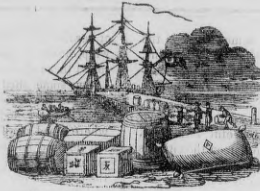


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1145.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1848.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

There are accounts from England to the 22nd of May. Nothing of any great moment had, up to that date, occurred in the United Kingdom or in the neighbouring Republic of France. The trial of Mitchell for publishing articles tending to stir up the people of Ireland to rebellion, still continued. Nothing is said in the papers whence we derive our information in regard to the trial of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The Danish Cabinet notified the Foreign Diplomatic Corps at Copenhagen on the 8th of May that neither the mouths of the Elbe or the Weser, nor any ports in the North Sea, would be for the present blockaded; that from the 16th of May the blockade of Pillau, Dantzic, Stralsund, Rostock, and Wismar would cease; and that the blockade of Swinemunde and Kiel with the entrance to the Schleswig Canal near Holtenau would be still continued, which blockade, would, moreover, from the 16th of May, be extended to the three mouths of the Oder, viz., the Wolgast, the Swinemunde and the Camun. The King of Sweden had agreed to send some auxiliary troops to Denmark for merely defensive purposes; but declined to take any part in naval operations. The German Parliament assembled at Frankfurt on the 18th of May. There had been some serious encounters between the Prussians and Poles in the Duchy of Posen with various success. A bloody battle was fought between the Sardinians and Austrians on the 6th of May in the vicinity of Verona but was productive of no decisive result. The Sardinian Parliament had been solemnly opened at Turin on the 8th of May by the Prince of Savoy, Vicegerent of the Kingdom. A Sardinian squadron, composed of three frigates, a brig and two schooners, had sailed from Genoa for Venice in order to re-inforce the Neapolitan naval forces in the Adriatic. Placencia had been formally annexed to the Sardinian dominions. The Provisional Government of Milan had ordered registers to be opened throughout the country in order to receive the votes of the people on the subject of the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. The fusion of these States would, it was said, enable them to raise an army of 200,000 men.

It is known that the maritime nations of the world since the application of steam power to ocean navigation have been endeavouring to effect a more perfect adaptation of it.

We have in our port, in the U. S. steamer "Alleghany," a specimen of what has been done in the United States towards that end. The means of propelling this vessel is so arranged as in no wise to abstract from, or interfere with, her sailing qualities. She is propelled by two horizontal iron cog-wheels, 8 feet below the water and revolving within the vessel, the cog alone protruding beyond her side; and this, when under canvass, by means of a hinge falls to the side. The plan of this vessel also shows a manner of protecting perfectly the machinery from the effect of shot by means of a deck joining the sides of the vessel below the water and out of reach of shot. It forms an arch within the vessel, the summit of which is above the water line. The surface of the deck will glance shot thrown against it. The area of the vessel under this deck is greater than the area of the vessel under the water line; consequently she cannot be sunk or her machinery be reached by shot.

The horizontal position of her wheels enables her to navigate shallow waters.

The model of this vessel is symmetrically beautiful; she is of iron, built at Pittsburgh on one of the tributaries of the Mississippi river, under the direction and superintendance of her present commander, Lieut. Wm. W. Hunter, who is the inventor of this mode of propulsion and plan of vessel. She descended those noble rivers (which are now being navigated by more than a thousand steamers) more than seven hundred leagues through the western and south western states, before reaching the sea. She has successfully borne the test of all weathers at sea both under canvass and steam.

The present cruise of this vessel, we learn, is for the purpose of thoroughly testing in practice the desiderata in ocean navigation and for naval purposes, so long sought for and now unquestionably proved to be attained by this vessel.

The means of protecting the machinery and propellers from the shot of an enemy and the irregular action of the sea, give to the vessel an unobstructed use of her sails and allow the navigation of shallow waters with vessels of large tonnage and heavy batteries.

From the well known good feeling and sympathy existing between the United States and the Argentine Republic, we doubt not but that one object in sending this vessel to this port, has been to exhibit to the authorities of the latter a means of naval defence so well adapted to these coasts.

Her length is 155 feet on deck.
Breadth of beam 34 feet.
Depth of hold 20 feet.

She has two engines acting separately of about 150 horse power each, and is capable of mounting 4 68 pounders and 6 32-pounders. At present she has but two heavy 68-pounders, this being her experimental cruise.

The London Times animadvert in the following terms on Lord Palmerston's late conduct in regard to Spain. It were to be desired for the sake of the consistency of the "leading journal" of Europe, that the Times should have uniformly professed the same principles, and that it should not have defended the gross violations of national rights committed, in the case of the Republics of La Plata, by Lord Palmerston's immediate predecessor. The Times, however, only sees reason to complain of the noble Lord's supercilious demeanour with regard to the "minor or less powerful states of Europe," and can afford no sympathy for the injured young republics of America. Is this British justice? No; the Times, however truthful its language, merely reproves Lord Palmerston's proceeding from the dread of its tendency to accumulate fresh combustibles in the present agitated state of Europe, and, evidently, not because it is actuated in its course by a high sense of political morality such as becomes an organ of public opinion in a great and magnanimous nation.

