

# BRITISH PACKET

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1179.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1849.

[Established in 1826.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have advices from Europe to the 27th of January.

In England public attention was wholly taken up with the approaching meeting of parliament. It was understood that government were to bring in at an early period the bill that they obtained leave to introduce last session for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and that some rather sweeping retrenchments were to be made in the estimates of expenditure. In consequence of the death of Lord Auckland, Sir Francis Thornhill Baring had been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. The office had been offered to, and declined by, Sir James Graham. The cholera had nearly disappeared from London and the country districts of England, but in Scotland it was still making considerable ravages.

France was quiet, but the prospect of continued tranquillity was not very cheering. There was an open rupture between the National Assembly and the Executive. The committee to which were referred the different projects relative to a dissolution, had reported in favour of the continuance of the Assembly till the promulgation of the organic laws. "The struggle has commenced," says the *Presse*, "by this declaration of war between the legislative and executive powers. These two powers can no longer remain in presence of each other and act in concert. It behoves one to give in and withdraw. Which will give in?—The Assembly tells the ministry that it does not possess the confidence of the majority; the ministry tells the Chamber that it does not possess the confidence of the country. The baneful antagonism, which exists since the 20th of December, now breaks out into a decisive and terrible struggle fraught with irritation and hatred."—Nor is this the only defeat sustained by the government on important questions. The ministry, on presenting the estimates, proposed that they should be referred to the committee of finance, on whose support it relied; but the Assembly decided by a majority of 52 that a select committee of 30 members should be appointed to examine the budget. In the meantime the number of petitions addressed to the Assembly in favour of a dissolution was daily increasing. They all expressed the opinion that the representatives would abuse their trust by continuing to sit after the election of the president, and that they were bound to leave the discussion of the organic laws to the legislative assembly. The number of signatures, exclusive of those attached to the petitions presented at the sittings of the 25th and 26th January, amounted to 171,732. The petitions in an opposite sense did not exhibit more than 2,612 signatures.—M. Boulay de la Meurthe had been elected Vice-President of the Republic by a large majority. The other two candidates proposed by the President were General Baraguay D'Hilliers and M. Vivien.—The Assembly had decreed that the parties implicated in the events of May should be tried by the supreme court at Bruges. The Mountain and Socialist journals immediately published a protest in the name of the people of Paris against this decision, recommending the accused not to plead before that tribunal. The session was to commence on the 5th of March.—The government presented to the Assembly on the 26th of January a draft of a decree ordering all the clubs to be closed.—The *Garde Mobile* was to be re-organ-

ised, and reduced from 25 to 12 battalions.—All the ex-Ministers of Louis Philippe had arrived in Paris, with the exception of M. Guizot, but he was shortly expected.

In Italy no event of importance had occurred. The conferences at Brussels on the Lombardo-Venetian question were to commence in the beginning of February. The Ambassadors of France, England, Austria, Sardinia and Tuscany were already appointed and ready to proceed to their destination. The representatives of the Pope and the King of Naples were the only ones wanting.—Marshal Radetzki had restricted the communication between Lombardy and Piedmont to three points—Pavia, Mayenta and Sesto Calende. The Austrian headquarters had been removed from Milan to Cremona, and it was said that the old marshal was going to direct in person the attack against Venice.—Some disturbances took place at Genova on the 17th. The troops re-established order.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* states that M. Piccollet d'Hermillon, late Chargé d'Affaires of Sardinia to this Republic, had been appointed Minister to Brazil. How true it is that some men have greatness thrust upon them.

In Rome the government had declared all persons traitors to the country, who, by word or deed, should attempt to dissuade the citizens from voting at the elections for the Constituent Assembly.

The Pope still remained at Gaeta.

The Naples correspondent of the *Times*, under date of the 11th, says, that a Neapolitan general had just set out for Vienna for the purpose of re-establishing the diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that as soon as that object was attained, a joint intervention in favour of the Pope would take place.

The Abbé Gioberti, prime minister of Charles Albert, is said not only to have rejected the proposal of the Spanish government that the Sardinian cabinet should join it and the other Catholic powers in the undertaking to restore the Pope's authority, but also to have protested against the departure of the Spanish fleet for Gaeta. The Abbé, it is added, had sent an embassy to His Holiness, advising him to remove to Savoy and to leave the re-establishment of order in the Pontifical States to the governments of Piedmont and Tuscany.

In the mean time, it appears certain that the French government had declared to the Duke de Sotomayor, the Spanish Ambassador, that it was ready to co-operate in any measure calculated to afford efficient protection to the Pope, provided His Holiness demanded assistance and approved of that which might be given to him. An expedition had been actually fitted out at Cherbourg, Brest and Toulon for the coast of Italy, but whether destined to restore the Pope or to aid the Sicilian insurgents against the King of Naples and thus throw the gauntlet to Russia, was a matter of much speculation. We insert elsewhere a very interesting article from the *Times* on this subject.

