

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1137.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 10th, 1848.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

The accounts from Europe brought per last packet are not a whit more flattering to the friends of peace than those which it has been our duty to record in our last numbers. On the contrary, each day brings news of fresh commotions, caused, apparently, in no small degree by the exciting influence of the events of Paris, the accounts whereof according as they have reached the different cities on the continent seem to have stirred up the minds of the people with a desire of imitation. Nor would the present aspect of affairs in Europe warrant the opinion that those which have already taken place are the *only* changes which the events alluded to are destined to produce. But leaving it to Time to "tell its own tale," we will proceed to lay before our readers a brief synopsis of the last accounts.

Several Chartist meetings had been held in different parts of England, at which language highly inflammatory had been made use of, and a great monster meeting, to be attended by delegates from different counties, was announced to take place in London on the 10th of April; nevertheless, no serious disturbance of the public peace had recently occurred.

The state of the public feeling in Ireland excited the most lively apprehensions, and it is stated that the Lord Lieutenant had communicated to Government that he deemed a rebellion imminent. The manufacture of guns, pikes, and all descriptions of arms to a great extent was most actively carried on in different parts of Ireland, and the language publicly held by the Irish leaders, the Young Irelanders in particular, left no doubt as to the uses to which those arms were to be applied. In Dublin and other parts the people had formed themselves into clubs and had proper localities set apart for the purposes of drilling and practising the use of fire arms, &c. The Government, as a precautionary measure, had greatly increased the military force in the capital. Warrants had been issued against Mr. John Mitchell, the editor of the *United Irishman*, for an article published in that paper, and also against Mr. William Smith O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Thomas Meagher of Waterford, who are charged with uttering seditious speeches at the Music Hall in Dublin. Bail having been put in by the accused Mr. Smith O'Brien started for Paris for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to the Provisional Government, and also, it was understood, to elicit the extent of support which the Irish people might look for from the former in case of need.

The elections in France have been postponed to the 23rd of April, and the meeting of the National Assembly to the 4th May, in order, it is stated, the better to secure the triumph of ultra-republican candidates in the provinces; the probabilities at present in being favour of the moderate party. A change was expected to take place in the Provisional Government, it being stated that M. Cormenin would substitute M. Ledru Rollin as Minister of the Interior.

An outbreak took place in Madrid on the 26th of March, and a collision between the people and the military ensued; several of the latter were killed and wounded. The Cortes were, by a decree of the 23rd March, dissolved, a circumstance which had caused great sensation in the capital.

A large body of Belgian workmen, or refugees, to the amount, it is stated, of 6,000 men, quitted Paris for the purpose of revolutionizing Belgium. A large number of them were attacked by a body of Belgian troops on the frontiers and routed with considerable loss.

Vienna according to the last accounts was quiet; the Emperor had granted the release of all state prisoners.

On the 17th of March the news of the disturbances at Vienna, which we mentioned in our last, having reached Milan, the people in large bodies thronged to the Municipality demanding arms and permission to form a National Guard. This demand was refused by the civil authorities, and a reference given to the Military Governor Count Radetski, who, on the following morning perceiving symptoms of an approaching outbreak, offered to create a National Guard provided he was named Commander in Chief. The proposal was indignantly refused, and, whilst the discussion was still going on between the Count and the leaders of the people at the Palais de Gouvernement, the soldiers fired on the crowd. This served for the signal of a general revolt. In an instant the tocsin was rung, barricades were formed in the streets, for the construction of which the Milanese noblemen devoted their most splendid equipages, paving stones were collected and carried to the house-tops, and every preparation made by the people for a desperate struggle. Count Radetski, having concentrated his troops round the castle, commenced cannonading the city, keeping up also a brisk fire from the several gates which he had taken care to occupy. The struggle thus lasted for four days and all the efforts of the people to possess themselves of one of the gates proving abortive, they ingeniously managed to keep up a correspondence with the surrounding country by means of little balloons. The inhabitants of the neighbouring districts, being thus summoned to the aid of the city by letters despatched in those aerial messengers flew to its rescue, and though not strong enough to force the gates kept up a constant fire on the patrols and soldiers who appeared on the bastions. Count Radetski seeing that he could not expect to reduce Milan without bombardment, for which he was not, it is supposed, prepared, recalled all his outlying parties and at midnight on the 21st silently evacuated the citadel, having kept up a fire to the last moment. The Austrian forces thus forcibly driven out of Milan are stated to have amounted to 16,000 men, and their loss in killed and wounded in the five days struggle to 700, whilst the Milanese from the sheltered position which they in general occupied only lost 250 men.

