

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 2nd, 1848.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Although nothing official has yet been published on the subject of the rupture of the late negotiation, enough has transpired to warrant us in saying that that result is solely ascribable to the nature of the mission with which MM. Gore and Gros came charged. In fact, instead of being a serious endeavour to satisfy the requirements of justice and honour, that mission appears to have been nothing more than an attempt to shirk the real question at issue altogether, circumventing at the same time President Oribe and offering an additional insult to the Argentine Republic, already the victim of so many outrages and indignities. So far from applying themselves to seek "a regular and practicable form of convention which should be the most exact execution, the most complete expression of the bases of pacification presented by the confidential agent, Mr. Hood," and which Lord Howden and Count Walewski told us had been accepted by all the parties interested; the new Plenipotentiaries were instructed to substitute a quite different arrangement to the exclusion of the Argentine Government and severance of the alliance in common cause of the two Republics of La Plata. We can easily conceive why M. Guizot should have promoted a negotiation bottomed on such bases. His vacillations and inconsistencies throughout explain every thing. But that such an hallucination should have come over the mind of Lord Palmerston as to allow him to become a party to it, is to us really unaccountable. His Lordship ought to have known better the nature of the question at issue, and to have made a juster appreciation of the character of the statesmen in these countries with whom he has to deal. The question is not merely as to who is to occupy the presidential chair in the Oriental State; it stands on higher grounds and involves interests of the greatest magnitude—the nationality and independence of the two Republics—and both governments have made it a point of honour to uphold those interests to the last extremity. In thus acting they are supported by the voice of the entire people, incensed at the unceasing encroachments of foreign powers and determined to consolidate for ever their national immunities. If, therefore, the intervening powers were sincerely desirous of seeing peace and prosperity restored on the banks of La Plata, they ought for once to have adopted *bona fide* the policy of justice and candour, discarding all finesse and subterfuge. That policy would have been consulted by carrying out honestly the Hood convention; but, unhappily, it has been disregarded, and a mission avowedly destined to restore peace and harmony has only served to make confusion more confounded.

In order to enable our readers to form a correct idea of the miserable state of Montevideo, which is the cause of the great immigration from that unfortunate city almost daily arriving on our shores, we

subjoin an abstract of the additional imposts which have been lately levied.

Montevideo, May 20, 1848.

The Executive Power in virtue of the powers with which it is invested, hath resolved and enacts:

Art. 1.—A tax upon the sale by retail of all the articles of consumption hereinafter mentioned is established, as follows:—

Common Catalonia wine, per pipe	\$10
White wines, Sherry, Malaga, Madeira, and other classes	15
In bottles, per dozen	4
Common Bordeaux wine, per cask	5
Spirits of 20 degrees and less, per pipe	15
Do. of a stronger quality	in proportion.
Vinegar, per pipe	10
Ale, porter, and fermented liquors, per dozen bottles	1 4
Liquors in general, per case	2
Black tea, per lb.	1
All other qualities of tea, per lb.	2
Raw coffee, per arroba	1
Ground do.	1 4
Lump, and fine white sugar, per arroba	1
Common white do. do.	4
Brazilian tobacco, per roll	4
Leaf tobacco, per arroba	1
Paper segars, per thousand	3
Havana segars worth 40 or more dollars, per thousand	10
Do. of less value, per do.	7
Do. of all other descriptions	4
Coals, per quintal	4

2.—The collection of this tax to be entrusted to a committee which will be appointed.

3.—This committee will proceed immediately to take an account of all the articles mentioned which may exist in such stores where sales are effected by wholesale.

4.—It will establish a Commissioner in the Custom House to take an account of all the above mentioned articles which will be dispatched for consumption, and will oblige the parties to specify the store or stores where the effects may be conveyed.

5.—No wholesale dealer will be allowed to sell any of these articles to retailers without a certificate being previously presented to him testifying to the payment of the tax, which certificates will be issued by the Committee.

6.—The Committee shall consider only such stores as may be furnished with the corresponding stamped licence authorized to sell by wholesale.

7.—The articles hereinbefore mentioned which may be found in the stores of retail dealers are subject to the payment of the tax.

8.—The Committee is authorized to make such compromises in regard to those articles as it may consider equitable.

9.—Any fraudulent act will be punished by a fine which will be demanded instantly, and which shall not amount to less than double the amount of the fraud, and the latter shall be doubled at every repetition thereof.

10.—The present decree is to be again taken into consideration three months after being put into execution.

11.—Let this be communicated, published, and inserted in the National Register.

SUAREZ.
LORENZO BATTLE.
BRUNO MAS.

Numbers of storekeepers having closed their establishments in consequence of the above decree, an edict was published on the 29th ordaining that if they were not re-opened on the next day at the usual hour, they should not be allowed to be opened

again at all, nor their owners be permitted at any future period to have any similar establishments in any part of the Republic.

