

Sala de Comissio
de Buenos Ayres

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1140.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 1st, 1848. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The ghost of the late blockade has haunted us ever since its dissolution, in the shape of a heavy rain storm, which, though not interfering with the arrival of vessels, has effectually prevented every thing in the way of discharging or loading. Owing to this circumstance the effects of the re-establishment of unrestricted commercial intercourse have been as yet but imperfectly felt on our city. Nevertheless, we are bound to state for the information of distant readers; that the prospect is cheering, and that a speedy return to commercial activity is confidently anticipated, on things settling down into a normal state.

We have been favoured with the perusal of New-York papers to the 27th April. They are chiefly occupied with accounts of the stirring events in Europe and speculations with regard to the determinations of the forth-coming conventions which were to settle the claims of rival candidates for the presidency to the general support of their respective parties. The peace commissioners had arrived at Vera Cruz, and proceeded on their way to the Mexican capital. No doubt appeared to be entertained of a final settlement. General Santana had gone into voluntary exile; and with the exception of some abortive attempts of Paredes to get up a monarchy movement, Mexico was tranquil. A truce had been proclaimed between the belligerents.

An entire change of Ministry has taken place in Brazil, but from what cause does not appear. The names of the members of the new cabinet afford no clue to the line of policy it intends to pursue.

The following article from the London Times of the 19th of April will, we are persuaded, be read with interest—

Whilst the French are indisputably entitled to the honour which they claim of being the prime instigators of revolution in Europe, and the most perfect masters of the art of popular warfare, we hope that they will not dispute us an honour, with which we shall be equally satisfied, that namely, of being the firmest supporters of temperate resistance, and the first to demonstrate in the midst of this tempest, that the clamour of the populace is a very different thing from the will of a nation. We may flatter ourselves that if the example of France on the 24th of February has shaken all the thrones of Europe, the example of England on the 10th of April has demonstrated that there are means of encountering such shocks, and that without the intervention of a single act of harshness or oppression. After all revolutions, as we have repeatedly observed, some day of resistance must come; and when it does come men will bear in mind what the aspect of London was on the 10th of April. That day has actually come, and that

example has been not unworthily followed even in Paris. The 16th of April—last Sunday—had evidently been selected for a Communist demonstration of the most formidable character, directed against the Provisional Government. This movement was met by a counter-demonstration of the National Guard, the *Garde Mobile*, and a large proportion of the population of Paris, and we rejoice to add that the designs of the ultra-revolutionary party were, for that day at least signally frustrated. For the first time since the revolution of February the leaders of the mob were compelled to retreat before the heads of the nation and the leaders of the people. The first step towards the establishment of a Government capable of controlling these insane passions and demonstrations has now at length been made, and, as far as it goes, with success.

Sooner or later all revolutions invariably give birth to at least two parties, who may be termed generically the Moderates and the Ultras, the former seeking to retain and organize what they have got, the latter to proceed to further extremities. Each of these parties has its natural allies out of doors: the Moderates are supported, from fear of worse, by those who regret the past, the Ultras by those who have still every thing to hope from the future. The peculiarity of the Provisional Government of France is that all these elements are present at one and the same moment in that governing body; and that the only spot in France in which any active party warfare is going on is within the councils of the State, between men who are mutually responsible for their common actions. However, it is notorious that this responsibility does not extend very far, and the Ultra members of the Government have said and done what they pleased, subject to be disavowed the next day by their colleagues. M. LEDRU ROLLIN, LOUIS BLANC, ALBERT (*Ouvrier*), and FLOCON are the representatives of the ultra-revolutionary party, and men like BLANQUI and CABET are their auxiliaries in the clubs and in the streets. These are the desperadoes who have strained every power they possessed to pack the National Assembly with *Montagnards*, and to exclude from it every man, whatever might be his character or political experience, who was not a partizan of republican opinions during the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE and before the revolution. Whatever may be the progress of Republican opinions in France, since the 24th of February, it is evident that no man could profess them before that date without violating what were then the laws of his country; yet to this class of politicians, the pure revolutionists would confine the national selection of legislators. We have recorded M. LEDRU ROLLIN's unparalleled circulars to his agents in the departments. We have seen him, the Minister of the Interior, avow in semi-official publications that if the Assembly be not of the most vehement character, its deliberations must be postponed and its sittings interrupted. Even the personal safety of the members has already been threatened. And here we may remark, by the by, that this same M. LEDRU ROLLIN has thought fit to publish to the French nation in his official bulletins the proceedings of the miserable debating society in John-street, calling itself the National Convention, as the only correct expression of public opinion in this country. We really hope that so flagrant an insult committed by a Minister of the Republic will not be left unnoticed by our representative in Paris. The *Buletins de la Republique*, are, however, an outrage to France, to the Provisional Government, and to society as well as to ourselves. In the same spirit M. LOUIS BLANC and M. ALBERT have published a proclamation of their own, intimating that out of the 34 representatives of the city of Paris 20 at least must be *ouvriers*, and proposing a ticket on the plan of the American caucus to se-

