


British Packet



ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The tragedy of Anglo-French intervention in the River Plate is, it appears, to wind up with a broad farce. Baron Gros being on the eve of returning home to render an account of the miscarriage of his mission, the French authorities at Montevideo deemed it expedient to deliberate on the course they "should pursue after his departure. Their first resolve, it would seem, was to re-establish the *status quo* previous to the arrival of that diplomatist; but somehow this determination has been subsequently abandoned, and an entire withdrawal of the blockade from the Argentine coast decided upon, as appears from the following postscript of the *Comercio del Plata* of Tuesday last—

We are informed just as our paper is going to press that there has been a modification in the resolution which had been adopted with regard to the blockade of the two coasts of the river. The blockade will be confined to the Oriental coasts, and, it is said, a monthly subsidy in specie will be supplied to the Government—all to continue until the resolutions taken in Europe are known.

Curiosity is a tiptoe to know whence the promised subsidy is to come. Everybody is aware that the French are without funds or credit to support themselves alone, and that in their straits they have been compelled to seize upon the deposits in the Consulate. It has been suggested that the English, in order to induce the French to withdraw hence their blockade, have entered into the engagement alluded to; but we cannot for a moment harbour such an idea. Is it not more natural that the power which sought the intervention, seeing it was about to die of exhaustion, should come forward to prop it up? In the mean time, we cannot conceal our surprise and mortification at the conduct observed by the Hon. Capt. Gore at this juncture. In the face of the declaration of Lord Howden, ratified by Viscount Palmerston, that the nominal authority in Montevideo is divested of all national character, and entirely controlled by a foreign garrison, he has, without waiting for fresh instructions, presented his credentials as Chargé d'Affaires to that authority, thus recognising it as the representative of Oriental nationality. We had imagined that the British name had suffered enough from the insane course pursued by so many of her Majesty's Agents in the River Plate, to be spared any additional load of ridicule; but, it would seem, we have been most egregiously deceived.

The intrusive government in Montevideo, finding that the excise duties decreed as a war impost were not so productive as it had expected, has repealed them, substituting in their room an additional license duty. Whether this expedient will prove more successful is yet to be seen.

By way of retrenchment the French have induced their protégés to evacuate Maldonado.

Private letters from Rio Janeiro state, that, according to the last advices from Europe, France

was in such a lamentable state of anarchy as almost to threaten a social dissolution; and that the aspect of affairs in Ireland was daily becoming more alarming.

The Government of Corrientes, now that the internal order of the province is firmly consolidated, has, in a note dated the 23d ult., by and with the authority of the Legislature, placed at the disposal of the general government of the Confederation, its entire army, consisting of

Colonels 11
Officers 208
Rank and file 6,963

Together with all the resources it can command, for the purpose of resisting foreign encroachments and defending the national independence.

Buenos Ayres, June 14, 1848.
The Government has come to the resolution, that, during the blockade and the occupation of Montevideo by the faithless unitarians and the intervention forces, you shall not allow vessels coming from Rio Grande or other Brazilian ports not laden with Brazilian produce or with cargoes wholly or partially composed of foreign merchandise, to discharge in the ports of the province, without the Captain previously proving that the merchandise was received at the port from which he sailed. And in case of producing sufficient evidence you will give permission to discharge; otherwise you will report to the government, communicating all the particulars.

God preserve you many years.
Manuel Insaurralde.

To the Collector General.

London, Feb. 5, 1848.

Previously to his departure for Madrid, a month since, on leave of absence to attend the chambers and take his seat in the Senate of which he is a member, M. Isturiz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. C. M. at the court of London, solicited an interview with me (which took place at his hotel) for the purpose of communicating to me a despatch from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which he gave me to read, with respect to the desire of the Spanish Cabinet to establish political relations with our government, and its readiness to send for this purpose a diplomatic agent to Buenos Ayres, recalling the mission to the River Plate entrusted to M. Creus, which, the despatch said, appeared to be no longer of utility, nor acceptable at Buenos Ayres, on account of his having gone first to Montevideo.

M. Isturiz inquired whether there would be a favourable disposition on the part of our government to receive said mission; to which I replied that I had no reason to doubt that our government would give a friendly reception to an accredited Minister of H. C. M.

For greater satisfaction on this head, and understanding that M. Isturiz, was to go by the way of Paris, and stop there some days, I suggested to him the propriety of speaking with M. Sarraute, to whom I would give him a letter of introduction. He accordingly waited upon the latter in passing through Paris, and the answer he received from him, as communicated to me in private correspondence, is identical to that which I had given him, and which I have just copied.

