

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1139.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 24th, 1848.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

"Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus."

BEHOLD the Ouseley-Deffaudis blockade in its origin and its issue. All the swaggering arrogance with which it was ushered in has finally cooled down into a tacit avowal of its inefficacy to accomplish the end aimed at, and has been followed by the utter, though undignified, abandonment of the attempt, mercilessly throwing overboard those sacred interests of "humanity" and "civilization" so solemnly, but hypocritically, invoked as a plea to justify it. The following is the document in which this event is officially announced—

CONSULATE GENERAL OF FRANCE.

Circular to the Members of the Diplomatic and Consular body in Montevideo.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you, that, agreeably to the directions given by the Commissioner Extraordinary of France sent on a special mission to La Plata, the blockade of the coasts of the Province of Buenos Ayres will cease to be enforced from this date by the French squadron; it will, however, continue to blockade the ports on the coast of the Oriental Republic which are at present or may be hereafter occupied by the troops under the command of General Oribe. On the 10th July, the term of 25 days, to expire on the 4th Aug., the term of 25 days, to expire on the 4th of neutral vessels from those ports.

Receive, &c.,

The Chargé d'Affaires and
Consul General of France
Devoize.

Montevideo, June 15th, 1848.

A worthy climax to so much folly and injustice. After a thousand days' blockade to sneak off discomfited, covered with shame and ridicule *c'est comme il faut*. The manner in which the British extricated themselves from the disreputable concern was, God knows, inglorious enough; but Lord Howden at least had the manliness to acknowledge that as a measure of coercion the blockade had proved a miserable failure and was indefensible upon any plea of right or expediency. But the Frenchman walks of stealthily and in sullen silence, giving to understand that he is not actuated by any honest conviction nor impelled by any compunctious visitings, but reluctantly yields to stern necessity.

As Englishmen we may derive some gratification from the contrast, but it ill compensates all the heart burnings produced by reflecting on how much disgrace has been fastened on the British name from first to last, and by comparing the past and the present standing of England in the estimation of the people of these countries. However, let bygones be bygones, and let us hope for better things. It is in the power of the British government and of the British residents to win back the forfeited affections of their former friends, and the course is clear before them. Let England make proper atonement for the grievous misdeeds of which she has confessed herself guilty; the *amende honorable* comes with equal good grace from nations as from individuals. In her dealings with the young Republics of South America let her, far from being betrayed into anything like

hectoring, dictation or encroachment, act up to the rules of international law and treat them just as she would treat any of the great powers of Europe. Cultivating friendly relations in a spirit of frankness, let her be careful in the choice of agents to represent her, and instead of selecting men skilled in the arts of intrigue and overreaching, let intelligence, integrity and a conciliatory disposition be the only recommendations for an appointment. On their part, let the British residents study seriously their true position. Ever bearing in mind their quality of foreigners, let them diligently avoid, by word and deed, all intermingling in the politics of the country. Enjoying in tranquillity and gratefulness the advantageous condition secured to them by treaty, let them not for a moment harbour the idea that they are above the laws or the authorities. Nothing of that ludicrous affectation of superiority of cast of which so many sickening examples have been seen. In short, let them ever remember that they are guests who receive hospitality, and not masters who dispense favours—that they are to court and not to be courted.

Such is obviously the course to be pursued by the British government and by the British residents here in order to regain what they have lost. Nor is it to be supposed that a severe lesson has been read, and it cannot fail to be profitable. If there were Englishmen here besetted enough to expect any benefits from foreign intervention in the affairs of these countries, all illusions in that respect are now dispelled. A sad experience has proved it to be suicidal in its effects. To strive to coerce is to go for wool and come back shorn. Under this conviction it is impossible that signs of resipiscence on the part of the infatuated should not soon become manifest. As regards the British government, if it be not yet undeceived, if it yet hesitate to acknowledge that honesty is the best policy, the time is not far distant when it will be compelled to proclaim it and act upon it. The question of La Plata, at first apparently so insignificant, has gone on day by day increasing its proportions till it has become one of imposing magnitude, embracing the whole South American continent. There is no possible solution of it, except one based on the eternal principles of justice and reason, and that solution is guaranteed by the spirit of the age, the march of events and the unflinching firmness of General Rosas, combined with his exemplary moderation. Besides, H. M's. Government cannot be so mystified as not to perceive that the Chief of the Argentine Confederation has the game in his own hands, and that it would be anything but politic to provoke, by a persisting denial of justice, a departure from the forbearance he has hitherto displayed. To all the aggressions perpetrated upon the Republic he has as yet but opposed a passive resistance, and as experience has shown that from an interruption of commerce, of all countries in the world, this, perhaps, suffers the least, it would be rather too hazardous to invite the adoption of a measure fraught with so much prejudice to British trade as a declaration of non-intercourse

—an effectual mode of retaliation which would at once suggest itself to a mind much less sagacious than that of the able statesman who guides the destinies of this injured nation.