cure the return of a score of men whose names must otherwise be wholly unknown to their own constituents. In other words, this proposal simply means, that 20 of the representatives of Paris are to be nominated by the *Commission des Travaillieurs*. If the National Assembly fails to fulfil the intentions of these patriots, the people in the provinces have been reminded by the agents of the Government that the Seine is at hand to receive the peccant members of the Republic. Lastly, M. BLANQUI, who is more than suspected of having sold the secrets of his party to LOUIS PHILIPPE's Ministers (as we know that many others of the flaming patriots of the hour in Paris habitually did before the last revolutions) has raised a cry of reaction against the Provisional Government, because they have exposed his own treachery.

These extravagant demonstrations were intended to prepare the extreme revolutionary party for the elections of next Sunday, and if possible to crush or overawe the Moderates before that decisive occasion. Happily the more distinguished members of the Government, forming the majority, were well prepared. MARRAST, the Mayor of Paris, acted with M. DE LAMARTINE, DUPONT DE L'EUVE, GARNIER PAGES, and CREMIEUX. When the column of some 15,000 or 20,000 Communists, headed by CABET, descended from the faubourgs to the Hotel de Ville, they encountered a very different spectacle from that which they had beheld on the 17th of March. They found 50,000 National Guards and armed citizens gathered round the seat of Government, and they were received with shouts of *«à bas les anarchistes! «à bas les Communistes!* which poured from the ranks and echoed through the city. The resistance of order to anarchy was begun. The excitement was tremendous; for the first time since the revolution great parties were arrayed against each other. The Communist leaders, however, perceived that they had no chance of success in so unequal a struggle. Like our Chartists, they drew off in disorder or slunk back to their retreats. The National Guard had saved public order, and perhaps averted another catastrophe more dreadful, though less unforeseen than the last. We, therefore, sincerely rejoice in the spirit and strength displayed by the middle classes of Paris and the most eminent part of the Provisional Government on this occasion.

But their opponents, both in the Cabinet and in the clubs, are not likely to be crushed by one such reverse as this or by a display of moral power. However small their minority may be, they will use the license of the times to the utmost, to exaggerate their numbers and to decry their adversaries. The struggle will infallibly be renewed. The same conflict must occur in the National Assembly itself, between the parties which that body must contain; and we trust it may be decided in the debates of that assembly rather than in street brawls or civil war. But in all places and by all weapons the cause of the moderate parties in the State must be vigorously upheld if France is yet to be rescued from a fate which confounds the imagination of man. This first victory is, therefore, of immeasurable consequence; it is, happily, a bloodless one; and something resembling a more healthful vitality seems once more to pervade the middle classes, by whose active co-operation the freedom and tranquility of France can alone be preserved.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM PARIS. (By Electric Telegraph.)

Paris was thrown into great alarm yesterday morning by the meeting of the *raspep*. The whole of the guard turned out and continued patrolling and marching, or in position, until 10 o'clock, when they were dismissed.

The cause of the *alerts* was information received by the Government that the Hotel de Ville, the Treasury and the Bank, were to be attacked by the Communists on Monday night.

A partial attempt on the Hotel de Ville was said to have been made.

Two guard houses were attacked, but the assailants were beaten off.

An attempt to induce the workmen on the Strasburg rail road to join them was made by the Communists, but failed.

MM. Blanqui and Cabet were said to have been arrested.

There is no news of importance in the Paris papers of yesterday.

It has been suggested to us to give, by way of appendix to the "sketches of the French revolutionary leaders," an abstract of M. Lamartine's account of his interview with that celebrated and eccentric character, the late Lady Hester Stanhope; and deeming it not uninteresting at a moment when the distinguished writer is playing such a prominent part in the great European drama, we insert it beneath. The fulfilment of Lady Hester's prediction is certainly remarkable, notwithstanding all her vagaries.

