the punishment of such crimes, if they are proved:—

Considering all this, we demand a criminal information against the parties mentioned below, as authors of the attempt in question, and also against their accomplices, according to the terms of the 235th article of the Criminal Code.

We also demand that the above may be immediately deliberated on, in order that all necessary measures may be taken, and the warrants issued.

AUGUSTE PORTALIS, Procureur-General.

"Agreeably to the above requisition, the Court passed a decree declaring that it entertains the accusation, that informations shall be laid against the ex-Ministers and their accomplices, orders the seizure of the bodies of M. Guizot and his eight colleagues, and entrusts MM. Delahaye and Perrot de Chezelles, jun, Members of the Court, with the conduct of the information."

The following letter was addressed by Marshal Bugeaud to the Minister of War:—

The events which have just occurred, and the necessity of general union to insure order at home and abroad, induce me to place my sword at the disposal of the new Government. I have always considered the defence of the territory and country as the holiest of duties. I request you to acknowledge the receipt of this declaration, and receive the assurance of my high consideration.

Marshal Duke of ISLY.

At a meeting held on Sunday evening by the friends of Amand Carrel, it was resolved to propose to the people that his statue should be placed in the Pantheon. The proposition was made forthwith, and received with enthusiasm. At 9 o'clock on Monday the procession charged with transporting the statue went to start for the cemetery of Pere La Chaise, where it at present stands.

On Monday funeral ceremonies were celebrated in commemoration of the victims of the recent collision in all the churches of Paris. They were attended by the authorities and deputations of officers and soldiers of the National Guard. The *"Domine salvum fac Populum,"* was solemnly chanted, the entire assembly joining with the clergy, who seemed heartily to concur in the common exultation at the fall of Louis Philippe.

From *Gaignani's Messenger* of Monday.)

The *Moniteur* publishes the following decrees and addresses of the Provisional Government:—

French Republic.

Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

The Provisional Government, having been informed that malefactors have gone to various points to devastate public and private property, burn bridges, cut off the great lines of communication so necessary for provisioning Paris, and to interrupt the circulation of the railway, declares:—

Public and private properties, bridges, roads, railways, monuments, are placed under the safe keeping of the Republic.

Whoever shall be caught committing any ravages on the public roads, or making any attacks on private property, destroying or cutting off the rails of the railways, injuring objects of public utility, will be instantly arrested, prosecuted, and punished according to the laws, particularly the law established for the police of the railway, with all the rigour authorized by the circumstances of the case.

Citizens.—The destruction of property is always an odious act; under existing circumstances, it is treason against the Republic. Lend, therefore, your vigilant and active concurrence; in defending yourselves you defend the sacred interests of the country.

(Signed by the Members of the Provisional Government.)

The Provisional Government decrees:—

Art. 1. There shall be immediately organized companies of workmen—1. To clear away the cutting of Clamart, and carry the earth into Paris, in order to prepare a terminus for the Western Railway between the external tunnel and the Boulevard. 2. For the execution of the Paris terminus of the Chartres railway. 3. For the improvement of the navigation of the Oise. 4. For the extension of the railways from Sceaux to Orsay.

Art. 2. The engineers charged with the direction of the works will demand the immediate co-operation of the railway companies to secure the execution of the preceding arrangements.

(Signed by the Members of the Provisional Government.)

The Minister of Public Works, in conformity with the decree of the Provisional Government, ordains as follows:

All the works on buildings and public edifices undertaken at the charge of the State, with the ex-

ception of the works on the forts, will be immediately resumed. The contractors of those different works are, therefore, called upon to organize their different work-yards.

Payments on account will be made monthly, according to the degree of progress given to the works.

MARIE.

To the Working Classes.

Workmen—By a decision of this day (February 26) the Minister of Public Works has ordered that the works in course of execution shall be immediately resumed. From Wednesday, March 1, important works will be organized on the different points. All workmen who wish to take part in them should apply to one of the Mayors of Paris, who will receive their applications, and direct them without delay to the different work-yards.

Workmen of Paris—You wish to live honourably by labour; all the efforts of the Provisional Government will, you may rely on it, be directed to assist you in the accomplishment of that wish. The Republic has a right to expect, and it does expect, from the patriotism of all its citizens, that the example it gives may be followed, in that manner the extent of the works may be increased. Let labour, therefore, everywhere resume its wonted activity. Workmen, after victory, labour is again a fine example which you have to give to the world, and you will give it.