The port of Buenos Ayres, during the last 22½ years, has suffered three blockades.

The 1st (Brazilian) lasted.....	1004 days.
The 2nd (French) ".....	949 "
The 3rd (intervention)	
Joint English and French....	659 }
French alone.....	341 }
	1000 "

2953 days,

or 8 years and 1 month, more than one-third of the period above mentioned.

In each case the blockaders came out second best

An omission having occurred in the translation of the following order to the Collector of the Customs, we republish it with the deficiency supplied.

Buenos Ayres, June 14, 1848.

The government has come to the resolution, that, during the blockade and the occupation of Montevideo by the ruthless 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 from the province, without the Captain previously proving that the merchandise was received from on shore 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 Insausti.

To the Collector General.

We have news from England to the 20th of April and from Paris to the 18th, having been favoured with the Liverpool *Times* of the former date. The accounts from England are more satisfactory; the much talked of monster meeting in London on the 10th of April passed off without in the least endangering the public tranquillity. Only 5000 persons, and those of the lowest orders, assembled on the occasion. In Ireland things were, on the whole, more encouraging to the well wishers of the peace of the realm, and lively hopes were entertained that should a rebellion break out it would be speedily quelled. Such an event, on the other hand, was becoming each day less probable from the procrastination which the Irish leaders have been obliged to resort to, in hopes that time may present a more favourable opportunity for the development of their plans—a line of conduct nowise likely to be changed for a more decided course of hostility from M. Lamartine's answer to the Irish delegates in Paris, the former having held out to them any thing but incentives to revolt. Politics in the sister kingdom were, nevertheless, running very high. At a meeting in Kilkenny, four delegates had been elected to attend a Council of Three hundred, which, in order to keep within the limits of the Convention Act, it was proposed should meet at Liverpool. The Mayor and three Magistrates were the delegates chosen. Fresh troops had arrived from England. The students of Trinity College had armed themselves to support the government, and the members of the Royal Dublin Society followed their example. The Government had finally taken decided steps to repress the system of drilling which

had been in operation amongst great portions of the population in Dublin, Cork, Limerick and other towns, warrants having been issued against all persons known to have joined training companies in Dublin and some were already in custody.

With reference to affairs in France we copy the following from the abovementioned journal:—

"A desperate effort of the anarchists in France, instigated by Ledru Rollin, Albert and Flocon, the minority of the Provisional Government, to intimidate and overthrow the Government, took place on Sunday last (April 15) but happily ended very differently from what was expected by its authors, both the National Guard and the newly formed *Garde Mobile* having turned out very resolutely in favour of the Government." The violent proceedings of Ledru Rollin's Commissioners has produced great exasperation in the provinces and has led to disturbances at Troyes, Besieres and other places. The position of the Bank of France is neither better nor worse, according to the last accounts."

A Dover pilot fallen in with by the *Cimbrina*, in the Channel reported, in reference to London papers of the 21st April that a fresh revolution broke out at Paris on the 20th. Though such an event is far from impossible, we are nevertheless inclined to believe that it is but a misconception of the events mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

The following is also from the same paper.

"Commencement of hostilities in Schleswig. On the 13th the Schleswig insurgents who had occupied an entrenched position at Bau, near Flensburg, one of the principal seaports of that Duchy, were attacked by the Danish army, supported by a number of Danish gun boats and completely defeated, after a desperate battle. M. Lehman, a Minister from the Court of Denmark is in London soliciting the mediation of England in the quarrel which Prussia is thrusting on the Danish Government." Under the head "Sweden," it says:—

"Hamburg papers of the 17th April mention that the students at Upsal had received the intelligence of the Danish victory with the greatest joy, and had requested the permission of the King that they may be trained in arms. The students of Lund have requested permission to enter the Danish corps of students as volunteers." It also copies from the Hamburg papers the following:—*Rendsburg*, April 14.—The Danish army of 68,000 men advanced on the 13th of April and took possession of Danneberg, a short distance from Schleswig. Our troops are near Schlessdet, and those of the Prussians at Sorlebruok."

According to the latest accounts from Hamburg, the report was current there that the Danes were about to blockade the Elbe and the Oder, and that the Danish frigates *Thetis* and *Gefion* were about to be dispatched to the former river for that purpose. The Swedes, it was thought, would assist the Danes.

