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BUENOS AYRES.

THE GORE-GROS MISSION.

(Continued.)

On the 22d of April the Oriental Government transmitted to the Argentine the following communication, informing it of some new transactions—

Headquarters at Corri6 de la Victoria, April 22, 1848.

The undersigned, by order of H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, has the honor to place in Y. E.'s hands, in order that you may be pleased to submit the same to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, &c. &c. &c., authenticated copies of the note addressed on the 5th inst. to his said Excellency the President by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French, with a view to the pacification of the Republic, and of the answer which has been returned to them.

After the receipt of the aforesaid note of the 5th, H. E. the President, as was natural, was preparing to reply to it in an absolutely negative manner, when their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries solicited and obtained a conference—which was followed by several others,—with the undersigned, deputed for that purpose by H. E., in which the bases of an accommodation were maturely discussed, the result being the agreement of their Excellencies the mediating Plenipotentiaries to the bases embodied in the reply of this government, though the said gentlemen did not answer for the acquiescence of the intrusive government of Montevideo, to whom, they stated, they were going to present them, and with whom, they spontaneously assured, they would exert all their endeavours in order to have them accepted.

As one of the objects of the solicitude of the government of H. E. the President, in this projected convention, has been that the bases should be, as far as possible, clear and unambiguous, and as he is, besides, fully aware of the keen penetration of Y. E.'s government, H. E. deems it inexpedient—in consideration above all to Y. E.'s multifarious attention—to enter here into explanations upon all its articles, but only with reference to some points in regard to which the government of H. E. is of opinion there never can be any superfluity of words. The first, that, although this arrangement is confined—as is also stated in the reply to their Excellencies the mediating Plenipotentiaries—to the pacification of the Oriental State alone, as H. E. would by no means consider either decorous for himself or advantageous for the nation over which he has the honor to preside, any convention whatsoever in which his faithful and enlightened ally, the government of the Argentine Confederation, might receive the least injury, upon the concurrence of Y. E.'s government entirely depends the realization of the projected convention, which will not be concluded, if that concurrence should not be obtained. His Excellency hopes, therefore, that, with the same noble and friendly frankness which Y. E.'s government has always acted, it will speak out on this solemn occasion.

The second, that, in stating in the acceptance of the declaration of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries as to the raising of the blockade, &c.—in stating, the undersigned said, that H. E. accepted it in the part appertaining to him, he has done so with the view that, in what concerns the Argentine Confederation, they should address themselves to Y. E.'s government, encharged with the foreign relations thereof.

And the third, that the declaration of this government closing the reply to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, wherein it is stated, that, for the rest, the undersigned declares, by order of H. E., that the present Convention is confined to the pacification of the Oriental State of the Uruguay alone, and is not to be understood as in any way affecting interests of another description, vital for the Republic, such as those which connect with the Argentine Confederation, on account of well known incidental occurrences in the struggle which it is sought to put an end to, has this object in view—the undersigned

besides stated verbally to the aforesaid Plenipotentiaries—that the Oriental State should not be understood as being detached from the alliance, which, for the war and its incidental occurrences, it contracted *de facto* with the Argentine Confederation, but that, on the contrary, it will consider itself a party to any measure that, in the common interest, it may be deemed necessary to adopt.

For the rest, the Under Secretary of the Home and Foreign department, bearer of the present, and of the copies to which it relates, can answer any question that Y. E.'s government may be pleased to put to him, and convey also to this government orally or otherwise anything that Y. E.'s may think proper to confide to him.

The undersigned has the honor, &c.
CARLOS G. VILLADEMOROS.

Subjoined is the note of the Plenipotentiaries to which the above refers—

Her Majesty's Ship Inconstant,
Monte Video, 5 April, 1848.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have received the note that His Excellency Brigadier General D. Manuel Oribe did them the honour to write on the 24th of last month, informing them that he acceded with a real pleasure to the invitation he had received from the two Governments of England and France to confirm by an official declaration addressed to the Representatives of the two Powers the promises he had already made on several occasions, and that he would grant from this moment and for ever a complete amnesty to the native inhabitants and an entire security for the persons and properties of foreign subjects resident in Monte Video, in case by the fortune of war or otherwise the gates of the City should be opened to His Excellency.

The undersigned in the name of their Governments thank His Excellency Brigadier General Oribe for having responded so nobly and readily to the desire they expressed and which could not fail to be rightly understood by him. It has been their duty to make known to the Government of Monte Video this most important and honorable act signed by the hand of His Excellency General Oribe, and the Plenipotentiaries have invited that Government to treat of peace with General Oribe taking for a basis the above named amnesty.

The Government of Monte Video having acceded to their demand, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have now to invite His Excellency General Oribe to be pleased to treat of peace with the Government of Monte Video. Feeling certain that His Excellency General Oribe has the most anxious desire for the benefits of peace in his country the undersigned Plenipotentiaries offer with pleasure to assist by their good offices to facilitate by every possible means these transactions, and implore him to enter into arrangements with Monte Video.