MARIE, Minister of Public Works.

Yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a notification of the proclamation of the Republic to the representatives of foreign Powers. The Pope's Nuncio immediately returned the following answer:—

Paris, Feb. 27.

Monsieur le Ministre,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which you have just made me, under date the 27th of February, and I will hasten to transmit it to our Most Holy Father Pope Pius IX. I cannot refrain from profiting by this opportunity of expressing the lively and profound satisfaction with which I am inspired by the respect which the people of Paris have shown to religion in the midst of the great events which have just been accomplished. I am convinced that the paternal heart of Pius IX. will be profoundly touched by it, and that the common father of the faithful will call down, in all his prayers, the blessings of God on France."

All the churches have been opened in Paris, and masses were said for the dead.

The ex-King Jerome Bonaparte has addressed the following letter to the Provisional Government:—

The nation has just destroyed the treaties of 1815. The old soldier of Waterloo, the last brother of Napoleon, re-enters from that moment the bosom of the great family. The time of dynasties has passed for France! The law of proscription which weighed on no has fallen with the last of the Bourbons. I demand that the Government of the Republic shall issue a decree declaring that my proscription was an insult to France, and has disappeared with all that was imposed on us by foreign Powers.

Accept, &c.,

JEROME BONAPARTE.

The following letter has also been addressed to the Provisional Government of the Republic:—

At the very moment of the victory of the people, I went to the Hotel de Ville. The duty of every good citizen is to assemble around the Provisional Government of the Republic. I consider it the first duty to be discharged, and shall be happy if my patriotism can be usefully employed.

Receive, &c.,

Paris, Feb. 26 NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Tuesday.

Everything continues to proceed better and more favourably than could have been hoped for by the most sanguine. The Government is earning universal good opinion by its activity and energy, coupled with moderation and perseverance. That it will arrive at its end without occasional miscarriage or interruption would be hazardous to predict, and yet so far as the best and purest intentions can insure the attainment of their objects, the prophecy would seem justified.

Among the rumours to-day is one that Lord Normanby has paid a second visit to M. de Lamartine, to assure him of the friendly dispositions of the British Government. Without pretending to official information on the point, I believe the fact is that the British Government has demonstrated to the Provisional Government of France, through the British Ambassador, frankly and loyally, its desire for the resumption of amicable relations be-

tween the two countries, but observing that an Ambassador cannot be accredited to a Provisional Government. In the mean time, in instructing the Marquis of Normandy to visit the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the British Government has gone as far as it possibly could under the circumstances, and sufficiently far to evince the friendliness of its disposition. The very anxious feeling that existed on this important subject has, therefore, much given way, and already hopes are expressed that France and England united will be able to avert the evil of a general war.

The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Holland, to whom M. De Lumartine had officially announced the proclamation of the Republic, had replied that they could not recognize the Government until they should have received instructions to that effect from their Courts. The Ambassadors intended, it is said, to retire in the mean time, some to Versailles, and others to St. Germain-en-Laye, and to leave each a secretary in Paris for the transaction of ordinary business.

Everything is miraculously orderly. There is great bustle observable, but it is all directed to the repair of the evils consequent upon the great movement which Paris has just witnessed.

There is little known about the fugitives. The ex-King, when he left the Tuileries with the Queen, got into a brougham in the place de la Concorde, and drove off to St. Cloud at such a rate that when they had crossed the bridge the horse was too exhausted to mount the hill leading to the Chateau. Several men pushed the carriage up, however. After taking some papers the ex-King entered a hackney-coach at St. Cloud and drove off to Versailles, and thence to Trission. He in a short time entered a travelling carriage, but before leaving the park he saw at a distance, approaching towards him, six men on horseback, and became afraid that they were in search of him. He, therefore, ordered the coachman to stop, alighted, and ran into a guard-house at the gate of the park, near the railroad station (Montretout) and concealed himself behind a stove. The men having passed, an aide-de-camp informed him that there was no danger. He accordingly re-entered the carriage and drove off. At the village called La Queue, on the road to Dreux, he was joined by the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier. Further than that he then went on to Eu, and embarked at Treport on board the *Furet* steamer, nothing is known.