By another decree of the same day it is enacted that all cattle imported into the city after that date shall pay the following taxes viz:

Horned cattle, per head	\$8
Swine	4
Small pigs	2
Sheep	4

It is provided that horned cattle will only be allowed to be shut up in two inclosures in certain quarters of the city therein mentioned, and no animal will be allowed to be taken out thence until the tax is paid. The tax on sheep and swine to be paid at the time of disembarking said animals.

Another enactment under date of the 24th ult. orders all River pilots in Montevideo to present themselves at the Captain of the Port's office with their licenses in order that an account may be taken of the latter in a new register to be opened for the purpose. Those who do not comply with this requisition are prohibited from exercising their profession under the most serious responsibility. No pilot is allowed to leave the port without a special license from the Captain of the Port and those who should be allowed to pilot vessels up the river are to pay a tax of 10 per cent on the amount of their fees, previous to their leaving the port &c. &c.

The foregoing decree is not calculated to meet with a more favourable reception from the parties concerned, nor even should they be so disposed to favour the views of the intrusive government in Montevideo is it likely that it will be productive of means to the latter, as the authorities here have already taken such measures as will ensure vessels coming from sea being provided with pilots who will convey them in safety into the ports of this province.

We have advices from Europe via Rio Janeiro to the 24th of March.

France remained tranquil, though the republicans had already become divided into two parties, moderate and radical, and symptoms of reaction were exhibited in the departments. The effects of the monetary crisis were still felt. There had been so great a run upon the Bank of France, that the government had been obliged to declare its notes a legal tender, and exonerate it from paying them in specie. This measure had given umbrage to the National Guard, but was supported by the lower orders. General Cavaignac had been appointed Minister of War, General Changarnier succeeding him in the government of Algeria. By a decree of the Provisional government the national colours are to be preserved in the same order they have been in since 1830.

A revolution broke out in the capital of Prussia, and a bloody conflict ensued between the people and the troops, which lasted some days and in the course of which about 600 lives were lost. The result was the extortion of an order from the King for the military to leave the city, and a solemn promise to accede to the wishes of the people. H. M. remained a sort of prisoner in his palace under a guard of citizens.

Vienna had also been the scene of great events. The people assembled and set fire to the country seat of Prince Metternich; and, afterwards surrounding the chamber of the Aulic Council, demanded the immediate dismissal of that Minister. The Emperor complied with the demand; he furthermore abolished the censorship and decreed the organization of a National Guard. Prince Metternich had set out for England.

The people of the capital of Bohemia held a mass meeting, and voted an address to the Emperor demanding concessions on a large scale.

The King of Bavaria had abdicated in favour of his son Maximilian, and gone to look after Lola Montes.

In all the states of Germany the people had demanded and the sovereigns conceded reform. The Diet was engaged in drawing up a project for the revision of the Federal Constitution. It had displayed the old eagle of the Empire and the Imperial banner. The whole aim of the German people appeared to be a German Parliament.

The King of Hanover had advanced so far in the career of reform as to dismiss his ministers, and call liberal men to his councils.

The Cabinet at the Hague had given in their resignations, and the King had appointed men of liberal principles to form a new ministry. He had also signified his wish that the second chamber should take the initiative in proposing advisable reforms.

There had been some disorders in Belgium, particularly at Ghent.

The duchies of Schleswig and Holstein had declared their independence of the Danish crown. Prince Frederick of Lauenberg placed himself at the head of the movement. Altona fraternised.

The Roman Constitution was to be promulgated on the 8th of March.

The Sardinian ministry had been changed, and the Jesuits expelled from Turin.

Sicily continued to resist the orders of the government of Naples. Messina was bombarded from the 26th to the 27th February, after which a truce was concluded. The Sicilian parliament was to meet on the 25th, and the King of Naples was to be invited to send a representative to attend at the opening. Far from being disposed to comply, H. M. was preparing a new expedition of 15,000 men to reduce his refractory subjects.

According to the *Times* and other London journals the dates whereof reach to the 17th of March, the most conspicuous Bankers and Commercial houses which had either temporarily or totally suspended their transactions, or failed, in France and Germany, are the following:

AMSTERDAM:—Van Harpen & Sons (completing the 16th failure on the 9th of March); Rutgers & Roebenurg; Beeldsnyder; Dick; Overmans; Koopman; Boissevain; de Ruys; Pieterse & Rems; Roseboom & Carp.

BERLIN:—Hirsclfeld & Wolf; M. Heyman.

PARIS:—Lafitte, Blount & Co.; Charles Pagny; Philippe Fourchou; Gouin & Co.; Hottinguer; Delessert; Mallet & Brothers; Rougemont de Lovenberg; Fould, Oppenheim & Co.; Ganeron & Co.; Bechet; Del Thomas & Chadeaux.

(Correio da Tarde, Rio Janeiro, 8th May.)