The insurrection promptly spread to Venice and thence throughout all the Lombardo-Venetian territory and even into the Duchies of Parma and Modena. Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, issued a proclamation on the 23d March, announcing that his army was crossing the frontier to give thaid to the Milanese against the Austrians which "a brother expects from a brother,—a friend from a friend." His troops on entering the Lombard territory, were to bear the escutcheon of Savoy on the tri-coloured flag of Italy. Turin, on the day the troops marched forth, presented an aspect of festivity, and a "Te Deum" was chanted in the cathedral for the success of the Milanese. Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, issued a proclamation from Florence on the 21st of March, also announcing the march of his army to the assistance of the Lombards. "The hour for the complete resurrection of Italy," he says, "had suddenly sounded," and he calls on his people to exert themselves for the "the formation of a powerful Italian league." The Duke of Parma has resigned his powers, and has entered Turin a fugitive. The inhabitants of the duchy call for the election of Charles Albert.

On the 18th of March the inhabitants of Cracow proclaimed a Republic. 1500 insurgents were

under arms. On the previous day the Governor was compelled by the people to release 400 political prisoners, implicated in the late insurrection. The Poles have risen in the Duchy of Posen. A deputation from the city was received by the King of Prussia on the 25th of March. He expressed his intention of granting the petition of the people for re-organizing the Grand Duchy as speedily as possible. In the meantime a committee, composed of members of the two nations, is to sit permanently.

The King of Prussia, after fustilading "by mistake" his "dear" people for 15 hours, has come out a liberal of the first water. He has adopted the ancient German colours, and solemnly pledged himself to take the lead of constitutional Germany, for the preservation of German liberty and unity. Any attempt of the Danes to recover Sleswig and Holstein will be considered by him a declaration of war.

The assembly of Deputies appointed to make arrangements for convoking a German Parliament was constituted at Frankfort on the 31st of March.

The Emperor of Austria, endeavouring to outbid his brother of Prussia for popularity, promises great things, and there is a prospect, however remote, of the restoration of Polish nationality under his auspices. Meanwhile, H. M. had determined to resume forcible possession of Lombardy, for which purpose he had commanded the immediate formation of an army corps at the disposal of Field-Marshal Count Nugent. Should the threat be carried out, there is every probability that the banner of Pius IX. will float in the battle field by the side of those of Piedmont and Tuscany.

His Holiness had fulfilled his promise of granting a constitution to his subjects. It is considered to be as liberal as possibly could be expected.

The Russian bear remained growling in his den, and threatening, it is said, to pounce upon Prussia. The Imperial Minister had left Berlin. In the event of war, Sweden, it is believed, will endeavour to regain Finland.

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We omitted to mention in our last that the intrusive government in Montevideo has sold the custom-house revenue for 1851 to the same parties who purchased that for 1850. Five hundred thousand dollars is the price stipulated, to be paid by discounting 75 per cent. from the dividends of the loanjobbers.

—83—

It will be remembered that in July, 1846, the Brazilian brig *Conde de Thomar*, with a cargo of 686 barrels of powder and 50 cwt. of lead, was captured by the French squadron in this river, and that by a decision of the mock prize court in Montevideo, the vessel was set at liberty but her cargo was declared a lawful prize as being contraband of war. The case having come before the council of state and having been duly investigated, the Provisional government has, by a decree dated the 29th of March last, declared the sequestration of the powder and lead to be unlawful, on the ground that the French Republic is not at war with the Argentine Confederation.

—83—

The so-called government of Montevideo, taking umbrage, it is supposed, at the abrupt recall of the Spanish vessels of war from that port, has revoked

the decree by which it appointed Magariños Minister to the Court of Madrid. Spain, it would seem, has at length found out that the course she has hitherto pursued with regard to these countries was but ill-calculated to promote her true interests, and, as appears from documents lately published, is beginning to take steps in the right direction; having of her own accord made overtures for the establishment of political relations with the Argentine Republic.

Paris, January 1, 1848.

I have the honour to acquaint your worship, for the information of H. E. the Governor, that M. Isturiz, late President of the Cabinet of Madrid, whither he is returning after having resided some time in London in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary, on passing through this city called upon me to pay me a visit, as M. Moreno had already announced to me beforehand. His object was merely to inform me of the intention of his government to accredit a Minister near that of the Confederation and ascertain whether, in my opinion, my Government would have any objection to receive him. I replied that, without pretending in any way to express its views upon a subject of which I had no previous knowledge, as regarded myself I did not think that a Minister of H. C. M. could fail to be received with the courtesy due to the nation he represented. But I added, that, in my opinion, nothing would be lost in deferring the contemplated mission until the settlement of the question pending with the two governments who had interfered in our internal differences, which not only kept the organisation of the country paralysed, but also engrossed the undivided attention of the government.

Regarding this step of itself an act of recognition, for the attainment of which the other American States have had to send Ministers to Madrid to conclude a treaty with the old metropolis, the distinction shewn in this instance can not fail to enhance the credit and consideration of the Government of the Confederation.

