

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1147.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1848.

[Established in 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

On the 28th ult. Government transmitted to the House of Representatives a special message accompanying all the papers relating to the late Gore-Gros negotiation. We will endeavour to present our readers with a synopsis of their contents, if not with a literal translation of the whole, for the sake of record. When this task shall be performed, we are convinced that it will be allowed on all hands that we did not speak unadvisedly when we stigmatised the whole transaction on the part of the would-be mediators as a disingenuous attempt to slink out of the question altogether, leaving nothing settled, but, on the contrary, endeavouring to sow the seeds of fresh complications by sending to disunite the legal governments of the two republics, and, in the pursuit of this policy, design not only to take upon themselves their own pretences. In fact, it will be seen that the Gore-Gros negotiation was a worthy counterpart to the Ouseley-Deffaudis achievement, and, like it, is deserving of a prominent but not enviable place in the annals of European diplomacy in South America.

On Sunday the 13th inst. the Italian Flag was inaugurated at the Sardinian Legation. Most of the Italians resident in this city waited on the Baron de Picolet, H. S. M's Chargé d'Affaires near this government, who had prepared choice and abundant refreshments for the occasion.

There was great enthusiasm displayed on the adoption of the new colours by all the parties present, as well as among the Italians generally throughout the city.

The above event was commemorated by the Sardinian three-masted schooner of war Fama, lying in the inner roads, by a salute of 21 guns when hoisting the tricolor at 8 a.m. on the day abovementioned. The Battery Libertad also fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of the new flag which was subsequently returned by the Fama with the Argentine flag at the fore.

A boat from H. B. M. brig Grecian, whilst proceeding from Montevideo to that vessel, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., with the letter bag for Rio Janeiro, for which port the Grecian was to have sailed next day, was capsized, and the officer in command, Mr. Grambler, (we copy the name as given by the Montevideo *Comercio*), and four men composing the crew were unfortunately drowned. Search having been subsequently made the boat was discovered stranded on the coast with a large hole in her bottom, but none of the bodies had been found up to the date of the last accounts which reach to the 16th inst.

The late Earthquake.

On Wednesday at half past six in the evening a rather heavy earthquake was felt in all the vicinity of Montevideo and to the distance of 18 leagues over land, which is all we have up to this moment learnt. It is to be supposed that the oscillation will have

embraced a greater extent. Its duration, if we are not mistaken in the computation of the time, may be reckoned at from 4 to 5 seconds. From the particulars we have been able to obtain from those who could best observe its course, it appears that it ran here from the S. E. to N. W. The night was fine and clear with a light breeze blowing from the South. We are not aware that any such subterranean movements have been ever felt in this part of South America." (*Defensor*, 12th inst.)

According to the accounts communicated to us, in the vessels outside the port, and in some further distant, the earthquake of the night of the 9th was felt by a sort of tremulous motion. In the Raleigh, the persons who were below thought she had been run foul of by another vessel, whilst those on deck imagined the chain was running rapidly out of the hawse-hole.

From the Cerro they write as follows:— "The night at half past six we had an earthquake, which shook this solid fortress and its edifice. It was accompanied by a noise like that of the discharge of a piece of artillery, gradually decreasing till the end. Its duration was about 65 seconds." (*Comercio*, 12th inst.)

Since the above was in type we have received the Montevideo *Comercio* of the 16th which announces the occurrence of another shock—

"Another earthquake was felt in this city yesterday morning at 20 minutes past 8. Although it has been slight and of short duration, this unaccountable repetition augments the confusion and mystery with which the appearance of such a phenomenon in this country is involved.

"The circumstance of that of the night of the 9th not having been felt at Colonia nor at Yaguari, as we are now informed, would show at least that it did not come from that direction."

Don Eustaquio Ximenes has been appointed a member of the Court of Errors in the room of the late Don Juan Antonio Argerich.

On the 20th ult. the Empress of Brazil was safely delivered of a Prince—the heir presumptive to the crown.

Serious disturbances had occurred in Pernambuco, arising out of an attempt to upset the Imperial government and instal the republican system. Several lives were lost, but legal order was ultimately re-established.

From the London Papers.

THE UNITED IRISHMAN.