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Washington, March 10, 1848—10 p.m. The treaty with Mexico has just been ratified, with modifications. The Senate, three-quarters of an hour ago, took the final vote, and then adjourned over till Tuesday.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

Ayes—Whigs.... 11	Nays—Whigs.... 8
" Democrats 26	" Democrats 7
Absent—Whigs.... 3	Total—Ayes.... 37
" Democrats 1	" Nays.... 15

Majority for the treaty..... 22
The nays were Allen, Atchison, Benton, Brees, Douglass, Lewis and Westcott, jr. (Democrats), and Badger, Baldwin, Berrian, Corwin, Greene, Spruante, Upham and Webster (Whigs).

ARTICLES AND PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY, AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN SENATE.

Article first appointed Señors Cuevas, Conto, and Atristain commissioners on the part of the Mexican government to adjust terms of a lasting treaty of a peace between the United States of the North and the United Mexican States, with Nicholas P. Trist, commissioner of the United States, &c.

Article second stipulates that there shall be an immediate suspension of hostilities between the armies of the two republics.

Article third defines the future boundary of the United States. The line commences in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence along that southern boundary to the western boundary of same; thence north to the first branch of the Gila which it intersects; thence down the middle of that branch and

of the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly, and strikes the Pacific at a point one league south of San Diego. The free navigation of the Gulf of California and of the river Colorado, from the mouth of the Gila to the Gulf, is secured to the United States.

Article fourth stipulates that it shall be optional with citizens of Mexico now residing in the territory to be ceded, either to leave, taking with them or otherwise disposing of their property; or else, upon taking the oaths of allegiance to this government, to be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

The next article provides that the United States government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the defence of the border from Indian incursions. To this end, both nations are to use their best endeavour.

In consideration of the extension of the boundary of the United States, made by this treaty, the United States government stipulates to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum is included the three millions appropriated last session for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to Mr. Trist's order. This sum is to be paid to the Mexican government immediately on the ratification of the treaty. The remaining twelve millions are to be paid in four annual instalments, bearing six per cent. interest from the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. No portion of this sum is to be transferable.

According to the article, the United States government undertakes all claims of American citizens against Mexico, both those already decided, and those still undecided—the whole, however, not to amount to more than three millions and a quarter of dollars.

The Mexican archives found by us after the taking possession of the ceded territory, are to be delivered up.

The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the two republics, is to be revived for the period of eight years, and may afterwards be renewed at the option of both governments.

The custom houses are to be restored to the Mexican authorities as soon as the treaty shall have been ratified. Means are to be adopted for settling the accounts.

The troops of the United States are to leave Mexico in three months after the ratification of the treaty, unless the sickly season should come on, in which event they are to retire to some healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies by the Mexican government, on amicable terms.

The supplies which may arrive before the ratification of the treaty and the embarkation of the troops, are not to be subject to duty.

The treaty is to be ratified by the President and Senate, and to be exchanged within four months after its ratification.

The boundary of New Mexico is to be defined as laid down in Disturnell's map of Mexico, published at New York, in 1847.

The articles providing for the confirmation of the grants given by the Mexican government in Texas and California, are stricken out; and the unimportant provision to extend the jurisdiction of the Mexican church over the Catholic clergy in the ceded territory, is also stricken out. These are the principal modifications.

Washington, March 13—3 P. M.

The President will ask to-morrow for a commission to Mexico, to close up the treaty. Louis McLane, of Maryland, is supposed to be the man.

General Cass will call up the ten regiment bill, his object being to show the Mexicans that they must accept the treaty, or a new army of ten thousand men.

Washington, March 13—5½ P. M.

We learn from official authority, that the President will nominate Mr. Sevier as the commissioner to Mexico, and not Mr. McLane, with the treaty; and that he will resign his seat in the Senate to-morrow, with a view to the acceptance of the new appointment.

If three commissioners, however, be appointed, Mr. McLane and one whig may be included; and the whig may try to have a voice in the matter of the final ratification of the treaty.

A Minister will be required at Mexico, a fact of which Mr. Sevier has been apprised.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

(Continued.)

THE STORMING OF THE TUILERIES.

The following is the best version that has ap-

peared of the storming of the Tuileries. We take it from the *Reform*—

Different versions of the taking of the Tuileries have been given. The event seems to us of such importance as to have caused us to seek to know the details. We give them as exact and as circumstantial as possible. The 5th legion of the National Guard, having its Major, its Lieutenant-Colonel, two Chefs of battalions, and several officers at its head, marched on the Tuileries. It had arrived at the Rue de l'Echelle, when firing was heard on the Place du Palais Royal; it was the post of the Chateau d'Eau which recommenced the combat.