God preserve your Worship many years.

Manuel de Sarralea.

H. E. the Minister of }  
Foreign Affairs, &c. }

In our next we will give the answer returned to the above as also to a similar communication from the Argentine Minister in London.

H. B. M.'s government, reciprocating the courtesy of the Argentine government in restoring unconditionally everything belonging to the schooner of war under the British flag captured in the Paraná, has returned the five Argentine brass guns taken at Obligado. They were brought out to Montevideo in the *Champion* and have been conveyed to this port in the *Alecto*.

#### Accouchment of H. M. Queen Victoria.

This event has been officially announced to the Argentine Minister in London, in the following terms—

Viscount Palmerston has the honor to acquaint M. Moreno that H. M. the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess at 8 o'clock this morning, and Viscount Palmerston has the satisfaction to add that both H. M. and the infant Princess are in good health.

Viscount Palmerston has the honor to renew to M. Moreno the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

PALMERSTON.

Foreign Office, March 18, 1848.  
M. Moreno, &c. &c.

We have received Boston papers to the 20th of March. The President had appointed Mr. Sevier and the Attorney General, Mr. Clifford, Commissioners to Mexico, for exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace.—Mr. Walsh, who was some time ago in this city, accompanies those gentlemen as secretary of legation. The Ten Regiments Bill had passed the Senate. According to the advices from Mexico, nothing but a desultory warfare was carried on, and arrangements were being made for

a total suspension of hostilities. General Scott had delivered up the command of the U. S. army to General Butler. An attempt had been made to seize the person of General Santana by a squadron of dragoons under the orders of General Lane, but proved abortive. Santana subsequently demanded his passports to leave the country, but at the last dates he was reported to be again in the field at the head of 800 men.

We are sorry to learn that another civil war has broken out on the South American continent. Venezuela, after enjoying several years of repose, is again involved in all the miseries of intestine discord: A mob lately broke into the hall where Congress was sitting, and barbarously murdered several of the opposition members. On learning this atrocity, General Paez raised the standard of revolt against the administration of General Monagas, and, having been joined by large numbers of his countrymen, was, at the date of the last advices marching upon the capital.

Admiral Inglefield is no more. He died at Bombay on the 24th February last.

#### THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

(Continued.)

Sketches of the French Revolutionary Leaders.

I.—M. DE LAMARTINE.

This eminent and enlightened man, whose private life is as pure as his public career is destined to be glorious, was born at Macon, in the year 1792. His father, who died but recently, was Major of a cavalry regiment under Louis XVI; and his mother, who fell a victim to a deplorable accident, was the daughter of Madame Des Rois, under-governess of the Princess of Orleans—consequently of the ex-King, Louis Philippe. In the earliest phase of his existence, De Lamartine is described by Jules Janin as having been "a melancholy and dreaming child, playing at his mother's feet, and gently expanding beneath the genial influence of her maternal eye. Of his young years," adds the above-mentioned writer, "he has retained very deep and tender recollections; and never does he speak of them without both pleasure and regret. What beautiful pages are those in his works in which he tells how he read the Bible on his mother's knee! The child grew quickly and well—as do all the children of genius; and was soon a fine young man, of conspicuous height, handsome countenance, and pleasant look." Being descended from a good and wealthy family, he had been educated in strictly Royalist principles; and soon after the Restoration, which gave the throne of France back to the elder Bourbons, De Lamartine entered the Body-Guard of Louis XVIII. It is declared by his intimate friend Jules Janin, the great critical reviewer and feuilletoniste of the *Journal des Debats*, that it was while doing duty one night beneath the windows of the King's apartment in the palace of St. Cloud, De Lamartine first yielded to the inspiration of poetry. As he paced up and down, with helmet on head, sabre on his side, and musket on his shoulder, he composed a number of verses; and on the following day, during a leisure hour, he committed them to paper. Then he seriously thought of pursuing his pleasing task; and in due time he published his *Premieres Meditations Poetiques*. The volume fell almost still-born from the press; but one day, as Jules Janin—then a young man himself, though already known to fame—was passing a book-stall, he happened to see a copy. He took it up and read a page; he bought the work, and carried it home. "Never shall I forget my rapture," says he, "as I perused this volume of a nameless poet! For what were my surprise and admiration when, all at once, my dazzled eyes and heart discovered this new world of poesy!—when, at length, they found combined in one book, all the sentiments of the soul and all the passions of the heart; all the joys of earth and all the ecstasies of heaven; all the hopes of the present, and all the doubts which shadow the future! "Behold, at length," I said to myself, "a poet uniting in his verses all the most opposite conditions of poetry—enthusiasm and calmness, devotion and love!" And in more particular allusion to the contents of that volume Janin says, "There is high matter for a poet's powers in the crumbling of thrones, and fall of men like the ears in harvest;

