

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 22nd, 1848.

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### BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

The moment has arrived when we may notice a matter which has been for several days the theme of conversation, but which a sense of propriety restrained us from advertizing to at an earlier period.

In the beginning of last year the British government, being led to anticipate a successful issue to the Howden-Walewski mission, and the consequent restoration of the important commercial relations with the Argentine Republic so recklessly broken off by Mr. Onseley, appointed Martin T. Hood, Esq., H. M.'s Consul for Buenos Ayres, in the room of the functionary whom that fatal diplomatist obliged to strike his flag. The mission alluded to, however, having proved a failure, the newly-appointed Consul did not proceed to his destination, but continued to remain in Montevideo as Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate General in that city—an office which he had filled since the departure of Mr. Turner. Meanwhile a new Consul-General and Vice-Consul were named; but Mr. Hood did not cease to act in the former capacity till the Hon. Capt. Gore, after the rupture of the late negotiation, was induced to enter upon the discharge of his consular functions.

Mr. Hood's release from duty in Montevideo being concurrent with the removal of the blockade of Buenos Ayres by the French, that gentleman, it would appear, conceived a proper opportunity had arrived to test the practicability of his reception in this city in his official capacity, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the questions at issue between the two governments; and he accordingly came up a short time since in one of H. M. steamers.

The result was not difficult to be foreseen; the Argentine government, though holding in the highest esteem Mr. Hood's personal qualities, declines to receive him so long as the manifold outrages and indignities inflicted upon the country by the Agents of the British Government remain undressed.

The following is a synopsis of the correspondence which has taken place with reference to this affair:

1—Under date of the 6th inst., Martin Tupper Hood, Esq., addressed a note to Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Relations, including his commission as Consul, and respectfully soliciting the necessary *exequatur*.

2—The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied on the 16th to the following effect—

"It would have been gratifying to the Government of the Confederation to grant the *exequatur* of the letter patent accrediting you in the character of H. B. M.'s Consul in the Republic. But it regrets that the position in which it stands with respect to H. B. M.'s government, does not allow it to fulfil its wishes, being obliged, as it is, to attend above all to the requirements of the national dignity.

"You are aware that the differences between the Republics of La Plata, and England and France, arising out of the unjust Anglo-French intervention, still subsist, without satisfaction or redress having been given to the former for the unmerited offences offered to them.

"The undersigned, on returning to you the letter patent, takes pleasure in assuring you that this re-

solution of the government in no wise affects your estimable person, inasmuch as it is only the natural consequence of the abovementioned state of affairs."

3—On the 17th, at 9 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Hood addressed the Minister a note, announcing the receipt that afternoon of the answer to his application, and stating his regret at the resolution adopted by the Argentine Government, which placed him under the necessity of immediately returning to Montevideo, there to await instructions from H. M.'s Government; for which purpose he requested passports for himself and family, in order to embark for that destination on the next day at 3 p. m., when H. M.'s steamer *Harpy* would be ready to receive him.

4—The Minister, on the 18th, merely acknowledged the receipt of the above communication at 11 o'clock the previous evening, and adverted to the shortness of the time required for despatching the passports, as Mr. Hood's note had to be translated and sent to H. E. the Governor who was residing at his quinta in Palermo; but he promised to reply as soon as he received H. E.'s commands on the subject.

5—Another note of the 18th, was a formal reply to that of Mr. Hood of the 16th, enclosing, by order of H. E. the Governor, the passports solicited for Mr. Hood and family.

6—The views of the Argentine government in this affair are stated more at length in the following despatch to the Argentine Minister in London.

"Buenos Ayres, July 16, 1848.

"The undersigned, by order of H. E. the Governor, encloses to Y. E. authenticated copies of the note addressed to this government on the 6th inst., by Martin T. Hood, Esq., appointed Consul of H. B. M. in the Confederation, and of the answer which was returned to him under date of this day.

"Y. E. will perceive by the aforesaid correspondence, that in consideration of the present state of the questions of the Republics of La Plata in consequence of the unjustifiable Anglo-French intervention, has been impossible for this Government to grant the *exequatur* to the letter patent.

"The Government of the undersigned cannot act otherwise in the present posture of affairs. Notorious and unequivocal are its wishes for the re-establishment of friendly relations between both countries. It would have been gratifying to it to admit Mr. Hood as H. M.'s Consul. The distinguished qualities which adorn him, and the special considerations which Thomas S. Hood, Esq., rendered himself entitled to on the mission with which he was charged for the pacification of La Plata, honourably commend his person.

"But the requirements of the National honor and dignity are at variance with the wishes of this Government. The granting of the *exequatur* to the letter patent would be irreconcilable with them, and highly inexpedient in the situation in which the relations of both governments stand, the rupture whereof was accomplished by the acts and resolves of H. B. M.'s government in assuming in conjunction with the government of France an armed intervention against the Republics of La Plata; H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., W. Gore Onseley, and the British Consul in this city, having in pursuance of the aforesaid intervention solicited their passports.