God preserve you many years.
Manuel Moreno.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, }
Buenos Ayres. }

(Circular to the Argentine Ministers abroad.)

Buenos Ayres, March 24, 1848.

The undersigned is directed by H. E. the Governor to acquaint you, that Don José Zambrano, Secretary of H. C. M.'s legation in Montevideo, being on a visit in this city, communicated to the undersigned, at the request of the Chargé d'Affaires in that town, Don Carlos Creus, an extract of a letter he had received from the latter desiring him to acquaint the undersigned that the Spanish Government had approved his idea of sending an Agent direct to this city, and ordered its agents in London and Washington to open confidential negotiations with the Argentine Agents, and himself to write privately to the undersigned—which he was unwilling to do till M. Zambrano should have taken the steps he was requested to take—in order to obtain a satisfactory answer as to whether a Spanish Agent coming direct from Europe would be well received.

The undersigned, after reporting the conversation to H. E. the Governor, was instructed to reply to M. Zambrano, as he did, that H. E. was gratified to learn his statements with respect to the kind policy of the Argentine Government towards Spaniards and the personal sentiments of M. Creus with regard to it, and that H. E. highly appreciated the friendly disposition of H. C. M.'s Government towards the Argentine Confederation, and the efforts of those gentlemen to second it with a view to establish close ties of friendship between both countries. That, however much this government desired to reciprocate such kind policy, it was at this moment greatly embarrassed—that its whole attention was absorbed by the vital exigencies of the country, threatened by foreign intervention, so that it had not time even to apply itself to the internal affairs of the Republic. And that, besides, the recollection was yet fresh of the events which had occurred in Spain on occasion of the invasion projected against these countries by Flores and Santa Cruz, in which a great share was ascribed to the Spanish Government—that nevertheless it had been and was the constant policy of the Argentine Government to extend the most decided protection to Spaniards residing in the Confederation.

That it should not be a matter of doubt either to the Spanish government or to M. Creus, that the government of this Republic would hospitably receive any Spanish Agent coming to this city; inasmuch as in doing so, besides complying with the rules of courtesy, it would be acting in conformity with the feelings of particular goodwill which it had uniformly evinced towards Spaniards. But that such demonstrations should not be mistakenly construed as a departure from the indispensable duty which this government was under of punctually fulfilling in the present instance, as it had done in all preceding ones, the enactments which enjoined it not to admit any public agent of another nation which had not acknowledged the independence of the Republic.

That as soon as the Argentine Ministers in London and Washington should report any overture in this respect from H. M.'s Ministers, the Argentine Government would acquaint them with the sentiments of esteem and cordiality which it entertained towards the Spanish nation, and would direct them to give them the same assurances as to M. Zambrano, in order that the Spanish Government, taking into consideration the policy of the Argentine administration, the favourable position of Spaniards in the Confederation, their positive interests and true advantages, as well as the provisions of the confidential or public Agent, it might do so with a full knowledge of facts, consulting the special circumstances which characterised this affair.

In pursuance thereof H. E. the Governor directs Y. E. in the event of any other agent of H. C. M.'s Government waiting upon you and making a simi-

lar overture to that which was made to you by M. Isturiz, to confine yourself to the preceding explanations which the undersigned, by H. E's command, made to Don José Zambrano, Secretary of H. M's. legation in Montevideo.

God preserve you many years.
Felipe Arana.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. (Continued.)

Sketches of the French Revolutionary Leaders.

II.—M. ODILLON BARROT.