but it is a far loftier task to float, in imagination, over all those battle-fields, and question the emancipated spirits wandering above their unburied forms." So charmed, indeed, was Janin with the *Premieres Meditations*, that he instantly penned a review of the work in a popular and widely-circulated periodical with which he was connected. The notice of literary men was thereby drawn to the poems; other critics praised them; a large demand was created for the volume—and Alphonse De Lamartine was recognised as a great poet. Janin then sought him out; and from that moment (A. D. 1820) an unbroken friendship has existed between them. De Lamartine was always an enthusiastic admirer of Byron; and when the great English bard died, leaving the biography of "Childe Harold"—or rather, his own biography—incomplete, the French poet undertook to add a canto. At the same time, he guarded himself against a servile imitation,—retaining his own natural style, and not in any way copying the satirical, melancholy, mournful irony of Byron. "In fact," says Janin, "he would vainly try to imitate any poet or any poem; his own nature carries him too soon away—he is too powerfully governed by his own fancy, and his native inspiration only presses on him with a double force." The *Dernier Chant du Pelerinage d'Harold* was received with favour, not only in France but in every country where educated persons are acquainted with the French language. In 1821 M. De Lamartine married an English lady of great beauty and talents; and soon after this union he was appointed Secretary to the French Embassy at Naples. It was there, under the cloudless Italian sky and amid his daily labours, that he composed the *Harmonies Poetiques*. In 1824 he was nominated *Charge d'Affaires* in Tuscany, and became an intimate friend of the Grand Duke. During his residence at Florence, he overheard General Pepé utter some words derogatory to the honour of France; and, ardently devoted to the land of his birth, De Lamartine challenged the vain-glorious Italian. A duel ensued, in which the poet was dangerously wounded, but even while his existence hung by a thread, he wrote a letter to the Grand Duke imploring that Pepé might not be punished—a request with which the Sovereign accorded. When the revolution of 1830 broke out De Lamartine was in Paris, and had just been named Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece. But the bolt fell, shattering the throne; and before Charles the Tenth departed into a well-deserved exile, the poet-diplomatist paid his last respects and final adieu to that House of Bourbon, which he and his father both had served. De Lamartine now felt his position to be a singular one. "By the family and services of my father," said he, in writing to a friend, "I belong to Charles the Tenth; by the family and services of my mother, I belong to the House of Orleans." This punctiliousness might be deemed affectation in a less sensitive and delicate mind than De Lamartine's; with him it was sincerity's self. Louis Philippe offered to confirm him in his Greek Embassy; but he refused the proposal, and bade adieu to diplomacy. He now determined to execute a project on which he had long pondered, and which was nothing more nor less than undertaking a voyage to the East. He purchased a ship, fitted her out at Marseilles, and embarked with his family on that poetical pilgrimage which engendered one of the finest books that the human mind ever gave to the world. Chateaubriand had pointed out the same path, then came Byron, who died on the Athenian soil; and now followed De Lamartine. At Beirut he had the misfortune to lose his eldest daughter, a child of great beauty and promise, and whose name was Julia. Her death cast a damp upon the spirits of the pilgrim, but also elicited some of the most touching and pathetic odes that ever emanated from his pen. Leaving Madame De Lamartine at Beyrout, he travelled throughout Syria and the Holy Land; and he was at Jerusalem when he learned that he had been elected Deputy for the Department of the North. These new duties recalled him to France; but it was not without serious apprehensions that his friends beheld him enter the Chamber. They could not conceive that his imaginative mind would narrow itself to the matter-of-fact discussion of politics; they were at a loss to conjecture how his spirit could descend from its elevation to the squabbling of factions. But they were speedily re-assured; for the poet and the statesman ascended the tribune together. "That fine language of his," says Janin, "even in dealing with material interests, remained still a language apart. He won, at once, the admiration of men by his rapid glance over a subject, and his simple manner of going direct to the point,—but, more than all, by that sustained and natural tone of eloquence which, born of the noblest emotions of the heart, swept on, scattering around it, in its course, the