"You have come a long way to see a hermit," said she to me; "you are welcome. I receive but few strangers, scarcely more than one or two a year; but your letter pleased me, and I wished to know a person who, like me, loves God, nature and solitude. Besides, something told me that our stars were friendly, and that we should suit each other. I see with pleasure, that my presentiment has not deceived me; your features, which I now see, and the very noise of your footsteps, as you came along the passage, teach me enough respecting you, to prevent my repenting the wish to receive you. Sit down, and let us talk, we are already friends."

"How, my lady! can you honour so soon with the appellation of friend, a man, whose name and whose life are entirely unknown to you? You know not who I am."

"It is true," she replied, "I know not what you are, according to the world, nor what you have done, while you lived among mankind; but I already know what you are before God. Do not take me for a mad-woman, as the world often calls me; but I cannot resist the wish to open my heart to you. There is a science at present lost in your Europe—a science which, cradled in the East, has never perished here, but still exists undistinguished. I possess it—I read in the stars—we are all children of some one of those celestial fires which presided at our birth; and of which the happy or malignant influence is written in our eyes, on our foreheads, in our fortunes, in the lines of our hands, in the form of our feet, in our gesture in our walk. I have only seen you for a few minutes, yet you are known to me as well as if I had lived an age with you. Shall I reveal you to yourself? Shall I predict your destiny?"

"Beware of that, I entreat you, my lady," I replied with a smile. "I do not deny what I do not know; I see evidently that, in nature, visible and invisible, in which all is connected and sustained, beings of an inferior order, like man, may not be under the influence of superior beings, such as angels or the stars; but I have no need of their revelation to know myself—corruption, infirmity, and misery; and as to the secrets of my future destiny, I should think that I profaned the Creator, who conceals it from me, if I demanded it from the creature. With respect to futurity, I believe only in God, in liberty, and virtue."

"No matter," said she, "believe what you please: I see evidently that you are born under the influence of three good, powerful, and potent stars, that you are endowed with corresponding qualities; these will lead you to an end, which, if you desired it, I would at present point out to you. It is God who brings you here, to enlighten your soul; you are one of those hopeful and benevolent men whom he needs as instruments, for the wonderful works which he will soon accomplish amongst mankind. Do you believe that the reign of the Messiah is arrived?"

"I was born a Christian; that is a sufficient answer."

"Christian!" she replied, with a slight sign of impatience; "I am also a Christian; but he whom you call Christ, has he not said, 'I still speak to you in parables, but he who is to come after me will speak to you in spirit and in truth:' well it is he

whom we expect! Behold the Messiah who is not yet come, but who will not delay, whom we shall see with our eyes, and for whose advent every thing in the world is preparing;—what will you answer, and how can you deny or distort the very words of your gospel, which you have just quoted? what are your motives for believing in Christ?"

"Permit me, my lady, to decline pursuing such a discussion with your ladyship. I never enter into it with myself. There are two lights for man; one that enlightens the mind, which is subject to discussion and doubt, and which often leads only to error and departure from the right path; the other enlightens the heart, and never deceives, for it is at once evidence and conviction; and for us poor miserable mortals, truth and conviction are synonymous. God alone possesses truth in its essence; we only possess it as faith. I believe in Christ, because he brought upon the earth the most holy, the most fruitful, and the most divine doctrine that ever shed its rays on human intelligence;—a doctrine so celestial, can it be the fruit of deception and falsehood? Christ has spoken the language of reason. Doctrines are known by their moral beauty, as the tree is known by its fruits. The fruits of Christianity (I speak rather of those yet to come, than of those already gathered and corrupted) are infinite, perfect, and divine; hence the doctrine must be itself divine; hence the author is the divine Word, as indeed he styled himself;—behold why I am a Christian; such is the religious controversy that I hold with myself; with others I never pursue any. One cannot prove to a man what he already believes."

"Well then," she said, "do you find the social, political, and religious world, properly organized? and do not you feel, what is felt by all, the want, the necessity of a redeemer, of a redeemer, of the Messiah whom we expect, and already behold in our anticipations?"