We include M. Odillon Barrot in this series of sketches, because it was he who played the most conspicuous part in urging the Opposition to insist upon Reform, and to justify the right of French Citizens to assemble for the purpose of discussing political affairs. This conduct on his side has proved to be one of the main causes of the glorious Revolution that has hurled a tyrant from the throne; and, although M. Barrot has been for the present thrust aside by those who were prepared to go further than he, there can be no doubt that he will speedily overtake them in the path of Liberal opinions, when his usefulness, integrity, and talents will be rendered available to the public service. Odillon Barrot is now fifty-three years of age; and more than the latter half of his life has been spent in the arena of politics. He was a very young man when he first entered the Chamber of Deputies, in the time of Louis the Eighteenth, having already acquired a high reputation as one of the most eloquent pleaders at the French bar. He had every thing in his favour,—the practice of forensic oratory—a handsome countenance, with fine searching eyes—a commanding figure—a powerful voice—an impressive gesture—and great tact united with uncommon energy. He soon exercised a considerable amount of influence in the Chamber, and was in time looked upon as the Demosthenes of the Liberal Opposition. Nothing could be more formidable than the cool self-possession of Odillon Barrot,—nothing more menacing than his manner and language when he chose to thunder and denounce; but he could even polish his very wrath; and speech with him was a keen sword wielded by a gentleman. Often and often did the Ministers of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. endeavour to conciliate him: the latter even offered him places and pensions;—but he preferred independence, and never yielded to the lures held out nor to the promptings of a selfish interest. M. de Villele, the predecessor of Polignac, endeavoured to crush the Opposition; and it was truly an exciting conflict—a single fox opposed to twenty unchained lions, yet making head against them all. Charles the Tenth beheld nothing more in all this than a battle between his Minister and his own subjects of the Chamber of Deputies,—just as Louis Philippe looked upon the struggle between Guizot and the Oppositionists the other day. But Odillon Barrot worried M. de Villele so unmercifully that he was compelled to yield; and when he fell, his conqueror said to Benjamin Constant and Lafayette, "Now we know what will happen!" The enraged Charles endeavoured to silence those eloquent voices which had overthrown his Minister; but the country, already in preparation for a revolt, sent back to the Palais Bourbon their proscribed champions—all the dearer to the French people for that very proscription! On the 26th of July the ordinances—the memorable ordinances—appeared in the *Moniteur*; and Odillon Barrot immediately repaired to the house of M. Dupin, where several other Deputies were already assembled, and where he proposed that energetic protest which was to put arms into the hands of the citizens, and determine them to resist oppression. On the following day, M. Barrot emphatically declared, at a meeting of Deputies, "that every tie which attached France to the throne of the Bourbons was broken, and that the nation must appeal to insurrection against an authority that had trampled on every law." At one time, during the Revolution of 1830, matters were so gloomy an aspect for the popular cause, that the Deputies who countenanced and encouraged the insurrection were reduced to 8 in number. M. O. Barrot was one of those eight patriots. When the Revolution was triumphant and Charles, having quitted St. Cloud, had received to make a stand at Rambouillet, Odillon Barrot, Schonen, and Maison were the three Commissioners appointed by the Provisional Government to intimate that the crown-jewels would be restored to the Royal Family on condition of an immediate departure for Cherbourg. The proposal was accepted, and Odillon Barrot accompanied the King to the ship riding in that same path of the sea which had been traversed,

under circumstances so varied, by Henriette of England! Louis Philippe had not long been seated on the French throne, when it became apparent that he treated the Charter as so much waste-paper, and the oaths, which he had so solemnly taken, as mere idle verbiage of no particular import. Odillon Barrot was amongst the first to raise his voice in the Chamber of Deputies against a reactionary policy; and, so year after year passed, the King's perfidy becoming the more glaring, the attitude taken by the subject of this sketch became the more bold and serious. In 1839 he visited this country, and pushed his tour into Scotland; and, during his sojourn in Great Britain, he frequently expressed his desire that permanent alliance should subsist between England and France. But when the Thiers' Administration was formed in 1840, M. Odillon Barrot gave it his cordial support, and joined in the war-cry of "*La perfide Albion!*" (Perfidious England.) He even suffered himself to be so deluded—so blinded by the arguments used at that time to blacken the English policy, as to give his vote in favour of the fortifications of Paris; but no sooner had the Thiers' Cabinet fallen, than Barrot's eyes were opened to the immense duplicity of the King, towards whom, from that instant, he became bitterly hostile. During his residence in Great Britain, Barrot frequently enunciated his opinions relative to the English aristocracy, the approaching downfall of which he emphatically predicted. Happening to be in Scotland at the time that the Eglintoun Tournament took place, he undisguisedly expressed his disgust at the abominable nonsense,—adding, "It is surprising how the Aristocracy of this country can indulge in such fool's play, when it stands upon the very brink of a precipice!" But Odillon Barrot is by no means the only Frenchman who believes the days of the English Aristocracy to be numbered: the same impression is pretty general on the continent—aye, and even amongst ourselves, too, for that matter! Every one of our readers must remember the storm of indignation which burst from the French Opposition when M. Guizot proposed the indemnification to Pritchard in the Tahiti affair, but no Liberal Deputy denounced that measure in stronger terms than Odillon Barrot. He was likewise foremost in getting up the agitation last year in favour of Reform, and he attended several of the provincial banquets. His conduct in the proceedings, which led to the Revolution of the other day, has been too fully detailed to require more than passing mention in this sketch. We may, however, observe that he did not foresee the glorious results to which the agitation, aroused by himself, was inevitably to lead, for he stopped short in the middle, and accepted the task of forming a Cabinet in company with Thiers; then he supported the rights of the Count of Paris to the throne, and those of the Duchess of Orleans, to the Regency; and thus, by neglecting to keep pace with De Lamartine, Cremieux, and the other Liberals, he found himself left completely behind, on the progressive path, in the course of a very few hours. Odillon Barrot is not, however, the man to advocate a finality doctrine; and we dare aver that the Republic has, at this moment, no supporter more staunch nor admirer more sincere, than he.