precious treasures of a vast and exalted understanding. M. De Lamartine, from the high place of the national tribune, spoke of humanity, tolerance and charity, and the fraternal bond which links men and nations, with a heartfelt earnestness that conciliated the sympathies of all who listened. In fact, his was the language of poetry applied to business; and, as a critic once happily observed, "He flings over the Chamber of Deputies some of the rays of his poetical crown." De Lamartine soon made incredible progress as an orator,—taming himself down from his exaltation, and, by the help of his strong understanding, acquiring the faculty of speaking, when occasion demanded, as simply as the plainest manufacturer or merchant in the Chamber. On entering upon his functions as a Deputy, M. De Lamartine embraced the conservative cause, and took his post in the ranks, headed by M. Guizot. A dissolution of the Chamber in course of time, rendering a new election necessary, Macon, the place of his birth, gave its suffrage in favour of the post statesman; and he soon manifested opinions of a more progressive character than those advocated by M. Guizot. In fact, in proportion as the Conservatives became reactionary, so did De Lamartine advance; and this gradual transition on his part,—a transition that was destined to bear him from the sphere of Royalism into that of Republicanism,—was produced by the influence of great political truths developing themselves to a mind perfectly honest and profoundly sincere. He was no dastard turn-coat: such a man is incapable of consulting selfish interests, or yielding to personal motives. The longer he studied the political world, the more deeply did he become imbued with the idea that the King and his Ministers were the enemies, and not the friends of the people. From the tribune he warned the Government to exhibit a spirit of concession; but, finding himself disregarded, he determined to withdraw his support from men whom he now suspected and whose policy alarmed him. It was a grand day for the Opposition, when, three years ago, De Lamartine proclaimed his adherence to the Liberal cause; and never was the new champion of Freedom more eloquent than on this occasion. Since that period, De Lamartine has advocated the people's interests with zeal ability and fervour. With his voice in the tribune, and with his pen in the columns of the *Bien Public*,—a Macon journal, which he himself established,—he has incessantly called upon King and Ministers to yield to the national desire for reform;—and not many months have elapsed since he published, in the newspaper just mentioned, a programme of what he considered to be the elements and principles of true political freedom. The noblest and most virtuous minds of the late Chamber of Deputies are now associated with his own in developing those principles; and, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. De Lamartine will not only the glorious reputation which his honourable, upright, and liberal conduct has acquired for his name.

(To be continued.)

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 3.—Wind N., heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 4.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner *Renira*, Lieut. Com. Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, from Montevideo 3rd inst., at 3 p. m. Passengers.—Messieurs Samuel Sproton, George C. Deetjen.

June 5.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 6.—Wind N. W.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 5th inst. Passengers.—Messieurs Theodore Visser, Louis A. Schultz, Silas E. Burrows, Charles St. Jean, Francis Barton, Henry Eberhard, Vicente Gianello, Nicolas Schifano, Santiago Viale, Prospero Castellini, Francisco Capurro, Augustin Lombardo, Ventura Venducio, Pedro Chambon, Antonio Repetto and son, José Pinarella, Angel Alvarez, Vicente Costa, Juan Sierra, Juan P. Coquibus, Felipe Becia, wife and 2 children, Juan Carlevarino and Juan Larraburu. Mesdames Maria Sanchez, daughter and servant, Rosa Fraga, Leonor Aguiar, Josefá Olier, Consolacion de Luque, Juana P. Monteroso, and Victoria Lopez.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner *Ronira*, Lieut. Commanding Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, for Montevideo. Passengers.—Messieurs Charles Zimmermann, Anthony Dunlop and Richard Wilson.

June 7.—Wind S. E., fresh.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer *Alecto*, Commander Vincent A. Massingberd, from Montevideo 6th inst.

June 8.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 9.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

### ARRIVALS AT ENSENADA.

May 31.

Spanish brig *Lindo*, 196 tons, Jayme Ferrer, from Havana 14th March, Rio Janeiro 14th May; with a cargo of sugar, spirits, tobacco, and segars, to Enrique Ochoa & Co.

June 2.

British brig *Victoria*, 252 tons, Adam White, from Rio Grande 12th May; cargo salt, to Best Brothers.

June 4.

Danish brig *Enile*, 135 tons, Martin Ohlsen, from Rio Grande 29th May, general cargo of dry goods, to order.

British barque *Elizabeth Archer*, 338 tons, George Graham, from Liverpool 22nd March, Cape de Verdes 19th April, 169 mays salt, to Best Brothers.

French barque *Jeune Raymond*, 181 tons, Louis Masset, from Havre de Grace 24th March; cargo, 24,800 French tiles, 250 pine planks, 199 boxes and bales dry goods, to Ochoa & Co.

Hamburg brig *Carl Heinrich*, 146 tons, John Hanschild, from Rio Grande 29th May, general cargo, to Adolfo Mancilla.

June 7.

Hamburg barque *Antoinette*, 180 tons, C. F. Nomens, from Hamburg 12th March, with general cargo to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

American brig *Russian*, 222 tons, J. C. Carter, from Boston 25th March, with general cargo to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

### SAILED FROM ENSENADA.

May 27.

Brazilian brig *Mentor*, 173 tons, Antonio Maria Granea, for Rio Grande, despatched by José Meyrelles, with 195½ pipes melted tallow, 500 salted ox and cow hides.

May 30.

Brazilian brig *Ve'oz*, 178 tons, José Maria da Conceicao, for Rio Grande, despatched by José Coelho Meyrelles, with 500 salted ox and cow hides, 119 pipes melted tallow, 62 bales wool.