Great apprehensions were entertained at Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne of serious outbreaks amongst the labouring classes. Several of the first houses in those cities had failed, which circumstance had compelled some of the most considerable manufacturers to discharge their workmen, of whom, it was said, 8000 were out of employment.

Accounts from Vienna of the 8th of April mention that Count Hartig and Hofrath Czornig were to be sent to Lombardy as pacificators.

An engagement between divisions of the Sardinian and Austrian armies took place at Goeto on the attempt of the former to cross the Mincio, which they eventually did, having completely defeated the enemy. The whole of the Sardinian army had taken up its position between Verona and Mantua and some decisive operations were shortly expected to take place. A proclamation had been issued in the Tyrol, in which it is stated that young Italy wishes to establish its boundaries at the Brennes. The Tyrolese call upon their German brothers to aid them in defending every inch of ground to the last extremity.

The Austrian government had just borrowed 80,000,000 florins from the National bank on the mortgage of certain state property.

In Belgium all was quiet. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier arrived at Madrid on the 6th of April and were coldly received by the people.

The *Liverpool Times* contains accounts from the United States to the 5th of April. Great demonstrations had taken place at New York, Philadelphia, and other cities in celebration of the French revolution. Mr. Polk had called on the Senate and House of Representatives to join in an Address of Congratulation to France on the establishment of a Republic. The call had not been quite so readily responded to by the Senate as had been expected, Mr. Calhoun and others being of opinion that it would be quite as well to wait until they see whether the French establish a peaceful and orderly

Republic before they congratulate them on the downfall of the former Government. Mr. Rush's conduct in recognizing the Provisional Government had been nevertheless approved by the Government. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, who had previously moved a resolution tendering the congratulations of Congress to the French people had subsequently taken it up. An animated debate ensued; some members contending that, for Congress to delay to recognise so grand a movement in behalf of liberty as had just been achieved in France, would be totally foreign to the principles and character of the Union—others opined that it was advisable to wait and see whether the movement in France would ultimately be an exemplification of liberal and republican principles. Mr. Allen's motion having been put to the vote—there appeared in favour of it 21, against it 22; it was consequently lost. An inquiry had been instituted with respect to a charge made by General Worth against General Scott, and another against General Duncan, preferred by General Scott. The first was for a violation of the army regulations which prohibited the publication of letters in relation to military operations, and the second was in consequence of some facts asserted to General Duncan in letters written by him. The charges were ultimately withdrawn.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

(Concluded.)

Sketches of the French Revolutionary Leaders.

V.—M. DUPONT DE L'EUVE.

This distinguished patriot and staunch Republican deserves a similar eulogy to that which we have passed upon De Lamarque,—to the effect that his private life is as pure as his public career has been honourable and glorious. He has reached the advanced age of eighty one, having been born on the 27th of February, 1767; and, though young at the time, he acted a conspicuous and a noble part in the Revolution of 1792. From that period until the present date his life has been passed in the service of the Liberal cause, which he has advocated unflinchingly, and often to his personal detriment and danger. But it would be impossible, in a limited sketch of this nature, to follow M. Dupont through all the varied and remarkable phases of his existence. Suffice it to say that he has ever been true to those Republican opinions which he has avowed and cherished while Louis the Sixteenth yet sat upon the French throne. In the Revolution of 1830, M. Dupont took an active part and was one of the eight deputies to whom I have alluded in the sketch of Odillon Barrot. The establishment of a Republic was the hope which M. Dupont entertained; and when he heard of the design mooted by Lafayette in favour of the younger branch of the Bourbons, he sought General Lafayette at the Hotel de Ville, and said, "I understand that there is an intrigue going on to give the throne to the Duke of Orleans; beware! for a Bourbon is sure to betray you." The warning was unfortunately neglected, but the prediction remained—and has been fulfilled. M. Dupont was present when the following memorable dialogue took place between Lafayette and the ducal candidate for a crown:—"You know," said the General, "that I am a Republican, and that I consider the Constitution of the United States as the most perfect that has ever existed." "I think as you do," replied the Duke of Orleans, who would have uttered any falsehood at the moment in order to gain the object of his heart's ambition: "It is impossible to have passed two years, as I have done, in America, without being of that opinion; but do you think, in the situation of France, and according to general impressions, that it is proper for us to adopt it?" "What is at present necessary for the French people," returned Lafayette, "is a popular throne, surrounded with Republican institutions." "It is exactly so that I understand it," replied the Duke. After this conversation, Lafayette drew M. Dupont aside, and asked him what he thought of it? "I still hold the same opinion," was the reply; "the Prince will assuredly deceive you. The idea of a throne with a Republican basis would be ridiculous any where and in any case; but when that idea is expressed by the lips of a Bourbon, it is more—far more than suspicious." The reader may gather from this anecdote, that Dupont de l'Euve is a far-seeing man, and that he knows too much of the world to "put any confidence in princes." A Liberal Deputy of such sagacity and independent spirit, and possessing great talents, could not do otherwise than shine in the French Chamber; and M. Dupont accordingly became one of the Leaders of the Republican party. In 1842 his indignation knew no bounds, when he beheld all the Deputies of the *Euve* voting in a most servile manner in fa-