III.—M. ARAGO.

This gentleman, who is the first astronomer of the age, was born in the year 1786, and the greater portion of his life has been devoted to study and passed in scientific pursuits. During the last few years he has, however, appeared conspicuously upon the political stage; and from the first moment that he set foot in the Chamber of Deputies, he declared himself a Republican. Immediately joining the small but staunch band headed by Garnier Pagés and Dupont de l'Eure, Arago proclaimed war against the re-actionary policy of Louis Philippe and his Ministry; and no liberal deputy spoke more boldly from the tribune than he. When the atrocious September Laws (as the coercive measures in respect to the Press were denominated), came on for discussion, Arago declared that the ruin of the House of Orleans was thereby placed within the range of prophecy; and when called to order by the President, he bent an indignant look upon that functionary, and proceeded with his arguments in a strain that produced a marvellous impression upon the Chamber. But, perhaps, the most brilliant oratorical display of this gentleman was on the occasion of a learned or literary debate that arose about twelve years ago in the Chamber of Deputies, and in the course of which Arago found himself pitted against De Lamartine. We shall permit a French historian to relate this incident in his own florid style:—"M. Arago, the illustrious representative of science amongst us, attacked the worship

of antiquity, and placed the learned men and the philosophers of modern times far before the masters of art and of imagination. M. De Lamartine could not controul himself at a speech which displaced from their pedestals Homer, and Virgil, and Plato, and Cicero,—all the poets of antiquity—all the gods of his youth. And with what genius, with what prevailing grace, with what an earnest and intimate conviction of the spirit, did he handle the cause of taste and imagination—that cause which was thenceforth his own! M. Arago, in turn, replied with admirable temper, with sound logic, and with a deep conviction also;—it was a combat in the lists, with the arms of courtesy, between contemporary science and contemporary literature, each represented by its most distinguished professor. The Chamber gazed upon this elegant and loyal passage of arms—applauded the combatants—and found both in the right. That was a brilliant day of repose and recreation amidst our political annals. The public business, to be sure, was not a bit advanced by it; but the world had the opportunity of hearing two men of genius speak their own language,—and the result was two fine discourses the more, and perhaps one law the less." Arago is a man endowed with all the strength of an unbending spirit,—self-possessed, even amidst that generous political enthusiasm which made him a Republican. When the Pritchard Indemnity Bill was brought in, he denounced it as "the most detestable job that had ever disgraced a servile, truckling and unprincipled Ministry," and declared that "war with England were even preferable to such a degradation."—although his principles had always been for peace. A contemporary writer has described Arago as "an excellent patriot, a sworn enemy of privileges, a hater of monopoly, a friend to Free Trade, and an ardent defender of the rights of the people." Such, indeed, he has consistently shown himself; and now we find him associated with De Lamartine, between whom and himself that "loyal passage of arms" took place,—associated, too, with those fine Republican leaders, amongst whom he took his seat the very first day that he entered the Chamber of Deputies. M. Arago has written a most admirable and much esteemed biography of our celebrated improver of the steam-engine—James Watt; his works upon astronomical and other scientific matters are numerous; and he has long filled the honourable post of Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. He is likewise a Member of the Office of Longitude, and President of several scientific bodies.

IV.—M. CREMIEUX.

It is a somewhat singular fact that at a moment when the English Legislature is discussing the question of removing Jewish Disabilities—as if there were any question at all relative to the propriety, wisdom, and justice of such a measure—a Jew should be holding a conspicuous place in the Provisional Government of France. Yet such is the case; and the gentleman alluded to is the subject of the present sketch. More remarkable and more significant still is the circumstance that M. Cremieux is Minister of Justice, a department with which is associated that of Public Worship. Thus the gallant and liberal Parisians are not afraid to entrust the controul of the Catholic Church to the hands of Jew,—while, in England, Sir Robert Inglis, and the other old women of the same class, are whining over the probable destinies of the Established Church and the Protestant Creed should Jews be admitted into the British Parliament. "They order these things better in France," we may observe with Sterne. M. Cremieux has long sat in the Chamber of Deputies for the Electoral College of Chalon; and, from the very first, he has proved himself a staunch friend to the people and to political freedom. To the Guizot Cabinet he was an unflinching opponent,—losing no opportunity to assail its iniquitous policy, and to proclaim the necessity of radical reform in every department and institution of the State. He was ever most energetic in supporting M. Duvergier d'Haurann's annual motion for the exclusion of paid functionaries [the Ministers excepted] from the Chamber; and he advocated the broadest and most comprehensive principles of trade. When the Game Law, initiated in the Chamber of Peers, came on for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, Cremieux gave it his most vigorous opposition; but, finding that the Ministers were resolved to carry it by means of their iniquitously packed majority, he fought hard to procure the suppression of the clause which exempted Crown lands from the provisions of the measure. In this aim he was successful; but the Peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. When Duchatel made his memorable declaration, three weeks ago, to the effect that no reform would be granted, and that the Government had resolved to put down the banquets, Cremieux