June 4.

Danish schooner *Estevan*, 120 tons, N. E. Frantzen, for Boston, despatched by Nelson Hartwig, with 7324 dry ox and cow hides, 494 horse do., 12 bales goat skins, 4½ bales sheep do, 62 do wool, 18 do horsehair, 8 bags and 2 bales ostrich feathers, 9099 horns.

June 5.

British brigantine *Hannah*, 149 tons, Thomas Wetherall, for London, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 5232 salted hides, 200 dry ditto, 98 pipes and 16 half pipes melted tallow, 5 bales horse hair, 12 do wool, 10,000 horns, 10,000 shin bones.

Sardinian brig *Rosa*, 157 tons, Pablo G. Cavasa, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Zumarán & Treserra, with 1560 quintals jerked beef, 5704 dry ox and cow hides.

June 7.

Spanish brigantine *Generoso*, 136 tons, Luis Pages, for Havana, despatched by E. Ocha & Co., with 500 salted ox and cow hides, 11,051 dry do. do., 8 bales calf skins, 5,000 horns.

June 9.

Brig *Paraná*, for Rio Janeiro.

### 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 *Cherister*, 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.

Brig *Hyperion*, loading for Liverpool.

Barque *Mercutio*, discharging.

Do. *Creole*, loading for Liverpool.

Brig *Venilia*, discharging.

Brig *Vigilant*, do.

Brig *Xarifa*, \*

Brig *Victoria*\*

Barque *Elizabeth Archer*.

American.

Ship *Corvo*, loading.

Barque *Oxford*, loading for Boston.

Barque *Elena Augusta*, loading for Havana.

Barque *Palestine*, loading for Boston.

Brig *Gambia*, loading for Salem.

Brig *Clinton*, loading for New York.

Brig *Russian*.\*  
Ship *Shaw*.\*

Danish.

Barque *Achilles*, loading for Antwerp.

Brig *Von Brock*, loading for Antwerp.

Brig *Emile*.\*

Belgian.

Schooner-brig *Minerva*, loading for Antwerp.

Hamburg.

Brig *Friedrick Ernst*, loading for New York.

Brig *Carl Heinrich*.\*

Barque *Antoinette*.

Barque *Tombola*.\*

Sardinian.

Polacre *Buenos Ayres*, loading for Rio Janeiro.

Brig *Camila*.\*

Spanish.

Polacre *Desada*, 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 *Pa'emon*, loading for Havana.

Brig *Barceló*, loading for Havana.

Brig *Pablo*, loading for Havana.

Brig *Manuel*, discharging.

Polacre *Merceditas*, discharging.

Do. *Juno*, discharging.

Barque *Celestina*, discharging.

Brig *Lindo*.\*

French.

Barque *Duconedic*, loading for Havre.

Brig *Caroline*, discharging.

Barque *Automne*, discharging.

Brig *Louise et Marie*, loading for Havre.

Barque *Henri et Louise*, discharging.

Barque *Adele et Julie*, do.

Barque *Jeune Raymond*, discharging.

Barque *Universelle*.\*

Barque *Banaré*.

Brazilian.

Schooner-brig *Virginia*, discharging.

National.

Barque *Sirena*.\*

Vessels marked thus \* have not been allowed entry.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

June 1.

H. B. M. sloop of war *Champion*, 18 guns, Com. John M. Hayes, from Plymouth 7th April. Sardinian brig of war *Eridano*, 16 guns, Captain Paroldo, from Rio Janeiro 8th May.

British brig *Arno*, 184 tons, William Mundon, from Parnagua 10th May, to Frers & Co.

Hamburg barque *Antoinette*, 184 tons, C. F. Nomens, from Hamburg 14th March, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Hamburg barque *Tombola*, 170 tons, Waller, from Antwerp 19th, Flushing 29th March, to J. J. Klück & Co.

June 2.

French barque *Bonne Jenny*, 201 tons, Aubert, from Bourdeaux 21st March, to Adolf Vaillant. Oriental *zumaca Juramento*, 59 tons, Pedro Bollo, from Rio Janeiro 9th ult., to José Massera.

June 3.

American brig *Russian*, 222 tons, J. C. Carter, from Boston 25th March, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

June 4.

Brazilian brigantine of war *Olinda*, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, hence 1st inst.

Brazilian brig *Desiderio*, 227 tons, Francisco J. Machado, from Rio Grande 29th ult., to order.

Oriental brigantine *Hydra*, 120 tons, John Williams, from Rio Grande 29th ult., to Davidson.

Dutch galliot *Ana Augusta*, 200 tons, Peter Peterson, from Rio Grande 29th ult., to order.

British barque *Brothers*, 195 tons, Henry Owen, from Newport 17th November, Rio Janeiro 16th March.