In the event of the Pope accepting the proffered assistance of the Catholic powers, it was thought that he would not proceed immediately to Rome, but establish his residence provisionally at Ancona or Civita Vecchia.

The war in Hungary may be said to be virtually at an end, the Austrian troops having taken Pesth without any opposition, and beaten the Hungarians in every direction. Prince Windischgratz has issued a proclamation at the capital, declaring that any inhabitant found with

weapons in his hand, will be immediately hanged; that if the inhabitants of any place dare to attack any imperial courier, such place shall be immediately levelled with the earth; and finally that the authorities of the different places shall answer with their heads for the preservation of the public peace.

There is nothing of interest from Vienna.

From Berlin there are dates to the 23d of January. The primary elections had taken place throughout the Kingdom. In the capital the moderate party had been victorious. It was rumoured that the Brandenburg ministry would retire, and that M. Camphausen would be entrusted with the formation of a new cabinet.

It is not true that the Frankfort diet had finally come to the decision that the chief of the empire should be elective and temporary. The subject was still under discussion on the 23d of January.

Nothing new had occurred in regard to the Holstein-Schleswig question. It appeared to be as remote from settlement as ever.

Letters from Constantinople of the 31st December, describe the cholera to be making fearful ravages in Albania, also in Epirus and Thessaly.

Since the above was in type the February mail from England has arrived, bringing dates to the 5th.

The following is the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament—

*My Lords and Gentlemen—*

The period being arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of your important duties.

It is satisfactory to me to be enabled to state that both in the North and in the South of Europe the contending parties have consented to a suspension of arms, for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace.

The hostilities carried on in the Island of Sicily were attended with circumstances so revolting, that the British and French admirals were impelled, by motives of humanity, to interpose and to stop the further effusion of blood.

I have availed myself of the interval thus obtained to propose, in conjunction with France, to the King of Naples, an arrangement calculated to produce a permanent settlement of affairs in Sicily. The negotiation on these matters is still pending.

It has been my anxious endeavour, in offering my good offices to the various contending powers, to prevent the extension of the calamities of war, and to lay the foundations for lasting and honourable peace. It is my constant desire to maintain with all foreign States the most friendly relations.

As soon as the interests of the public service will permit, I shall direct the papers connected with these transactions to be laid before you.

A rebellion of a formidable character has broken out in the Punjab, and the Governor-General of India has been compelled, for the preservation of the peace of the country, to assemble a considerable force, which is now engaged in military operations against the insurgents. But the tranquillity of British India has not been affected by these unprovoked disturbances.

I again commend to your attention the restrictions imposed on commerce by the Navigation Laws. If you shall find that these laws are in whole or in part unnecessary for the maintenance of our maritime power, while they fetter trade and industry, you will no doubt deem it right to repeal or modify their provisions.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you; they will be framed with the most anxious attention to a wise economy.

The present aspect of affairs has enabled me to make large reductions upon the estimates of last year.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I observe, with satisfaction, that this portion of the United Kingdom has remained tran-

quil amidst the convulsions which have disturbed so many parts of Europe.

The insurrection in Ireland has not been renewed, but a spirit of dissatisfaction still exists; and I am compelled, to my great regret, to ask for a continuance, for a limited time, of those powers which, in the last session, you deemed necessary for the preservation of the public tranquillity.

I have great satisfaction in stating that commerce is reviving from those shocks which, at the commencement of last session, I had to deplore. The condition of the manufacturing districts is likewise more encouraging than it has been for a considerable period.

It is also gratifying to me to observe that the state of the revenue is one of progressive improvement.

I have to lament, however, that another failure in the potato crop has caused very severe distress in some parts of Ireland.

The operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland will properly be a subject of your enquiry, and any measures by which those laws may be beneficially amended and the condition of the people may be improved, will receive my cordial assent.

It is with pride and thankfulness that I advert to the loyal spirit of my people, and that attachment to our institutions which has animated them during a period of commercial difficulty, deficient production of food, and political revolution.

I look to the protection of Almighty God for favour in our continued progress, and I trust that you will assist me in upholding the fabric of the Constitution, founded as it is upon the principles of freedom and of justice.