The Duchess of Orleans, after leaving the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, proceeded with her children to the invalides, where they passed the night. At 5 o'clock next morning they left in a hackney coach, accompanied by an aide-de-camp of the Governor of the Invalides (Marshal Molitor). It is said that she left Paris only this day, and that she would be accompanied to the frontier by a distinguished member of the Provisional Government (M. Marrast, it is said). M. Duchatel is supposed to be in Paris. M. Guizot is, they say, in London.

Several most important failures were spoken of here to-day. Two banking houses of eminence are said to have suspended their payments.

The "liquidation" (settlement) on the Bourse is fixed, for the Three-percents, at the end of the month, at 70f. 50c. The shares of the larger railroad companies at a fall of 25f., and of the smaller companies at 19f.

M. Piscatory was most anxious to proceed to Madrid as Ambassador, and it was believed that the Provisional Government would charge him with a letter to the Queen of Spain, demanding the recognition of the French Republic. This rumour was not, however, generally credited.

The following proclamations have been issued:—
French Republic.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.
In the name of the French people.

The Provisional Government, considering that complaints, ascertained to be well founded, have long arisen against the insufficiency and composition of the rations of seamen employed on board the fleet, and that humanity is here in accord with the well understood interest of the nation, has deemed it expedient to direct to that essential point the just solicitude of the Government.

DECRET.
Article 1.—Measures shall be adopted forthwith to the effect of introducing into the victualling system practised on board the ships of the Republic such improvements as shall be deemed necessary.
Article 2.—The Minister of Marine is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)
[The Members of the Provisional Government.]
Paris, Feb. 28.

By a decree of the Provisional Minister of Public Instruction, dated 28th February, the *ci-devant* Royal colleges are to resume their former name of Lyceums. The College of Louis le Grand is in future to be called Lycée Descartes; the College of St. Louis, Lycée Corneille; the College of St. Louis, Lycée Monge; the College of St. Charles Bonaparte, its former name; and the College of Germany, Lycée Charlemagne.

The Council-General of the hospitals of Paris had been dissolved, but the administrative commission had been maintained in the exercise of their functions.

Prince Louis Napoleon had addressed the following letter to the Provisional Government:—
Paris, Feb. 28.

Gentlemen,—The people of Paris having destroyed by their heroism the last vestige of foreign invasion, I hastened from the land of exile to place myself under the banner of the Republic just proclaimed. Without any other ambition than that of serving my country, I announce my arrival to the members of the Provisional Government, and assure them of my devotedness to the cause they represent, as well as of my sympathy for their persons.

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE.
All the General officers of the garrison of Paris had sent in their adhesion to the new Government.

The Chamber of Commerce of Paris had also recognised the Provisional Government, and subscribed 20,000f. for the relief of the wounded and the indigent classes.

The Council of the Parisian bar, preceded by its chairman, M. Barouche, presented, on Monday, its congratulations to the Minister of Justice, with the expression of its most absolute devotedness to the Republic. M. Billault was among his colleagues.

The three Colonial delegates, Messrs. Jahrun, Reiset, and Sully Brunet, had also adhered to the new Government.

We read in the *Courrier Francaise*:—
M. Jollivet, Deputy for the Ile-et-Vilaine, left his residence in the Rue St. Florentin on Thursday, intending to go to the Chamber, but was not heard of for four days. On Sunday, at 8 o'clock, in consequence of an anonymous note to the Commandant of the Tuileries, search was made for him near the Pont Turbant, and his body was found under a heap of sand, with those of two of his workmen. He had received a ball under the right arm-pit. His watch, his medal as Deputy, and his pocket-book, containing his papers and cards, were found upon him untouched.

An attempt was made on Saturday by some persons to set fire to the ex-King's palace, called the Palais Royal; but we have great pleasure in stating that it was almost immediately extinguished, the people lending their aid with enthusiasm to the National Guard and the Guard Mobile.