"The Anglo-French intervention, and the hostile acts which it has exercised on both banks of La Plata, still exist without satisfaction or redress. If the naval forces of H. B. M. have since the preceding year raised the blockade which they had laid on its coasts, the mission of the Ministers, the Hon. Robert Gore and Baron Gros, so offensive on the part of the Governments of France and England to those of these Republics in its form, in its terms and in its aim, has prosecuted the intervention, aggravating the injuries inflicted on these Republics. And thus it is that the solemn public convention of

peace upon the Hood bases and the modifications agreed upon for the re-establishment of relations of amity, with which they were admitted by the governments of the Republics of La Plata, still remains unarranged.

"Under such circumstances, H. E. the Governor directs Y. E. to set forth in an official note to H. M.'s Minister of Foreign Affairs these observations on which the Argentine government grounds the postponement which it has been its painful but bounden duty to make of the acknowledgment of Mr. Hood as H. B. M.'s Consul in the Confederation.

"God preserve Y. E. many years,

"FELIPE ARANA."

An attempt at revolution took place in Montevideo on the night of the 16th inst. The Riverista clique again essayed its strength with the Pachequistas, but was once more foiled. The leaders of the revolt were Henrique Martinez, Rebollo, Mora, and Dupuy (a Frenchman); but it was at first headed by a negro subaltern, who made himself conspicuous in the sanguinary tumults of April, 1846. Only one battalion appears implicated in the affair; it marched to the Plaza and stationed itself close to the police, whose inmates were prohibited egress. The Chief, however, managed to make his escape, and concerted measures with the military authority, which proved effectual in putting down the insurrection. The only resistance was made by the negro ringleader, and he was killed. The other conspirators fled, but several of them were subsequently taken and were to be tried by a court martial.

From the American Papers.

From the *Vera Cruz Free American* of the 15th April.

We had occasion yesterday to converse with a respectable gentleman who had just arrived from the city of Mexico. He is a Mexican and is in favour of peace, but says that the members of Congress will not vote for the treaty as it now stands; that he has heard many of them express their opinions on the subject, and that they all seem to agree that they have not the power to cede any portion of the territory belonging to the republic. Doing this they think, would be violating the federal constitution of Mexico. They would be willing to pay the expenses of the war. They are also willing to abandon their pretensions to the ownership of Texas, provided the demarcation of the boundary line be left to commissioners to be appointed by each government.

In our opinion, (says the American,) if this statement is true, and we believe it is—it shows plainly that the Mexicans have again made an abuse of the good faith of the American Government. For the third time since the war commenced they have obtained from us all the time they wanted to recruit for their army, and fortify the towns, passes and cities of the Republic.

Washington, May 3d.

The chief topic of conversation, to-day, are General Taylor's letters of the 20th and 22nd April. He has now put himself in a right position, and one capable of no misconstruction or misrepresentation. The Whigs may now decide whether to take him, with his principles, and with an assurance of victory or take Mr. Clay and the old party dogmas, with a certainty of defeat.

Doubts are expressed, by many, as to what they will do. Some suppose that Mr. Clay cannot receive the nomination, and in that case, that General

Taylor will. General Scott's prospects have been, in the opinion of those well disposed towards him here, dimmed by his late letter to the Secretary of War and the answer made to it.

As to the democratic nomination, it is now rumored the nominee will be Mr. Polk or Mr. Dallas. It is Polk or Dallas; and possibly it may be, as some say, "Polk and Dallas," again. I doubt, however, whether Mr. Polk will accept a nomination, upon any motive short of the great which Mr. Clay says impels him—that of saving his party from defeat and dissolution.

Washington, Thursday, May 4th.

The Yucatan subject came before the Senate today, by a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of a Bill for the relief of the white people of Yucatan.

The bill provides that:

Sec. 1.—The President is authorized to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan; and to employ the army and navy of the U. S. to assist the people of Yucatan in repelling the incursions of the Indian savages now overrunning and devastating their country.

Sec. 2.—The President is authorized to furnish, on such terms and conditions as he may deem proper, to the white population of Yucatan, such arms, ammunition, and ordnance, and other military means as they may need, to enable them to repel the Indian hostilities.

Sec. 3.—The President is authorized to accept the service of an equal number of volunteer troops to supply the place of such as may be withdrawn from their present duty by virtue of this act, provided their services shall be required—the same to be raised for service during the war with Mexico, agreeably to the provisions of the act of May 13, 1846, and March 3rd, 1847.

The debate that followed did not go into the merits of the Yucatan bill, but related merely to the time for taking up the bill for consideration, and it lugged in the Mexican war, origin, &c. Mr. Calhoun advocated delay. He wanted time to examine the documents. The government had taken a very long time—ever since November last, to determine to lay the papers before us. He wanted a few days. He reminded the Senate that we went rashly and precipitately into the Mexican war; and made other remarks on the origin of the war, which gave a new turn to the discussion.

Mr. Hale took the view that it was useless to withdraw troops from Mexico and then send them to Yucatan, on the pretext of humanity. We should be careful not to have our humanity tinged with selfishness—putting with one hand a penny in the box of charity, and taking a shilling out. He made some reference also to the annexation of Texas as the cause of the war.

Mr. Cass urged that whatever we did we should do speedily. The Senator from South Carolina thought that, because the Government had so long delayed action, we should do nothing at all. The fact was, that this Government had no authentic information till lately, and the last information left the Indians in possession of the capital, and driving the suffering white inhabitants to the sea coast. There was no more information to be got. A direct appeal made to the humanity of this nation. Some relief had already been sent from South America. We should take up the subject to-morrow, and determine, at once, what to do with it.