At the same instant the legion hastened to the place where the firing took place, and with it the thousands of combatants who followed it. At this moment Marshal Gerard appeared with a branch of verdure in his hand, enjoining the combatants to cease firing. The post of the Chateau refused, and the combat continued. The Marshal returned to the corner of the Rue Saint Honoré. At that moment an officer of the Chateau appeared, bearing a paper in his hands—it was the abdication of Louis Philippe. The document was taken from the hands of the officer by a Lieutenant of the 5th Legion, the Citizen Aubert Roche, and remitted to be preserved to the Citizen Lagrange, of Lyons. The firing continued. It was feared that the troops confined in the Tuileries would come to take the combatants by the flank. A reconnaissance had been made. Within the railings there were 30,000 infantry, six pieces of cannon in battery, two squadrons of dragoons, without counting the armed guardians, and some Municipal Guards. This force, protected by the railing and the artillery, could, on this large place, if it had been attacked, give rise to a bloody battle—every thing was to be feared. A profound silence reigned; and it was only interrupted by the fusillade of the Place du Palais Royal, and some musket shots at the troops within the Chateau. It was learned that the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 10th Legions surrounded the Tuileries, and that the others were on the march. The combat was imminent. It was then that Lieut. Aubert Roche, advancing towards the railing near the Rue de Rivoli, caused the Commandant of the Tuileries to be sent for. That person arrived with great fear.

"You are lost!" cried the Lieutenant; "you are surrounded, and a combat will ensue if you do not evacuate the Tuileries, and give it up to the National Guard." The Commandant, understanding the position, caused the troops to be ranged in line against the Chateau, without causing them to leave. Before that they had been drawn up in encelons. Seeing that the movement of retreat was not effected, Citizen Aubert Roche, accompanied by Citizen Lesueur, chef de bataillon of the Canton of Lagry Rincy, who joined the 5th Legion, ran to the railing of the Rue de Rivoli, knocked, and announced themselves with a flag of truce. The gate was opened, and both of them, unaccompanied, with their swords in their hands, entered into the midst of the court, which was at the time full of soldiers. The Commandant of the Tuileries advanced, saying that he had caused the troops to be withdrawn. "That is not enough," said the Lieutenant; "the Palace must be evacuated; if not, misfortune will happen."

The Commandant of the Tuileries then conducted the two officers before the Pavillon de l'Horloge, where stood several Generals, and the Duke de Nemours, all with consternation impressed on their faces. "Monsieur," said the Commandant of the Tuileries, "here is an excellent citizen who will give you the means of preventing the effusion of blood." "What must be done?" said the Prince, in a trembling voice, to the Lieutenant who was presented to him. "Sir, you must evacuate the Palace at this very instant, and give it up to the National Guard—if you do not, you are lost. The combat will be a bloody one—the Tuileries are surrounded—the 5th Legion, of which I form part, is fighting at this moment at the Palais Royal, with its major and superior officers at its head. Take care that the combat does not cease before these troops have left, if not the battle will be engaged even here, in spite of you." "You think so?" replied the Duke; "I will make the troops retire."

And at the same instant, in presence of two officers of the National Guard, he gave the order to retreat. The artillery went by the railing of the Palace, and the staff and the Duke de Nemours by the Pavillon de l'Horloge, their horses descending the flight of steps. The cavalry followed them, then the infantry. It was even forgotten to relieve the posts who remained. The citizen Aubert Roche charged himself to introduce the National Guard in the Palace. He went to warn the National Guards, who were then near the staff. The National Guard then put the butt-ends of their muskets in the air, and entered the Court of the Tuileries, by the railing of the Rue de Rivoli, accompanied by the curious,

all quite astonished to find themselves masters of the Palace. A quarter of an hour after the combat ceased on the Place du Palais Royal, the combatants hastened to attack the Tuileries, but they found the gates opened. Thus was taken, or rather surrendered, this redoubtable fortress. A National Guard made a summons in the name of the armed people, and Royalty evacuated the place.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FLIGHT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

On Thursday morning, after the dismissal of the Guizot Ministry, the King and Queen, with the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, and the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe-Coburg, remained in the Palace of the Tuileries. The King was surrounded by a large number of his most intimate personal friends, among whom were the Duke de Broglie, and several other members of the Chamber of Peers. M. Thiers and many other leading deputies were also present, all anxious to advise with the King as to the best course of proceeding under existing circumstances. The Duke de Nemours at this time had the command of the troops in the court yard of the Palace. The insurgents were fast gathering, and advancing in large bodies in the direction of the Tuileries. The National Guard gave way before them, and on nearing the Palace entreated that the artillery might not be used on the people. The Duke de Nemours yielded to their solicitation, and not a shot was fired. As the mob rapidly increased, however, the King was advised to leave the Palace, a step which his Majesty at length reluctantly consented to adopt. With the King departed her Majesty, the Queen, the Duchess de Nemours and three of her children, the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe-Coburg with their youthful family, and the Duchess de Montpensier. The Duke de Montpensier left at the same time, in command of a small escort which accompanied the royal fugitives on their road to Dreux.