We cannot affect to feel the slightest regret, that Lord Palmerston's extraordinary, and, not unprecedented, attempt to dictate to the Spanish Government the policy which it was to adopt under the present critical circumstances of Europe, and even the political character of the men who ought, in the opinion of the British Secretary, to be called to the councils of Queen Isabella, has met with the rebuff which it richly deserved. On the 16th of March, shortly after the French Revolution, and before the Spanish Government had been induced by the subsequent disturbances at Madrid to resort to any measures of extraordinary violence, Lord Palmerston addressed to Mr. Bulwer a

despatch, beginning in the style of the celebrated missive to M. Glarakis,—

"Sir,—I have to recommend you to advise the Spanish Government to adopt a legal and constitutional system;" and then proceeding in some 14 lines of unexceptionable brevity and impertinence to "recommend" the Queen of Spain to turn out her Government, and call to her councils some members of the Opposition! On the 7th of April Mr. Bulwer actually transmitted a copy of this despatch to the Duke of Sotomayor, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by a note of the Envoy himself, which endeavoured to make out some colourable ground for this interference—a rhetorical precaution which Lord Palmerston had entirely neglected. The Duke of Sotomayor replied to this strange admonition in language of great severity and indignation, and he returned the intrusive despatches to Mr. Bulwer as unworthy to be received by an independent Government; and he instructed the Spanish Minister in London to demand the recall of the British Minister at Madrid. These measures are no doubt of a very strong nature; but they are taken in defence of a principle which is in itself so sound and sacred, that although they tell against certain agents of this country they command our fullest approval. If upon any occasion a foreign Minister forgets his appropriate functions, if he presumes to give unasked advice on internal affairs—if he condescends to intrigue with parties hostile to the Administration of the country in which he resides—this is the fittest notice to be taken of such offences. We have on former occasions expressed as forcibly as we could our entire disapproval and contempt of the dictatorial tone sometimes assumed by Lord Palmerston in his communications with the minor or less powerful states of Europe. That tone is creditable to himself, to the English Ministry, and to the nation. But the Duke of Sotomayor has shown that states so affronted have the remedy in their own hands. Such despatches ought to be returned.

There is, however, more in this unpleasant transaction than meets the eye. It is not only discredit to the country in which he resides, but more ardent than Lord Palmerston and his friends for the maintenance of a due portion of British influence in the Spanish peninsula; no one has professed a greater respect for Spanish nationality, or a greater aversion to the dictation which was imputed to the late Court of France. Surely, the French Revolution, which was to furnish so much matter for reflection to the Cabinet of Madrid, might not have been wholly unprofitable to the Cabinet of London. The rivalry which had subsisted for more than two years between the French and British Ministers in their relations with Spain was at an end. The personal policy which dictated the Montpensier marriage was extinct; France was much more likely to become the direct antagonist of Spain than her courtly mistress. There never was a moment at which a conciliatory and amicable policy on the part of our agents at Madrid could have had a better effect. It was our interest, and it was our duty. The most opposite course was unhappily followed. An attempt was made to intimidate and bully the Spanish Cabinet. The Infanta herself was driven to these shores, and was entitled to every mark of attention that could be offered to her. It is now notorious that the pretensions of Lord Palmerston were such as to induce the Duchess of Morny and her husband to quit this country and repair to Holland, whilst a Dutch steamer was prepared to convey the Royal exiles to the coast of Spain; and when their Royal Highnesses called to take leave of Queen Victoria at Buckingham Palace on the eve of their departure, they were not admitted, by the advice of Lord Palmerston, who was sent for on the occasion, to the honour of an audience. They left England, therefore, astonished and irritated to no small degree at the usage which the influence of a single Minister could cause to be inflicted on their rank and their misfortunes. Thus it was they arrived in Spain; and it certainly was no very difficult task to persuade Queen Isabella that her sister had been received in England with very little of the consideration to which she was entitled. The effect has been what might be anticipated. But this was not all. Mr. Bulwer was "recommended" to follow up these heroic exploits directed against fugitive Princes, by a diplomatic demonstration against the Cabinet,

which had at any rate beaten the mob and the revolution in the streets of Madrid. In short, no means have as it would appear been neglected to render the estrangement and hostility of the two Courts and Governments complete. This is the mode adopted by Lord Palmerston to retrieve the Spanish defeats he sustained whilst he had to deal with a competent antagonist in Paris; and these are the means by which the name of England is to be recommended to the Spanish nation, jealous to excess of its own dignity. If the avowed object of such proceedings had been not amily but hostilely—not the foundation of an enlightened influence, but the excitement of mistrust, hatred, and defiance—we should perfectly have understood them, and their success would have been complete. But without assuming a right to judge the acts of the Government of Spain, the people of this country are by no means prepared for this deliberate extinction of an alliance endeared to them by long services, and they will not understand a policy which sacrifices national interests and the principles of conduct we have invariably professed to the gratification of absurd pretensions and contemptible passions. Our Envoy at Madrid has been placed in a very unenviable position, and the reputation of our diplomacy has been touched by giving an indisputable advantage of position to those whom it affected to admonish.