vour of the Soult-Guizot Ministry; and after reproaching them bitterly for their conduct, which he stigmatised as a "scandal and a shame," he threatened to stand at the ensuing election for all the different places then represented by that venal crew whom he thus denounced. He kept his word, too, and was chosen by four Colleges of the Department of the *Euve*; but having subsequently to elect for which place he would sit, he chose Evreux. This incident aroused the bitterest wrath of the King and the Conservatives against M. Dupont—but he cared nothing for their hostility, and never lost an opportunity of exposing the selfish designs of the Monarch, and the corrupt policy of his creatures. When the "grand scene" took place last Thursday week in the Chamber of Deputies, and Sauzet (the President) abandoned the chair, M. Dupont de l'Euve was installed in the seat of honour, while the names of the members of the Provisional Government were read; and his own standing first on the list, he became Prime Minister. There is no doubt but that he will be chosen President of the Republic, when the National Assembly meets.

VI.—M. LEDRU-ROLLIN.

The Provisional Minister of the Interior, who is the subject of this sketch, has not long been before the world as a politician; but during the few years of his public life, he has conducted himself in a manner calculated to ensure the confidence of the French nation. An uncompromising Republican and a splendid orator—endowed with great moral courage and a fine spirit, and ever giving bold utterance to his honest conviction, Ledru-Rollin is eminently calculated to become a leader in a great popular movement. Besides, even though his political career has been short, he has undergone a test, and was not found wanting. For when that fine old friend of freedom, Garnier Pagés—the father of the present Mayor of Paris—died, Ledru-Rollin offered himself as his successor in the representation of Mans. The Address which he put forth to the electors was replete with the most generous and fervid Republican sentiments; and the Government set every engine of corruption to work in order to defeat him. But he was returned by a large majority; and then he delivered a speech not merely echoing the opinions contained in his Address, but enunciating all the best and most logical reasons in favour of a democratic form of government. He likewise made a masterpiece of the principled policy of his servile hirings. The speech not only produced a deep sensation at Mans, but throughout France; and a prosecution was instituted against him. He stood his trial, and was condemned to six months' imprisonment. But as the Chambers were sitting, and his person as a deputy was inviolable, he would not be arrested; and the day before the usual prorogation took place, he departed for England or Ireland—we forget which—where he remained during the recess. This plan he adopted for five years, when the statute of limitations, which extends in France to such cases, purged him of the alleged offence and annihilated the sentence passed upon him. M. Ledru-Rollin is married to an Irish lady; and this fact may have given an impulse to those sympathies which on his part have been manifested towards the Emerald Isle. When the State Trials took place in Dublin, M. Ledru-Rollin set on foot a subscription to aid in defraying the expenses of the defence, and offered to head a deputation to O'Connell, expressive of the good feelings of the French people; but the arch Agitator churlishly and rudely rejected the generous proposals thus made to him. On the occasion of the Pritchard Indemnity, M. Ledru-Rollin attacked the Ministers with extraordinary vigour, and used epithets so strong that the President called him to order. But nothing could stop the torrent of his indignant eloquence; and when the Chamber divided, the result led Duchatel to whisper to a friend, who has since recorded the anecdote in print, "Ledru-Rollin's speech lost us seven votes." This secession was immense in a Chamber so corruptly packed; and the admission of the Minister of the Interior was a high compliment to the eloquent orator. M. Ledru-Rollin carried his independence in the Chamber to such an extent, that he would fearlessly blame even those with whom he usually acted, if he thought that they were in the wrong. Thiers and Odillon Barrot, being less liberal than he, were frequently assailed by him; and Dufaure often came in for a taste of his lash. His special organ has, for some time, been the *Reforme* newspaper, in which he possesses a considerable share.

VII.—A GROUP OF EMINENT MEN.