Mr. Cass took notice of Mr. Calhoun's often repeated assertion that the war with Mexico was rash and precipitate. The Senator wanted us to wait then, and see whether Mexico had made war. So, now, he wants us to wait, to see if the people of Yucatan need relief.

Mr. Calhoun explained by referring to what took place in the Senate the day before the declaration of war. One part of the President's message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and the other to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The former part related to the troops to be raised, and the latter to the declaration of war. The two subjects could have been reported; but the whole was put in one bill. It was his wish to take time for the declaration of war. It was a matter for consideration. If we did declare it, he was of the opinion that we should make it a war of reprisal—taking and holding sufficient indemnity.

Mr. Cass, in reply, said that he had proof now, that the Mexican Government had ordered the invasion of Texas and had declared war, before General Taylor marched from Corpus Christi. If we had waited to all eternity we never could have got a stronger proof that Mexico had made war, than we had at the time. We had a right to take the crossing of the Rio Grande as an act of war. As to the annexation of Texas, which had been referred

to, he had no doubt that it was the cause of the war. Mexico had always declared that annexation was war. We annexed, and she made war. She never admitted that crossing the Nueces was war.

Mr. Calhoun had, he said, frequently expressed the opinion that the war with Mexico was rash and precipitate; and the arguments so often urged to the contrary showed that the minds of gentlemen, on the other side were not well settled on this point. The government of Mexico, he averred, did not make the war—the Mexican Congress did not make the war for it was not in session—General Paredes might have made it but the Government did not do it.

Congress alone could make war on the Mexican side as on our own side. The act of Paredes or of our President could not make a war. The war was illegally and unconstitutionally brought on by the President of the United States. There was a disputed boundary. There was two modes of settling it—one was by treaty—and the other by war. The Executive had exhausted the treaty making function. The resort to war belonged to Congress.

Mr. C. adverted also to a very interesting fact, to show that the Mexican government had sought for peace, and was sincerely disposed to make it—showing that the annexation of Texas was not deemed by it as the necessary cause of a war. The Mexican government made an overture of peace to our Consul (Mr. Black). Dr. Parrott, afterwards Secretary of Legation, was then in Mexico. The communication was made to Mr. Black—secretly—at a late hour,—at his house. It was enjoined on him to be secret—for the result of premature disclosure would be, as it turned out, hostile to its object. Dr. Parrott divulged the overture before he left Mexico, and the hostility of the Northern States was excited, and the government was prevented from acting. If we had waited for the settlement of the Oregon question, as he had always said, we should have easily settled the Mexican question.

Mr. Hannegan said the object of the Committee in moving that the bill be made the special order for to-morrow, was with a view to prompt action; but this was the poorest specimen of promptness that he had ever heard of. We had become involved in a long discussion here, not about Yucatan, but the old topics of the Mexican war, the annexation of Texas, and abolition. As to these matters, Senators would have an opportunity to speak in a day or two, when Gen. Cass should bring up the volunteer bill. He asked immediate action on the bill,—for reasons set forth in Mr. Sierra's last note to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Calhoun's motion to postpone till Saturday was lost, as was Mr. Hale's to postpone till Monday. It was made the order for to-morrow.

VENEZUELA.—By information from gentlemen just arrived from Venezuela, we are convinced that the report of Gen. Paez' abandoning the war with President Monagas and retiring to New Granada, is without foundation. It is much more probable that he wishes to draw Monagas farther into the interior, or that, under a feint of retreating, he is about to unite his forces with those of Gen. Penango at Coro, 50 or 60 miles Easterly from Maracaibo, with a view to combined operations.

Neither is it true that Gen. Zamora, with his troops, has gone over to Monagas. He has however disbanded his men and retired from the coast, under a threat of Monagas that otherwise his plantation should be entirely destroyed, accompanied with the assurance that he (Monagas) did not wish to fight so brave a man, who is withal two-thirds negro. On the other hand, General Carmona, a native of New Granada, who joined Monagas' army, has gone over to Paez, though not accompanied by his troops. In the mean time a small squadron, fitted out at Maracaibo, is cruising along the Venezuelan coast, probably for the purpose of cooperating with Gen. Penango in the capture of Porto Cabello, and ultimately of Languiara.

So far as we can learn,—indeed it is quite certain that down to the date of our last accounts, no important engagement had taken place between the belligerents. The unsuccessful attempt of Gen. Munoz to capture Paez by treachery and surprise, is confirmed, and also the subsequent skirmish, in which Paez had the advantage. Gen. Soubllette is with Paez, but precisely to what extent his movements are sustained by the people, it is difficult to say, on account of the interruption of communications between him and the ports from which most of our vessels proceed. His friends however have strong hopes that he will succeed, notwithstanding the difficulties which he is obliged to contend with. Guzman has returned from his exile, and is now in Venezuela.