"Oh, as to that," I observed, "it is another question; no one more than myself laments the universal sufferings endured by nature, man, and society; no one can admit more openly the enormous social, political, and religious abuses that prevail; no one more ardently hopes or desires the advent of one destined to repair the intolerable evils of humanity, or is more convinced that this repairer must be divine! If you call this expecting the Messiah, I expect him like you and more than you; I sigh for his speedy appearance, like you, and more intensely; I perceive, in the staggering creeds of man, in the ruin of his ideas, in the void of his heart, in the deprivation of his social state, in the repeated convulsions of his political institutions, all the symptoms of an overthrow, and consequently of an approaching and imminent change. I believe that God always shows himself at the very moment when what is human is proved to be insufficient, when man confesses that of himself he is nothing. The world is in this state at present. I believe then in a Messiah, not far distant from our epoch, but in this Messiah I do not see Christ, who has nothing to add to the wisdom, the virtue, and truth, he has already taught us; but I see him whom Christ has said should come after him. That holy spirit always acting, always assisting man, always revealing to him, according to the time, and his wants, what he ought to know or do. Whether this divine spirit becomes incarnate in a man or in doctrine, in a fact or an idea, matters little; I believe in it, I hope in it, and more than you, my lady, I invoke it. You see, therefore, that we may understand each other, and that our stars are not so diverging as this conversation may first have led you to suppose."

She smiled: her eyes, sometimes transiently clouded while I detailed to her my profession of faith, brightening with tenderness and a glance almost supernatural.

"Believe as you think proper," she said, "you are not the less one of those men whom I expected; whom Providence sends to me, and who have a great part to play in the drama which is preparing. You will soon return to Europe, but it is all over with Europe. France alone has a great mission still to accomplish, in which you will participate. I do not yet know, but I can tell you to-night, if you wish it, when I consult your stars. I do not know the names of all; I at present see more than three, I perceive four, perhaps five, and who knows perhaps still more. One of them is certainly Mercury, which gives clearness and colour to intelligence and speech. You must be a poet: I read it in your eyes, and in the upper part of your countenance; lower down you are under the empire of wholly different and almost opposite stars; there is the power apparent of energy and action. The sun, also," said she suddenly, "has its influence upon you. I see it by the position of your head, and

the manner in which it is thrown on your left shoulder. Return thanks to God! There are few men born under more than one star, few of whom that one is fortunate; fewer still, whose star, even when favourable, is not counterbalanced by the malignant influence of an opposite planet. You, however, have several; they all combine to serve you, and all aid each other in your favour; what is your name?" I told her. "I never heard it before," she replied, with the accent of truth.

"Ah, my lady, see what glory is! I have composed some verses in my life, which have caused my name to be repeated a million of times by all the literary echoes of Europe—but this echo is too feeble to traverse the ocean and your mountains; and here I am a new man—a man completely unknown, whose name even has never been pronounced! I am the more flattered by the bountiful kindness with which you have honoured me, seeing that I owe it only to you and to myself."

"Yes," said she, "poet or not, I love you, and I hope in you; we shall see each other again, be assured of it. You will go back to Europe, but you will not long delay your return to the East. It is your country."

"It is, at least," I replied, "the country of my imagination."

"Do not laugh," she said; "it is your true country; it is the country of your forefathers; I am sure of it. Look at your foot!"

"I see nothing there, my lady, but the dust of your paths, which covers it, and of which I should be ashamed in a drawing-room of old Europe."

"That is not it," she answered hastily; look at your foot! I noticed it not myself before. Look! your instep is very high: there is space between the heel and the toes, when you place your foot on the ground, sufficient to let the water flow through it without wetting you. It is an Arabian foot—it is the foot of the East. You are a child of these climates, and we approach the day when each man will return to the land of his fathers. We shall see each other again."

A black slave entered at this moment, and prostrating himself before her, with his forehead on the carpet and his hands on his head, said a few words to her in Arabic.

"Go," said she to me, "dinner is served; dine quickly, and return soon. I will study you, and endeavour to see more clearly, than in the first confusion of my ideas, into your person and your future destiny. As for me, I never eat with any one: I live very abstemiously; a little bread and fruit, when I feel hungry, are all I take; but I must not subject my guest to my regimen."

FRANCE.