Armand Marrast, one of the Secretaries to the Provisional Government, is the principal Editor of the *National*. He is of diminutive stature, and

very thin, with a light, graceful figure, and a pale, pensive countenance, and his age borders on forty. He married, some years ago, an English lady—the daughter of M. Berti Ambrose, the author. His talents are of the highest order; and the vigour of his style is appreciated by every one who is accustomed to peruse the "leaders" in the *National*. A stern and unfinching Republican, he has suffered persecution—persecution—exile, on account of his opinions, during the despot sway of Louis-Philippe; and he now occupies a proud position in that democracy which he helped to establish. Generals Beaudou and Lamoriciere are both young men, and earned a high military renown in Algiers. The former is an admirable tactician in the art of war; the latter is characterised by a dauntless, dashing, Murat kind of bravery. Admiral Baudin, who is nominated to the command of the Mediterranean fleet, is one of the finest naval officers in the French service. Garnier Pages, the Mayor of Paris, has been an unflinching Republican ever since he was capable of forming opinions for himself. M. Carnot, the Provisional Minister of Public Instruction, is the son of the famous Conventionalist of the same name. He is now in his forty-sixth year. Albert, the artisan, was foreman in a factory in one of the faubourgs, and is a well-informed, enlightened, shrewd, and, at the same time, an unassuming man.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 17.—Wind N.

Arrived, at 6 p. m., French schooner of war Venus, from Montevideo, and sailed again at 9 p. m. down the river.

June 18.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E. S. E.

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner Renira, Lieut. Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, from Montevideo 17th inst. Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig Caboclo, 122 tons, José Mariano de Vargas, for Paraguá, in ballast, despatched by Diego Calvo & Sons.

June 19.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Candido José Ferreira, from Montevideo 18th inst., with 200 passengers.

British brig Plata, 248 tons, Richard Pringle, from Liverpool 11th April, with general cargo, to Biscoe, Twyford & Co.—15 steerage passengers.

American barque Maid of Orleans, 250 tons, Robert Upton, from Salem 6th April, with general cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

British brig Charles, 190 tons, S. Ernouf, from Jersey 14th March, Cadiz 15th April, with salt, to Dickson & Co. Passengers.—Messrs. Frederick and Peter Delisle.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner Renira, Lieut. Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, for Montevideo.

During the night, French barque Astrolabe, 16 guns, Captain Montravel, for Montevideo.

June 20.—Wind N., heavy rain during the night.

Arrived, Spanish brig Gallo de Oro, 267 tons, Agustín Boix, from Havana 12th April, with a cargo of sugar, spirits and tobacco, to Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

Spanish brig Unico, 168 tons, Pablo Roig, from Bucoo 18th inst. in ballast, to Santa-Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

Hanoverian schooner Heinrich, 126 tons, Haasloop, from Newcastle 6th April, with 126 tons coal, to Louis Winter.

Sailed, during the night, American schooner Jubilee, Charles Parsons, for Montevideo.

June 21.—Wind N. W.

Arrived, British brig Amelia, 237 tons, John Teasdale, from London 1st April, with general cargo, to Bayley, Brothers.

British barque Isabella, 221 tons, Samuel Herbert, from Liverpool 7th April, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Passengers.—Cabin, Mr. Carthy and Mrs. Gatliff; and 19 steerage.

Danish brig Cimbría, 168 tons, C. J. Gronsdand, from Hamburg 17th April, with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. Passengers.—Messrs. Ferdinand Gloede, lady, 2 children and servant, Augustus Horney, and Master Henry Bethé.

Brazilian brigantine Douro, 166 tons, José Cayetano Viera, from Paraguá 29th May, with yerba rice and lumber, to Faustino Jovito Jorge.

British brig Alyth, 199 tons, George Colton, from Ensenada this day, to Charles R. Horne.

Brazilian brig Cacique Catriel, 194 tons, Antonio Maciel, from Paraguá 5th inst., with 300 tercios, and 700 half tercios yerba, and lumber, to Jayme Llavallol & Sons.

Hamburg barque Tombola, 170 tons, Frederick William Waller, from Ensenada 20th inst.

June 22.—Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S. E., very foggy.

Arrived, French barque Sultan, 227 tons, Louis Beaugrand, from Ensenada 21st inst., to Blanchon & Delachaux.

Hamburg brig George & Aloys, 186 tons, Henry Valentin, from Hamburg 26th March, with general cargo, to Otto, Rosenthal & Co.

French barque Universel, 267 tons, Felix Ducormier, from Ensenada 21st inst., to Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni.

American ship Benjamin Aymar, 435 tons, Benjamin Carver, from Ensenada 21st inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American ship Shaw, 343 tons, Thomas W. Rae, from Ensenada 21st inst., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American ship Corvo, 348 tons, Frederick Gorham, from Boston 13th November, Ensenada 21st inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

June 23.—Wind S., foggy.

Arrived, British barque Alexander Robertson, 229 tons, George Potter, from Ensenada 21st inst., to John Best & Brothers.

British brig Vigilant 308 tons, William Stewart, from Liverpool 27th February, Ensenada 21st inst., to Charles R. Horne.