#### THE BATTLE OF CHIHUAHUA.

The Mexican papers contain notices confirming the rumors of a recent fight between the Americans and Mexicans in Chihuahua. The Official Register of Durango, of the 26th March, contains the following announcement of the event, which we find translated in the American Star—

By the mail which reached the capital on the 24th, we learn that our brothers of the State of Chihuahua have been routed at Santa Cruz de Rosales, by the American forces on the advance from El Paso to the interior. Private letters give a variety of details, all agreeing upon one point, viz.: that the plaza of Chihuahua having been declared indefensible at a council of war, his Excellency Señor Don Angel Trias, with his artillery and disposable force, determined to evacuate it, and withdraw twenty-two leagues from Chihuahua.

At this point, on the 10th, a severe and bloody engagement took place between the Mexican and American troops, which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset. The Americans undertook an attack upon the plaza, which resulted in leaving them masters of the field, Señor Trias and a considerable number of officers having been taken prisoners. The number of killed is not known, but it is supposed to have been great on both sides.

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#### A Domestic Scene. [Concluded.]

And now John, by the bye, they say out there, that you take your grog too stiff; I am sorry for that. I take a glass myself occasionally. There is much philosophy in a glass of grog; but then you must learn how to take it; 'tis in that, the same as in everything else; whatever you do, do it well. If you play at billiards, keep your ball in the pocket as much as possible, it will give you a wide range; if you admonish a friend, do it gently; and if you must kill an enemy, aim at the breast. You can tell them when they talk of your fondness for punch, that most people are so; go to the Commercial Rooms—you will see all anxious to have a look at "Punch"; and go to a Coffee-house, the same. Depend on it, John, there is many a moral in the sly wit of "Punch" literary, and many a truth may be gleaned from a glass of the liquid. Pick them all up, John, and note them in your log; but don't talk too much, if you should happen by mistake to mix your second glass too strong; or you may forget what you have learnt, and make a fool of yourself in the bargain; but get home as quietly as possible, keep a good look out ahead, and a steady helm, give the ladies a wide berth, no backing and filling, or you may miss stays, go on a lee shore, and a painting fellow come along with his pencil and write on your stern "Hic jacet."

John, as a nation, or individually, attend to this, do every thing on principle "that's your ticket." Well, John, after you find yourself in safe anchorage don't commence an argument with your wife on the "rights of man", or the rights of woman either; the less said at such a time the better. Go to the bed where your children lie, and kiss them if they are asleep, and if not, you had better defer it till morning—children are quick at discovering joints in your armour of "proof". If your wife should be in bed, glide in as softly as possible, but don't accost her. Ladies do not like the smell of cigars and punch; but you can tap her on the cheek with your fingers which will do as well, if she has a heart. Now, John, you must not be angry because I wish to put you in a right course. I do it for your good. You must stay at home more, John, and give up these Quixotical propensities that never lead to good. The days of coercion and interventions have passed; men's minds will no longer be shackled, and the power of the will is mightier than balls or Congreve rockets. Think not, John, that the world can't get on without you, they have been fore, and may again, if you don't look out for "number one," and don't offend your neighbours by such vile epithets as d—d Frenchman, d—d Yankee, and the like, because the one wears wooden shoes and the other chews tobacco. Remember you have learned some good lessons from the former, and ought to be proud of the latter. Recollect they are now enjoying in peace what your fathers fought for on a thousand battle fields, and what half the world are fighting for at the present day. Stir not up bad feelings, John, neither among nations nor in society. It is the duty of the Statesman, the Philanthropist and Philosopher, to lessen the amount of human ills; and remember that each man, as each community and state, is the best judge of his own actions, and best able to govern himself. Let your neighbours parade and beat their drums, your course is different—the "rights of man" is best studied by you

own fireside, or in your closet. Liberty and equality cannot rightly be understood in a crowd, where the arm of the giant might fall by accident on the head of the pigmy and crush him, and when the man of mind makes a barricade of the fool who receives in his breast the bullet that would have entered his own! Don't mix in these crowds, John, now you have come home again—"equality" might tread on your gouty toes, or young "liberty" knock your hat off, but look around you and see what is going on. Look at poor France, where they are knocking each others heads off in vain attempts to discover truths that you learn't at school, or on your mother's knee; and even after they have cut off thirty-five thousand more, as one advocate for "liberty" proposed the other day, before France could be happy, they will be as far from it as ever, and farther too. They will have to come back to simple truths again, like you, John, and again go to school. They will then find them plenty enough at every step. They will then learn many little things that you have forgotten of late, my friend. We did not fall two upon one then, or hit a chap when down. Killing a man is but a sorry way of convincing him, and a living dog is better than a dead lion: a friend is worth nothing after you have killed him. It is not by cutting off heads, but by studying their dispositions we shall set them right. But all these convulsions, you may depend on it, have a proper tendency. States and communities will settle down in their proper place, congenial minds will be drawn together, and each man will be known for his worth. Look into your own heart, and if that is not in the right place, the less you say about equality and humanity the better; you will wear a blush on that hitherto honest old face of yours, and no one will believe the assertion. Whole systems are now being exploded, and kingdoms falling. We see a King eating hard biscuit with a fisherman, and an Emperor leading a mob against his own soldiers! And all these things have been taking place while you have been out there killing your friends and ruining thousands of my children. No, John, you cannot conceive the mind—the lion may roar, but no one will tremble. Where there are principles of truth, heart will be opposed to heart—hand to hand—courage, wounds and death, and yet you will be no wiser. Go to your closet and study first your own heart. Look around and lead where you can no longer expect to drive. You must study home virtues, home affections again, before you will understand your true position, and recollect that no state or system can be perfect, unless it is based on principles of reason and justice, and that is most perfect, and will be most endurable, that contains the greatest number of moral truths. Why is the name of Washington so dear to every honest man, in every clime, while that of Napoleon is execrated or forgotten? Merely because he warred on these simple principles of peace and justice. The old philosopher who went about the world with his lantern seeking for truth was but a fool, or a rogue after all; if not, he might have found it by daylight nearer home, and saved his fardling candle. The fountain of truth from its quiet recess sends forth its gentle waters in silence, flowing through fields and meadows, producing freshness through valleys, and over plains fertility and gladness; it dances over pebbles and rocks, and you hear music and harmony; each goes by different routes, yet all is taken up again, and again returns to the parent source; all feel the influence, yet few discover the simple spring. And thus it is with us all, John, we all set out by different ways, but we are sure to return again to the same simple resting place; all tends towards centrality; and the further we diverge from the straight track the more difficult will it be for us to return to duty. As the philosopher chuses a simple wife so to have a resting place when his mind is weary; he returns, gazes on his sleeping infant, and is again a child.