After the departure of the Royal Family, the mob proceeded onwards in the direction of the Tuileries, and a sharp firing was commenced. On arriving opposite the Palace, they commenced breaking the windows, and in a very short period every pane of glass in the principal front was demolished. The National Guard had now entirely given way, and the mob having increased tenfold, the Duke de Nemours, finding resistance hopeless, retired through the gardens of the Palace with a small band of soldiers, who still remained faithful to him. The Duke then learning that the Duchess d'Orleans, with her two infant children, had gone to the Chamber of Deputies, followed her thither, and on arriving there left his little troop of soldiers on guard at the entrance, while he himself proceeded into the Chamber, where the discussion on the question of accepting the Count de Paris as King was at that time proceeding in a very satisfactory manner. During the discussion the insurgents arrived, and having easily overpowered the troops on guard, they occupied all the outlets, and entered the Chamber itself in large numbers, bearing arms, flags, and banners, and uttering the most discordant and frightful imprecations. One man actually fired at the President, who fortunately escaped the shot intended for his life, but was immediately thrust out of his seat, and, with the other deputies, obliged to give way. The Duke de Nemours had, at this moment, hold of the Count de Paris' hand, the Duchess de Orleans leading her second son, the Duke de Chartres. So frightful was the rush of the mob, that both the young Princes were separated from their protectors, and it was with extreme difficulty that the Duke de Chartres was removed, he having been lost in the *mêlée* for some time. There now appeared no alternative for the Duchess d'Orleans and her brother-in-law but to proceed to the Invalides, which they accordingly did, attended by a small, though gallant band of soldiers, who behaved with the greatest devotedness to the last. To the Invalides the royal fugitives were pursued by the infuriated mob; and, a violent attack being made upon the hotel, it was deemed prudent for the Duke and the Duchess to separate, and take the best means at hands for their respective safety.

The Duke de Nemours left Paris directly, and on the road to Boulogne fell in with his royal relatives, the Duke and Duchess Auguste of Saxe-Coburg, with whom, as we stated in our last, his royal highness crossed the Channel on Sunday.

ADVENTURES OF LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS QUEEN.

On leaving Paris they proceeded to Versailles, where they hired a common vehicle to take them to Dreux. Here they put up at the house of a person on whose fidelity they could rely, where they passed the night. This friend, whom we understood to be

a farmer, procured disguises for the Royal fugitives and suite, the King habiting himself in an old cloak and a cap, having first shaved his whiskers, discarded his wig, and altogether so disguised himself as to defy the recognition even of his most intimate friends. The other disguises were also complete. Although we have stated above that they passed the night at Dreux, they started long before daylight on their way to La Ferté Vidame, where Mr. Pakenham has been building a mill on some private property of Louis Philippe. On their route they were accompanied by the farmer, who promised to see them in safety to the coast through a country with which he was well acquainted. They took the road of Evreux, 12 to 15 leagues from Honfleur. They travelled chiefly by night, and reached Honfleur at five o'clock on Saturday morning. They remained at Honfleur in the house of a gentleman whom the King knew, for a short time, and then crossed to Trouville, a short distance from the town. It was their intention to embark at Trouville, but owing to the boisterous state of the weather, they were compelled to remain at the latter place two days, when, finding they could not embark, they returned to Honfleur, with the intention of embarking from that place, but the weather still continuing very rough, and the King fearing that the Queen in her exhausted condition would be unable to bear the fatigues of a rough passage, deferred his departure till the weather changed on Thursday. In the meantime information was secretly conveyed to the Express, Southampton steam-ship, that she would be required to take a party from Havre to England. On Thursday afternoon the gentleman who sheltered the dethroned monarch and his consort at Honfleur engaged a French fishing-boat to convey the fugitives from Honfleur to Havre, and fearing that in this small vessel the features of the King might be recognized, the gentleman engaged a person to interpret French to the King, who, to render his disguise more complete, passed as an Englishman. Nothing of moment transpired on the passage to Havre, where the Express was waiting with her steam up, and at nine o'clock on Thursday evening the royal fugitives and suite set sail for England. The vessel reached the offing of New-haven harbour at seven o'clock this morning, but owing to the state of the tide she could not enter the harbour till nearly twelve o'clock. Meanwhile, however, General Dumas and General Rumigny landed in boats. General Dumas proceeding to London with the intelligence of Louis Philippe's arrival, whilst General Rumigny repaired to the Bridge Inn, and gave directions to prepare the best apartments for some guests about to land on the pier. This of course was done, but having ascertained that the guests were no less than the King and Queen of the French, the landlady laid carpets from the entrance door to the sitting-room, and every arrangement was made to render the apartments as comfortable as their size would admit. Shortly before twelve o'clock the Royal fugitives landed on the quay, and the moment the King set his foot on the shore he emphatically exclaimed, "Thank God I am on British Ground." Mr. Sims, the landing waiter, who handed them on shore, conducted them to the Bridge Inn. On the way thither the King was met by several of the inhabitants, who offered their congratulations on his safe arrival, and with whom he shook hands most cordially. His Majesty looked fatigued and careworn.