Sardinian schooner Carmen, 121 tons, José Risso, from Montevideo 20th inst., in ballast, to Rosa & Risso—88 passengers.

Sardinian three masted schooner of war Fama, Lieut. Alexander Wright, from Montevideo 22nd inst.—Passengers, 170.

It is understood that in consequence of the raising of the blockade of this port, the greater part of the vessels which were at Ensenada are coming up here to complete their cargoes. Besides those mentioned in our marine list of this day, several other large vessels have arrived off this port, but owing to the hazy state of the weather for the last two days, and the flags of some not having been shown, it has been impossible to distinguish them.

ARRIVALS AT ENSENADA.

June 15.

French barque Frederic Eugenie, 167 tons, Peter Bronzon, from Cette 9th March, with a cargo of wine and spirits, to B. Herand.

June 18.

Danish brigantine Randers, 127 tons, Hans Clausen, from Rio Grande 6th inst., with general cargo, to Henry A. Green.

British brigantine Navigator, 145 tons, Lefevre, from Rio Grande 6th inst., with dry goods and coals, to Bates, Stokes & Co.

June 17.

British brig Pacific, 173 tons, James Maclean, from Cadiz 22nd March, with a cargo of salt, wine and soap, to Saturnino Soriano.

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ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

June 13.

H. B. M.'s steam sloop Aleto, Commander V. A. Massingberd hence 12th.

United States brig of war Perry, 10 guns, Lieut. Tilton hence 12th.

June 15.

Sardinian polacre Grillo, 130 tons, Nicolas E. Rossi, from Molazzo 29th January, to José Avegnone.

June 16.

Bremen brig Estafette, 200 tons, Heyen, from Rio Grande 9th inst., to Becher, Preuss & Co. Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, hence 14th.

June 17.

Sardinian brig Hidra, 139 tons, Juan Bautista Antola, from Genoa 5th, Marseilles 22nd February, Gibraltar 6th April, to Vicente Giannello.

French schooner Paraná, 71 tons, Miguel de la Morvonnais, from Rio Grande 8th inst., to Bertram, Le Breton, Delisle & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

June 12.

Brazilian schooner brig Bella Jovita, 122 tons, Prospero Argueri, for Rio Grande.

June 13.

Ditto brig Lizia, J. Cardoso, for Brazil.

British brig Forrester, Robert Steds, for Brazil.

Sardinian schooner brig Mariquita, Agustín Darlorso, for Genoa.

June 14.

British schooner Henry Warburton, Philip Miched, for Brazil.

Oriental Zumaca Juramento, Pedro Ballo, for Rio Grande.

French barque Coromandel, Martin, for Brazil. June 15.

French steam frigate Magellan, 14 guns, Capt. Penaud, for Rio Janeiro and France, with Baron Gros on board.

H. B. M.'s brigantine Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Thurnburn, for Rio Janeiro, with the mails from the River Plate. The Griffon put in to the Bucoo on the 16th, and sailed thence for Rio on the 17th.

French brig Jasses, Fabian Duhart, for Rio Grande.

June 16.

Brazilian schooner Edelina, F. Baumella, for Brazil.

Ditto brig Maria Rosa, F. C. Carballo, for Paraguá.

June 17.

Sardinian brig Rosa, Pablo Cabazzo, for Rio Janeiro.

French barque Diana, J. Lequai, for Rio Grande.

June 18.

Sardinian brig Achilles, for Rio Janeiro.

H. B. M. packet schooner Spider, which we mentioned in our number of the 10th inst. as having got aground on Punta Brava on the 1st, got off, we are happy to state, on the 7th and was towed in to Montevideo by H. M.'s steamer Lizard. It is stated that the injury received by the Spider has not been very serious, and it is expected that she will shortly be again in an efficient state of service.

H. B. M. packet Kestrel with the mail hence 10th, Montevideo 15th May, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 25th of May.

The Sardinian three masted schooner Fama, which arrived here yesterday from Montevideo, has been taken into the Sardinian service, and will replace the Ninfa in conveying correspondence and passengers between this and that port, for which she is much better adapted from her superior accommodations.

The new Hamburg barque Capilla, Capt. P. H. Dicher, was on the berth at Hamburg for the River Plate, to sail in the latter part of April.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

The Danish brig Cimbría, Capt. C. J. Gronsdand, which arrived here, on the 21st from Hamburg in 64 days, spoke the following vessels on her passage.

On the 7th May, in 26° 3' lat. N., 20° 24' lon. W. of Greenwich, the British barque Blythwood, from Glasgow, for Batavia.