The mind cannot range for ever; but requires rest. The dove returns to its nest—the weary infant to the bosom of its mother—the traveller to his rest—the sick to his bed, and the soul to its God.

We roll out of our cradles, John, put on topboots and spectacles, take a cruise in the world, come back, and slide quietly into our coffins, and there is an end of us. The half of it is but a farce after all. So it has been with you, my long absent friend, you have discovered your true sphere of action; after your useless Quixotical expedition you come back tired and weary, and I see by that squint at your glass, with evident satisfaction. "Sic transit gloria mundi."

Never mind, John, remain at home—watch the course of events, and "hide your time", remember your school lesson; when you are driven to strike,

[See last page.]

## MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.  
For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>NATIONAL.</b>				
June 24	Barque Sirena, Charles Amundsen	213	Nelson Hartwig	Boston.
<b>BRITISH.</b>				
June 19	Brig Plata, Richard Pringle	231	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
" 19	Brig Charles, J. Enouf	206	Dickson & Co.	Liverpool.
" 21	Brig Amelia, John Teasdale	237	Bayley Brothers	London.
" 21	Barque Isabella, Samuel Herbert	221	Reame, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
" 21	Brig Alys, George Cotton	199	Charles R. Home	Liverpool.
" 23	Barque Alexander Robertson, George Potter	229	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
" 23	Brig Vigilant, William Steward	308	Charles R. Home	Eng and for orders.
" 23	Barque Isawich, Philip Lobbs	237	John Best & Brothers	London.
" 24	Barque Mogul, Wm. & Oshant	334	Reinie, Macfarlane & Co.	London.
" 24	Barque Autumnus, William White	362	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London.
" 24	Barque Sovereign, James Porri	341	Bates, Stokes & Co.	London.
" 25	Barque Isawich, Philip Lobbs	237	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
" 25	Barque Richmond, Harrison Greyson	269	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Plymouth.
" 25	Brig Hyperion, Whelan	249	Edmund Mackinlay & Co.	Liverpool.
" 25	Ship Symmetry, A. Mackwood	381	John Best & Brothers	London.
" 25	Brig Venilia, William Marian	237	John Best & Brothers	England.
" 30	Barque Lonsdale, Wm. & L. Howwurg	195	Stanley, Black & Co.	Liverpool.
July 1	Barque Commodore, Phillip Touzel	355	Nicholson, Green & Co.	England.
" 1	Barque Marcutio, William Sewell	237	Stanley, Black & Co.	Liverpool.
" 1	Brig Crode, George Pringle	231	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
" 1	Brig Victoria, Adam White	274	John Best & Brothers	London.
" 1	Brigantine Gravelle, Charles Touzel	165	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Antwerp.
" 2	Brigantine Navigator, Lefevre	143	Bates, Stokes & Co.	Liverpool.
" 2	Brigantine Mary Miller, G. W. Hall	236	John Best & Brothers	England for orders.
" 4	Brig Xarifa, Francis Roasting	208	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
" 4	Brig Pacific, James Maclean	173	Saturnino Soriano	Continent.
" 21	Schooner Racer, Philip Pinout	147	John Best and Brothers	
<b>AMERICAN.</b>				
June 19	Barque Maid of Orleans, Charles Upton	268	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Salera.
" 22	Ship Benjamin Ascher, Benjamin Carver	438	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
" 22	Ship Shaw, Thomas W. Ray	373	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
" 22	Barque Corvo, Frederick Goreham	348	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
" 24	Brig Russian, J. C. Carter	222	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Antwerp.
" 24	Barque Oxford, William Clarke	237	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
" 25	Schooner Rival, Thomas Burke	143	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
July 12	Barque Edward Koppisch, Edwin Upton	249	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Discharging.
" 13	Schooner Sarah Ann, Peter Stevenson	170	Mariano Baudrit	
" 15	Brig Antares, E. Howe	199	Samuel B. Hale	