It is not in the least the intention of the two Governments to dictate the nature of these arrangements, but the undersigned Plenipotentiaries are commanded to point out the principle bases, namely—

1st. General Oribe will dismiss the Argentines troops which are under his command.

2d. The foreign armed force which has been formed at Monte Video shall be disbanded and disarmed.

3rd. These two operations shall take place simultaneously.

4th. The Commanders of the British and French forces shall assist in carrying the two into effect.

These essential bases already laid down in former negotiations appear calculated to effect finally a sincere reconciliation between the citizens of the same country, and the undersigned Plenipotentiaries are persuaded that the Orientals, however different their opinions may be, aspire to become cordially reconciled, to forget the past and heal the wounds of their common country, and that they will find it to be in their enlightened patriotism indispensably necessary to make mutual concessions and above all not to leave a germ which might hereafter be productive of sad and dangerous misgivings.

Happy in having given expression to words so replete with hope the undersigned Plenipotentiaries offer to renew the desire to inter-

pose their good offices to the parties interested, and conclude by expressing a desire which can not fail to be understood, that the undersigned would see with satisfaction that the expectation of a speedy peace would give rise to the hope in every heart that a suspension of hostilities should take place on both sides.

Here no explanation becomes requisite. The feeling that gives rise to this desire will be duly appreciated by every Oriental and the undersigned will value on their part the motive that causes it to be attended to.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries eagerly avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency Brigadier General D. Manuel Oribe the assurance of their high consideration.

ROBERT GORE.
BARON GROS.

His Excellency Brigadier General
Don Manuel Oribe,
&c. &c. &c.

The following is the reply of the Oriental Government, in the terms of which the Plenipotentiaries had previously acquiesced.

Headquarters at the Corri6 de la Victoria, April 21, 1848.

H. E. the President, having attentively perused the whole, and being equally anxious to see days of peace and tranquillity dawn on the horizon of his country, provided such peace and tranquillity shall rest on solid, honourable and appropriate bases, has directed the undersigned to reply, that he is disposed, on his part, to enter into arrangements for the pacification of the Republic, cheerfully accepting the mediation offered by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of England and France, on the following bases—

Art. 1.—The present government of Montevideo recognises and respects, in the person of H. E. Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, the legal President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

2.—H. E. the President Don Manuel Oribe, wishing to throw a veil over the past, and prepare for his country a lasting peace, engages to annul the confiscations which have taken place for political causes, as regards the real estate yet under the dominion of the State, and to indemnify the parties who were owners of that which may have been disposed of.

3.—A full amnesty is granted to the natives of the country, and the entire security of the persons and properties of foreign subjects residing in every part of the State is guaranteed agreeably to the laws and the faith of treaties.

4.—The amnesty granted by the foregoing article is not to prevent those Argentine emigrants whose residence in Montevideo may give just cause of apprehension to the government of Buenos Ayres, and compromise the good understanding between the two Republics, from being, at their choice, conveyed to the nearest foreign port, or removed from places situated on the coast, or in the neighbourhood thereof, to some other place in the interior, which they may designate.

5.—The foreigners armed in Montevideo or in any other part by the government of that city shall be disbanded and shall deliver up the arms which had been entrusted to them to the persons appointed for this purpose by the authority recognised in terms of the present Convention.

6.—H. E. the President, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, being already, in pursuance of the preceding bases, in the exercise of the plenitude of his rights, and deeming unnecessary the succours he had obtained from his illustrious ally, the government of the Argentine Confederation, engages to restore to the latter the Argentine auxiliary troops, after coming to an understanding with the government in regard to the most appropriate measures for their withdrawal from the territory of the Republic.

7.—The operations mentioned in the two foregoing articles, viz.—the delivering up of their arms by the foreigners and the withdrawal of the Argentine troops, shall take place simultaneously.

As the complement of said bases, in the event of the case occurring, H. E. accepts, as the natural and indispensable consequence thereof, and in the part appertaining to him, the declaration which their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries have confidentially made to the undersigned, conceived in the following terms—

"The Plenipotentiaries of France and England, having recognised the articles between the contending forces in the Uruguay, engage on the part of their Governments, each in his own attribute and as a natural consequence of this convention, to raise the blockade on both sides of the Plate—to evacuate the Island of Martin Garcia and return to the government of the Argentine Republic the vessels of that nation which have been captured and which shall re-hoist their flags. The flag shall be saluted by 21 guns. The salute shall take place immediately. They engage also to lend the assistance of their naval forces to the two Powers in what concerns the execution of the two operations mentioned in the 7th article."

As regards this last part, nevertheless, H. E. the President of the Republic being of opinion that the best guarantee for the fulfilment of the engagements entered into is the interest of the contracting parties in their execution, has directed the undersigned to present—without accepting the proffered co-operation of the naval forces—their most sincere thanks to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries for that offer, as well as for the noble and honourable desire they evince for the pacification of this State.