The *National* says—
That 200 workmen went in a body to the Hotel de Ville to demand from the Provisional Government the reduction of the hours of labour to 10 per diem, the abolition of the system of *merchandise* (middlemen), and prompt measures to effect a good understanding and association between masters and workmen. The deputation was received by the Provisional Government, and M. Louis Blanc presented himself on the steps of the Hotel de Ville to declare that the grave question could not fail to engross the most serious attention of the Government.

The following is the decree of the Provisional Government on the subject:—

Considering that the revolution made by the people ought to be made for them; that it is time to put an end to the long and iniquitous sufferings of the workmen; that the labour question is one of supreme importance, that there is no other more high or more worthy of the consideration of a Republican Government; that it belongs to France to study ardently, and to resolve a problem submitted at present to all the industrial nations of Europe.—The Provisional Government of the Republic decrees a permanent commission, which shall be named *Commission de Gouvernement pour les travailleurs*, is about to be nominated, with the express and special mission of occupying them with their lot. To show how much importance the Provisional Government of the Republic attaches to the solution of this great problem, it nominates President of the Commission of Government for Workmen, one of its members, M. Louis Blanc, and for Vice-President another of its members, M. Albert, workman. Workmen will be invited to form part of the Committee. The seat of the Committee will be at the Palace of the Luxembourg.

Louis Blanc. Armand Marrast.
Garnier Pages.

We extract the following from a private letter dated Lyons, February 26:—

The Republic was proclaimed here yesterday evening at 8 o'clock, from the Hotel de Ville and in the theatres. Of course, the tri-coloured flag and cockade are replaced by the red one. So far we cannot complain of the conduct of the lower orders; they have performed a few antics, but there has been nothing really serious. All the constituent authorities changed; the troops are in their respective barracks, and very few soldiers appear in the town. This is done so as not to excite the multitude.

The National Guard is being organized as quickly as possible for the security of the town. Some guns have been delivered to the lower orders, that they might not be irritated by a refusal in the first flush of what they consider victory.

The shops are open as usual, and, but for the more people in the streets, more blue-frocks, and here and there guns and bayonets, things appear to go on pretty much the same. However, many families are leaving town. There is a great deal of doubt and apprehension, and business is suspended.

(To be continued.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 20.—Wind N. N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 21.—Wind N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 22.—Wind N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 23.—Wind N. N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 24.—Wind S.
Arrived, Brazilian brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, from Montevideo 20th inst.
May 25.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 26.—Wind S.E., rain.
No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

May 13.
Spanish brig of war Volador, from Rio Janeiro 2nd inst.
French brig Perignon, 168 tons, Colas, from Cetto 21st February, to Egg, Krutish & Co.
May 14.
British brig Forrester, 274 tons, Steel, from Paraguá 2nd inst., to Parlane, McLean & Co.
May 15.
British brig Venilla, 203 tons, W. Martin, from Liverpool 19th March, to Smith Brothers.
May 20.
Brazilian brig Lizia, 170 tons, Cardoso, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., to Reissig.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

May 12.
Breme brig Estafette, for Rio Grande.
Danish brigantine Randers, for Rio Janeiro.
May 13.
American ship Benjamin Aymar, for Brazil.
French barque Universelle, for do.
Brazilian brig Cacique, for Paraguá.
Do. do. Alerta, for do.
May 15.
H. B. M's packet Kestrel, Lieut. Henry Baker, for Rio Janeiro, with the mail from the River Plate.
Prussian brig Graflin, Von Bismark, for Brazil.
Oriental barque Avelina, for Brazil.
French barque Sultan, for Pernambuco.
British brig Zuleika, for Brazil.
British schooner Saint Helier, for Rio Grande.
May 16.
Oriental brig Rumilly, for Rio Grande.
American ship Shaw, for St. Catherine's.
May 17.
British barque William Peile, for London.
May 20.
Oriental brig Paquete de Buenos Ayres, for Rio Grande.
May 21.
Hamburg barque 27 de Mayo, for Pernambuco.

May 22.
Danish brig Atalante, for Pernambuco.
Prussian brig Carl Gustave, for Brazil.
May 23.
French barque Ankober, for Havre.
American schooner Rival, for Rio Grande.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE 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 Portaña, loading.
Brigantine Hope, discharging.
Schooner-brig Hannah, loading.
Brig Hyperion, discharging.
Barque Mercutio, do.
Do. Creole, do.