" 19	Barque Chancellor, G. W. Walker	241	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	
<b>DANISH.</b>				
June 21	Brig Cimbrha, C. J. Grossund	169	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Falmouth for orders.
" 25	Schooner Glaukus, Peter Jordt	122	Egg, Krutish & Co.	Havna.
" 25	Schooner Freya, Peter Giesing	129	Louis Winter	New York.
" 25	Brigantine Hamne, C. A. Borsen	116	Jacob Faraviciini	Boston.
" 26	Brig Achilles, John Lorenzen	116	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Antwerp.
July 3	Brig Sophia, Christian Iversen	210	Charles R. Home	United States.
" 3	Brigantine Randers, Hans Clausen	137	Charles R. Home	Do.
" 3	Brig Emilie, Morton Ohlsen	136	Deegen & Hughes	New York.
<b>FRENCH.</b>				
June 22	Barque Sultan, Louis Beaugrand	227	Blanchon & Delachaux	Havre.
" 22	Barque Universel, Felix Ducornier	267	Mosca, Dunoier & Yanni	Havre.
" 23	Brig L'Autonne, Jalad Noel	190	Mosca, Dunoier & Yanni	Marseilles.
" 24	Barque Banard, Andre Maguan	173	Thomas Rousse	Cette.
" 24	Barque Frederic Eugenie, Peter Bronson	167	B. Herand	Discharging.
" 25	Barque Ducoudrie, J. M. Barbideaux	221	Ochoa & Co.	Havre.
" 25	Barque Louise et Marie, Fatome	190	B. Herand	Havre.
" 25	Barque Adele et Julie, Louis Vuignier	210	J. B. Prell	Havre.
<b>HAMBURG.</b>				
June 21	Barque Tombola, Frederick Wm. Waller	170	J. J. Klieck & Co.	
" 22	Brig George & Aloys, Henry Valentin	186	Oto, Rosenthal & Co.	Antwerp.
" 24	Barque Antonette, C. F. Nomens	186	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havna.
" 25	Schooner-brig Carl, Jacob Prinz	122	Bunge & Orr	
" 25	Brig Wilhelmina, A. F. Brusen	168	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	
July 5	Galliot Carl Heinrich, J. Hamshildt	146	Adolfo Mancilla & Co.	
<b>SPANISH.</b>				
June 20	Brig Gallo de Oro, Agustin Boix	267	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Cadix & Barcelona.
" 20	Brig Unico, Pablo Boix	168	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Havna.
" 25	Poizore Pronta, Gerardo Maristiani	175	E. Ochoa & Co.	Cadix.
" 25	Brig Fiorentino, Jacinto Maristiani	205	Freyer Brothers	Cadix & Malaga.
" 26	Brig Tomas, Pedro Rojas	202	E. Ochoa & Co.	Spain.
" 27	Brig Sde Mayo, Jose Pacheco	230	Llavallol & Sons	Havna.
" 28	Pulacra Juno, Juan B. Domenech	153	Felipe Sanlloca	Havna.
" 28	Poizore Mercedes, Francisco Domenech	129	Saint Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Havna.
" 29	Brig 1 <sup>o</sup> de Mayo, Juan Antonio Munistegi	178	Chapauze	Discharging.
July 1	Brig Capereza, Pedro Guardiola	180	Llavallol and Sons	Discharging.
" 1	Brig Alfonso, José Maristiani	206	Freyer Brothers	Discharging.
" 6	Brigantine Casador, Juan Roses	120	Henrique Ochoa & Co.	Discharging.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>				
May 19	Zumaza Brillante, José de Lemus	128	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Rio Janeiro.
June 9	Brig Belizario, Manuel da Silva Santos	232	Antonio Marques Mendosa	Pernambuco.
" 11	Schooner Sâ, Manuel de Souza Mendosa	122	Trifon Leticia & Co.	
" 21	Schooner-brig Douro, José Cayetano Vieira	156	Faustiao Jovito Jorge	Pernambuco.
" 26	Three-masted schooner Josefa, P. Rocha	270	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Havna.
July 11	Schooner Amelia, Francisco Lemos	55	To order	
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>				
" 24	Brig Camila, Antonio Ferraro	242	Leintu Caprile	Genoa.
" 27	Brig Ferruccio, Antonio Di...	121	Leticia & Co.	
" 27	Schooner Luisa, José Moratori	121	Carlos Galeano	
July 11	Schooner Ninfa, José Barbo	122	To order	
<b>HANOVERIAN.</b>				
June 20	Schooner Heinrich, Peter Haasloop	128	Louis Winter	New York.
" 24	Brig Michael, H. C. Christoffers	122	Louis Chapauze & Co.	Havna.
<b>KNIPHAUSEN.</b>				
July 4	Barque Elizabeth, Diedrich J. Hug	311	Nicholson, Green & Co.	
<b>LUBECK.</b>				
July 19	Brig Bertha, F. J. Wachter	212	Louis Winter	
<b>PRUSSIAN.</b>				
June 24	Barque Caesar, C. Richter	316	Louis Chapauze & Co.	New York or Boston.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>				
June 24	Schooner-brig Minerva, Deswelve	153	Saturnino Soriano	Antwerp.