The 3rd of April being the day fixed by the provisional government for the reception of the Irish deputation, Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other members of the confederation, went to the hotel, at half past three, to present their address; they were received by M. de Lamartine alone. Besides the address of the Irish Confederation, addresses were presented by Mr. R. O'Gorman, Jr., from the citizens of Dublin; by Mr. Meagher, from the repealers in Manchester; and by Mr. McDermott, resident in Liverpool. The following is M. Lamartine's reply:—

CITIZENS OF IRELAND—If we require a fresh proof of the powerful influence of the proclamation of the great democratic principle, this new Christianity bursting forth at the opportune moment, and dividing the world as formerly in, a pagan and Christian community, we should assuredly discern this proof of the omnipotent action of an idea, in the visits spontaneously paid in this city to republican France, and the principles which animate her, by the nations or by fractions of the nations, of Europe. We are not astonished to see to-day a deputation from Ireland. Ireland knows how deeply her destinies, her sufferings and her successful advances in the path of religious liberty, of unity, and of constitutional equality, with other parts of the United Kingdom, have at all times moved the heart of Europe. We said as much a few days ago to another deputation of your fellow citizens—we said as much to all the children of that glorious Isle of Erin which the natural genius of its inhabitants and the striking events of its history, render equally symbolical of the poetry and heroism of the nations of the North. Rest assured, therefore, that you will find in France, under the republic, a response to all the sentiments which you express towards it. Tell your fellow citizens that the name of Ireland is synonymous with the name of liberty courageously defended against privilege; that it is one common name to

every French citizen. Tell them that this reciprocity which they invoke—that this reciprocity of which they are not oblivious—the republic will be proud to remember and to practise invariably towards the Irish. Tell them above all, that the French republic is not, and never will be, an aristocratic republic, in which liberty is merely abused as the mask of privilege, but a republic embracing the entire community, and securing to all the same rights and the same benefits. As regards other encouragements, it would neither be expedient for us to hold them out, nor for you to receive them. I have already expressed the same opinion with reference to Germany, Belgium and Italy; and I repeat it with reference to every nation which is involved in internal disputes—which is either divided against itself or at variance with its government, where there is a difference of race—where nations are alien in blood—intervention is not allowable. We belong to no party in Ireland or elsewhere, except to that which contends for justice, for liberty, and for the happiness of the Irish people—no other part would be acceptable to us in a time of peace. In the interest and the passions of foreigners, France is desirous of reserving herself free, for the maintenance of the rights of all. We are at peace, and we are desirous of remaining on good terms of equality not with this or that part of Great Britain, but with Great Britain entire. We believe this peace to be useful and honourable, not only to Great Britain and the French Republic, but to the human race. We will not commit an act, we will not with a word, we will not breathe an insinuation at variance with the principles of the reciprocal invariability of nations, which we have proclaimed, and of which the continent of Europe is already gathering the fruits. The fallen monarchy had treaties and diplomatists. Our diplomatists are nations—our treaties are sympathies. We should be insane were we openly to exchange such a diplomacy for unmeaning and partial alliances with even the most legitimate parties in the countries which surround us. We are not competent either to judge them or to prefer some of them to others. By announcing our partisanship on the one side we should declare ourselves the enemies of the other—we do not wish to be the enemies of any of your fellow countrymen; we wish, on the contrary, by a faithful observance of the republican pledges, to remove all the prejudices which may mutually exist between our neighbours and ourselves. This course, however painful it may be, is imposed on us by the laws of nations, as well as by our historical remembrances. Do you know what it was, which most served to irritate France, and estrange her from England during the first Republic? it was the civil war in a portion of our territory, supported, subsidised, and assisted by Mr. Pitt; it was the encouragement, and the arms given to Frenchmen as heroic as yourselves, but Frenchmen fighting against their fellow-citizens; this was not honourable warfare; it was a royalist propagandism, waged with French blood against the republic. This policy is not yet, in spite of all our efforts, entirely effaced from the memory of the nation.—This cause of dissension between Great Britain and us, we will renew by taking any similar course. We accept with gratitude the friendship of the different nationalities included in the British empire. We ardently wish that justice may bind and strengthen the friendship of races; that equality may become more and more its basis; but, while proclaiming with you, with her, (England,) and with all, the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood, in conformity to our feelings towards the Irish nation.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

June 23.—Wind S., foggy.
 Arrived, British barque Elizabeth Archer, 388 tons, George Graham, from Ensenada, to John Best & Brothers.
 French brig, L'Autonne, 190 tons, Judah Noel, from Havre 14th December, Cape de Verdes 8th January, Ensenada 21st inst., to Mosca, Dunnoyer & Vanni.
 June 24.—Wind S. E. fresh, rain.
 Arrived, British barque Mogul, 333 tons, William K. Oliphant, from Troon 8th April, with coal and dry goods, to Renzie, Macfarlane & Co.
 American brig Russian, 222 tons, J. C. Carter, from Ensenada 23d inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 National barque Sirna, 313 tons, J. W. Goodrich, from Botton 12th May, Ensenada 23d inst., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