We copy the following interesting intelligence from the "New York Herald" of the 26th of May—

The Baltimore Convention—Nomination of Mr. Cass for the Presidency.

The Baltimore Convention nominated General Cass yesterday for the Presidency. We received a telegraphic despatch to this effect, in anticipation of every other newspaper establishment in the city, and before six o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday, we issued from this office a bulletin containing the balloting, which gave General Cass the nomination for the Presidency, of which the following is a copy—

New York Herald Bulletin.
Telegraphic News from the Baltimore Convention.

NOMINATION OF GEN. CASS.
The following despatch was received at the "New York Herald" Office, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m.:

	Telegraphic Dispatch, Baltimore, May 25th, 1848.
	1st Ballot. 2d Ballot. 3d Ballot. 4th Ballot.
Cass	125 133 156 169
Woodbury	53 56 51 —
Bachanan	55 54 50 —
Dallas	3 3 — —
Calhoun	9 — — —
Worth	6 5 5 —

New York and Florida not voting on the first ballot.

General Cass nominated on the fourth ballot—169; New York not voting.

This is a most remarkable result. After debating the question between the two sections of the democratic party in this State for several days, the Convention arrived at no result, and were compelled to go into a nomination without the vote of New York. What effect this will have on the nomination it is difficult to tell at this early stage of the canvass. The Hunkers and the Barnburners seem to have been both excluded. If they can nominate a President at Baltimore without the vote of New York, it is not certain that they can elect one in the same way.

The first question which forces itself on the mind in such a conjuncture, is the new position into which the Barnburners are thrown. We have no reference to the Hunkers; undoubtedly they will support the nomination of General Cass; but what will the Barnburners do? General Cass opposes the Wilmot proviso, and can the Barnburners support such a candidate in this State? Will the Barnburners give up all their principles and their organization for the sake of the spoils that may be brought by the success of the new candidate? We think this is very doubtful. If the leaders of this section of the party were to make a bargain and sell themselves to the destiny of the Baltimore Convention, it would be very difficult to reconcile the rank and file to the new principles, or rather the hostile principles,

which are presented in such a nomination. General Cass himself is a good candidate as could have been nominated or selected from the list presented to the convention. He is about as good, and true, and honorable a man as any of the others. In point of popularity, position, and general accomplishments, he stands superior to Mr. Polk, who was nominated and selected; but the circumstances of the country and the popular feeling are very different now to what they were four years ago.

There is another point of importance to be considered in this nomination. It is generally believed in this state, among the friends and supporters of ex-President Van Buren, that Gen. Cass and his friends defeated his nomination four years ago. The feeling of revenge is as sweet among politicians as it is among lovers, and it is not probable that this feeling will be suppressed even by the force of the spoils. The old supporters and adherents of Mr. Van Buren will endeavour to prevent the vote of this State being thrown for General Cass. Such feeling, combined with the position in which the Barnburners have been placed by the Convention, will contribute to increase the chance of a political revolution, at the next election in this state. As things now stand, it is highly probable that General Cass finds his hopes on being elected without adding to his list the vote of New York. We think, from all appearances, that the vote of New York will be irrevocably lost to the democracy; but we shall wait to see what steps the Barnburners will take in this unfortunate position of matters, in which they have been placed by the Convention. They must either assume a bold front, adopt a new course, and hoist their standard anew, or be disgraced forever, as men of courage, capacity, and independence. Now that the nomination of the democracy is before the country, and their candidate is General Cass, we do not see how it is possible for the whig convention to put forward any man but General Taylor. Politics are beginning to get interesting. If the Barnburners were now to nominate General Taylor, they could take the whigs, elect their candidate under any circumstances, and abolish both of the two old parties. Have they the courage to do such a brave, noble, and daring deed.

President Polk, previous to the decision of the Convention, wrote a letter to that body declining any desire for a re-nomination.

The Convention also made selection of a Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and the nomination was given to Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky.

GENERAL SCOTT'S RECEPTION.

Yesterday was a lovely day—the sun shone brightly—the sky was unclouded about mid day, and the air was balmy and beautiful. General Scott passed through Broadway and the Bowers, applauded by hundreds and tens of hundreds of the people of New York. We never saw the old hero look better. Since his great campaign in Mexico he has lost a little of his front hair, and become a little bald; but what he has lost in hair he has gained in flesh. He looks hearty and healthy, though a little worn and bronzed. The display was beautiful, particularly as regards the military. In another column we give a full account of his departure from Elizabethtown, his arrival at the Battery, the procession throughout the city, and of all the speeches and remarks made on the occasion. A dinner was given to him at the Astor House in the evening, by the military, at which some eloquent speeches were made, which was, however, private, in consequence of the meanness, of the Corporation. It seems that the committee of that venerable body had not soul enough to think of preparing a dinner for the second conqueror of Mexico; but if he had been some miserable politician and office seeker, he would have been trotted out to Burman's, or some place else, where they would have given him a splendid dinner, as they would do for some of their favorites. We must say that this Corporation has disgraced itself, as well as the city, and human nature itself. In inviting a distinguished military chief, like General Scott, who has made one of the most splendid campaigns that ever man passed through, parading him through the streets, and then leaving him, without providing a dinner for him, is truly disgraceful. We are happy to perceive that General Sandford and the military had generosity and gratitude enough to supply what was deficient in the Corporation. The dinner was, however, a strictly private affair—a sort of hasty plate of soup—which was enjoyed by all present; and in consequence of its being such, we are deprived of giving any description of it, or a report of what took place on the occasion. General Scott will depart in a few days to Maryland, to attend a court martial there. Those who have any hasty plates of soup on the way thither, will please to have them in readiness.