called out, "There is blood in this!" and he prophesied truly. It was he, also, who, encountering Louis Philippe and the ex-Queen Amelie in the middle of the Place de la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left." He then proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where rejecting the appeal made in behalf of the Count of Paris, he advocated—nay, insisted upon the formation of a Provisional Government. Thus, consistent to the last, Cremieux used all his influence to lead France to the fulfilment of her highest destinies in the establishment of a Republic.

(To be continued.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 10.—Wind S.

National schooner 15 de Octubre, 121 tons, Vicente Casalichi, from Rio Grande 5th inst., with general cargo to Vicente Casares & Sons.

Brazilian brig Dos Amigos, 134 tons, Antonio Laguna, from Parnaguá 14th May with yerba and lumber, to José Coelho Meyrelles.

June 11.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, French barque Astrolabe, 16 guns, Captain Montravel, from Montevideo 10th inst.

National schooner Adelaida, 122 tons, Pedro Borone, from Rio Janeiro 16th May, with tobacco, coffee, &c., to Alexo Arosena.

Brazilian schooner S6, 122 tons, Manuel de Souza Menoza, from Rio Janeiro 11th, Parnaguá 22nd May, with yerba, tobacco, coffee, &c., to Trifon, Lezica & Co.

Sailed, French brig of war Pandour, 10 guns, Lieut. Dupare, for Montevideo.

June 12.—Wind S. S. W.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Alecto, Commander Vincent A. Massingberd, for Montevideo, with the mail hence for England. Passengers—Messrs. Charles Getting, Charles Shaw, Richard Usher, Simon Meaurio, Col. Atanacio Lapido, William Mackinlay, Donald Campbell, Manuel Monjardin, Nicolas Elisalde. Mesdames—Manue la Suarez de Garmentia and servant, Catalina Echeverri.

United States brig of war Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton, for Montevideo.

June 13.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 14.—Wind N.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers—Messieurs Juan B. Molinari, José Moratori, Bernardo Moratori, George Fitzpatrick, Henry Sinclair, Mariano Michemberg, Joaquin Errasquin, Leopoldo Deferrari, Juan B. Repetto, José Olivieri, Pedro Robaglio, Guillermo Senneria, Estevan Balestra, Miguel Cuneo, Antonio Cabaño, José Rizzo, Rev. Florencio Luis Conde, Francisco Capurro, Juan B. Fogassa, Angel Buglieto, Andrés Casela, Sebastian Salas, Hipolito Gomila, Andrés Priario, Martin Casenave, Domingo Miralde, Juan M. Sierra, José de los Santos, Geronimo Sanguinetti, José Bidilla, Pedro del Sar, Guillermo Diaz Pillado, and 3 sons, Luis Schaffino, Pedro Costas, Sebastian Monasello, Adolfo Dudimand, Prospero Legrand, Martin Sorens, Salvador Amestoy. Mesdames Maria Lailla, Julia, Sierra, Matilde Sierra, Mercedes Fernandez, Permina Masa, Rafaela Serdeira, Maria Aescunaga-Encarnacion Ucar, Eusebia Barruti, Francisca Carri, Josefa Salas, Josefa Damiana, Rosalia Gallino Concepcion Cardoso, Josefa Pereira, Mercedes Olivieri, Maria Ballestra, Magdalena Balestra, Lucia, G. de Artega and 3 children, Mercedes Torres, Lucia A. Ricano.

June 15.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 16.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres.

National.

Schooner Adelaida, discharging.

" Avestruz.

" 15 de Octubre*

American.

Schooner brig Ruth, loading for Boston.

Schooner Jubilee*

Sardinian.

Schooner brig Dos Amigos, loading for Patagonia.

" Atravido.

Schooner Luisa.

" Thalia, discharging.