British barque Autumnus, 362 tons, William White, from Liverpool 18th January, Ensenada 23d inst., to Nicholson, Green & Co.
 Hamburg brig Frederick Ernst, 168 tons, A. E. Amundsen, from New-York 29th February, Ensenada this day, to Freyer Brothers.
 Sardinian brig Camila, 242 tons, Antonio Ferrar, from Santos 25th March, Ensenada 23d inst., to Bernardo Delfino.
 French barque Banaré, 173 tons, Andres Magnan, from Ensenada this day, to Thomas Rouse.
 Prussian barque Cessar, 346 tons, C. Richter, from Memel 5th April, with lumber &c., to Chapeaurouge & Co.
 Hamburg barque Antoinetta, 180 tons, C. F. Nomens, from Ensenada 22d inst., to Bunge, Hutz & Co.
 Hanoverian brig Michael, 132 tons, H. C. Christoffers, from Memel 18th April, to Louis Chapeaurouge & Co.
 British barque Sovereign, 241 tons, James Porritt, from St. Catherine's 18th inst., in ballast, to Bates, Stokes & Co.
 American barque Oxford, 286 tons, William Clarke, from Ensenada, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 American barque Palestine, 248 tons, Stephen Hersey, from Ensenada, to Samuel B. Hale.
 American brig Clinton, 173 tons, William Purbeck, from Ensenada, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 French barque Frederic Eugenio, 167 tons, Bronzon, from Ensenada, to B. Herand.

June 25.—Wind E. N. E. rain.
 Arrived, Spanish polacre Pronta, 175 tons, Gerardo Maristani, from Barcelona 20th April, Malaga 6th May, with wine, oil &c., to Ochoa & Co.
 Danish brigantine Glaukus 129 tons, Peter Jordt, from Altona 17th April, with coal, lumber and spirits, to Egg, Krutish & Co.
 Danish schooner Freya, 139 tons, P. Giesing, from Hamburg 7th April, to Louis Winter.
 British barque Ipswich, 285 tons, Philip Asplet, from Liverpool 20th April, with general cargo, to John Nuttal & Co.
 National schooner Victoria, 122 tons, William Michemberg, from Santos 13th inst., to Vicente Casares & Sons.
 Spanish brig Florentino, 205 tons, Jacinto Maristani, from Malaga 16th April, Rio Janeiro 8th June, with wines, oil, spirits, &c., to Freyer Brothers.
 American brig Gambia, 154 tons, E. Bayley, from Brazil 20th March, Ensenada 24th inst., to Daniel Gowland & Co.
 French barque Duconedic, 202 tons, J. M. Barbedienne, from Paragua 11th April, Ensenada 24th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co.
 Danish barque Achilles, 210 tons, John Lorenzen, from Ensenada, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.
 Belgian brigantine Minerva, 152 tons, G. Jacobson, from Ensenada, to Saturnino Soriano.
 June 26.—Wind E. rain.
 Arrived, Spanish brig Tomas, 202 tons, Pedro Roxas, from Barcelona 18th April, Malaga 6th May, with wine, oil, spirits, &c. to order.
 Danish schooner brig Hansine, 136 tons, C. A. Brorsen, from Paragua 9th June, with 362 tercios, 645 half tercios yerba, to Jacob Paravicini.

June 27.—Wind E. rain.
 Arrived Spanish brig "3 de Mayo," 250 tons, José Puche, from Havana 2nd April, with a cargo of sugar, spirits, molasses, &c., to Llavallol & Sons.
 National schooner Suerte Argentina, 124 tons, José Avenante, from Santos 18th inst., with a cargo of sugar, rice, coffee, tobacco, &c. to order.
 June 28.—Wind E. N. E. in the afternoon E. rain.
 Arrived, Sardinian brig Ferruccio, 121 tons, Antonio Dodero, from Montevideo 21st inst., in ballast, to Ambrosio Lezica & Co. 80 passengers.
 American schooner Rival, 143 tons, Thomas Burke, from Rio Grande 29th inst, with general cargo to Daniel Gowland & Co.
 French barque Henri et Louise, 192 tons, Hippolite Gautier, from Ensenada, to B. Herand.
 British barque Richmond, 282 tons, Harrison Greyson, from Ensenada, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.
 French barque Louis et Marie, 190 tons, Fatome, from Ensenada, to B. Herand.
 Hamburg brigantine Carl, 122 tons, Jacob Prins, from Rio Grande 21st inst., with general cargo, to Barber & Orr.
 Hamburg brig Wilhelmina, 168 tons, A. F. Brorsen, from Salt Island 12th May, with a cargo of salt, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.
 British ship Symmetry, 381 tons, A. Mackwood, from Sicily 20th February, Rio Janeiro 10th June, with wine, &c., to John Best & Brothers.