Petersburg, Va., May 26, 1848.

The overland express has come to hand, with advices from New Orleans to the 19th inst.

The U. S. rigger "Eudora" has arrived, with two days later dates from Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico. They, however, contain no intelligence additional to that by the schooner May, which arrived on the 18th.

The rumors of the treaty formed between the Governor of Yucatan, S. Miguel Barbachino, and the Indian Chiefs, being broken, are confirmed. Hostilities were resumed with increased ferocity.

On the 7th inst. the Indians entered the town of Merida with apparently peaceful intentions, but suddenly at 12 o'clock fell upon the citizens and butchered 200 of them. After murdering the men they committed the most dreadful outrages on the women.

Louisville, May 25, 1848.

A despatch received here from Tuscumba, Alabama, says:—"I learn from the Montgomery 'Flag' and 'Advertiser Extra', of the 20th, that important news has reached New Orleans from Mexico. It was received by telegraph and express from Mobile and New Orleans to Tuscumba. The news reached New Orleans on the evening of the 18th, that the treaty had been rejected by the Mexican Congress, at Queretaro. This intelligence comes through a channel which precludes all doubt of its correctness.

Accounts from Montevideo state that the British schooner *Sappho* from Liverpool for the River Plate got aground on the English Bank on the evening of the 23d ult. On the news of this event reaching Montevideo H. M.'s steamer *Lizard* was immediately despatched to render assistance, the British brig *Arno* being at the same time engaged to go down for the purpose of transhipping the *Sappho's* cargo. Up to the latest accounts received of the *Sappho* at Montevideo it was known that one half of her cargo had been saved. We now learn by persons who left the harbour of Montevideo on the 1st inst., that the *Sappho* was on the afternoon of that day entering the same in tow of the *Lizard*, the *Arno* being also in sight of that port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the French Revolution in 1848 by Percy B. St. John, an eye witness of the whole revolution, page 241-245.

Now came the general cry "The Thuieliers are taken!" As I approached the Thuieliers I saw throngs of people at every window, on every balcony of the palace. Guns were being fired in the air, as *feu de joie*, in all directions, above, below, from great salon windows and from attics, from the place and court below. Amidst the uproar of shouting and firing, a wild multitude was pouring forwards to the palace, evermore, and more, and more, to the crash of doom; men, women, children, almost all armed, more or less seriously, more or less grotesquely, dancing, singing, chorusing, embracing—the most frantic scene of excitement! and all on—on to the palace, from which a king and his family had so hastily—far too hastily fled. Some were already coming forth from the great swarming beehive of a palace with bread, the ammunition of the soldiers, legs of mutton, joints of meat on their bayonets, and bottles of wine in their pockets; the carriages were being dragged into the court, furniture flung from the broken windows. The great entrance was so besieged when I reached it, that it was an almost hopeless task to gain admission there: but yet the multitude gave way before a procession that came forth. It was headed by a youth of the Polytechnic School, in uniform, followed by an old man bearing the great cross taken from the palace chapel; it was guarded by men of the people armed, followed by others; all were without their hats; and at the general cry, "respect to the Holy One!" the frantic mob doffed theirs on every side. It was a picture that stirred one's heart; a picture of religious deference in the midst of the wildest riot, worthy of the pencil of a great painter; a scene that gave for the moment hopeful thoughts of the better feelings of the people. The procession passed on with the cry "To the Church of St. Roch." By a side entrance to the right and a small staircase, comparatively free, I reached the first floor of the palace, and found myself in the apartment of the Duchess of Orleans. Here every thing gave evidence of a good spirit among the mob. The crowd was great to be sure; but it gazed with curiosity and touched nothing. In the *salon* was still a blazing fire; on a table were several books, among which the "Consulat" of Thiers, and the "Algerie" of Alexander Dumas, turned down open on the tablecloth, as the unfortunate duchess had probably laid it down at the moment of disturbance; on the floor and on a sofa were a set of little card-paper soldiers on wooden stands, set out as if for battle, with which her two boys had probably been playing when taken from their sports to quit their home and return to it no more. Touching sight! A boy took up one of the toys, but an armed artisan, covered with the smoke of battle, forced him to lay it down again. "Tis but a toy," expostulated the little fellow. "But if you take a toy, others would think they might take a treasure," said the self-installed guard, angrily. In the bedroom of the poor duchess were the hat