For the rest, the undersigned declares, by order of H. E. that the present convention is confined to the pacification of the Oriental State of the Uruguay alone, and is not to be understood as in any way affecting interests of another description, vital for the Republic, such as those which connect it with the Argentine Confederation, on account of well-known incidental occurrences in the struggle which it is sought to put an end to.

The undersigned has the honor, &c.
CARLOS G. VILLADEMOROS.

The views of the Argentine government with respect to the proposed arrangement are set forth in the following note to the Oriental government, dated

Buenos Ayres, May 8, 1848.

H. E. the Governor finds most serious difficulties in the proposed arrangement, as embodied in the copy of the note of Y. E. to their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary, dated the 21st of April.

The Rt. Honorable Lord Howden, in his note of 15th July, 1847, to his H. E. the President, established a state of things which might be regarded as a preliminary on the part of England to the conclusion of the two solemn public conventions of peace in terms of the H. B. bases and modifications with which they were accepted by the two legal Governments of the Republics of La Plata. H. B. M.'s Government approved this proceeding on the part of its Plenipotentiary.

Whilst things were in this state, their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary, in a note dated the 21st of March on their arrival in the roads of Montevideo, announced themselves as being charged with a special mission to the River Plate. Your Excellency's Government, in a note dated the 22d of the same month, stated to them in reply, that touched by such a noble and cordial manifestation it accompanied their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries in their sincere wishes, offering up likewise the most fervent prayers that the pacification of the two Republics of La Plata should be at length accomplished. That of the Confederation, in a note of the 24th, advised their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the receipt of their communication, stating that it would be satisfactory to it to observe that the efforts of their Excellencies, on their mission, should tend to give as a result the re-establishment of friendly relations between the Governments of England and France and the two Republics of La Plata. And that such a solution would be highly gratifying to the Argentine Government.

Their Excellencies the Ministers, in a joint note of 22d March, stated to H. E. the President what follows: "The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have had the honour to make known to His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, that the Governments of France and England have not ceased to be animated with the desire of re-establishing by a joint course of proceeding order and peace on the eastern bank of the River Plate. They now desire to remind His Excellency of the engagements which he has on various occasions contracted and which it will be pleasing to them to receive

in their turn. The personal sentiments of H. E. do not allow them to doubt that he will, by means of an official declaration addressed to the Representatives of the two Powers, confirm those engagements as regards a full amnesty for the native inhabitants and the security of the persons and properties of the foreign residents in Montevideo, in the event of his entering the City by the force of arms or otherwise.* H. E. the President, in his note of the 24th of March, acceded to this request. But these concessions could only take place in terms of the Hood bases and modifications with which they were accepted by the two Legal Governments of these Republics—these points being inseparable from the rest. To grant them separately is to swerve from those unalterable bases.

It was for this reason, that, in the note of this Government to that of Y. E., dated the 26th, just and appropriate observations were submitted to the enlightened judgment of H. E. the President, in order that the rights of both the allied Republics should be secured. H. E. the President adhered to them entirely by his note of the 1st of April. And it is to be regretted that the fitting opportunity having now arrived, H. E. the President should not have demanded from the Negotiators, on his part, a similar explicit acknowledgement of the engagements which their respective governments have entered into with these Republics, and whether they were come to treat under the influence of those same previous engagements.

Their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries are far from marching in accordance with the Hood bases. Thus it is they set aside the Argentine Confederation and limit themselves to endeavouring to induce H. E. the President, — separating him from his ally,—to enter into a convention of a purely military character, whereby attempting to extricate their own governments, the only real belligerents.

As soon as their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries obtained from H. E. the President the concessions which they solicited in their note of 22nd March, they made evident in a still more luminous manner the same design; and proceeded to explain distinctly their views in their joint note of the 5th of April, which bears a character of marked offence to both governments of La Plata, because besides its being a retraction of the engagements entered into with them by the governments of England and France, they only mention the Orientals in the proposed arrangements, and as if they call to mind the Argentines, who are as much interested as the former in the struggle to secure the peace and independence of both Republics, it is only to demand the expulsion of their troops, without considering the rights which the fact of their alliance gives them, and the titles so formed on them by the convulsions of peace of 27th August, 1825, with the Empire of Brazil, and of 29th October, 1840, with France, to remain there and carry on the war until that end should be obtained.

Their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary present themselves in the character of mediators, whilst the Governments of France and England have avowed themselves belligerents in the bases which they forwarded through Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq.

To recognize them as mediators would be to sanction European intervention in our questions, and its consequences, in a manner prejudicial to the future welfare of these States. The Government of the Confederation has always upheld this principle. And the case of the Howdon-Walewski negotiation is but recent, in which it rejected the article relating to an armistice under the mediation of the Plenipotentiaries of France and England, between the forces of the so-called Government in the city of Montevideo and those of Y. E.'s Government.

The undersigned then stated to them, "That he did not admit the article proposed, because the suspension of hostilities thus appeared effected by the mediation of the Plenipotentiaries, which introduced a new and inadmissible feature into the question, such as recognizing the interested and belligerent parties themselves as competent to be mediators. Their Excellencies the Ministers declared they would not insist that the word mediation should appear in the article."