Brazilian three masted schooner Josephina, 270 tons, Francisco de Rocha, from St. Catherine's 15th inst., to Santamaria, Liambi & Co.
 French barque Adele et Julie, 210 tons, Louis Vuignier, from Ensenada, to J. B. Prelog.
 Spanish polacre Mercedesitas, 129 tons, Francisco Domenech, from Ensenada, to Santamaria, Liambi & Cambacere.
 Spanish polacre Juno, 152 tons, Juan B. Domenech, from Ensenada, to Felipe Senillosa.
 British brig Hyperion, 249 tons, Wheelan, from Ensenada, to Bates, Stokes & Co.
 June 29.—Wind N. W., rain during the night.
 Arrived, British brig Venilia, 203 tons, William Martin, from Ensenada, to John Galt Smith.
 June 30.—Wind N. W., in the afternoon S. W.
 Arrived, British barque Lancashire Witch, tons, Edward L. Brownrigg, from Rio Grande 21st inst., to Stanley, Black & Co.
 Sailed, during the night, Hamburg brig Frederick Ernst, 168 tons, A. E. Amundsen, for New York, despatched by Freyer Brothers.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

June 19.

Brazilian brig of war Pabuna, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst.
 Sardinian schooner brig Union, 99 tons, Scotte, from Rio Janeiro 2nd inst., to Manuel Gradin.
 Oriental schooner brig Paquete del Rio Grande, 196 tons, Beyese, from Rio Grande 17th inst., to order.
 June 21.
 Sardinian schooner brig Sara, 81 tons, A. Rossini, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., to order.
 June 22.
 Oriental barque Manuelita, 274 tons, Berrill, from Paragua 7th inst., to Samuel Lafone.
 American schooner Jubilee, 64 tons, Charles Parsons hence 20th inst., in ballast, to Southgate & Co.
 French barque Gustave, 232 tons, Grenot, from Bourdeaux 20th April, to order.

June 24.
 American three masted schooner Hannah, 232 tons, Woodman, from Rio Grande 20th inst., to order.
 Danish brig Margaretha, 130 tons, Jorjan, from Rio Grande 20th inst., to Thode & Co.
 H. B. M.'s brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal, from Rio Janeiro 17th inst.
 June 25.
 Oriental brig Rumilly, 150 tons, Lenchantin, from Rio Grande 20th inst., to Lafarge & Tocanier.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

June 20

Bremen brig Estafette, for Rio Grande.
 June 22.
 British brig Wilton Wood, for London.
 Oriental schooner Julieta, for Rio Grande.
 June 24.
 Oriental schooner schooner brig Paquete del Rio Grande, for Rio Grande.

We are reluctantly compelled to omit the list of vessels in port till our next, when we expect to be able to give it in a full and correct form.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday	55
Sunday	56
Monday	54
Tuesday	54
Wednesday	53
Thursday	54
Friday	52

Advertisements.

For London,
 The very fast sailing, well known British built A. 1. Barque
SOVEREIGN,
 241 tons per Register,
 JAMES R. PORRITT, Master.
 Is now ready to receive cargo on board, and will have very quick despatch, having upwards of three fourths of her cargo already engaged and going off to her.
 For freight of the remainder, or for passage, her accommodations being excellent, please apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Bates, Stokes & Co., or to
 Charles R. Horne,
 Licensed Ship Broker,
 No. 57½ Calle 25 de Mayo.

Buenos Ayres

COMMERCIAL ROOMS.

Circumstances have occurred to compel the director to raise the subscription to these rooms to three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, commencing from this date.

Buenos Ayres, 1st July, 1848.

SALE BY AUCTION,

Interesting to Grocers, Ship Chandlers &c. On Thursday the 6th inst.—at half past 10—by Ramon G. Arriola & Brother—at the House of Messrs. Bayley, Brothers, No. 29 Calle de la Universidad—will be sold the following articles just imported by the Brig "Amelia" from London—

- White refined crushed sugar.
- Bottled Ale, Pale Ale, Porter and Brown Stout.
- Assorted Pickles and Saucers.
- Bottled Fruits.
- Preserved Jams and Jellies.
- Capers.
- Smoked Herrings.
- Superior Port and Madeira Wine bottled.
- Twine, and various other articles in the above line.