The British brigantine *Freedom*, Gavey, from Cardiff 8th March, and the French barque *Banaré*, from Cette, were off Montevideo on the 5th inst.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

May 31.

Sardinian brig *Rivadense*, for Rio Grande.

June 1.

Brazilian schooner brig *Theresa*, for Rio Grande.

June 2.

American barque *Globe*, for Rio Janeiro.

Do. Francis Partridge, for Baltimore.

June 3.

Norwegian barque *Thorwaldsen*, for Rio Janeiro.

Danish brig *Sarah & Johanna*, for Brazil.

**Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on the 1st of April for the River Plate.**

Barque Isabella, Herbert.  
Do. Ipswich, Sbiro.  
Brig Plata, Pringle.  
Do. Science, Gwyther,  
Barque Alice Brooks.

**Vessels which have sailed from the following ports in Europe for ports in the River Plate.**

Cadiz, 27th Feb., Matilde, Hoppguen.  
" 11th March, Casarea, Richard.  
" 22nd " Pacific, McLean.  
Cette 9th March, Frederic Eugenie.  
Penzance, 9th " Racer, Pironet.  
Plymouth, 14th " Catherine, Dresscher.  
Falmouth, 24th " Alexander Robertson, Porter.  
Deal, 4th April, Amelia, Teasdale.

**Vessels arrived at foreign ports from the River Plate.**

At Liverpool, 29th March, Conrad, McNeill.  
" " " " Alexander.  
" " 9 " Anity, Forrest.  
" " " " Rosendal, Goulding.  
" " 1st April, steamer Antelope, O'Brien, from Montevideo 14th January, Rio Janeiro 10th February, Bahia 26th, with about £10,000 on freight.  
At Falmouth, Richardson, English.  
At Gravesend, April 2, General Belgrano, Garrido.  
" " " " Clio, Asplett.  
" " March 30, Santiago, Smith.  
" " " " Archimedes, Hart.  
" " " 14, George Dean, Spuring.  
At Antwerp, March 9, Sylphide, Phillips.  
" " " 13, Adelheid, Jorgensen.  
" " " 30, Orion, Mathiesen.  
" " April 1, Express, Meyr.  
" " " " Colibri, Hersting.  
At Havre, March 9, Lydie, Garion.  
" " " 10, Jeune Berthe, Almeyda.  
" " " 16, Napoleon, Rabardy.  
At Marseilles, March 12, Omega, Doynell.  
" " " 27, Eden, Ferraro.  
At Genoa, March 2, Gineppe, Pietranera.  
At New York, March 10, Androkles, Schmidt.  
" " " 12, Union, Kier.  
" " " 14, Andromache, Hansen.

Ensenada 20th Jany.  
At Boston, " 17, Wilhelmua, Brorsen, Montevideo 20th Jany.  
At Salem, " 13, Chaledony, Upton.  
At Roston, " 14, Bazaar, Simpson, Montevideo 20th January.

H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 16th May, conveying the mail from England brought to Rio on the 14th by H. B. M's packet Linnet, from Falmouth 6th April, got aground on Punta Brava, a few miles below Montevideo, at 10 1/2 p. m. on the 1st inst. The news of this event reached Montevideo on the afternoon of the 2nd, by a boat from the Spider conveying the mail, and Her Majesty's steamers Lizard and Harpy and brigantine Griffon were immediately despatched to her assistance, as also the French war steamer Chimere, but we are sorry to say all efforts to get her off have proved unavailing, and at the date of the last advices from Montevideo that event was despaired of.

Barbadoes, 26th Feb.  
The *Philomela*, Bell, of Workington, from Montevideo, took fire by the combustion of the cargo (wool) 27th ult., in lat. 15 N. lon. 95 W.; twelve of the crew saved and landed here by the *De Iyl* (Dutch brig of war) from Surinam.—*Lloyd's List*.

Fayal, 12th March.  
The *Agnes*, Thomson, from Montevideo to Liverpool, was totally lost on the Island of Corvo 24th ult.; master and two men drowned.—*Ibid*.

**Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.**  
No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.  
This day (10th inst.) completes the 991st day of the blockade.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.**  
BRITISH.—Steamer *Alecto*, Commander Vincent A. Massingberd.  
FRENCH.—Brig *Pandour*, 10 guns, Lieut. Duparc.  
UNITED STATES.—Brig *Perry*, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms from the 27th ult. to the 9th inst.—  
Saturday.....51.....52  
Sunday.....53.....52  
Monday.....54.....56  
Tuesday.....57.....64  
Wednesday.....57.....56  
Thursday.....53.....52  
Friday.....52.....52

**Advertisements.**

**FUNERAL.**  
The Friends of the deceased Mr. Benjamin Williams are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his remains to the British Cemetery, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from his late Residence Calle de la Universidad No. 64.  
Buenos Ayres, 10th June, 1845.