The difficulties between the Governments of England and France and the Republics of La Plata still remain unarranged. The former have not recognized the rights of the two nations, nor made reparation for their unjust offences, the spilling of blood and other immense injuries which they have inflicted. No new state of things exists, in pursuance of which after an arrangement of the differences, their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries can be admitted as mediators. All mediations are based on impartial neutrality. In the present case, in which that is wanting, and in which Y. E.'s legal Government, although it may extend clemency to the rebels, is not in a position to treat with them, recognising in them the character of a legal Government, there is no object for, nor possibility of, a mediation on the part of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of England and France.

The former not only recognize the so-called Government in Montevideo, but they also assist Y. E.'s Government to treat with it of peace, setting entirely aside the sacred and inseparable rights and interests of its ally the Argentine

Government. Such a pretension, if it were admitted, besides being offensive to the spotless honour and justice of H. E. the President, and establishing the treason of the rebels as a regular state of things, would sacrifice the paramount rights of sovereignty and independence of both Republics, and, moreover, as regards the Confederation, those of belligerent and ally of the Oriental State, and guarantee of its perfect independence.

The four articles presented by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries are not only tantamount to an entire rejection of the modifications with which the two legal Governments of these Republics admitted the Hood bases, but also a complete departure from those bases. Their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, without heeding the past, without giving any securities for the future, in no manner binding themselves to any thing, would leave to the Republics of La Plata dishonour and perils for the future.

The recognition of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries as mediators, intimated in Y. E.'s note, dated 21st April, would sanction the Anglo-French intervention against its ally the Argentine Confederation, it would destroy the Hood bases and the modifications with which they were accepted by the two Governments, and be attended with the difficulties which have been already pointed out. And even if it were possible to overlook this, the articles of bases it contains would be far from ensuring a solid and permanent peace in both Republics.

(To be continued.)

The House of Representatives of the Province in compliment to H. E. the Governor and as a mark of respect to the memory of his deceased lady for her services to the country, decreed, on the 15th of March, that the promenade along the river should be denominated *Paseo de la Encarnacion*. H. E. has declined the proffered honour as being irreconcilable with his republican principles, not only as a public man but as a private individual, and suggests that the walk should be called "Julio", in commemoration of two great epochs of the Republic—the declaration of its independence on the 9th of July, 1816, and the defence which has been made and is still being made thereof with so much honour.

Concurrently with this resolution of H. E. the Police has given notice, that Cathedral Street is henceforward to be denominated "Calle de San Martin," University Street "Calle de Santa Rosa," Potosi Street as far as Buen Orden Street "Calle de Santa Clara," 25 de Mayo Street "Calle de Mayo," and Restaurador Rosas place "Plaza del General San Martin."

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We stated in our list that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had been elected a deputy for Paris to the National Assembly of France. It now appears that he was not allowed to take his seat. At the sitting of the 12th June, during the discussion of a vote of confidence in government news having been brought to the Assembly that manifestations had been made out of doors in favour of the Prince, crowds having gathered in the Place de la Concorde, round the Chamber, and in other parts of the city in which cries had been uttered of "Vive L'Empereur Napoleon!" three shots having been, moreover, fired by persons composing those assemblages at General Clement Thomas, an officer of the gend and a National Guard, the latter of whom was wounded. M. Lamartine rose and said: "This very morning an hour before the sitting of the Assembly, we had prepared a declaration which events have compelled us to read to you immediately (movement of curiosity). When conspiracy is taken in *flagrante delicto*, with its hand dyed in French blood, the law should be voted by acclamation."

M. Lamartine then proceeded to read the following decree:

"The Executive Committee.

"Considering that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is comprised in the law of 1832, which banishes the family of Napoleon;

"That if that law has been departed from by the vote of the National Assembly in favour of three members of that family who were admitted to take their seats as representatives of the people, such departure from the law is quite personal, and by no means applies to the said Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

"That Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has twice come forward as a pretender, and that his pretensions might compromise the Republic.

"That the Government cannot accept the responsibility of such acts; and that it would fail in the first of its duties if it did not take measures to prevent the recurrence of them;

"Declares, that it will cause the law of 1832 to be executed against Louis Napoleon Bonaparte until such time as the National Assembly shall decide otherwise." (Iudicium—cries of bravo! bravo!)

The whole Assembly rose in a body, and with the greatest enthusiasm, shouted "Vive la Republique!" The agitation was most extraordinary.

Large bodies of the National Guards, Garde Mobile, troops of the line and artillery, were stated to have been stationed in the vicinity of the Assembly and at the Thuilleries whilst these events were going forward, for the purpose of preserving order.

London, June 14.

The accounts from Paris are of anarchy so confused, and chaos so absolute, that it is impossible to determine, from one moment to another, the form even of its government, much less the future colour or the coming fortune of its chameleon-like authorities. A pistol-shot, fired by M. Lagrange in the Rue des Capucines, was the means of dethroning and exiling the House of Orleans; and another left off it may be as artfully in the Place Louis Quinze, will perhaps recoil on its instigator, and have the effect of raising the Bonapartes into an ephemeral importance, which may restore to them something of their ancient popularity.