ADHESIONS TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Marshals Sout, Molitor, Sebastiani, Bugeaud, Reille, and Dode de la Brunerie, had sent in their adhesion to the New Government. Among the Generals of Division who also recognized the Republic we remark Generals St. You, M. Guizot's colleague in the War Department, Fabvier Schramm, Aupick, late Governor of Paris, Grouchy, Proval, Montholon, Fouchers, Oudinot, Archard, Gouraud, Lahitte, Paixhans, &c. M. Dupin had been superseded by M. Baroche in the functions of Attorney-General in the Court of Cassation. M. La Rochejaquelein, the celebrated legitimist Deputy had addressed his adhesion to the Provisional Government "without" any mental reservation, "his motto being—*Le Pays avant tout.*" The 7th Regiment of Artillery, quartered at La Fere, took the oath of allegiance to the Republic on the 28th. One hundred and ten hogheads of wine found in the cellars of Neuilly, were removed to Paris on Tuesday, and distributed among the hospitals of that capital.

THE WISHES OF THE PEOPLE.

The following proclamation, which was on Friday night extensively placarded on the walls of Paris, is worthy of perusal, as illustrating the general spirit which animates the people:—

(PROCLAMATION.)

The wishes of the people.

Universal reform!

A general amnesty, the (late) Ministers to be excepted therefrom, and brought to trial.

The right of meeting to be consecrated by an immediate manifestation; the immediate dissolution of the Chamber, and convocation of the Primary Assemblies.

A civic guard, under the command of the municipal authorities. Abolition of the laws of September. Liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty of petitioning, liberty of association, freedom of election.

Electoral Reform. *Every National Guard is an elector, and eligible.* Parliamentary Reform. Renumeration of the Deputies; public functionaries to their mind.

Reform of the Chamber of Peers. Royal nomination will no longer be tolerated, any more than aristocratic hereditary right. Administrative Reform. Guarantees for all public functionaries and employes against the abuse of favours and influences. PROPERTY TO BE RESPECTED (these words are printed in large capital letters), but the RIGHTS OF LABOUR TO BE GUARANTEED. Work to be insured to the people.

Union and fraternal association between the heads of trading establishments and the operatives. Equality of rights by education given to all; asylums (*crèches*), places of refuge, rural schools, and civic (or urban) schools. No more oppression or working of children. Absolute freedom of religion. Absolute independence of conscience. *The Church to be independent of the State.*

Protection to all the weak, and to women and children. *Peace and holy alliance amongst all nations.* Abolition of war, in which the people serve as a gun-carriage.

Independence of all nationalities. France the protectress (*guardienne*) of the rights of weak nations.

Order founded on liberty (in large capitals.) Universal Fraternity (likewise in large capitals.) (Signed by the editors of the *Democratique Pacifique*.)

P. S.—There is a man in France who accepts these principles, and who has already proclaimed them—namely M. De Lamartine.

DECREE OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

One of the decrees of the Provisional Government declares the abolition of all titles in France. The following is the text of the Proclamation—
The French Republic.

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."
The Provisional Government, considering that equality is one of the great principles of the French Republic, and that it ought, in consequence, to be immediately carried into effect, decrees as follows:—
All the ancient titles of nobility are abolished, and the qualifications which were attached thereto, are prohibited. They cannot be used publicly, or figure in any public document whatever.

(Signed by Members of the Provisional Government.)
The commission of the Provisional Government, on the question of the regulation of labour, of which M. Louis Blanc and M. Albert are the commissioners, sits at the Palace of the Luxembourg. On Thursday, after hearing a deputation of masters on the one side, and of workmen on the other, the commission issued the following decree, limiting the hours of labour. It is published in the *Moniteur*:—

"Considering,
"1. That manual labour too much prolonged not only ruins the health of the labourer, but besides, by preventing him from cultivating his intellect, affects the dignity of man;
"2. That the employment of workmen by middlemen, called *marchandeurs* or *tachérons*, is essentially unjust, vexatious, and contrary to the principles of the fraternity;

"The Provisional Government of the Republic decrees—

"1. The day's labour is diminished one hour. Consequently in Paris, where it was 11 hours, it is reduced to 10 hours; and in the provinces, where it has hitherto been 12 hours, it is reduced to 11 hours.
"2. The employment of labourers by middlemen or *marchandage* is abolished.
"It is to be clearly understood that associations of workmen, the object of which is not the employment of workmen by each other, are not considered as *marchandage*.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says:—"It is announced to us 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 it is to be settled in the following manner—1, to 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.⁹

(To be continued.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 27.—Wind N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 28.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 29.—Wind N. N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 30.—Wind S. S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 31.—Wind S. W., foggy.
No arrivals or sailings.
June 1.—Wind S., rain in the morning.
Arrived, United States brig of war Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Com. Tilton, from Montevideo 30th ult.
Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, for Montevideo.
June 2.—Wind S. E. fresh.
No arrivals or sailings.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF ENSENADA.