Brazilian.

Zumaca Brillante, loading for Brazil.
Schooner brig Caboclo, to sail for Parnaguá, in ballast.

Brig Belisario, discharging.
Brig Dos Amigos, discharging.
Schooner S6, discharging.
Schooner brig Florencio.

ARRIVALS AT ENSENADA.

June 8.

Barque Banaré 173 tons, Andres Maguan, from Marseilles 19th March, to Thomas Rousse, cargo, wine, spirits, & potatoes.

French barque Universel, 276 tons, Ducormier, from St. Catherine's 29th May, to Mosca, Dunnyer and Vanni, cargo 200 fanegas salt, 31,000 French tiles, 100 planks.

Hamburg barque Tombola, 170 tons, Frederick William Waller, from Antwerp 29th March, Salt Island 23rd April, with general cargo, to J. J. Klick & Co.

American ship Shaw, 343 tons, Thomas W. Rae, from St. Catherine's 29th May, in ballast, to D. Gowland & Co.

June 11.

Kniphausen barque Elizabeth, 216 tons, Diedrich J. Hugg, from Rio Grande 16th May, to Nicholson, Green & Co., cargo, 110 tons coal, 150 crates delf, 19 half pipes spirits, 6 boxes and 4 bales dry goods.

June 13.

British brig Alyth, 199 tons, George Colton, from New Port 16th March, with 272 tons coal, to Charles R. Horne.

June 14.

American ship Benjamin Aymar, 435 tons, Benjamin Carver, from Rio Janeiro 1st June, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in ballast.

June 15.

French barque Sultan, 227 tons, Louis Beaugrand, from St. Catherine's 8th June, with 200 fanegas salt, 41,400 french tiles, to Blanchon & Delachaux.

June 16.

British barque Alexander Robertson, 229 tons, George Potter, from Whitehaven 18th February, Falmouth 24th March, with 300 tons coal, to Best, Brothers & Co.

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 Portaña, loading for Liverpool.
Brigantine Hope, loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hyperion, loading for Liverpool.
Barque Mercutio, discharging.
Do. Creole, loading for Liverpool.
Brig Venilia, loading for England.
Brig Vigilant, do.
Brig Xarifa, *
Brig Victoria*
Barque Elizabeth Archer, discharging.
Brig Alyth, discharging.
Barque Alexander Robertson.
Brig Pacific.

American.

Ship Corve, 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, discharging.
Ship Shaw, loading for Boston.
Ship Benjamin Aymar.

Danish.

Barque Achilles, loading for Antwerp.
Brig Von Brock, loading for Antwerp.
Brig Emile.*

Belgian.

Schooner-brig Minerva, loading for Antwerp.

Hamburg.

Brig Friederick Ernst, loading for New York.
Brig Carl Heinrich*
Barque Antoinette discharging.
Barque Tombola, discharging.

Sardinian.

Polacre Buenos Ayres, loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Camila, discharging.

Spanish.

Polacre Descada, 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, loading for Havana.
Brig Manuel, discharging.
Polacre Mercedesitas, discharging.
Do. Juno, discharging.
Barque Celestina, discharging.
Brig Lindo, discharging.

French.

Barque Ducouedic, 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 Universel, discharging.
Barque Banaré, discharging.
Barque Sultan.

Brazilian.

Brig Virginia, discharging.

National.

Barque Sirena, discharging.

Kniphausen.

Barque Elizabeth.

Vessels marked thus * have not been allowed entry.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

June 5.

British brigantine Freedom, 164 tons, Gavey, from Cardiff 16th March, with 212 tons coal, to James Lebas.

June 6.

Danish brig Margaretha, 130 tons, J. H. Jorjan, from Rio Grande 1st inst., to Thode & Co.

June 7.

French barque Rio, 224 tons, Dausora, from Bourdeaux 26th March, to Arias & Charry.
Brazilian brigantine Edelina, 125 tons, Joaquin Francisco Vouzella, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., to Diego Calvo & Sons.

Brazilian brig Maria Rosa, 126 tons, Francisco da Costa Carvalho, from Parnaguá 22nd ult., to José Eneas & Co.

June 8.

H. B. M. transport brig Nautilus, 10 guns, Lieut. Wm. T. Rivers, from England 3d March, Rio Janeiro 28th May.

H. B. M. schooner Renira, Lieut. Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, hence 7th inst.

Brazilian barque Patrota, 269 tons, Morsira, from New York 14th March to Freyer Brothers.

June 9.

Hamburg brig Henriette, 196 tons, Faggenbroch, from Valparaiso 2nd May, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

June 11.