Under ordinary circumstances, it would be impossible to speak seriously of Prince Louis Napoleon as a pretender; but the inability of the Executive Directory is such, that it appears to delight in "raising giants" on purpose to show it is unable to slay them. Their whole conduct in this affair is as inexplicable, as an absurdity, which would seem almost judicial in its blind contradictions, can make it. The law of 1822 is still in force, intact, and unrepaled, "interdicting in perpetuity the territory of France to the agnates and descendants of Napoleon"; yet immediately after the days of February Prince Louis arrives in Paris; and it is only at the request of the Provisional Government, in the interest of public order, and in virtue of their solicitations, but not of the laws which they were bound to fulfil, that he is induced to withdraw. With characteristic indecision, M. de Lamartine and his colleagues neither dared to abrogate nor to enforce the penal laws enacted by their predecessors. What was the consequence? Three nephews of the Emperor are returned to the National Assembly, by universal suffrage, at the general election. A fourth is elected in the metropolis by eighty-four thousand votes, while the Bonapartist party, throughout France, arise with *ban*, and *arrière ban*, in vindication of an enthusiastic retrostep and a superstitious crusade.

It was, assuredly, not difficult to have prevented the troubles incidental to a catastrophe which the Administration by such untoward weakness in the first instance, and such suicidal illegality afterwards have brought upon themselves. Either they ought to have confirmed the proscriptions of the July dynasty, or have entirely, and without exception, rescinded them. The Count of Chambord should have been as free to have been nominated by the Venetians as the Bonapartes by Corsica, or the Prince de Joinville by Brest or Toulon. But to accept the sons of Jerome and Caroline, and to reject the son of Ho-tense, was a course so illogical, unfair, and irrational, that we are not surprised to see all the parties who will ill to the young Republic stirring and in action to turn so-called a blunder to their own account and purposes. Thus, we can well understand the suspicion and the bitterness of those sincere visionaries who hailed the events of February as the dawn of a democratic millennium, and who now see in the present movement only a *conditio* to the Regency. Such, in great part, we believe it to be; but the army is at this moment so disgusted and dissatisfied, their pay is in such flagrant contrast with that of the Garde Mobile and Garde Urbaine, the reproach of a constructive defeat still rankles so deeply, and too sorely festers, for them not to watch, cherish, and, if possible, profit by the chances of a military reaction. And it is impregnated to them in the young Adventurer, whose tenacity is a title to their admiration, as his imprisonment is to their sympathy, and the attempt to proscribe him to their sense of justice. There are also still legions, even in the present day—like the tenth legion of the Flavians, to whom the memories of Caesar and Agrippina are dear.

But the hero himself of this Pictorian movement evidently thinks ill of, and depreciates it. He prefers the bloodless laurels which his special constable's staff has carved in a pacific campaign, and the tranquillity of London, which he has aided to re-establish, to the sanguinary vicissitudes of so doubtful an insurrection. And he is perhaps right. His bravery, which he has carried even to Quixotism, is as indisputable as that of Barle's in May, 1830, to whose attempt (without it's worse and baser part) his own bears some resemblance, while his judgment has probably been improved by a banishment to America, and a residence at Ham. It is to this last quality, therefore, that we must attribute his inaction at this moment; he does not

wish to be made the *cat's paw* of a reaction by which he would not profit in success, nor the scape goat of its failure, should it result in disaster.

But what are we to think of a Government which, by its blundering indigence of forethought (recognizing the election of Corsica and rejecting that of Paris), has raised up a party to oppose, and built up a wall to knock their heads against? What are we to believe of their capacity when M. De Lamartine makes such a speech, and proposes such a vote, as those of Monday evening? Either (and after the evidence which attests M. Lagrange's shot, we must be excused the presumption) the pistol fired before the Assembly was *peg'd up*, and this Napoleon plot as much rehearsed as if Mr. Widdicombe (who emits that great character) had been engaged from Aspley's expressly for the purpose; or it was a chance incident expressive of a premature manifestation, in which last case—what can be said in defence of a Minister and an Assembly who, on such an incentive, and for such a pretext, propose and pass an Act of apprehensive ostracism by acclamation? But, aside as this is—for the Executive Government is already older than the July dynasty when it fell—their whole recent conduct is analogous and of a piece. By their imbecility, cross-purposes, cross-votes, cross-orders, cross-nominations (even the *Moniteur* the other day appointed two functionaries to the same place), their inconsistencies and contradictions of all kinds, they have rendered authority ridiculous, and well nigh brought the Republic into contempt. Instead of firing pistols in the public place, they should cry *feu, feu*, in his own words, of M. Cormenin, for, if he does not pull his trigger soon, and present the report of the Constituent Committee before long, there will be neither Assembly nor Directory to sanction and receive it. The Government of France, which the Emperor Maximilian, in words too blasphemous to reproduce, described as the noblest gift of Providence, is going a-begging in the streets.