To be Sold by Auction,

BY THOMAS GOWLAND, on Wednesday the 5th of July at the House of Messrs. R. & J. Carlisle & Co. No. 100 Calle de la Piedad. The Furniture, Books &c. of the Rev. Barton Lodge.

Situation Wanted.

THE ADVERTISER is anxious to meet with employment in a Commercial House, Barraca or Store. He possesses a general knowledge of business, and Book-Keeping, and has been formerly engaged in Commercial pursuits in the East Indies, and Cape of Good Hope. Satisfactory references can be given: address A. B. at Mr. Blues' Store Calle de 25 Mayo corner of calle de Cangallo.

SALE BY AUCTION,

R. G. Arriola & brother HAVE RECEIVED instructions to sell by public auction on the premises No. 20 calle de la Reconquista, on Wednesday the 12th July, at 11 o'clock, the neat household furniture consisting of large Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, sets of chairs, sofas, couches, tables, chimney and other glassware, bedsteads, beds, chests of drawers, swing dressing glasses, semi grand pianofortes, &c., &c., together with small lots of superior whiskey, Sherry, champagne &c., &c., all of which may be viewed on the morning of sale.

Wanted.

A good active English lad, not less than twelve years of age, who can read and write his own, and speak the Spanish language; whose duty it will be to sweep out several apartments daily, go on errands, collect accounts, and make himself generally useful. Apply at the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

To Surgeons and Medical Men.

The following works are to be sold at one half original cost—
Illustrations of the great operations of Surgery, trepan, hernia, amputation, aneurism and lithotomy, by Sir Charles Bell, of the Middlesex Hospital, M. R. C. &c. &c.
A system of anatomical plates of the human body, accompanied with descriptions and physiological, pathological and surgical observations, by John Lizars, F. R. S. E. &c. &c.
Apply to Messrs. Baskerville & Holmes, 49 1/2 Calle del Peru.

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.

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 Alexandre 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; Gibbon'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; Manas 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 Tresor 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.

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.

Chinchilla Skins.

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

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 Daguerrotype.) 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 Presbytic, which are those that see clear only at a distance, or Miopic, 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 coloured, 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.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	¢	
Doublons, Spanish.....	354	4 355	each
Do. Patriot.....	353	4 354	do.
Plata, meaquina.....	30		do. for one
Dollars, Spanish & Patagona.....	24	4 25	each
Do. Patriot.....	24	4 22	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....			at par.
Exchange on England.....	63	4 63 1/2	per doubloon.
Do. France.....	80	4 84 1/2	do.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	3		per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	14	4 2	do.
Do. United States.....	21	4 22	per dollar
Hides, matadero or saladero.....	53	4 58	per pesada
do. matadero, country.....			
25 1/2 39 lbs.....	45	4 52	do.
Do. Spain.....	44	4 46	do.
Do. North America.....	41	4 43	do.
Do. of all kinds.....	41	4 45	do.
Do. salted or.....	45	4 46	do.
Do. do. cow.....	37	4 38	do.
Horse hides salted.....	28	4 30	do. each
Do. do. dry.....	30	4 22	do.
Calf skins from 8 to 12 lbs.....	42	4 45	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine.....	31	4 35	per dozen
and ordinary.....			without price
Goat skins.....			do.
Nutria skins.....			do.
Horse hair, mixed.....	65	4 72	per arroba
Do. short.....	54	4 56	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	120	4 130	dol. per arroba
Do. do. dirty.....	23	4 25	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	9	4 10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	30	4 40	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	15	4 20	do.
Do. fine washed.....	49	4 60	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	22	4 30	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	23	4 24	do.
Do. pure, second class.....	35	4 38	do.
Do. pure.....	32	4 33	do.
Grease and tallow.....	33	4 34	do.
Jerked beef.....			without price
Horns, Ox.....	700	4 900	per thousand
Do. cow.....	300	4 300	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	11		per lb.
Salted tongues.....	10		per dozen
Hide cuttings.....	10	4 11	without price
Shin bones.....			without price
Salt, on board.....	10	rs. silver	per fanega
Discount.....	1	4 1 1/2	per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 355 dollars.

The lowest price 353 dollars.

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

The lowest do.

The bad weather which has lasted the whole week having rendered the transaction of business impossible, we can quote no variation in the prices current of last week. The only item worthy of notice is the sale of melted tallow at 336.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.