of her ill-timed husband, his epaulettes, and his whip, under a glass case; the crowd walked round these objects curiously, but with respect. I saw some shed tears. Here was thrown a shawl in the dressing-room—there a silk dress, signs of hasty and agitated departure. Every where stood small objects of value and taste; but here no one touched them. My heart was quite won with the sight of these tokens of the domestic life of one, born for high destinies, and now a fugitive. In the state apartments the scene was otherwise. Here were the wildest confusion and disorder. The throne had been already carried away; the curtains everywhere torn down; the candlebricks smashed! every where thronging, yelling, half-intoxicated crowds. In the theatre all was broken and torn; the people seemed to resent the past pleasures of the royal family. In the chapel the altar had been respected! but every other object was broken. In the king's private rooms the scene was, if possible, more disorderly still. Every thing was broken, and papers were flung about. In truth there seemed not much of value to destroy; and here a few sturdy men were mounting guard over what appeared to be collected articles of value or casettes of money. A few ruffianly-looking fellows were devoutly and quietly seated, the untouchable breakfast set out for the fugitive king. I knew not then, what I have known since, the scenes that but a few hours before had passed there; the prostration of the king's mind at the unnecessary alarm; the entreaties, the commands almost, of some of the deputies of the Opposition for his abdication in favour of his grandson, little thinking they were playing a game they were soon to lose, at the moment they thought to win it. The supplications of the Queen, she generally so calm and resigned, who went from one to other "as a lioness" imploring them not to counsel such an act of cowardice, urging her bewildered husband rather to mount on horseback and allow himself to be killed at the head of his troops, than thus in coward spirit to throw down a crown he had taken up against her will, but was now bound to guard. And yet these sad scenes of history had passed, upon that spot of a people's riot in triumph, so shortly before. In the delicately furnished rooms of the apartments belonging to the Duchess of Nemours and Montpensier, the scene was far different from that on the other side of the palace. Much had been broken and destroyed; dresses torn out, articles of value scattered about; letters passed from hand to hand. Nothing was respected, in spite of the violent efforts made by many of the better disposed. Big bearded men with costly shawls upon their backs, and cigars in their mouths, reclined on satin sofas, playing at duchesses, and begging in falsetto voice, that curtains might be drawn because it was cold; others rolled their dirty smoke-annared persons in the white beds, with obscene jokes and gestures; whilst by the side of one stood an old female servant crying at this dishonour of her mistress's couch, perhaps the only inmate of the palace who had remained. The grotesque, the horrible, the unseemly, the wild, and the pathetic, were mingled in a scene of confusion like a hideous nightmare, that none who have witnessed it ever can forget. In the court, as I came forth, were blazing bonfires made of the royal carriages and fourgons, and piles of broken furniture. The people were rushing about with torn dresses, and strips of curtains on their bayonet-points. One drunken man stopped me to beg me to feel the satin of Louis Philippe's court breeches, which he had put on over his own pantaloons. The rattling of the breaking windows, and of the furniture hurled out of them, was constantly accompanied by the incessant shouts and singing of the "Marseillaise," and the running fire of the discharged muskets. Great was my astonishment on returning to the desolate scenes upon the Boulevard—desolate, although crowded with almost all the population of Paris—when the blazing grand-houses shed their flames over rioting men, drunken with wine as well as victory,—where pools of blood still marked the spot where the fate-fraught shots had been fired on the previous night before the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, on the walls of which, bloody fingers had traced the words, "Mort a Guizot!" where all was ruin and desolation,—to hear the republic solemnly proclaimed upon these ruins. Written lists headed, "Vive la Republique!" were pasted upon shutters and doors announcing the names of the members of the self-elected Provisional Government constituted "by the voice of the people," who had accepted their awful task of responsibility with other views probably. Now came along, over barricades and fallen trees, an immense procession bearing the broken throne—now, again, masses of men bearing rags of the uniforms, of the shirts, of the drawers of the slaughtered Municipal Guards; and drums were beat before them; and the firing and the shouting were incessant; and broken snatches of the "Marseillaise" were screamed by thousands of voices, begun and never ended; and all was still hideous confusion. By night the illumination of joy and enthusiasm, as it was called, illumined the same or similar scenes. That night, and the next morning all was anarchy; the troops were all disarmed—the people of all classes armed to the teeth: there was no restrictive force, no police, no government, no laws. The firing in the air was incessant throughout the whole night; and a thousand conjectures were made as to the work of destruction that was going on.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS AND EX-KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.—If I wished to prove to the young men of the country, by the most instructive instances, that the only true greatness is that which rests on a moral basis, I would point them to the ex-President of the United States, on the occasion referred to, and the ex-king of the French;—the one retiring to private life an unsuccessful, but not discredited, candidate for re-election to the chair of state ruling, in a serene old age, in the respect and affection of his fellow citizens; borne, at seventy six, almost on their shoulders, from one joyous reception to another; the other, sovereign, but yesterday, of a kingdom stretching from Mount Atlas to the Rhine; master of an army to bid defiance to Europe; with a palace for every month, and a revenue of three millions of francs for every day in the year; and to-day, (let me not seem to trample on the fallen, as I utter the words,) stealing with the aged partner of his throne and of his fall, in sordid disguise, from his capital; without one of that mighty host to strike a blow in his defence, if not from loyalty, at least from compassion; not daring to look round, even to see if the child were safe, on which he had just bestowed the mockery of a crown; and compelled to beg a few francs from the guards at his palace door, to help him to flee from his kingdom.