British.
Barque Mary Miller, loading for England.
Barque Richmond, loading for Liverpool.
Barque Autumnus, loading for London.
Barque Chorister, loading for Plymouth.
Barque Napoleon, loading for London.
Brig Leo, loading for London.
Brig Amelia, loading for London.
Brig Bella Portena, loading for Liverpool.
Brigantine Hope, loading for Liverpool.
Schooner-brig Hannah, cleared on the 31st ult. for London.
American.
Ship Corvo, loading.
Barque Oxford, loading for Boston.
Barque Elena Augusta, discharging.
Barque Palestine, discharging.
Brig Gambia, discharging.
Brig Clinton, loading for New York.
Danish.
Barque Achilles, discharging.
Schooner Estevan, cleared on the 1st inst. for Boston.
Brig Von Brock, loading for Antwerp.
Belgian.
Schooner-brig Minerva, loading for Antwerp.
Hamburg.
Brig Frederick Ernst, loading for New York.
Sardinian.
Brig Rosa, cleared on the 31st ult. for Rio Janeiro.
Polacre Buenos Ayres, discharging.
Spanish.
Polacre Deseada, loading for Havana.
Brig Cronometro, loading for Spain.
Polacre Intrepida, loading for Havana.
Barque Amable Rosa, loading for Spain.
Polacre San Antonio, loading for Havana.
Barque Palemon, loading for Havana.
Brig Barceló, loading for Havana.
Brig Pablo, discharging.
Brig Manuel, discharging.
Polacre Mercedesita, discharging.
Do. Juno, discharging.
Barque Celestina, discharging.
Schooner brig Generoso, cleared on the 8th ult. for Cadiz.
French.
Barque Ducouedic, discharging.
Brig Caroline, discharging.
Barque Automne.
Barque Henri et Louise, discharging.
Brig Louise et Marie, discharging.
Barque Adelo et Julio, do.
Portuguese.
Brig Paraná, loading, for Rio Janeiro.
Brazilian.
Brig Veloz, cleared on the 27th ult. for Rio Grande.
Brig Mentor, cleared on the 24th ult. for do.
Schooner-brig Virginia, discharging.

Barque Sirena*

Vessels marked thus * have not been allowed entry.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

May 27.
Russian barque Helios, 425 tons, Backlund, from Ensenada 24th, to L. Chapeaurouge & Co.
Sardinian brig Rivadense, 146 tons, Angel Croce, from Rio Grande 15th inst., to L. M. Monjardin.
May 28.
Brazilian sloop of war Uniao, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, from Rio Janeiro 12th May.
May 29.
Spanish brig Unico, 168 tons, Pablo Roig, from Barcelona 15th March, Gibraltar 3rd April, to Felix Buxareo.
Sardinian polacre Daniel, 140 tons, Juan B. Negro, from Genoa 4th March, Gibraltar 3rd April, to Vicente Gianello.
H. B. M. brigantine Griffin, from Maldonado 25th.
Montevideo brigantine of war (purlonec Argentine schooner of war) Maypú, from Maldonado 28th.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

May 25.
H. B. M. brigantine Griffin, 3 guns, Lieut. J. P. Thurburn, for Maldonado.
French war steamer Fulton, Commander Mazeret, for Colonia.
American brig Carrier, for Rio Grande.
May 26.
Sardinian brig Cocodrilo, for Genoa.
Lubeck brig Bertha, for Brazil.
May 27.
Spanish frigate Cortes, Captain José Maria Quesada, for Spain.
Spanish brig of war Volador, 12 guns, Captain Felipe de Santiago, for Spain.
British barque Lancashire Witch, for Rio Grande.
Brazilian brigantine Venus, for Rio Grande.
May 28.
Russian barque Helios, for Brazil.

The Brazilian brig Montevideoano Feliz, which sailed from St. Catherine's on the 7th inst., was lost on the 15th on Punta del Este, consigned to D. José M. Montero, with 370 beams, 25 dozen planks, 300 bags farina, rice, maize, a number of tanned hides, and some articles of Brazilian produce; a part of the cargo was saved and has been sold at Maldonado; there were 8 passengers on board, but no lives have been lost.

(Courrier de la Plata, 30th ult.)

H. B. M. packet Spider with the mail hence 17th, Montevideo 23rd April, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 7th May.