Immediately on Mr. Mitchell's conviction the types and presses of the *United Irishman* were seized by orders of the Government, and removed from the premises. As Mr. Mitchell was the registered proprietor, the Stamp-office has the right to reject any other persons seeking to register themselves as his successors. But a new journal is anounced by two of Mr. Mitchell's friends:—

THE UNITED IRISHMAN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"John Mitchell is a captive in the hands of our enemies. His office, types, and newspaper machinery are in the hands of the police—the *United Irishman* is at an end; but under another

name, we are anxiously preparing to restore it; and, as soon as we can get together the necessary material of a newspaper, the *United Irishman* will again appear under the sovereign style, title and dignity of the *Irish Felon*, to sustain the principles and accomplish the intentions of the illustrious man who is taken from among us. In this case we will discharge our clear duty to our country, and to him.

"The prospectus of the *Irish Felon* shall be issued in a few days.

"All debts due to the *United Irishman*, though not recoverable by English law, should be paid to William Mitchell, 8, Ontario-terrace, Rathmines, Dublin, to whom all communications should be addressed for the present. All debts due by our friend shall be paid as soon as possible, or be made chargeable on the *Irish Felon*, which shall be really, though not legally, his property.

"Subscribers to the *United Irishman* shall be supplied with the *Irish Felon* as soon as possible, and any time that may intervene shall be allowed them in the term of subscription.

"T. DEVIN REILLY,
JOHN MARTIN."

MRS. MITCHEL.

All Mr. Mitchell's household effects are to be sold for the benefit of his wife and family. A subscription for them has been opened, and Lord Cloncurry has contributed £100. He states that the miserableness to which the country has been reduced by the union, and the different phases of bad government to which we have been subjected, prevents my offering more to that unhappy lady." Other considerable donations are announced.

London, May 20

The following is part of an interesting article in the *Daily News* of this morning:—

"The most wonderful specimen of eloquence that ever astonished a political assembly was certainly the speech of M. Caussidiere, late Prefect of Police, to the National Assembly. The language of the honourable member was a species of argot, a dialect peculiar to the Parisian vagabond, which renders any sentence that he uttered completely unintelligible of itself. Still, there was in the midst of the speaker's obscurity a significance, in the midst of his rascality an honesty, and in the midst of his vulgarity a certain talent—these good qualities redeeming the bad, like the *Chourineur* in Eugene Sue's novel of the *Mystères de Paris*, which made every one disgusted and interested with the singular ruffian.

"The history of Paris during the month of March, April, and May—an important epoch in French annals—can be read or understood nowhere or anyhow so well as in the ample speech of Caussidiere. This strange production of the age is a Swiss by birth, and an anarchist by profession. He told the Assembly that he had passed his life in conspiracies—not the most regular mode of villainhood, he admitted, but one by which he had gained experience in political agitation. Caussidiere was amongst the combatants of February. He led a chosen and a daring band, and for his part of the booty he took with them possession of the Préfecture of Police, where he installed himself as delegate of the barricades. He kept around him between one and two thousand daring and determined followers of his own complexion, or rather of a deeper hue, for if he was an anarchist by trade, his followers had been robbers by profession. He called them at first his *Montagnards*, but latterly they assumed the less formidable title of the *Garde Républicaine*.

"All the attempts of the Provisional Government to dislodge Caussidiere having failed, they were fain to employ him in the office which he assumed—that of chief of the police. And in this he did excellent service—not only in putting an end to robbery and rapine, and rendering Paris more secure than even his predecessor Delessert made it, but also keeping down political turbulence through the important interval before the opening of the Assembly. It will be remembered how the worst of the clubs was put down by Caussidiere. He sent thither his *montagnards*, who got themselves received as members, and soon made such extravagant proposals as to carry off all popularity from the original members, whom they ousted from

the lead, the presidency, and finally from the club itself.

"Caussidiere describes his mission as chief police magistrate to have been *toute de conciliation*. No one, according to this personage's doctrine, is an anarchist or a robber from choice. Interest any of such men in the preservation of order and of property, and they will prove its best protectors. The proof, says Caussidiere, is that Paris has been protected for three months from rapine, insurrection, and bloodshed, by the greater part of those likely to commit such crimes having been enlisted to prevent them. The most dangerous sentiments, argued Caussidiere, at such a moment as this, are re-acton and fear. Your good citizens are dangerous men, continued he; their brains are shaken by panic. Had I, as Prefect of Police, listened to the exhortations I have received from all sides, one-half of Paris would have been busied during the last three months arresting the other half."

STATE OF PARIS.

PARIS, May 24, 1848.

It is impossible not to be struck with the state of Paris at present. We all seem to be living in an oppressive dream—a sort of nightmare. Every one goes about crying *Peace! Peace!* and yet there is no peace. Rumours of treachery, reaction, conspiracy, are afloat, as if the effect of such rumours was not precisely to engender all these evils.