In France a conspiracy had been discovered, having for object the overthrow of the Assembly and the President of the Republic. On the rumour that the *Garde Mobile*, or such of them as were about to be disbanded, would join the Red Republicans, an overwhelming force was collected in Paris, at the sight of which the would-be insurgents became dismayed. The conspiracy had numerous ramifications in the departments. The Paris leader was the ex-Count d'Alton-Shees. The greatest praise is bestowed upon M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for his personal exertions in behalf of the preservation of order.

The struggle between the French government and the Assembly as to the duration of the power of the latter, still continued. Although the ministry had succeeded in obtaining, by a small majority, that the question of dissolution should be entertained, it had been beaten on several other votes. A decisive conflict appeared to be fast approaching.

It was reported that the contemplated conferences at Brussels were, after all, to be abandoned.

At Frankfort the greatest confusion existed in the proceedings of the Diet. It is now said that the chief of the empire is to be styled "Emperor of the Germans."

We have accounts from the United States via Rio Janeiro to the 17th ult. The gold fever had not abated, notwithstanding that the late advices from California represented the state of society in that country to be the most deplorable, and that the inhabitants were suffering severely from intermittent fever. It was calculated that the number of vessels which had sailed from different American ports for California amounted to 175, carrying about 10,000 passengers. A gold mine of considerable extent is said to have been discovered in Oregon, and numbers of persons who were preparing to set out for California had changed their destination for that region. The cholera had almost entirely disappeared from New Orleans.

General Rosas completed yesterday his 56th year. H. E.'s town residence was thronged during the whole day with visitors anxious to offer H. E. in the person of his amiable daughter, their congratulations on the auspicious occasion.



MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Table listing merchant vessels with columns for Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, and Destinations. Includes sections for NATIONAL, BRITISH, AMERICAN, DANISH, FRENCH, SPANISH, BRAZILIAN, ITALIAN, and HAMBURG.

Table listing merchant vessels from BREMEN, SWEDISH, BELGIAN, PRUSSIAN, ORIENTAL, PORTUGUESE, OLDENBURG, HANOVERIAN, and LUBBECK.

Advertisements. To be Sold.

The stock of a small sheep farm, situated in the Department of San Vicente, distance from town 7 leagues, consisting of from 900 to 1600 sheep, together with 200 head of tame cattle, houses, corals, dairy utensils, &c. &c.; also to be had a lease of the ground for the term of three years on reasonable terms.

Apply to Mr. James Bell, Calle La Defensa, No. 53.

Advertisement.

The following articles just received and for sale at the store of G. Woodley & Co., No. 26 Calle Piedad: Le Mann's justly celebrated biscuit. Very superior Hollands gin. Do. do. Scotch whiskey. Pearl barley. Oatmeal. Superior London pickles and sauces of every description.

Refined table salt in stone jars. Pratsy currants. Candy of the best brand. North Wilshire cheese. Table wines, ale and porter, and groceries of every description.

ESTABLISHED 1845. T. C. Helsby desires to inform his friends and the public that having just received a new and superior assortment of daguerreotype materials as well as two new cameras of the best known make, he is prepared to take larger pictures than those generally produced here and can undertake to give satisfaction in every instance.

No. 39, Calle de la Victoria, in the alto—a large frame of specimens for inspection at the door.

Total Abstinence Beneficial Society of Buenos Ayres.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held next Tuesday evening, 3rd inst., at the usual hour and place.

Mr. Timothy Ashed.

A letter thus addressed, may be obtained at No. 45, Calle de Maypu. The friends of the above individual residing in England, having heard no tidings of him since 1835, are anxious to obtain information in regard to him.

FOR LONDON.

The very fast-sailing first-class, coppered and copper-furnished British barket

"Rosalind."

305 tons register, J. Archer, Master.

Is ready to receive cargo on board, and will take such as can be shipped quickly on moderate terms. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, having a spacious Cabin.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to the Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green and Co., No. 20 Calle Representantes, or to Charles R. Horne, Licensed Ship Broker.

FOR VALPARAISO.

The fast sailing (12 years A. 1.) British brig

"Mary Holland."

233 tons, James Lancaster, Master.

Will sail for the above port within a fortnight, and will take freight and passengers, having excellent accommodations both in Cabin and Steerage.

For further particulars be pleased to apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Turner and Co. or to Charles R. Horne, Licensed Ship Broker, No. 55 Calle la Reconquista.

March 31st, 1849.

For London.

The fast-sailing A. 1. Yarmouth built brig

"Elizabeth."

Is now loading and has disengaged room for a few tons of salted hides and boxes of tallow along with light freight. For further particulars please apply to the Consignees Messrs. Barber & Orr, or to John Higginbotham, Licensed Ship Broker.

Passengers Only.

The fine fast-sailing Jersey schooner

"Navigator."