H. B. M. packet Crane, with the mail conveyed per Spider hence 17th, Montevideo 23rd April, sailed from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth on the 10th of May.

The Sardinian brig of war Eridano, 16 guns, Capt. Parnado, sailed from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo on the 15th of May.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.
May 7.—Brazilian brig Don Alfonso, hence 20th April.

Vessels loading at Rio Janeiro on the 10th of May for the River Plate.

Brazilian brig San José Americano.
National schooner brig Edeline.
Do. zumaca Adela.
Brazilian pilot boat Sô.

Vessels which have sailed from Rio Janeiro for the River Plate.

May 10.—National zumaca Clara; cargo 800 rolls tobacco, 10½ boxes sweetmeats.
" " Sardinian polacre San Antonio; dry goods.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.
This day (2nd inst.) completes the 98th day of the blockade.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH.—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc.
UNITED STATES.—Brig Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton.

Advertisements.

CORNELIUS DONOVAN, M.D.,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public that he has taken up his residence at No. 105, Calle del Parque, first door turning from the Calle del Peru, towards the country, where he offers his professional services as Physician and Surgeon.

Buenos Ayres, 20th May, 1848.

WE, the undersigned Passengers on board the "HYPERION," from Liverpool, to this port, take this method of testifying our gratitude to Captain WHELAN, for his extreme kindness and attention to us all during our passage. We would also strongly recommend Captain WHELAN to our countrymen, and to those who like us may come to this country, feeling sure that under his care they cannot but be happy and comfortable.

Daniel McSarril—Bridget Loughry—Catherine Halton—Anne Halligan—Catherine Gahan—Catherine Tormy—Mary Killduff—Margaret Moran—Mary Will—Patrick Martin—Mary Martin—Thomas Tormy—William Morin—John Clark—John Browne—John Murray—Robert Murray—James Dunn—Michael Hussey—Edward Sheavin—John Dougherty—John Dillon—Edward Richards—William Luis—M. Moran—James Moran—Ann Moran—John Dillon, jun.—Martin Moran—Matthew Moran—John M'Connack—John Murray—Edward Martin—Mary Moran—Thomas Fair, jun.—

Chinchilla Skins.

A SMALL lot of very superior quality, have been received, and are on Sale, at No.14 Calle de Maypú.

DIED.

On the 9th ult., Mr. George J. Fairfield, native of Main, U. S., aged 40 years, much lamented by numerous friends.

On the 18th ult., after a painful and lingering illness of four years, Captain John Brown, native of Liverpool, aged 50 years, and many years Branch Pilot of the River Plate. The deceased is deeply regretted by his relations and numerous friends.

On the 28th ult., William Stewart, aged 32 years, native of Philadelphia, United States.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublions, Spanish.....	\$ 30	\$ 370	each
Do. Patriot.....	368	4 269	do.
Plata, macquina.....	20	4 203	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	22 1/2	4 23	each.
Do. Patriot.....	2 1/2	4 22 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	4		per cent prem.
Exchange on England.....			in gold 63s.
Do. France.....			in do. 80 & 81 1/2
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	3 1/2	4	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	2 1/2	4 1 1/2	do.
Do. United States.....	2 1/2	4	per dollar:
Hides, matadero or saladero	53	4 58	per pesada
descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea.	45	4 54	do.
25 & 29 lbs.....	43	4 44	do.
Do. Spain.....	41	4 43	do.
Do. North America.....	41	4 43	do.
Do. of all stake.....	43	4 45	do.
Do. salted ox.....	27	4 38	do.
Do. do. cow.....	28	4 30	do. each
Horse hides salted.....	17	4 19	do.
Do. do. dry.....	42	4 45	per pesada
Cat skins from 3 to 12 lbs.....	31	4 33	per dozen
Sheep skins washed, fine			
and ordinary.....			
Goat skins.....			without price
Nutria skins.....	65	4 72	per arroba,
Horse hair, mixed.....	54	4 56	do.
Do. short.....	120	4 130	dol. per arroba
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	9	4 10	do.
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	30	4 40	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	15	4 20	do.
Do. do. fine washed.....	40	4 60	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	22	4 30	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	23	4 24	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	38	4 40	do.
Do. pure, second class.....	32	4 34	do.
Grease and tallow.....	31		without price
Jerked beef.....			per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	500	4 550	per thousand
Do. cow.....	180	4 240	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	10	4 11	per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10		per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	4 11	per quintal
Shin bones.....			without price
Salt, on board.....	10	rs. silver	per fanega
Discount.....	1	4 1 1/2	per cent. mon

The highest price of Doublions during the week 375 dollars.

The lowest price 365 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 63s. per doublion.
The lowest do.

The demand for produce continues general, though purchasers manifest less eagerness. If the entrance of vessels into Ensenada continues, an advance upon the prices quoted in our prices current for the last two or three weeks may be relied upon, as there are but small quantities of produce on hand.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.