[Morning Chronicle]

Another battle between the Danes and Germans took place at Sonderwitt on the 5th June. It appears to have been a serious affair, and that the Danes were compelled to fall back on Duppel and Sonderburg. The loss on either side was not known.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP HASTINGS.—This ship is now manned at Portsmouth, and will be ready to quit that station for the East Indies by the beginning of July. She takes out to Rio de Janeiro Mr. Southern as minister to the Argentine Confederation, vice Lord Howden, returned home. Mr. Southern was lately at the Portuguese Court. His retinue and equipages are being shipped at Portsmouth, and suitable accommodation is being made for the minister on board the Hastings, but which being only a small class two-decker, it is expected some of the baggage must be sent in another vessel.

Morning Chronicle, June 14.

H. B. M.'s steamer *Firebrar* t, with Lord Howden on board, arrived at Spithead on the 6th of June.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have been favoured with the *Times* of 3d and 4th July. It appears therefrom that a fresh insurrection broke out in Paris in the latter end of June. We can form no exact idea of the movement as the journals in their notices thereof make merely allusions to accounts previously given by them. The following paragraph from the *Times* would seem to fix the precise period of the insurrection. "The number of wounded admitted into the civil hospitals of Paris during the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of June amounted to 1,619, namely 783 civilians, 813 military, and 33 women. The dead carried to these hospitals during the same interval were 162."—Other accounts in the same journal rate the killed and wounded in the insurrection at 10,000. The archbishop of Paris is numbered among the victims. The precise object of the insurrection is not clear, but the chief actors therein appear to have been the mob. Several Legions of the National Guard seem to have so far manifested sympathy in favour of the insurgents as not to have been willing to act against them. The disarming of the 8th, 9th and 10th Legions and a part of the 5th and 11th had been in consequence effected. From 100,000 to 150,000 muskets had been, it is stated, already lodged in Government stores. General Brea and his aid-de-camp whilst in vain trying to induce the insurgents to surrender were assassinated.

General Cavignac had in consequence of this movement been appointed President of the Council of Ministers. We have not been able

to gather from the above journals the names of his colleagues. General Changarnier had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards. Generals Lamoriciere and Bedeau also held situations under the new government. M. Marie had been named President of the National Assembly. The liberty of the press had been suspended and the publication of several of the public journals stopped, the Paris journal La Presse amongst the number, the editor of which M. Emile de Girardin was in prison au secret. Large numbers of thieves had escaped from Paris into the country and were loyving forced contributions on the towns in their course.

At the date of the last advices Paris was perfectly tranquil. General Cavaignac had under his command an army of 100,000 men, and had not relaxed military prerogatives. He was regarded as the saviour of the Republic, and would, it was thought, be elected to the Presidency, on the promulgation of the constitution, the examination of the plan of which was being actively proceeded with by the committees of the Assembly. M. La Martine and his colleagues in the former government were in disgrace, on account of their want of energy.

The German parliament assembled at Frankfurt decreed on the 28th of June the erection of a Provisional Central Power, to be confided to a Regent, and on the 29th elected the Archduke John of Austria to fill that office. The old German Diet was to cease from the moment the Regent was installed, and the latter is to continue his functions till the constitution of Germany is completed.

The Archduke John had been previously appointed Regent of Austria, in consequence of the illness of the Emperor.

Advertisements.

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.

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.

SUPERIOR LAMP OIL.

On sale at 408 per arroba, at No. 66 Calle 25 de Mayo, adjoining the English Church.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

August 26.—Wind S. E. Arrived, Italian schooner Carmen, 122 tons, Jose Rizzo, from Montevideo 24th inst., in ballast, to Kiss & Rosa. Passengers 104.

British barque Mary Queen of Scots, 256 tons, W. Wilcox, from London 16th June, Rio Janeiro 11th inst., to order, with 207 tons coal.

August 27.—Wind N. W., rain.

Sailed, British brig Xarifa, 207 tons, F. Rosigno, for England, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 5415 salted ox and cow hides, 100 pipes and 60 barrels tallow, 41 bales wool, 15 tons bones.

Brazilian brig Inca, 227 tons, Geronimo J. de Souza, for the Bucoo, despatched by Charles Getting, with the following return cargo, 2322 pine boards, 250 do. scantling, 60 boxes and 23 bales merchandise, 13 dozen brooms, 2 kegs nails, 10 quintals iron.

American brigantine Virgin, 111 tons, Daniel Wascgatt, for Rio Janeiro, in ballast, despatched by Vicente Casares & Sons.

French barque Banare, 173 tons, Andre Magnan, for Cete, despatched by Thomas Rousseau, with 4466 horns, 1697 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do., 300 dry horse do., 103 bales wool, 80 do. sheep skins, 113 do. v hides for lining, 27 bags horn shavings, 18 boxes melted tallow, 2 bales hide cuttings.

The British barque Elizabeth Archer which set sail for London on the 22nd inst., and anchored again in consequence of shallow water, finally sailed this day.