## PORT OF ENSENADA.

SPANISH.		BRAZILIAN.	
Palacio Desenda, José Equin	180	Brig Virginia, Manuel Nuñez Barbosa	244
Barque Amable Rosa, Pablo Ferrós	255		
Brig Barceló, José Fontrodona	229		
Brig Pablo, Silvestre Sensat	216		
Brig Manuel, Pedro García	155		
Barque Celestina, Juan Sensat	254		
Brig Lindo, Jayme Ferrer	196		
Barque Palemon, José Ros	253		
Llavallol & Sons	Havana.	Daniel Gowland and Co.	Havana.
Felipe Senillosa	Spain.		
Santamaría, Lambi & Co.	Havana.		
Llavallol and Sons	Havana.		
Zumaran and Tresserra	Spain.		
Zumaran and Tresserra	Spain.		
Henrique Ochoa and Co.	Havana.		
Henrique Ochoa and Co.	Havana.		

[Continued from third page.]  
strike in the right place, you need not strike twice.

But you are tired I see, take another weak glass before we part, and to-morrow we will have a quiet stroll through our shady lanes, and beautiful meadows; we will enter the village churchyard where we often communed together before the "Crusade"; we will enter the church; but when there, don't look at all the girls' bonnets; or think of your girls; or your ledger. Look at that beautiful picture, John, a cottage in a garden—clean, curly headed little children are romping among the flowers; the window almost hidden with honey-suckle, is open, and on a table near is an open Bible and a pair of spectacles on the leaves; and an old woman with such a countenance as you seldom see but in England—is smiling at a young mother bending over a cradle. Touch it softly, John, handle it gently—caress it tenderly; take that for your first lesson, and don't crush it with those rough paws of yours; they must not be employed in crushing vice.

Now then, John, take those nasty stolen things out of your pocket; lock them up that the children may not see them; go to your chamber, and with one hand on your heart, and the other on your Bible, (never mind the knees) you may smile amid the wreck of Empires and the crush of worlds.

London, April 20th, 1848.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

July 15.—Wind S. W.  
Sailed, American brigantine Ruth, 146 tons, F. Stevens, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2892 dry ox and cow hides, 8,000 horns, 60 bales hide cuttings, 154 do wool, 40 dozen sheep skins.

American brig Clinton, 173 tons, William Purbeck, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 1590 dry ox and cow hides, 215 bales wool, 2 half bales ostrich feathers, 3 do. do. horse hair, 70 dozen, sheep skins, 20 bales hide cuttings, 19 bales hide sacks, 12,000 horns.

American brig Gambia, 154 tons, E. Bayley, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 1,000 salted ox and cow hides, 3703 dry do. do., 1300 horse do., 5220 horns, 11 bales goat skins, 27 bales horse hair, 2 do. horse hides, 18 bales sheep skins, 2 do. ostrich feathers, 50 do. wool, 1 do. containing 175 nutria and 43 deer skins, and 9 arrobas horse hair.

Brazilian brigantine Florencio, 123 tons, Marcos Motta, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 500 barrels flour, 278 kegs lard.

July 16. Wind W.  
No arrivals or sailings.

July 17.—Wind N. W.  
No arrivals or sailings.

July 18.—Wind N.  
Arrived, American brig Antares, 199 tons, E. Howe, from Rio Janeiro 23d. June, Salado 12th inst., with general cargo, to Samuel B. Hale

Sailed, American barque Palestine, 248 tons, Stephen Hersey, for Boston, despatched by Samuel B. Hale, with 2099 dry ox and cow hides, 324 bales wool, 19 do. hides, 31 do. horse hair, 15 do. calf skins, 46 do. hides, 132 dozen goat skins, 20,500 horns.

During the night, French barque Henri et Louise, 192 tons, Hipolite Gautier, for Cete, despatched by B. Herand, with 138 bales dirty sheep skins, 34 bales washed do., 149 bales dirty wool, 5 bales washed do., 1200 salted ox and cow hides, 187 dry do., 6 seroons horse hair, 276 seroons tallow, 7600 horns, 18 handspike handles.

July 19.—Wind N.  
Arrived, American barque Chancellor, 241 tons, G. W. Walker, from Rio Grande 7th inst., in ballast, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Lubeck brig Bertha, 212 tons, J. I. Watcher, from Rio Grande 7th inst., with a general cargo, to Louis Winter.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, for Montevideo. Passengers, Mr. Martin T. Hood, lady and family.

Sardinian brigantine Dos Hermanos, 129 tons, Nicolas Martinez, for Rio Grande, in ballast, despatched by Bernardo Delfino.

July 20.—Wind N. N. W.  
Sailed, American schooner Jubilee, 64 tons, Charles Parsons, for Montevideo.

July 21.—Wind N. N. E.  
Arrived, British schooner Racer, 147 tons, Philip Pirouet, from Cadiz 28th April, with 1600 fanegas salt, to John Best & Brothers.

Brazilian sloop of war Uniao, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, from Montevideo 19 th inst.

Sailed, British brig Bella Portaña, 257 tons, John W. Pyott, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 88 pipes, 45 half pipes, 249 barrels, 166 seroons and 40 boxes melted tallow, 48 bales wool, 3000 salted ox and cow hides 1867 dry do., 5597 salted horse hides, 109 seroons horse hair and wool and 19,000 bones.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 13.  
H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Baker, hence 11th.