It would, however, be useless to conceal that the efforts of the desperados who endeavoured so lately to overthrow the present Government and the National Assembly are still working in the same direction, and, indeed, it would seem, with the cognizance of some superior agents in the administration. How has it happened, for instance, that Blanqui has escaped from his prison, and is suffered to dwell in Paris; nay, more, to write letters to journals without the slightest molestation? For it can hardly be supposed that the police is not acquainted with his present abode. Are we not, therefore, justified in surmising that this man has in his possession certain documents which might compromise his former patrons?

On the other hand the popularity of Lamartine seems to be on the ebb, notwithstanding his former energy. He is now accused of wavering, of wishing to make friends among all parties, or at any rate, of wanting decision, a quality so indispensable in times like these. Though there may be some degree of truth in this, yet I cannot entirely agree with those who hold this opinion. Most undoubtedly Lamartine's speech yesterday, concerning Poland and Italy, evinced both decision and honesty. He is determined to abide by the principle of non-intervention as long as France is not positively called upon to the rescue of Italy. But should such an appeal be made, no less decidedly shall an army be marched over the Alps. The whole peace of Europe thus depends upon the honesty or dishonesty of Charles Albert. Should the latter continue to follow his policy of procrastination, we can hardly help thinking that ere long the want of the French may be felt in Italy, notwithstanding the actual dissolution of the Austrian monarchy.

Again, in the Polish question, M. de Lamartine showed no little energy, when he encountered the popular illusions in regard to the unfortunate victims of the Three Powers. He assigned the true cause of the late failure when he pointed so directly to the prejudices of the Poles in regard to the Germans and the Jews. Indeed, this was an easy task, as the whole correspondence of his diplomatic agents corroborates the truth of his assertion. To me it seems evident the Prussian monarch was disposed to make amends for the inquiry of his predecessors, but that his views have been partly defeated by the very men who ought to have thanked him for his good intentions. He cannot, therefore, be made responsible for the present deplorable state of the country, nor for the atrocities which is inflicted troops have perpetrated against the no less exasperated Poles.

But to return to M. de Lamartine. The principal objection to which his conduct is liable is a sort of oscillation between the two Republican parties which already divide the Republic. He hates anarchy and bloodshed,

he exorcises Blanqui and his bravi, but he is afraid of yielding too much to a reactionary bias. Were the above desperadoes merely honest men, Lamartine would probably be inclined to rest his own influence upon their energy and strength. But surely it is a great pity to see that he is not aware of the great strength he might find in the present dispositions of the National Assembly, and of the whole people. These are the days of a temporary party. The French Republic is a very remarkable lecture on the 15th of this month, and they do not appear inclined to forget it. So that if party spirit runs very high in the Assembly, still a feeling of order, the necessity of maintaining peace, of restoring confidence, runs still higher. The whole Gauche are very clever at manœuvring, and throwing petty obstacles in the way of the Government, but it is also well known how far go its utter want of principle and no less utter want of courage. Among the numberless rumours which are afloat, there is one that deserves some attention. It is said that the members of the Executive Directory are disposed to send in their resignation, with a view of giving the Gauche a fair opportunity of forming a Government through the majority of the Assembly, and of their showing their utter incapability of holding the rod of power in a crisis like this. Though the calculation might not be a bad one as a theory, I can hardly imagine that the men who are now at the head of the nation seriously entertain such an idea. Whatever may be their faults and errors, still, they are the best representatives of the feelings and opinions now prevalent in France. Were they to have a little more confidence in their own influence, or rather in the people, they might certainly do a great deal.

The grand fête which took place last Sunday did really contribute to pacify the minds of the Parisians and of the provinces. One may laugh and ridicule as much as one pleases; but still, so many hundreds of thousands of men do not mingle peacefully together, after such a commotion as took place on the 15th, without learning how much they may confide in each other. It is indeed a most remarkable fact, that not one single discordant cry was uttered; the representatives and the people seemed to form one aggregate of harmony and good-will. Every one bore in mind the very narrow escape which has just gone by, and was resolved to prevent as far as possible the recurrence of such dangerous contingencies. As I myself strolled along, lost in the moving wave of human beings, I could not but observe the universal feeling of congratulation and delight that prevailed. This alone is a positive result; it is firm ground, upon which both Legislature and Executive may take their stand.