—Mr. Everett at Faneuil Hall, April 15th.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

July 29.—Wind N. W.
Sailed, Brazilian Zumaeca Brillante, 128 tons, Antonio Jose Lemos, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Geromino Martinez, with 1615 quintals jerked beef, 159 dry hides, 1 box snuff.
British brig Creole, 281 tons, George Pringle, for Liverpool despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 200 pipes 120 boxes tallow, 7593 salted ox and cow hides, 466 dry horse hides, 25 bales horse hair, 130 do sheep skins, 10 barrels peas, 16,000 horns, 12 tons bones.

July 30. Wind S. W.
Arrived, British brig Mary Winch, 232 tons, William Harris, from Trapani (Sicily) 20 May, Rio Janeiro 2nd inst. with 2800 tons salt, to Ploves Atkinson & Co.

Sardinian Zumaeca Angelina, 123 tons, Antonio Michelino, from Rio Janeiro 1st July, to Diego Calvo & Sons, with 20 barrels sugar, 5 pipes 11 half pipes and 4 quarter casks vinegar, 120 bags coffee, 626 rolls tobacco, 4 pieces matting, 1740 barrels merchandize.
Sailed, American barque Oxford, 287 tons, William Clarke, for Boston, despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 6578 dry ox and cow hides, 5 bales horse hair, 30 do hide cuttings, 545 do wool, 20,370 horns.

July 31.—Wind S. E., fresh.
Arrived, British schooner Rachel, 186 tons, James Hammond, from Cadiz 24th May, with 1900 fowling salt, to order.
British barque Gloucester, 320 tons, Robert Fowler, from Trapani 17 April, Rio Janeiro 13 inst., with 401 tons salt, to Nicholson Green & Co.

French barque Jouvilla, 295 tons, George M. Nos, from St. Catherine's 16th inst. to Louis Chesapeake & Co., with 3 casks and 11 boxes shaws, 4 bales merchandize, 114 barrels wine, 2 boxes cigars, 3 do engravings, 1 do shoe lasts, 56 bags coffee, 100 do farina, 9 dozen planks, 3 bundles cordage, 42 spars, 2500 pieces of wood.

Sailed, American barque Edward Koppisch, 249 tons, Edwin Upton, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Goward & Co., with 4979 dry ox and cow hides, 1521 salted do, 185 bales of wool.

August 1st.—Wind S. E., fresh.
Arrived, American ship Talma, 295 tons, John Lewis, from Boston 17th May, to order, with 6 boats, 292 spars, 45 dozen chairs, 55 bales domestics, 1 do flannel do., 40 do. shirtings, 50 boxes sperm candles, 175 barrels flour, 100 do pitch, 50 do rosin, 50 do tar, 150 do rum, 119 do rice, 110 do and 15 boxes sugar, 50 dozen pails, 50 half barrels lard, 32 bundles staves, 30 boxes turpentine, 14,000 shingles, 122 bales candlewick, 6 boxes merchandize, 1 stove, 20 spars, 1 box planks, 98,533 feet pine lumber.
Sardinian schooner Carmen, 121 tons, José Rizzo, from Montevideo 31st inst. in ballast, to Rizzo & Rosa. Passengers 7.

National schooner Manuella, 30 tons, Juan Chiquero, from Montevideo 31st inst., in ballast, to order. Passengers 63.
American barque Joseph Smith, 235 tons, Calvin Ballard, from Rio Grande 17th July, to Charles T. Getting with 3811 pine planks, 673 do. scantling, 173 maple planks, 6 packages merchandize, 150 boxes tin plates, 10 bundles wire, 2 kegs saulder, 9 do hardware, 28 barrels gunpowder, 9 cases and 1 cask merchandize.

Spanish barque Joven Mariana, 253 tons, Bartolome Segui, from Barcelona 30th April, Malaga 21st May, to Zumaran & Tressera, with 254 pipes, 25 half pipes 55 quarter casks wine, 200 quarter casks white oil, 20 pipes Spanish brandy, 60 quarter casks oil, 2 cases glazed hats, 80 barrels olives, 1 box playing cards, 240 boxes sweetmeats, 562 boxes 261 half boxes and 130 quarter do raisins, 201 dozen straw hats.

Superior Daguerreotype LIKENESSES.

TAKEN BY
T. C. HELSBY.

Established 1845.

VERY superior Daguerreotype Likenesses, comparable to the best produced in the United States or Europe, taken by T. C. Helsby, Artist in Daguerreotypes, &c., Calle de la Victoria, No. 37, in the altos, where his father conducts his business as Optician.

T. C. Helsby requests an examination of his specimens placed for inspection at the door, and observes that this is the same connexion formerly established in Calle de la Piedad by Mr. Bennett.

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

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

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

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

COLOURS also are supplied.

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

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

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

Superior Eye Glasses and Spectacles. JAS. G. HELSBY, OPTICIAN.

Calle de la Victoria, No. 37, in the altos, (where his son takes likenesses by the Daguerreotype.)

Announces to his friends and the public in general that having retired from the watchmaking and jewellery business in Calle de Representantes, he is now engaged only as Optician, in which profession, to fulfil the desires of those who require the assistance of this art, and will oblige him with their orders.