July 14.  
United States war steamer Allegany, Captain Hunter, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult.

July 15.  
H. B. M. steamer Alecto, Commander V. A. Massingberd, hence 14th.

Sardinian schooner Anfibio, Agustín Dall'Orso, from Rio Grande, in ballast, to José Avegno.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO

July 13.  
American three masted schooner Hannah, for Rio Grande.

Sardinian brig Hidra, for Pernambuco.

July 17.  
H. B. M's packet Kestrel, for Rio Janeiro.

VESSELS POSTED TO SAIL.  
For Boston, American ship Corvo, on Tuesday 25th inst. at 10 a. m.  
For Montevideo, Brazilian corvette Uniao, on Tuesday 25th inst. at 10 a. m.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT.  
BRAZILIAN—Sloop of war Uniao, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso.

### Advertisements.

#### SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AT auction by Thomas Gowland & Co. on Monday 24th July at 10½ a. m. on the premises 237 Calle del Restaurador Rosas, the entire stock of household Furniture comprising—Mahogany Dining, Tea, Card and Pier tables, do. Chairs, Mirrors, Girandoles, Chandeliers, Sofas, Carpets, Bureaus, Stools Rocking chairs, a fine toned Piano, Bedsteads, Mattresses and hangings, an American cooking stove and utensils, revolving patent knife cleaner, a lady's side saddle, about 200 volumes second hand books, with other articles too numerous to detail—to close with a brouche (full turn) double and single harness, all in complete order. Sale positive—weather permitting.

#### French Boots.

On sale at No. 17 Calle de la Reconquista, a small assortment of gentlemen's French boots of very superior quality.

#### FOR SALE.

At 140 Calle Piedad, a few casks of Byass' best India pale Ale and London Porter, also, a few cases superfine Holland Gin.

#### To Let.

A Cellar, in Calle del 25 de Mayo No. 11. Apply on the premises.

## For London,

The very fast sailing, well known British built A.

### 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.

### Wanted,

A SITUATION in a merchants or brokers office by a young man recently arrived from England, who writes a good hand, is well conversant with accounts, and would render himself generally useful.

Apply by letter to J. R. G., Commercial Rooms

### TO LET

A handsome newly built house, with twelve large rooms, besides kitchen, stables &c. &c., in a central situation, close to Peru street, apply at No. 105 Calle de Corrientes.

### TO THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

THE term of our contract having expired, the Partnership in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo is dissolved. The affairs pending will be liquidated by our partners—Messrs. Ferdinand De Lisle, Peter L. M. De Lisle and Frederick W. De Lisle. Balance Ayres, June 30, 1848.

BERTRAM LE BRETON & DE LISLE.

### Notice.

WE beg to inform our friends and the commercial body that we have this day formed a Co-partnership on the dissolution of the House of Bertram Le Breton and De Lisle in which are interested Mr. Ferdinand De Lisle, Mr. Francis J. Hocquard, Mr. Peter L. M. De Lisle and Mr. Frederick W. De Lisle.

DE LISLE BROTHERS & CO.

Buenos Ayres, 1st July, 1848.

### PRICES CURRENT.

	343	340	341	each
Doublons, Spanish	343	340	341	do.
Do. Patriot	19	21	21½	do. for one each.
Plata, macquina	20½	21	21	do.
Dollars, Spanish & Patacones	20½	21	21	do.
Do. Patriot	20½	21	21	do.
Six per cent. Stock	62½			at par.
Exchange on England	78	80		per doubloon.
Do. France	33	4		do.
Do. Rio Janeiro	5	1		per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	20	21		per dollar
Do. United States	53	58		per pesada
Hides, matadero or saladero?	45	50		do.
descarado 27 & 28 lbs. ea.	47	50		do.
Do. matadero, country	42	44		do.
25 & 29 lbs.	42	45		do.
Do. Spain	45	50		do.
Do. North America	44	45		do.
Do. of all stake	45	50		do.
Do. salted ox	28	29		do.
Do. do. cow	28	30		do.
Horse hides salted	22	24		do. each
Do. do. dry	44	45		per pesada
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	31	33		per dozen
Sheep skins washed, fine & ordinary				without price
Goat skins	65	75		per arroba;
Nutria skins	58	60		do.
Horse hair, mixed	100	140		dol. per arroba
Do. short	24	28		do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	9	10		do.
Wool, ordinary, washed	30	40		do.
Do. do. dirty	15	20		do.
Do. mestra, washed	40	60		do.
Do. do. dirty	22	30		do.
Do. fine washed	24	26		do.
Do. do. dirty	38	40		do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	33	34		do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	34	35		do.
Do. pure, second class	700	800		per thousand
Grease and tallow	250	350		do.
Jerked beef	14	16		per quintal.
Horns, Ox	10	11		per dozen
Do. cow	10	11		per quintal
Ostrich feathers, long black	10	11		per lb.
Salted tongues	10	11		per dozen
Hide cuttings	10	11		per quintal
Shin bones	10	11		per quintal
Salt, on board	10	11		per fanega
Discount	1	1½		per cent. mon.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 344 dollars.

The lowest price 338 dollars.

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

The lowest do.

We have no variation to record in the prices of produce this week. The remarks made in our last number on export articles, are equally applicable at present.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.