American.
Ship Corvo, discharging.
Barque Oxford, discharging.
Barque Elena Augusta, loading.
Barque Palestine, discharging.
Brig Gambia, discharging.
Brig Clinton, discharging.
Danish.
Barque Achilles, discharging.
Schooner Estevan, loading.
Brig Von Brock, discharging.

Russian.
Barque Helios.*
Belgian.
Schooner-brig Mimerva, discharging.
Hamburg.
Brig Friederick Ernst, loading.

Sardinian.
Brig Rosa, loading.
Polacre Buenos Ayres, discharging.
Spanish.
Polacre Deseada, discharging.
Brig Cronometre, discharging.
Polacre Intrepida, loading.
Barque Amable Rosa, loading.
Polacre San Antonio, loading.
Barque Palemon, discharging.
Brig Barceló, discharging.
Brig Pablo, discharging.
Brig Manuel, discharging.
Polacre Merceditas.
Do. Juno.

French.
Barque Ducouedic, discharging.
Brig Caroline, discharging.
Barque Autome,*
Barque Henri et Luise, discharging.
Brig Louise et Marie, discharging.
Portuguese.
Brig Paraná, loading.

Brazilian.
Brig Veloz, laden.
Brig Mentor, laden.
Schooner-brig Virginia, discharging.
National.
Barque Sirena*
Vessels marked thus * have not been allowed entry.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.
This day (27th inst.) completes the 977th day of the blockade.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH.—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc.
BRAZILIAN.—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira.

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

Saturday	54
Sunday	54
Monday	54
Tuesday	54
Wednesday	51
Thursday	53
Friday	51

Advertisements.

For New York,

The superior fast sailing coppered and copper fastened American Brig.
"CLINTON,"
173 Tons Register,
PURBROCK, Master.

Has only room for 2,000 dry hides, and will be despatched immediately.
For terms of freight, apply to the Consignees Mess. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., or to Charles R. Horne, Licensed Ship Broker, No. 57 1/2 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

James Newnham respectfully notifies to Families and the Public generally that at his newly established Grocery and Provision store 66 Calle 25 de Mayo, will be found an extensive and carefully assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries &c., at unprecedented low prices.
Buenos Ayres, May 19, 1848.

Merceditas Roberre.

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

Notice.

THE Partnership which has hitherto existed in this city under the firm of James Black & Co. was dissolved, by expiration of contract, on the 10th of February of the present year.
It is requested that all persons having accounts pending against said firm, as well as those indebted to same, will be pleased to arrange them within the term of ten days from date with Mr. James Black, at his office, in the Calle Nueva, behind Santo Domingo Church.
Buenos Ayres, April 14, 1848.

Signed James Black,
Ramon M. Muñoz,
Richard Hastings.
Witness, Robert Hudson,
James Bell.

For sale.

At the house of George S. Macdon 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.

On Sale,

At the Quinta, 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 slaughtering ground, and the Plaza de Lorea) measuring 125 varas by 50, walled along the three streets which circumscribe it on the east, north or west; and solely requiring a party wall to separate it from the remaining ground to the south, which the owner purposes to retain.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

THE Misses HALLET have the pleasure to announce that they have opened an Academy for young ladies in those commodious premises, Calle de la Federacion, No. 138, (altos.) and that they are now prepared to receive pupils, either as boarders, half-boarders or day scholars, on the most moderate terms.

The course of studies embraces the various branches of elementary instruction, together with those which constitute the higher departments of an accomplished education.

Tuition in English, Spanish or French at the option of parents; the Misses H. being equally conversant with the three languages. Italian, also, will be taught, if required.

MRS. MCGAW respectfully informs her friends that she has several rooms disoccupied, and can accommodate single gentlemen or families with lodging and board if required, at No. 110 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Wanted,

A Steward, to wait at this table and do other house-work. Good references are required about his character to be admitted for the situation.
Apply at No. 125 Calle de la Catedral.