French brig of war Malouine, Lieut. R. de Rosencot, from Maldonado 9th inst.

British brig Pacific, 173 tons, James Maclean, from Cadiz 22nd March, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

French brig Frederic Eugenie, 167 tons, Brougon, from Cette 9th March, to B. Herand.

June 12.

British brig Helen, 191 tons, William Miller, from Valparaiso 5th May, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

June 4.

Danish brig Carl Fedinand, for Boston.

June 6.

Brazilian barque Berenice, 16 guns, Lieut. Manco, for Rio Janeiro.

June 9.

French barque Joinville, for St. Catherine's.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (17th inst.) completes the 993rd day of the blockade.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT. FRENCH—Barque Astrolabe, 16 guns, Captain Montravel.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday	45
Sunday	74
Monday	47
Tuesday	48
Wednesday	49
Thursday	49
Friday	50

A general meeting of the subscribers to the British Episcopal Church will be held at their Chapel on Monday the 25th inst., for the purpose of nominating and appointing the trustees of the establishment for the present year.

A similar meeting of the subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church, for a like purpose, is to be held at their chapel on Tuesday the 26th.

Advertisements.

Notice.

THE Members of the Anglo-Porteno Cricket Club are respectfully requested to meet at the House of Mr. Henderson, on Thursday forenoon, at 11 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee.
Buenos Ayres, June 17th, 1848.

British Medical Dispensary.

THE annual general Meeting of the Subscribers to the above charity, will be held in the School-Room attached to the British Episcopal Church, on Wednesday the 21st inst., at one o'clock precisely.

W. M. STEWARD, Secretary.

SECOND HAND BOOKS VERY CHEAP

No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

ADVENTURES of Harry Francis; Adventures of British Seamen; Allan's Summary of Geography and History, Ancient and Modern; Abbot's Young Christian; Egis of Life; Bethel and Bar; Baxter's Life; British Flora; Bland's algebra and key; Conversations on Mineralogy; Constitution of Presbyterian Church in America; Curran's Speeches; Coppleston's Discourses; Cowper's poetical works, new edition illustrated with twenty one splendid engravings on steel; Democracy in France by Alexander Dumas; Dante's Allegory; English and Portuguese Dictionary, new edition; Critical pronouncing and Classical Dictionaries; Don Quixote in English and Greek Vocabulary; Erwing's Elocution; Elements of Euclid; Edwards' (President) complete works; Fielding's works; Gibson's treatise on land surveying; Greek Grammar; The Horse, in all his varieties and uses, his breeding, management &c.; Harmony of the Gospels, in Greek; Hebrew Antiquities; Henry's Communicant; Companion; History of France; History of the Revolution in France; Ivanhoe; Introduction to Geography (Thompson's); Key's travels; Latin Dictionary, grammar, vocabulary and exercises; Letters of Pliny the Consul; Last of the Plantagenets; Letters on South America; Memoirs of Napoleon by M. Bourriand; Man is he is not; Mason on self knowledge; Nicholas Nickleby; Nouvelles of a Traveller; New Mirror for Travellers; Napoleon's Expedition to Russia, by Count Segur; Pope's Pindar; Pickwick Papers; Paley's works; Pictet (The) by Archbishop Whangham; Practical piety by Hannah More; Portuguese Treasor and key; Random Recollections of the House of Lords; Rollin's Ancient History; Sturm's Reflections; Schoolcraft's Algic researches; Shakespeare's plays and poems, new edition with illustrations; Thomson's Seasons; Telemachus, View of the English Stage (Haslitt); Watts' guide to prayer; Walker's Dictionary; Xenophon; Zimmermann on National pride, Rory O'More &c.

Also,
A collection of Music arranged for the voice with accompaniment for the piano, flute, violin, and guitar; a set of Maps, by Dufour, Paris 1844; Map of Mexico; several numbers of Blackwood's Quarterly, Westminster, Colburn's new Monthly, and World of Fashion.
Books in any language bought, exchanged or sold on commission.

TO LET,

THE House and Quinta, the property of Thomas Fair, Esq.

Furnished Rooms

FOR single gentlemen, may be had at 32, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

TO LET.

To single gentlemen, the altos No. 30, Cathedral street.

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 5 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 69 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) its complete order. To be seen at any hour of the day at 837 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 slabs 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.

Merceditas Roberre.

THIS young Person has returned from Montevideo, and again exhibits in her former residence, Calle de la Paz, No. 43, altos, her interesting and surprising exhibition of skill.

Hours of admittance from 12 to 1—and from 7 to 8 afternoon.

Tickets to be had at the door—price 3 dollars.