August 28.—Wind N.

Arrived, Italian polacre Industria, 167 tons, Pedro Antonio Ferro, from Genoa 9th, Gibraltar 30th May, to Jacinto Caprille, with 88 pipes

and 3 barrels wine, 39 half pipes and 18 barrels oil, 15 marble pillars, 54 boxes marble slabs, 258 do. vermicelli, 1 do. merchandise, 12 do. groceries, 1 do. saffron, 1 do. shoes, 1 do. lace, 3 do. silks, 2 do. velvet, 9 do. cheese, 38 dozen chairs, 136 brooms, 113 bales brown paper, 4 bars iron, 27,000 baldoss.

National schooner Britantes, 60 tons, Manuel Orlandi, from the Bucoo 26 inst., with a cargo of produce, to Manuel Lopez.

Sailed, British brigantine Gronville, 165 tons, Charles Tuzel, for Antwerp, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 1750 salted ox and cow hides, 5771 dry do., 3800 horns, 25 bales wool.

Spanish brig Gallo de Oro, 267 tons, Augustin Baux, for Cadix and Barcelona, despatched by Santanaria, Lambl & Cambaceres, with 11,442 dry ox and cow hides, 1,100 salted do., 1,912 dry horse hides, 1,492 calfskins, 10 bales slunk calfskin, 3 do. ostrich feathers, 2,000 horns.

American barque Chalcedony, 214 tons, George Upton, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gownland & Co., with 2779 salted ox and cow hides, 4254 dry do., 30 bales sheep skins, 117 do. wool, 81 sercons do.

National barque Sirena, 313 tons, Charles Amundsen, for Boston, despatched by Nelson Hartwig, with 481 bales wool, 3 do. sheep skins, 600 dry horse hides, 27,500 horns.

August 29.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Aguilá del Plata, 202 tons, Jose Rizzo, from Parana 22nd July, St. Catherine's 15th inst. to Dozen cañar Souza with 1402 tercios yerba, 4 mazaes plank.

Brazilian brig Carajojo, 245 tons, José D. Araujo, from Parana 2nd inst. to Zumaran and Tresera, with 308 tercios and 1176 half do. yerba, 19 pipes aguardiente, 71 barrels rice, 11 dozen goat knees, 22 dozen poles, 4 do. scantling, 10,000 pieces of wood.

Portuguese brigantine Parana, 122 tons, Antonio da Silva, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., to Diego Calvo & Sons, with 925 rolls tobacco, 420 bags farina, 100 drums cod fish, 290 boxes soap, 4 barrels arsenic, 3 barrels poisonous mixture for preserving hides, 32 pipes caña, 14 boxes herrings, 100 bags rice, 30 baskets sweetmeats, 7 boxes paper.

Danish brig Concordia, 175 tons, E. Bock, from Salt Island 24th June, Rio Janeiro 5th August, with 1820 fanegas salt, to order.

Danish ship Pollux, 210 tons, J. Iversen, from Cape de Verds 4th July, Rio Janeiro 5th August, to Thomas Armstrong, with 105 moyes salt.

Sailed, American brig Antares, 190 tons, E. Howe, for New York, despatched by Samuel B. Hale, with 183 bales wool, 121 do. hide cuttings, 20,000 shn bones.

August 30.—Wind N. W.

Sailed, British brig Charles, 190 tons, John Esouff, for London, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 5,200 salted ox and cow hides, 1000 dry do. 12 bales horse hair, 20 do. sheep skins, 200 pipes tallow, 15 tons bones.

Danish brigantine Randers, 160 tons, Jans Claussen, for New York despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 498 dry ox and cow hides, 15,500 horns, 210 bales wool and 68 do. sheep skins.

Danish schooner Freya, 139 tons, Peter Giessing, for New York, despatched by Louis Winter, with 210 bales hide cuttings, 18,000 horns.

August 31.—Wind N. W., at noon changed to E. N. E.

Arrived, Montevideo brig Mentor, 210 tons, L. C. Nielsen, from Parana 15th inst., to Juan Balbino Soriano, with 490 tercios yerba, 400 alqueires bark, 20 do. joints, 100 beams, 77 dozen scantling, 50 cart axle trees, 80 wheel spokes, 35 planks, 3 dozen cummun boards, 156 knee timbers, 38 logs of wood, 10,000 pieces do., 104 bags rice.

September 1st.—Wind S. E., fresh.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Pensamento, 224 tons, Francisco Antonio Silva, from Parana 13th ult., to M. A. Ramos, with 339 tercios and 1005 half do. yerba, 100 bags rice, 4000 pieces of wood, 13 dozen bat hook shafts.

British barque Alice Brooks, 212 tons, Jonathan Jackson, from Liverpool 15th June, to Barber & Orr, with 1 cauldron, 10 tons pig iron, 1000 bricks, 10 barrels powder, 31 tons coals, 40 tons flagstones, 6 barrels winegar, 4 do. gingerbeer, 43 kegs nails, 5 hogheads and 37 barrels hardware, 3 hogheads and 54 crates earthenware, 90 boxes tin, 2 hogheads and 9 boxes wine, 1 bundle corks, 15 bundles patterns 1 crate patterns earthenware, 24 bales and 358 boxes merchandise, 113 barrels potter.