LOUIS BLANC AND THE 15TH OF MAY.
In the National Assembly, on Wednesday, a scene occurred which does not augur favourably for the quiet progress of the Republic. The President said:—
"I have a most important communication to make to the Assembly, and must call on the members to observe the strictest silence—(Movement of attention). I have to present to you a formal demand from the law officers of the Republic for authorization to proceed against one of the members of this high Assembly—M. Louis Blanc—for high crimes and misdemeanours—(Great agitation, and then the deepest silence). This application is signed by M. Portalis, Procurer-General at the Court of Appeal at Paris, and by M. Laurin, Procurer-General at the Court of Premier Instance of the Seine, and bears date Palais de Justice, May 31, 1848." It declares that from the facts which have come to light from the testimony of various witnesses, and from the declaration of M. Louis Blanc himself, then examined in that capacity, it would appear that he took an active part in the invasion of the Assembly, on May 15 by the crowd. By his own avowal he spoke twice to the people—once from a window outside when with Barbes and Albert, and again in the Salle des Pas Perdus. In particular he made use of those words, "I congratulate you on having to-day established your right of petition; now it can never be taken from you."

After a scene of great confusion, Louis Blanc obtained leave to speak:—
"I do not desire to defend myself as an individual, but as a representative of the people, for, in fact, what is demanded of you is to commence an era of persecution, to inaugurate the epoch of the Republic by the reign of terror which they reproach us with having desired to establish—we who commenced by abolishing the punishment of death. Blood, to-day, our recompense. Not a drop of blood has been shed for three months; and a single prosecution has been directed; but now hatred accuses itself, and acts with violence. What I reproach me with having wished to violate the sacred Assembly, by I, who have said to the people, 'Here is the temple of your proper sovereignty.' Let him who can say to the contrary rise; that I may tell him to his face he lies. I await, with impatience the examination of my conduct. A Republican, I did not desire a manifestation fatal to the Republic—(Hear). Pata! I ought to recall that expression; the Republic is immortal, and I believe it can be as little affected by reaction as by an excess of brute force. It is necessary at present that I should return to the

15th of May—a day for ever to be lamented! If I so speak, be assured it is not to avoid either imprisonment or death. I do not fear either. [M. Louis Blanc here became very animated.] I do not fear death, and in thus speaking I know what I say; for I undertake to say that before long the punishment of death will be restored. [Loud expressions of dissent.] It has been asked by whom the punishment of death should be re-established. God forbid that I should suppose it would be by the Assembly, for I would risk its re-establishment against itself; but I do not hesitate to declare to the Assembly by that the re-establishment of death will be for it a veritable suicide. No, the Assembly will not do it; it will be done by others. But, from the very day we are now going on, I think we shall not stop till we have reached the bottom of that abyss: if you would protect the Republic, set a good example. Why make an appeal to evil passions? Ah! rather pronounce words of conciliation. I cannot trouble for any country when I think of the bloody resentments which revolutions give rise to. [Loud applause.] Louis Blanc then showed that, in addressing the people, his only object was to induce them to behave peacefully. He spoke throughout with great warmth and eloquence, and in the midst of continual interruptions. When he left the tribune extreme agitation prevailed, but at last the Assembly retired to their bureaux, and a committee was appointed favourable to the impeachment. This will probably be the commencement of new troubles. Blanc has been arrested, and upwards of 200 persons are now in prison charged with complicity in the tumult of May 15.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE PUBLIC STOCKS FROM THEIR COMMENCEMENT ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1822, UP TO THE END OF MARCH 1848, TOGETHER WITH A CASH ACCOUNT FROM THE 1ST APRIL TO THE 30TH JUNE OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

Public Stocks.

By Amount created by law on the 18th Dec. 1821	3,000,000	15,360,000
By Amount created by law on the 22nd March 1824	2,000,000	10,000,000
By Amount created by law on the 22nd March 1824	2,000,000	10,000,000
Total	7,000,000	35,360,000

Cash Account.

By Balance on the 1st Jan. 1822	100,000	100,000
By Balance on the 30th June 1848	100,000	100,000
Total	200,000	200,000

Cash Account.

By Balance on the 1st Jan. 1822	100,000	100,000
By Balance on the 30th June 1848	100,000	100,000
Total	200,000	200,000

MARINE LIST.
PORTO BUENOS AYRES.
August 13.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 13.—Wind S. W.
Sailed, American ship Benjamin Aymer, 436 tons, Benjamin Carver, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 10,213 dry ox and cow hides, 600 salted do, 20,575 hogs, 798 bales wool, 76 do. hide cuttings, 4 do. horse hair, 6 do. calf skins.
August 14.—Wind S.
Sailed, Hanoverian schooner Havelock, 120 tons, J. Haeleop, for New York, despatched by Louis Winter, with 21,000 hogs, 251 bales hide cuttings.
American ship Shaw, 343 tons, Thomas W. Rac, for Boston, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 765 bales wool and sheep skins, 584 dry ox and cow hides, 20 bales hide cuttings, 12 do. horse hair, 44,020 hogs.