He has the satisfaction to offer for sale a new and varied assortment of excellent Eyeglasses and Spectacles, in frames of different qualities and kinds, and suited to all sights, whether Presbytic, which are those that see clear only at a distance, or Myopic, which are those of short sight, even in extreme cases.

He has likewise Spectacles with natural glasses of various colours and degrees of shade to protect the eyes against the light, with frames of various kinds, some with glasses at the sides and others with Morocco. He has, besides, a splendid assortment of spare glasses, not only colourless, but blue and green, both of magnifying and diminishing powers to put into spectacles 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.

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.

SECOND HAND BOOKS VERY CHEAP

No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

ADVENTURES of Harry France; Adventures of British Seamen; Adam's Summary of Geography and History, Ancient and Modern; Abbot's Young Christian; Oeigis of Life; Bench and Bar; Baxter's Life; British Flora; Bland's algebra and key; Conversations on Mineralogy; Constitution of Presbyterian Church in America; Curran's Speeches; Copleston's Discourses; Cowper's poetical works, new edition illustrated with twenty one splendid engravings on steel; Democracy in France by Alexander Dumas; Dante Alighieri; English and Portuguese Dictionary, new edition; Critical pronouncing and Classical Dictionaries; Don Quixote; English and Greek Vocabulary; Erwing's Elocution; Elements of Euclid; Edwards' (President) complete works; Fielding's works; Gibson's treatise on Land surveying; Greek Grammar; The Horse, in all his varieties and uses, his breeding, management &c.; Harmony of the Gospels, in Greek; Helwey Antiquities; Henry's Communicant; Companion; History of France; History of the Revolution in France; Ivanhoe; Kay's travels; Geography (Thompson's); Vocabulary and Latin Dictionary, grammar, vocabulary and exercises; Letters of Pliny the Consul; Last of the Plantagenets; Letters on South America; Memoirs of Napoleon by M. Bourrienne; Man as he is not; Mason on self knowledge; Nicholas Nickleby; Novelles of a Traveller; New Mirror for Travellers; Pops; Pindar; Pickwick Papers; Paley's works; Pleiad (The) by Archbishop Whrangham; Practical Poetry by Hannah More; Portuguese Treasure 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 (Haslit's); Watts' guide to prayer; Walker's Dictionary; Xenophon; Zimmermann on National pride; Arrowsmith's Ancient Geography; Anonymous or Irish Spectator; Blackwood's Magazine from 1830 to 1837 inclusive, bound; Baxter's Saint's Rest; Burns's Poems; Bruce's Life and Travels in Africa; Circumnavigation of the Globe; Castle of Otranto, &c.; Classical Geography; Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon; Death of Abel; Essay on Chronology; Franklin's Works; Free-Masonry exposed; Fraser's Travels in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan; Globes, companion to the; Humboldt's Travels and Researches; Herschel on Natural Philosophy; His true History of the Iron Mask; Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Isles; Journal of the Plague year in London, 1665; Journal of a voyage from Calcutta to Van Diemen's Land; Joseph Andrews; Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology; Lectures on the Catechism of the Church of England; Mendoza's Nautical Tables; Margret's Longitude Tables; O'Neill the rebel, and other tales; Observations on the History and Doctrine of Christianity by J. Milford; Pinneck's Modern Geography and History; Robertson's History of Charles V.; Stewart on the Mind; Stewart's Geography; Voyages and Travels by Captain Basil Hall; Universal History by Lord Woodhouselee, with a course of historical and chronological instruction, &c. &c.

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

Patent Scales FOR BARRACAS.

Received a few lbs weigh from 1,000 to 2500 lbs, with their corresponding weights for sale at moderate prices at the house of Zimmermann, Frazer & Co. Reconquista No. 69.

Dr. ROBERTSON having returned from Europe, where he visited the Hospitals of the most celebrated schools of medicine, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced the practice of Medicine and Surgery. House, No. 13 Calle 25 de Mayo.

The Catholic School Book.

NEW EDITION. Containing easy and familiar lessons for the instruction of youth in the English language, &c., for sale at No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

London Brown Stout—Ale and Porter, of superior quality, in casks of 3 dozens, and a few boxes of Jams and Jellies, remain on hand—Apply to Bayley & Brothers, Universidad No. 29.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

THE Misses HALLET have the pleasure to announce that they have opened an Academy for young ladies in those commodious premises, Calle de la Federacion, No. 138, (altos,) and that they are now prepared to receive pupils, either as boarders, half-boarders or day scholars, on the most moderate terms.

The course of studies embraces the various branches of elementary instruction, together with those which constitute the higher departments of an accomplished education.

Tuition in English, Spanish or French at the option of parents; the Misses H. being equally conversant with the three languages. Italian, also, will be taught, if required.

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. Buenos 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. Baquard, Mr. Peter L. M. De Lisle and Mr. Frederick W. De Lisle. DE LISLE BROTHERS & CO. Buenos Ayres, 1st July, 1848.

PASS OF THE CALLEJON, SALADO RIVER.