Will sail for LIVERPOOL in all the forth coming month, having all her cargo engaged and going on board, two or three passengers can be accommodated very comfortably. Please apply to the Captain, to Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co., or to John Higginbotham, Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

The fast-sailing clipper built brig

"Fortuna."

Will sail in the course of ten days, and has only disengaged room for a few dry hides—this vessel is fitted up in a superior style for passengers. For further particulars please apply to the Consignees Messrs. Briscoe & Co., or to John Higginbotham, Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

The fine new A. 1. British brig

"Empress."

Has all her heavy freight engaged and can take about 40 tons bale and a few hides. She can also accommodate two or three passengers very comfortably. Please apply to the consignees Messrs. A. C. Santamaria, Liambi & Cambaceres, or to John Higginbotham, Licensed Ship Broker.

For Liverpool.

The well known regular trader A. 1. British Brig

"CREOLE."

Has only disengaged room for about 100 pipes tallow, and a few boxes which can be received on board immediately, for rates of freight please apply to her consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers, or to John Higginbotham, Licensed Ship Broker.

FOR HAVRE DE GRACE.

The very superior A. 1. French barque

"Adolnette."

Has only room for a few tons of light freight, which can be received on board immediately. Please apply to the Consignee Mr. Thomas Rouse, or to John Higginbotham, Licensed Ship Broker.

William Tucker, TAILOR.

No. 49 1/2 Victoria Street, one square and a half above the Plaza Victoria.

Begets most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has opened the above establishment, where he hopes by strict attention and punctuality to merit the confidence of his friends and those who may favor him with their patronage.

W. T. also adds that he has on hand a general and splendid assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and waistcoatings of the latest improvement, and suitable for the present season, all of which will be made up in the most fashionable style and at moderate prices; at the same time assuring his friends and the public that he will use his utmost endeavours to give satisfaction.

Notice.

Holland gin in cases, received by Messrs. Symon Rynbende and Zoopen in Schiedam, of a superior well-known quality, for Sale, a small parcel at C. Ziegler's, No. 19, Reconquista also, best old Hock in boxes.

Notice.

Is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto existing at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo between Mrs. Mary Green, Mr. John Nicholson, and Mr. Edward Lumb, under the firm of Nicholson Green and Co., expired on the first day of March, 1845, and was dissolved in England on the thirty first day of December last.

Mr. Edward Lumb is charged with the liquidation of the late firm at Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Frederick Marriott with that of Montevideo. Buenos Ayres, 23d February, 1845.

By Power of Mary Green and John Nicholson, Frederick Marriott.

Edward Lumb. The business of Nicholson Green and Co. at this city will be conducted henceforward by Mr. Frederick Marriott, at 20 Calle Representantes. p. pro: Nicholson Green and Co., Frederick Marriott.

The undersigned having retired from the firm of Nicholson Green and Co., will continue business in this City under the firm of Edward Lumb and Co., at 59 Calle Representantes. Edward Lumb.

The first British Primer.

A few copies for sale at W. White's, No. 89 Calle Merced.

Notice.

JOHN DAVIS respectfully begs to solicit a continuance of the support he has received since running his new boats. Passengers and captains can be accommodated with a boat to the outer or inner roads (at any hour) together with steady men by applying at Mr. Fleming's store, No. 28 Calle Julio (formerly Alameda).

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices. Includes categories like ALE and Porter, ANCHOVIES, BEES WAX, CANDLES, CASSIA, CARDS, CHEESE, CHUNO, CIDER, CLOVES, COALS, COCOA, GOD FISH, COPPEE, DEMIJOHNS, DOMESTICS, FRUITS, and various oils and flours.

Notice.

Table listing various goods and their prices. Includes categories like FIRECRACKERS, GLASS, HAMS, IRON, LARD, LEATHER, LUMBER, MANDIOCA, MATS, MOLASSES, NAVAL STORES, OILS, OLIVES, PAINTS, PAPER, PEAS, PEPPER, RICE, SOAP, SALT, SOAP, SPIRITS, and various oils and flours.

Notice.

Table listing various goods and their prices. Includes categories like RAM, STARCH, SUGAR, HAVANA, RIO JANEIRO, TEA, TOBACCO, TWINE, VINEGAR, WINES, VERMICELLI, YERBA, and ZINCK.

Notice.

Table listing various goods and their prices. Includes categories like SKINS, TALLOW, WOOL, Articles of Home Consumption, BISCUIT, BRANDY, CHARCOAL, FLOUR, FRUIT, GRAIN, GLUE, LIME, OLIVES, POTATOES, SOLE LEATHER, TOBACCO, TONGUES, VERMICELLI, YERBA, EXCHANGE, STOCK, BULLION, and FREIGHTS.