August 15.—Wind N.
Sailed, United States steamer Alleghany, Lieut. William W. Hunter, for Montevideo.
British brig Hyperton, 242 tons, Denis Whelan, for Liverpool, despatched by Edmund Mackinlay & Co., with 14,400 hogs, 7,501 salted ox and cow hides, 964 dry horse do, 117 bales wool, 100 pipes and 33 bales tallow, 14 tons bones, 1 ton yerb.
Danish brigantine Hansine, 137 tons, C. J. Brothm, for Boston, despatched by Jacob Parvi, with 5007 dry ox and cow hides, 12 bales horse hair, 56 do. wool, 10,000 hogs.
American schooner Jubilee, 64 tons, Horace Dehn, for Montevideo, in ballast.
American schooner Rivet, 143 tons, Thos. Buzko, for Rio Grande, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 600 barrels flour, 8 hog heads hams.

August 16.—Wind N.
No arrivals or sailings.
August 17.—Wind E. S. E.
Arrived, Bremen barque Johan George, 300 tons, Charles Wessel, from Machias, (U. S.) 10th June, to Bache, Fress & Co., with 20 barrels turpentine, 5385 pine boards measuring 145, 97 feet pine lumber.
French barque Nouveau Prevencal, 205 tons, Hippolyte Dugues, from Marzilles 37th May, Algiers 14th June, Canary Islands 22nd, by Marius Laplane, with 250 pipes 50 half pipes 25 quarter do red wine, 200 boxes with 200 boxes and 50 barrels cognac, brandy, 50 boxes liqueurs, 100 barrels lime, 20,000 bricks, 100 boxes muscatel wine, 100 do pickles, 2 boxes cut glass, 2 pairs sashes, 1 box matches, 900 dozen earthenware, 1000 earthen flower pots, 25 boxes perjury, 6 do. hats, 6 do. shoes, 1 do. scented water, 1 keg hardware, 1 stove, 2 boxes merchandise, 2 do cloths and silk stuffs, 2 pairs with 4000 leeches, 25 bales paper, 100 caps.
French barque Chasseur, 198 tons, Victor Silvestre, from Marzilles 4th, Cetta 23rd May, to Marius Laplane, with 300 boxes oil, 290 do. Boudeaux wine, 200 do. muscatel do, 290 do. cognac brandy, 49 do. pickles, 100 do. liqueurs, 1 do. perjury, 318 pipes 50 half pipes wine, 30 pipe aquadente.
French barque Alfred, 219 tons, Martin from Bourdeaux 5th June, to B. Herand, with 815 barrels and 20 boxes red wine, 50 boxes white do, 23 boxes spirits and liqueurs, 49 baskets champagne, 1 bundle cord, 1 do. sealing wax, 2 do. tin sheet lead, 1 box shoes, 11 boxes sashes, 7 do. books, 1 do. glass cylinders, 1 do. artificial flowers, 2 do. hats, 7 do. preserves, 20 do. fruit preserved in spirits, 24 sharpening stones, 1 box perjury, 2 bales woolen stuffs.
Spanish barque Joven Dolores, 137 tons, Ramon Coll, from Barcelona 17th, Malaga 27th May, Rio Janeiro 24th July, to Bayne Llavallol and Sons, with 150 pipes 52 half pipes 64 quarter casks red wine, 100 barrels Spanish brandy, 20 boxes and 40 half boxes soap, 1 box caps, 4 boxes marble slate, 25 quarter casks and 300 jars oil, 12 barrels sweet pepper.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles Haydon, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Falmouth, Passengers, Messieurs Frederick Hughes, Wilfred Latham, Henry Thwaites, Adolf Leplay, William Macrae, Ventura Montero, Miguel Brales.
French barque Sultan, 227 tons, Louis Beaugrand, for Havre, despatched by Blanchon and Delarhaux, with 4,770 dry ox and cow hides, 842 do horse hides, 2,721 calf skins, 1,200 salted ox and cow hides, 14 pipes 6 half do 8 quarter do, 1 cask 79 barrels 44 boxes and 15 seroons tallow, 5 bales ostrich feathers, 6 do. stank calf skins, 16 do. horse hair, 163 do. wool and sheep skins, 44 do. hide cuttings.
August 15.—Wind E. S. E.
Arrived, National pilot boat Cid Campeador, from Montevideo 17th inst. Passengers, 84.
National schooner Chafra, from Montevideo 17th inst. Passengers, 15.
National sloop No. 40, from Montevideo 17th inst. Passengers, 15.
Sailed, American brig Olinda, 175 tons, Daniel Pepper, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 264 bales hide cuttings, 41 do. wool.