SECOND HAND BOOKS VERY CHEAP

No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.
Alice, or the Mysteries of Balwer; Arwed Gyllensterna; Astrologer or the Ego of San Sebastian; Advantages of early piety; Banished Lord, a Dramatic novel; Barber of Paris, by Paul de Koek; B'youac the, by W. H. Maxwell; Bunyan's Holy War; British Constitution illustrated by a reference to the earliest periods of History; Cardiphonia, by the Rev. J. Newton; Conversations on Natural Philosophy; Clubs of London, with anecdotes of their Members; Collection of Poems; Demology and Witchcraft; Darwin's Botanic Garden; Dictionary, Spanish and English; do. English and Portuguese; Essays and Tales, by a Popular author; Egypt; Arabia Petros, and the Holy Land; French Idiomatical phrases; French Dialogues, Poppiton and De Genlis; Geometry by Dr. Lardner; Guards, the; Gilmour, or the Last Locking; Gathercoals posthumous letters; Guides to Trade and Service; History of the Island of St. Helena; History of the Revolution in France; History of America; History of the Netherlands; History of Egypt; History of the Netherlands; Highways and Byways; Ingram's System of Mensuration; Italian phrases; Inheritance, a novel; Jacqueline of Holland; Kirke White's complete works; Kay's travels in Calabria; Last Days of Pompeii; Letters of Junius; Musical and Vocal Cabinet; Michael Armistead; Musical and Vocal Cabinet; Memoir of a strong the Factory boy, by Mrs. Trilope; Memoir of Rev. Henry Martyn; Moruton, a novel; Montesquieu; Natural Philosophy, Herschell; O'Briens and the O'Flahertys, by Lady Morgan; Outlines of History; Orlando Furioso; Pinnock's Catechisms on various subjects; Parry's Voyages; Prescott's Poems; Parisian Phraseology; Philosophy of Living; Rev. O'More; Rothelan, a romance of English Histories; Roman History; Robertson's Charles V.; Sales' Spanish Grammar; Short-hand improved; Sketches of Young Ladies; Tower of Helvin; Tales of the West; Ude's Cookery; Widow Barnaby; Young's Latin and English Dictionary; Zelica, the Creative &c. &c.
Books in any language bought, exchanged or sold on Commission.

To let to a single gentleman, a handsome dry room, furnished with every convenience, in the house of a respectable family; please apply at No. 14 Calle de las Piedras or Calle de Cangallo, No. 62.

DIED.

On the 24th inst., in her 19th year, FANNY LUDLAM, the beloved daughter of John Ludlam, of Buenos Ayres.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	371	4	375	each
Do. Patriot	373	4	374	do.
Plata, macampina	30	4	204	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Pitagones	22	4	223	each.
Do. Patriot	23			percent prem.
Six per cent. Stock	3			percent prem.
Exchange on England	24	per dol.	in gold 63s & 63s	
Do. France	22			in do. 80 & 81
Do. Rio Janeiro	35	4	15	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	1	4	15	do.
Do. United States	21 1/2	4	22	per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	43	4	52	per pesada
descarnado 27 a 28 lbs. ea.	44	4	46	do.
25 a 29 lbs.	42	4	43	do.
Do. Spain	46	4	40	do.
Do. North America	42	4	40	do.
Do. of all sorts	42	4	41	do.
Do. salted ox	42	4	41	do.
Do. do. cow	15	4	18	do. each
Horse hides salted	35	4	42	per pesada
Do. do dry	35	4	42	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	30	4	32	per dozen
Sheep skins washed, fine and ordinary	30	4	32	per dozen
Goat skins	without price			
Nutria skins	do.			
Horse hair, mixed	62	4	65	per arroba.
Do. short	52	4	55	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	100	4	110	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	22	4	23	do.
Do. do. dirty	8	4	9	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	22	4	23	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	4	20	do.
Do. fine washed	40	4	50	do.
Do. do. dirty	20	4	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	18	4	19	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	without price			
Do. pure, second class	29	4	31	do.
Grease and tallow	22	4	30	do.
Jerked beef	500	4	600	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	160	4	200	per thousand
Do. cow	8	4	84	per lb.
Ostrich feathers, long black	10	4	11	per quintal
Salted tongues	without price			
Hide cuttings	10	4	11	per quintal
Shin bones	without price			
Salt, on board	1	4	1	per fanega
Discount	1	4	1	percent. mo.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 375 dollars.
The lowest price 353 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63s. per doublon.
The lowest do.

GEORGE TOMAS, Responsible Editor.