On the 18th May, in 5° 46' lat. N., 21° 5' lon. W. of Greenwich, the British ships Oriza and Wallace, both steering S.

Same day, the Danish schooner Freya, Capt. P. Giesing, from Hamburg 7th April, for the River Plate.

On the 31st May, in 3° 7' lat. N. 22° 6' lon. W. of Greenwich, the Danish brig Konigin Carolina Amalia, Capt. Nielsen, from Hamburg for Singapore.

On the 16th June, in 33° 46' lat. S. 50° 17' lon. W. of Greenwich, the British barque Kerelaw, Capt. Wilson, from Glasgow, 53 days out, for Valparaiso.

On the 17th June, in 35° 13' lat. S. 53° 3' lon. W. of Greenwich, the British brig Frederica, Capt. Worrington, 14th days out, from Montevideo, in ballast, for Rio Janeiro.

On the 13th of June, off Montevideo:—

British barque Ipswich, from Liverpool 20th April.

Do. " Mogul, do. Troo.

On the 19th June, Prussian barque Cesar, Richter, from Memel 8th April.

Danish schooner Glaukers, Jørdt, from Hamburg 18th April.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRAZILIAN.—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Lieut. Caudido José Ferreira.

SARDINIAN.—Three masted schooner Fama, Lieut. Alexander Wright.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday	49
Sunday	50
Monday	48
Tuesday	60
Wednesday	61
Thursday	60
Friday	59

Advertisements.

Wanted,

A HOUSE MAID, who can give good references as to character—an English girl would be preferred. Apply at No. 6 Calle de la Piedad.

FOR SALE,

An Estancia in the district of the Villa de Lujan, about 16 leagues distant from this city, with about 500 head of horned cattle, 2,500 sheep, mares, horses &c. The land is 1,000 varas wide and 9,000 deep; is well watered, having, besides an arroyo on one side, the river Lujan for its N. W. boundary. There are two Ranchos on the place, one containing two comfortable apartments, and a small plat adjoining the premises is ditched in. Apply at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

JOSEPH W. ROMANO, Chemist and Druggist No. 30 Cathedral street, respectfully informs families and the public that at the above establishment, there will be found a complete assortment of every thing in the above line, and hopes, by strict attention, moderate charges, and the experience he has had in Europe and the United States, to give satisfaction. Medical prescriptions carefully made up—and Captains can have their Medical chests refitted on the shortest notice, Perfumery &c.
N.B. Wanted a young man as an apprentice.

SECOND HAND BOOKS VERY CHEAP

No. 89 1/2 Calle de Cangallo.

ADVENTURES of Harry Franco; Adventures of British Seamen; Adam's Summary of Geography and History, Ancient and Modern; Abbot's Young Christian; Egis of Life; Bench and Bar; Baxter's Life; British Flora; Bland's algebra and key; Conversations on Mineralogy; Constitution of Presbyterian Church in America; Curran's Speeches; Copleston's Discourses; Cowper's poetical works, new edition illustrated with twenty one splendid engravings on steel; Democracy in France by Alexander Dumas; Dante Alighieri; English and Portuguese Dictionary, new edition; Critical pronouncing and Classical Dictionaries; Don Quixote; 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); Kay'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. Bourriene; Man as 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; Pindar; Pickwick Papers; Paley's works; Pleiad (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 Algie researches; Shakespeare's plays and poems, new edition with illustrations; Thomson's Seasons; Telemachus; View of the English Stage (Haslitt's); Watts' guide to prayer; Walker's Dictionary; Xenophon; Zimmermann on National pride, &c.

ALSO,

A collection of Music arranged for the voice with accompaniment for the piano, flute, violin, and guitar; a set of Maps, by Dufourg, Paris 1844; Map of Mexico; several numbers of Blackwood, the 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.

37—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA—37.
Superior Daguerreotype LIKENESSES,

TAKEN BY
T. C. HELSBY.

Established 1845.

VERY superior Daguerreotype Likenesses, comparable to the best produced in the United States or Europe, taken by T. C. Helsby, Artist in Daguerreotype, &c., Calle de la Victoria, No. 37, in the altos, (where his father conducts his business as Optician.)
T. C. Helsby requests an examination of his specimens placed for inspection at the door, and observes that this is the same connexion formerly established in Calle de la Piedad by Mr. Bennet.

The public are assured the portraits he produces will never alter or vary in the slightest in their character from the effects of air, light, temperature, or the course of time, as they are protected from the prejudicial influence of these agents by a coating of pure gold—an application to render the productions of the Daguerreotype permanent, more modern than the discovery of the art itself, and which has so effectually succeeded, that once fixed by this proceeding, they can never fade [as used to be the case with the first efforts of the art] while at the same time the character of the pictures is materially improved by the application of this process.