During the night, Spanish schooner Juno, 153 tons, J. B. Dominguez, for Havana, despatched by Felipe Smitlow, with 3056 quintals beef, 68 hides, 21 quintals tallow.
ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.
August 9.
French barque Alfred, 219 tons, Dubertreand, from Bourdeaux 24 June, by Raymond & Theil.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.
August 15.
H. B. M.'s brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal, for Rio Janeiro. Bremen brig Estafete, for Rio Grande. British brigantine Freedom, for London. Brazilian brigantine Nova Luz, for St. Catharines.
VESSELS POSTED TO SAIL.
For Montevideo—Italian three-masted schooner of war Fama on the 21st inst. at 1 p. m.
For Liverpool—British brig Plata on the 21st inst., at 11 a. m.
For Havre—French barque Adele et Julie on the 21st inst., at 11 a. m.
For Antwerp—Danish barque Achilles on the 21st inst., at 10 a. m. (11 a. m.)

Advertisements.
For Plymouth,
The fine fast-sailing A. 1. for 12 years, British barque IPSWICH, P. Asplet, Master, will sail about the 27th inst., and has most superior accommodation for Passengers. For particulars please apply to the Master, or to the Consignees, NUTTALL & CO., Calle Piedra No. 146.

Gatliff's Hotel,
Mrs. Gatliff begs to inform her friends and the public that she has taken the Hotel, No. 58 Calle, 25 de Mayo, lately occupied by Mr. Zwinger, where she hopes by strict attention to their comfort, to merit the continuance of the patronage bestowed upon the house. Furnished rooms with board, or a private sitting and dining room for the accommodation of gentlemen or parties.
N. B.—An ordinary every day at 6 o'clock.

For Sale,
Preserved fruits and all kinds of Assorted pickles, also preserved and Jams and jellies, and all the finest Smoked harrings, Assorted sauces, and all kinds of Anchovy and blazer, pickled and Ale, porter and brown stout, and Walkden's copying and writing ink just imported—apply to
BAYLEY, BROTHERS,
No. 21 Calle de Mayo, 21 Universidad.

Notice.
The Subscriber has just received the following Articles of excellent quality and at moderate prices—Assorted harrings, Assorted sauces, Scotch, English, and East India pale ale, London brown stout, Cognac and Holland's best brandy, Oil port and sherry wine, in casks and English and French pickles, preserved Salmon and Oysters, French Capers and Anchovies, Currants and Raisins, Green and Black Tea, and all kinds of N. B.—A few salt tongues and salt beef cured in a superior manner.
No. 10 Calle Cangallo,
No. 48 Calle 25 de Mayo, in the morning 12 o'clock, a brand JNO. BLUES.

Wanted.
BY the Advertiser a situation as clerk and book-keeper in a House of business, barrack or store; he possesses a general knowledge of commercial transactions; having had much experience in other quarters of the globe. A moderate remuneration would be accepted, and satisfactory references given. Communications to A. B. at Blues' store, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be attended to.

Music.
To be disposed of the Stock and Furniture of the Musical Establishment, of the late Mr. Matthew Stodart, situate in No. 27 Calle de la Catedral, with immediate possession, any person wishing to treat for the same, may on application to Mr. J. C. Thompson No. 32 Calle de la Paz, or to Mr. S. Bishop, No. 49 Calle de la Reconquista, be acquainted with terms of sale, which need not be published in any paper.

Advertisements.
JAMES CHAMPION & Co. beg leave to announce that they have commenced business as Sail Makers in all their branches. Tarpaules, Flages, Cielo-rans, Awings and Mangas, furnished with expedition and made in the most approved manner, and sold at reasonable rates.
No. 12 Calle de Cangallo.

MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List

Table with columns: Date, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, etc. Includes entries for NATIONAL, BRITISH, and AMERICAN vessels.

Table with columns: Date, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, etc. Includes entries for AMERICAN vessels.

Table with columns: Date, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, etc. Includes entries for DANISH vessels.

Table with columns: Date, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, etc. Includes entries for FRENCH vessels.

Table with columns: Date, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, etc. Includes entries for HAMBURG vessels.

Table with columns: Date, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, etc. Includes entries for SPANISH vessels.

Table with columns: Date, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, etc. Includes entries for BRAZILIAN, ITALIAN, and SWEDISH vessels.