A Floating Bridge [the only one upon this river] being established on the above pass, the public will take notice that passengers, carts, carriages, horses, cattle &c. &c., are passed with safety, dispatch, and convenience. The line of road by this pass is the best and most direct between the towns of Chascomus and Dolores, and the house situated upon it offers to the traveller the convenience of an Inn with every accommodation the camp affords.

Drivers of cattle will find many advantages in proceeding by this route, the Arroyo del Burro being impassable, in which state it must continue for many months, owing to the late heavy rains. The siqueros, or flocks of tame oxen, always in readiness upon both banks to facilitate the passing of droves of cattle, and the security and conveniences of the corrales joined to the highest price secured by the house for hides and animals incapable of proceeding. Canoes worked by English seamen are in readiness at every hour of the night and in all weather, and parties from the Chascomus side of the river doing business with the house are passed and repassed without charge, to whom the best price is offered for every description of produce the country affords.

N. B. A large quantity of superior eating and seed potatoes, for sale on the establishment. Callejon del Salado, July 1848

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS &c.

Board, furnished lodgings, and every accommodation, supplied in a private family. Apply at No 6 Calle de la Piedad, half a square from the Alameda.

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.

For London,

The very fast sailing, well known British built A. I. 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. 574 Calle 25 de Mayo.

NORTH AMERICAN CHAIRS.

JUST received, an assortment of excellent North American wood seat chairs. For sale, at very low prices, in the Upholstery store of W. & P. Inglis, Calle de Potosi No. 49.

Dancing! Dancing!

WM. DAVIS respectfully informs the public and his friends that he has returned to this city, and proposes commencing his former establishment for the purpose of teaching dancing at his residence No. 188 Plaza de Temple, where he will be happy to serve all who may honour him with their attendance.

N. B. Hours during the week 8 o'clock p. m. and on feast days 10 a. m.

Kidd's Hotel.

T. Kidd begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed from No 5 to 43 Calle 25 de Mayo formerly occupied by Mr. Brash, where he hopes by attention to their comfort to merit a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him during the last seven years. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms with or without board, private sitting and dining rooms with an excellent view of the River from the azotea.

N. B. An ordinary every day at 3 o'clock.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday	48
Sunday	49
Monday	51
Tuesday	48
Wednesday	46
Thursday	47
Friday	47

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. D. D. Lore, Mr. George Henderson, native of Scotland, to Miss Cecilia Cook, of this place.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 21st ult., Mr. Francis Herman, native of Bute-shire, Scotland, aged 45 years. His remains were accompanied to the British Cemetery on the 22nd by a respectable portion of his friends and acquaintances.

In Palermo, near Alexandria, Virginia, U. S. on the 13th of May last, Hon. William Brent, late Charge des Affaires at Buenos Ayres.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	334	4 3/4 each
Do. Patriot	332	4 3/4 do.
Plata, macanuca	154	10 do. for one Doians, Spanish & Patrons 243
Do. Patriot	20	4 20 do. at par.
Six per cent. Stock	68	4 34 per doubloon
Exchange on England	78	4 80c do.
Do. France	3	6 1/2 percent prem
Do. Rio Janeiro	5	4 1/2 do.
Do. Montevideo	5	4 1/2 do.
Do. United States	52	4 58 per pesada
Hides, matedos or saladeros	45	4 52 do.
desarmados 37	4 23 do.	
Do. matedos, country	47	4 50 do.
25 1/2 lbs.	42	4 44 do.
Do. North America	42	4 43 do.
Do. of all sorts	42	4 43 do.
Do. salted cut	38	4 39 do.
Do. do. cow	38	4 39 do.
Horse hides salted	39	4 31 do. each
Do. do. dry	41	4 23 do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	44	4 45 per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	32	4 34 per dozen
and ordinary	32	4 34 do.
Goat skins	32	4 34 do.
Nutra skins	65	4 75 per arroba
Horse hair, mixed	65	4 69 do.
Do. short	110	4 140 do. per arroba
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	45	4 32 do.
Do. do. dirty	3	4 10 do.
Do. mesta, washed	30	4 40 do.
Do. do. dirty	15	4 20 do.
Do. fine washed	40	4 60 do.
Do. do. dirty	22	4 30 do.
Tallow, matedos, raw	34	4 26 do.
Do. do. matedos, fat class	35	4 27 do.
Do. pure, second class	39	4 33 do.
Grease and tallow	32	4 34 do.
Jerked beef	40	per quintal
Horns, Or.	700	4 800 per thousand
Do. cow	250	4 350 do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	14	16 per lb.
Salted tongues	10	per dozen
Hide cuttings	10	11 per quintal
Shin bones	10	11 per quintal
Salt, on board	10	rs. silver and unge
Discount	3	4 1/2 percent mon

The highest price of Doublons during the week 335 dollars.

The lowest price 332 dollars.

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

The lowest do.

Large quantities of produce have been received coastwise, and there are, in general, more sellers than buyers. The prices, nevertheless, keep up, altho' a decline may be reckoned on as soon as the state of the roads will admit of free communication with the country.

In hides of first quality for the French and German markets, there is nothing doing; but there is still a demand of such as are suitable for those of Spain and the United States.