Chinchilla Skins.

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

Notice.

James Newnam 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.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentleman in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.
HUGH WHITE.

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

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 arched 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 Rosetas and the ground, and the Plaza de Lorea) measuring 135 varas by 50, walled along the three streets which circumscribe it on the east, north or west; and solely requiring a party wall to separate it from the remaining ground to the south, which the owner proposes to retain.

37—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA—37. Superior Eye Glasses and Spectacles. JAS. G. HELSBY, OPTICIAN.

Calle de la Victoria, No. 37, in the altos, (where the son takes likeness by the Daguerreotype), announces to his friends and the public in general that having retired from the watchmaking and jewelry business in Calle de Representante, he is now engaged only as Optician, in which profession, from having had considerable experience, he hopes to fulfil the desires of those who require the assistance of this art, and will oblige him with their orders.

He has the satisfaction to offer for sale a new and varied assortment of excellent Eyeglasses and Spectacles, in frames of different qualities and kinds, and suited to all sights, whether Presbytic, which are those that see clear only at a distance, or Myopic, which are those of short sight, even in extreme cases. He has likewise Spectacles with natural glasses of various colors and degrees of shade to protect irritable sights against the light, with frames of various kinds, some with glasses at the sides and others with Morocco. He has, besides a splendid assortment of spare glasses, not only colorless, but blue and green, both of magnifying and diminishing powers to put into spectacle and eyeglass frames and also his new frame to the old glasses.

Mr. H. desires to observe to persons residing at a distance, that they need only send him, through their agents here, the necessary information, to enable him to supply them with glasses that will suit them perfectly.

37—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA—37.

DIED.

In this city, on the 27th instant, Mr. Benjamin Williams, aged 56 years.—The deceased was a native of the city of Exeter, County of Devon in England; and a resident in this city for about 27 years.—He has left a widow to deplore the loss of a good husband; and 4 children to lament the death of a kind and indulgent Father.—He was well known when living, and highly esteemed by his friends as a good man, domesticated in his habits, upright in his dealing as a tradesman, urbane in his disposition, benevolent and charitable to the poor; and died after a short but severe illness of a few days continuance.—He was attended by some sincere friends to his grave in the British Cemetery on Saturday last.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	370 a 372	each
Do. Patriot	369 a 370	do.
Plata, m. quinque	29 a 30	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patagones	23 a 24	each
Do. Patriot	22 a 23	do.
Six per cent. Stock	a la par.	per cent prem
Exchange on England		not a transaction
Do. France		
Do. Rio Janeiro	1 1/2 a 2	per cent prem
Do. Montevideo	22	per dollar
Do. United States	53 a 58	per posadal
Hides, matadero or saladero	45 a 48	do.
descarnado 27 a 28 lbs. ea	44 a 45	do.
Do. matadero country	41 a 43	do.
25 a 29 lbs.	43 a 45	do.
Do. Spain	44 a 45	do.
Do. New America	41 a 43	do.
Do. all states	43 a 45	do.
Do. salted ox	44 a 45	do.
Do. cow	37 a 38	do.
Horse hides salted	23 a 24	do. each
Do. dry	20 a 22	do.
Calif skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	42 a 45	per posada
Sheep skins washed, fine	31 a 35	per dozen
and ordinary	without price	
Goat skins	without price	
Nutria skins	without price	
Horse hair, mixed	65 a 72	per arroba
Do. short	54 a 56	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	120 a 130	do. per arroba
Do. ordinary, washed	23 a 25	do.
Do. do. dirty	9 a 10	do.
Do. do. dirty	15 a 20	do.
Do. do. dirty	40 a 60	do.
Do. do. dirty	22 a 30	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	23 a 24	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	36 a 38	do.
Do. pure, second class	32 a 33	do.
Grease and tallow	33 a 34	do.
Jacked beef	700 a 900	per quintal
Horns, Ox	200 a 300	do.
Do. cow	200 a 300	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	11	per lb.
Salted tongues	10 a 11	per quintal
Hide cuttings	10 a 11	per quintal
Shin bones	without price	
Salt, on board	10 rs. silver	per fanega
Discount	1 a 1 1/2	per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 379 dollars.
The lowest price 368 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 85 above.
The lowest do.

There has been no decline in the prices this week, but there is, nevertheless, but little animation in the market. The demand for salted hides and tallow has been most brisk; the transactions in other articles have been unimportant. The accounts from Europe, the uncertainty of the admission of the vessels coming from Montevideo via Brazil, and the doubts entertained in regard to the blockade have caused that coolness on the part of purchasers.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.