Table with columns: Date, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, etc. Includes entries for LEBECK, PRUSSIAN, BREMEN, and FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

Table of wholesale prices for various goods including imports, oils, and other commodities. Includes sub-sections for IMPORTS, OILS, and various types of goods.

Table of wholesale prices for various goods including oils, papers, and other commodities. Includes sub-sections for OILS, PAPER, and various types of goods.

Champaign, superior, dozen... 200 á 800
Muscatel... — á 50
ZINC—Duty, 5 per cent.

EXPORTS.

FEATHERS.
Ostrich, long black... lb. 14 á 16
" white... do. — á —

HAIR.
Horse, short... arroba 58 á 60
" mixed... do. 60 á 70
" long 18 to 24 in... do. 110 á 140
HIDE Cuttings... quintal 10 á 11

HIDES.
Matadero or saladero, fleshed,
27 to 28 lbs... pesada 44 á 52
Matadero, country, 25 to 29 lbs.
For Spain... do. 42 á 45
" North America... do. 39 á 40
Of all stake... do. 35 á 40
Salted ox... do. 40 á 45
" cow... do. 34 á 36
Horse, salted... do. 28 á 30
" dry... do. 20 á 23

HORNS.
Ox... thousand 700 á 800
Cow... do. 250 á 250

JERKED Beef.... quintal — á 40

SKINS.
Calf, 3 to 12 lbs. per pesada... 40 á 44
Chinchilla... none
Goat... do.
Nutria... do.

Sheep, washed, fine and ordi-
nary... dozen 30 á 32
Do. dirty... do. 14 á 16

TALLOW.
Matacero, raw... arroba 24 á 26
Do. melted, 1st class, do. 34 á 35
Do. pure, 2nd class, do. 30 á 32
Gross and tallow... do. 30 á 34

WOOL.
Ordinary, washed... arroba 25 á 32
Do. dirty... do. 9 á 10
Mestiza, washed... do. 30 á 40
Do. dirty... do. 15 á 20
Fine, washed... do. 40 á 60
" dirty... do. 22 á 30

Articles of Home Consumption, the growth, pro-
duce and manufacture of the Republic:

BISCUIT, common... arroba — á 30
" fine... do. — á 34

BRANDY, Mendoza and San
Juar... per barrel (silver) — á 10

CHARCOAL load of 12½ fanegas
— á 320

FLOUR.... arroba 24 á 28

FRUIT.
Apples, dried... arroba — á 33
Figs " Mendoza... do. — á 25
Peaches " with the stones, do. — á 25
Do. " without... do. — á 33
Pears " do. — á 33
Raisins, Mendoza... do. — á 27
Walnuts... do. — á 35

GRAIN.
Barley... fanega — á 50
Beans, native (porotos)... arroba — á 20
" from the interior... none

Maiz... fanega — á 50
Wheat, best quality... do. — á 135
" 2nd " do. — á 100
" inferior... do. 70 á 80

GLUE.... arroba — á 25
LIME, Cordova... fanega 100 á 105
Do. Parana... do. 32 á 35

OLIVES.... arroba — á 35
POTATOES.... arroba — á 20

SOLE Leather.
Corrientes... none.
Parguay... each, (silver) — á 3 4
Tucuman, ox, each (do)... — á 4 2
Do. cow " (do)... — á 3 4

TONGUES, salted... dozen — á 14
VERMICELLI.... arroba — á 36

WOOD.
White, per 400 sticks... 50 á 55
Españillo, &c., do. 105 á 110
Peach, per 16 bundles... 20 á 30

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE—England, per oz. — á 61s 6d
" France, without
transactions, per oz.
nominally... 77½ á 78
" Montevideo, pre-
mium... 1¼ á 2
" Rio Janeiro, do. — á 3½
" United States... at par.

STOCK—Six per cent... }
" Four per cent... } at par

BULLION—Spanish Doubloons 229 á 330
" Patriot... do. 327 á 328
" Do. Dollars... 20 á 20½
" Spanish do. and }
" Patacones... } 20½ á 21
" Plata Macuquina... — á 19

The highest rate of Exchange upon England
during the week.

The lowest do.
The highest price of Doubloons during the
week 330.

The lowest 324½.

FREIGHTS.