Having devoted much of his attention to the production of SMALL LIKENESSES, he is enabled to take them PERFECTLY of sizes suited to any article of jewellery, even to the diameter of a quarter of an inch, or LESS.

He likewise copies engravings, miniatures and portraits (whether taken by the pencil or Daguerreotype) and takes views, groups, and children when not below four years of age.

When required, miniatures can be taken of the deceased,—the advantage to be derived from which is that an exact counterpart of the features of the individual is at once produced, which may afterwards be copied, preserving the resemblance and giving it the aspect of life. Colours also are applied.

Specimens of the above are always kept on view. Observe, this is a certain method of obtaining a correct likeness.—The principal recommendation of a portrait—an inimitable exactitude in the pattern and figure of the dress, and the power of reproducing the profound expression of a sitter while being taken—advantages peculiar to the Daguerreotype.

With the object of facilitating the collocation of the smaller likenesses as appreciable as they are convenient adornments of the person. T. C. H. proposes to procure to order bracelets, breastpins, studs or rings; and offers for the selection of parties interested, an elegant assortment of lockets suited for that purpose.

Confiding in the judgment he is grateful to acknowledge has been awarded him in reference to the merit of his productions—observing that by means of his connections with his predecessor Mr. Bennet he is already in possession of the latest improvements in the art—and anticipating that encouragement his position in the business gives him reasonable hopes of entertaining, he assures that nothing shall be done to give entire satisfaction to those who may confer on him their favours.

37—CALLE DE LA VICTORIA—37.

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 his son takes likenesses by the Daguerreotype.)
Announces to his friends and the public in general that having retired from the watchmaking and jewellery business in Calle de Representantes, 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 Presbyton, which are those that see clear only at a distance, or Miopia, which are those of short sight, even in extreme cases.

He has likewise Spectacles with natural glasses of various colours 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 colourless, but blue and green, both of magnifying and diminishing powers to put into spectacle and eyeglass frames and also fits new frames 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.

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.

Chinchilla Skins.

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

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 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo to the address of H. M.

BRITISH MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE General Meeting of Subscribers to this Charity, which was announced to be held on Wednesday the 21st inst., is postponed until Wednesday the 29th inst.

W. STEWARD, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, June 19th 1845.

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.

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 Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.
HUGH WHITE.

DIED.

[The death of the late Mr. Benjamin Williams, should have been announced in our last as having occurred on the 7th inst.]

On Friday, 9th inst., aged 13 1/2 years, Henry Edward, the beloved son of Mr. Henry Knight, builder. The deceased was a native of Redruth, Cornwall.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	358	à	359	pesch
Do. Patriot.....	356	à	357	do.
Pieta, macquina.....	25	à	25	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	22	à	22 1/2	each.
Six per cent. Stock.....	22			do.
Exchange on England.....		at par.		
Do. France.....		not a transaction		
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	3	à	4	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	15	à	2	do.
Do. United States.....	21	à	22	per dollar
Hides, matadero or saladero	53	à	58	per pesada
descarnado 37 à 38 lbs. ea.				
Do. matadero, country	45	à	52	do.
85 à 29 lbs.....				
Do. Spain.....	44	à	46	do.
Do. North America	41	à	43	do.
Do. of all kinds.....	40	à	45	do.
Do. salted ox.....	45	à	46	do.
Do. do. cow.....	37	à	38	do.
Horse hides salted.....	28	à	30	do. each
Do. dry.....	30	à	32	do.
Do. Calif skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	42	à	45	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	31	à	35	per dozen
and ordinary.....				
Goat skins.....				without price
Nutria skins.....				do.
Horse hair, mixed.....	65	à	72	per arroba
Do. short.....	54	à	56	do.
Do. do. dirty, 18 to 24 in.	30	à	33	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	33	à	35	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	9	à	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	30	à	40	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	40	à	30	do.
Do. fine washed.....	40	à	60	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	22	à	30	dol.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	23	à	24	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	35	à	33	do.
Do. pure, second class.....	32	à	33	do.
Grease and tallow.....	33	à	34	do.
Jerked beef.....				without price
Horns, Ox.....	700	à	900	per thousand
Do. cow.....	300	à	300	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	11			per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10			per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	30	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 Doublons during the week 369 dollars.

The lowest price 351 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, as above.

The lowest do.

Although the blockade has been raised, we have no material variations to record in the prices quoted last week. Some few articles, such as tallow, salted hides and ordinary washed wool, are in demand. But the demand arises more from the scarcity of those articles than from the importance of the transactions effected. We think a fall much more likely to take place than a rise in the prices of export articles.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.