Superior Champagne, Port and Gin in Cases of 2 dozens, each, either in quart or pint bottles, on Sale at 81 Calle de la Piedad.  
A young English person having lately come out from London for the purpose of following occupation in the country but from circumstances is unable to do so for 3 or 6 months to come, is willing to employ the intervening time in some situation in the city, either in a store or countinghouse where he would be willing to give his services as an adequate remuneration for board and lodging.  
Respectable references can be given, apply by letter, to be left at 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo to the address of H. M.

**For Sale.**  
A First-rate New York made Piano but little used; also a Barouche, with single and double Harness (a full turn) in complete order—To be seen at any hour of the day at 237 Calle del Restaurador.

**REMOVAL.**  
Mr. TENKER, Surgeon Dentist, has removed to those Altos No. 13. Calle de Cangallo, corner of 25th of May, where he will be happy to see his friends and those wishing his professional services.

**For Sale.**  
A CHACRA, distant three and a half leagues from this city, on the Santa Catalina road. The house is large, well built, roofed with slate and suitable for the residence of an English family.  
For further particulars apply at No. 182 Calle Belgrano.

**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, 1845.

WE, the undersigned Passengers on board the "HYPERION" from Liverpool, to this port, take this method of testifying our gratitude to Capt. DENIS 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 McSarel—Bridget Loughry—Catherine Halion—Anne Halligan—Catherine Gahan—Catherine Torry—Mary Kilduff—Margaret Moran—Mary Wild—Patrick Martin—Mary Martin—Thomas Torry—William Moran—John Clark—John Browne—John Murray—Robert Murray—James Dunn—Michael Hussy—Edward Sleavin—John Dougherty—John Dillin—Edward Richards—William Luis—M. Moran—James Moran—Ann Moran—John Dillin, jun.—Martin Moran—Matthew Moran—John M'Cormack—John Murray—Edward Martin—Mary Moran—Thomas Fair, jun.—

**For New York,**  
The superior fast sailing coppered and copper fastened American Brig.  
**"CLINTON,"**  
173 Tons Register, PURBECK, 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.

**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.

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

**Notice.**  
James Newham 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, 1845.

**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 baraca, (being situated about midway between the Recoleta slaughter 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 proposes to retain.

**DIED.**  
On the 25th ult., Mrs. ANN MALCOLM, after a long illness, which she bore throughout with great patience, and with a mind composed and collected unto the last. She was interred in the British Cemetery on Sunday, 25th of May last, and followed by a great concourse of people, evincing in this last and most solemn duty that esteem and respect which she justly merited whilst amongst us.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublions, Spanish.....	371	372	each
Do. Patriot.....	368	368 1/2	do.
Plata, manzanilla.....	21		do. for one carl.
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	23		do.
Do. Patriot.....	22 1/2		do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	2 1/4	la par.	per cent prom.
Exchange on England.....	62 1/2	à 63s	per doubloon.
Do. France.....	81	à 82	per do.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	34		per cent prom.
Do. Montevideo.....	15	à 2	do.
Do. United States	22		per dollar.
Hides, matadero or saladero	53	à 58	per posada;
descarado 27 à 28 lbs. ea.			
Do. matadero, country	25	à 29 lbs.	do.
Do. Spain.....	43	à 45	do.
Do. North America.....	41	à 43	do.
Do. of all states.....	41	à 42	do.
Do. salted ox.....	45	à 46	do.
Do. do. cow.....	37	à 38	do.
Horse hides salted.....	28	à 33	do. each.
Do. do. dry.....	17	à 19	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	43	à 45	per posada
Sheep skins washed, fine	31	à 33	per dozen
Do. do. ordinary.....	28	à 30	do.
Goat skins.....	without price		
Nutria skins.....	do		
Horse hair, mixed.....	65	à 72	per arroba;
Do. short.....	54	à 55	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	120	à 130	dot. per arroba
Do. ordinary, washed.....	23	à 25	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	9	à 10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	30	à 40	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	15	à 20	do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	à 60	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	22	à 30	do.
Yellow, matadero, raw.....	23	à 24	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	32	à 40	do.
Do. pure, second class.....	28	à 34	do.
Grease and tallow.....	32		do.
Jerked beef.....	without price		
Horns, Ox.....	500	à 600	per thousand
Do. cow.....	180	à 200	do.
Ouzich feathers, long black.....	10	à 11	per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10		per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	à 11	per quintal
Shin bones.....	without price		
Salt, on board.....	10 rs. silver		per fanega
Discount.....	1	à 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 doubloon.  
The lowest do.  
Although there are but few purchasers, produce nevertheless, still keeps up at the prices we quoted last week, in consequence of the small quantities on hand. The articles most in demand are horse hair, hides for Spain, salted ditto, and tallow.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.