DESTINATIONS.	DRY HIDES.	SALTED HIDES.	TALLOW.	BALES.	JERKED BEEF.
Great Britain	£6 p. 2240 lbs	70s. p. 2240 lbs	90s. p. 2240 lbs	45 to 50s. p. 40ft	nominal.
France	110 fs. p. 300 k.	60 f. p. 1000 k.	70 fs. p. 1000 k.	80 fs. p. 42 ft.	nominal.
Continent	£8 p. 2240 lbs	none	none	none	In British and American vessels only.
United States	\$15 to 17½ per 2000 lbs	none	none	\$9 to 10 per 40 feet	nominal.
Rio Janeiro	none	none	none	none	\$1½ p. 1000 lbs. nominal.
Havana	none	none	none	none	none

LAST DATES.

Antwerp	3 June.
Baltimore	12 "
Barcelona	29 May.
Boston	12 June.
Bremen	3 "
Cadiz	25 May.
Genoa	30 "
Hamburg	2 June.
Havre	3 "
Havana	22 May.
Lisbon	30 "
Liverpool	2 June.
Malaga	27 May.
Marseilles	5 June.
Montevideo	16 August.
New York	13 June.
Paris	4 "
Philadelphia	12 "
Rio Grande	28 July.
Rio Janeiro	24 "
Trieste	—
Valparaiso	—

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 15th inst.

British	17... 6,370 tons.
American	13... 2,615 "
French	13... 2,910 "
Spanish	16... 3,307 "
Italian	4... 608 "
Danish	10... 1,927 "
Hanoverian	1... 132 "
Brazilian	9... 1,642 "
Hamburg	6... 972 "
Lubeck	1... 212 "
Prussian	1... 346 "
Swedish	1... 259 "
Bremen	1... 300 "
	102 21,400

Advertisements.

Patent Scales FOR BARRACAS.

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

A copy of the Wandering Jew and the Mysteries of Paris in English, for sale at No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

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.

London Brown Stout—Als 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.

NORTH AMERICAN CANE SEAT CHAIRS.

JUST received, a few dozens of durable, low priced North American Cane Seat Chairs. For Sale in the Upholstery Store of Wm. & P. Inglis, Calle de Potosi, No. 49.

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. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

SECOND HAND BOOKS VERY CHEAP

No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.
Arrowsmith's Ancient Geography; Anonymous or Irish Spectator; Blackwood's Magazine from 1830 to 1837 inclusive, bound; Baxter's Saint's Rest; Barn'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; Humboldt's Travels and Researches; Herschel on Natural Philosophy; Ellis's true History of the Iron Mask; Iceland, Greenland and the Faroe Isles; 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; Margott's Longitude Tables; O'Neill the rebel, and other tales; Observations on the History and Doctrine of Christianity by J. Mitchell; Parneck'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.; Henderson's History of Brazil; Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Canterbury tales; Goodrich's pictorial Geography of the World with 1,000 engravings; Gaston de Blondville by Mrs. Radcliffe; Harvey's Meditations; Confessions of Harry Lorrequer; Life of Rev. John Wesley; Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity; Mormonism exposed; Pelham, or the adventures of a Gentleman.

Books in any language bought, exchanged, or sold on commission.

Gauging of Casks and APPRAISING OF MERCHANDISE.

DON MANUEL SAUBIER—Sworn gauger and appraiser, offers his services to Merchants and the trade in general.
Orders left at his store No. 143 Calle de Potosi, will be punctually attended to.

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,

CALLE de la PAZ, No. 15, a few cases of Port Wine.

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. 57½ Calle 25 de Mayo.

To be Let or Sold,

The spacious house situate at the end of Esmeralda Street, on the hill immediately beyond the Retiro, commanding a fine view of the harbour and river side, and within only one square of the Socorro Church.

From their convenient situation the above premises are well suited for persons transacting business in town, and can accommodate two families, comprising, besides 17 separate apartments, a stable, coach house, &c.

For further particulars apply on the premises.

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 Piedra, half a square from the Alameda.

For Liverpool,

(Passage Only)

THE well known A. I. regular trader "ISABELLA," Capt. T. Herbert, having the whole of her cargo engaged, and in course of shipment, will have such despatch as the weather admits of.

For terms apply to Capt. Herbert, or to the consignees—

Messrs. Lennie Macfarlane & Co., No. 36 Calle de Potosi.

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. Brush, 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 excellent view of the River from the azotea.

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

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, despatch, 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 country 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 simulas, or flocks of tame oxen, always in readiness upon both banks to facilitate the passing of droves of cattle, and the security and convenience 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 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. Hocquard, Mr. Peter L. M. De Lisle and Mr. Frederick W. De Lisle.
DE LISLE BROTHERS & CO.
Buenos Ayres, 1st July, 1848.

Notice.

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

DIED.

On the 16th inst., aged 86 years, Mr. John Vernon, native of County Down, Ireland, and for upwards of 40 years a resident in this city.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.