Brazilian brig Maria Rosa, 123 tons, Francisco C. Carbello, from Parana 13th August, to José Marquez Souza, with 430 tercios and 350 half do. yerba.

Sailed, Spanish brigantine Cazador, 120 tons, Juan Boses, for Havana, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 2729 quintals jerked beef, 100 dry cow hides, 2000 horns.

Manifest of cargo of Hamburg barque America, from Philadelphia, consigned to Becker, Prouss & Co., which arrived here on the 25th ult.—16 hogheads and 47 boxes tobacco, 12 barrels and 1 box merchandise, 3985 pine planks and boards.

The Brazilian brig Despieque, which sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 3d June for Rio Grande, put back to Rio on the 28th July, having sustained damage.

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 of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, &c.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NONE.

LAST DATES. Table with columns for destination (e.g., Antwerp, Baltimore, Barcelona) and dates (e.g., 3 June, 29 May). Includes entries for various ports like Hamburg, Bremen, Genoa, etc.

Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 25th inst.

Table listing merchant vessels with columns for Nationality (e.g., British, American, French), quantity, and date.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Table showing temperature readings for various days of the week (Saturday, Sunday, Monday, etc.).

Advertisements.

On Sale.

A Pulperia, which has been established in the Parado de Artilleria, consisting of three rooms with azotea roof, two others and a kitchen, thatched, but brick built, a well of good water, an oven, a chimney near the counter, glass case, &c., &c.; the ground plan measuring twenty two varas by eighteen, enclosed on all sides by a brick wall. To be sold for sixteen thousand dollars currency; the greater part of which sum may remain to be paid, with interest, by instalments, as may best suit the purchasers convenience. Apply to Mr. Bluez, at the corner of the streets Cangal' and 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

Buenos Ayrean Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The Monthly Meeting of the Members will take place on Tuesday Evening, September 5, 1848, at 7 o'clock, at No. 123 Calle Maypa.

Rooms to Let.

To let, to single gentlemen only, three separate rooms, at No. 4 Calle de la Alameda. Apply on the premises.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

IMPORTS.

Table listing various import goods such as ALE and Porter, London, French and German, ANCHOVIES, BEES WAX, CANDLES, CASSIA, CARDS, CHEESE, COALS, CIDER, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Table listing various goods including COCOA, BRAZIL, COD FISH, COFFE, DEMIJOHNS, DOMESTICS, FRUITS, GLASS, HAMS, IRON, LEAD, LEATHER, LUMBER, MATE, MOLASSES, NAVAL STORES, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including MATS, MATTING, MOLASSES, NAVAL STORES, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including CANVASS, CORDAGE, DUCK, PITCH, ROSIN, OILS, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including OLIVES, PAINTS, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD DRY, PAINTS IN OIL, PAPER, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including LETTER PAPER, PEAS, SPANISH, PEPPER, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including RICE, CAROLINA, BRAZIL, PIEDMONT, SALT, SALT-PETRE, SOAP, SPANISH, MARSEILLES, AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SPIRITS, BRANDY, GIN, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including SUGAR, HAVANA, RIO JANEIRO, STARCHE, WHEAT, TOBACCO, TEA, GUNPOWDER, HYPON, POACHING, ORANGE, TOBACCO, BAHIA, BRAZIL, CAVENDISH, MARYLAND, CIGARS, REGALIA, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including TWINE, ENGLISH, SPANISH, VERNICELLI, GENOISE, SPANISH, VINEGAR, FRENCH, SPANISH, WINES, PORT, LISBON, MARSILLES, MALAGA, CATALONIA, SICILIAN, SANTERNE, BORDEAUX, MUSCATEL, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including FEATHERS, OSTRICH, HAIR, HORSE, HIDE CUTTINGS, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including EXPORTS, DESTINATIONS, DUTY HIDES, SALTED HIDES, TALLOW, BALES, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including For Spain, Ox, Cow, JERKED Beef, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including HORNS, Ox, Cow, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including SKINS, CALF, CHINEHLA, GENT, NUTRIA, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including SHEEP, MATABERO, GREASE AND TALLOW, WOOL, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including BRANDY, CHARCOAL, FLOUR, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including FRUIT, Apples, PEACHES, PEARS, RAISINS, WALNUTS, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including GRAIN, BARLEY, BEANS, MAIZ, WHEAT, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including GLUE, LIME, OLIVES, POTATOES, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including SOLE LEATHER, CORRIENTES, PARAGUAY, TUCUMAN, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including TONGUES, VERMICELLI, WOOD, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including MONEY MARKET, EXCHANGE, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including STOCK, BULLION, and other items with prices.

Table listing various goods including FREIGHTS, DESTINATIONS, DUTY HIDES, SALTED HIDES, TALLOW, BALES, and other items with prices.