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ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

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

Advices have been received from England *via* Pernambuco to the 1st of December. Mr. HOOD, after a passage of 60 days, arrived at Falmouth on the 12th of November, and immediately proceeded to London. The causes of the failure of his mission, though previously known, not till then officially confirmed, immediately became the subject of the renewed strictures of the press in London as well as Paris; and the parties who had been instrumental in producing such a result were handled with no ordinary severity. It appears that neither the British nor French government required much time to come to a decision; for in the latter end of November the London and Paris journals simultaneously announce that the convention of peace negotiated by Mr. Hood had been approved by both Cabinets, and that orders were forthwith to be despatched to Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis to carry it into immediate effect. This news is given in the *London Morning Chronicle* and *Times*, the *Liverpool Times* and *Paris Presse*, and is copied without contradiction by the other papers. It is added that H. B. M.'s brig *Mutine* was to sail from England on the 4th of December for the River Plate direct, with fresh instructions for the British and French Ministers in Montevideo, of such a nature as to leave no loophole for them to avoid compliance with the wishes of their respective governments.

This intelligence, so quickly following that of the fall of Salto and the other disasters which have befallen the Riveristas, has produced a deep sensation among the loan-jobbers in Montevideo.

The following article, from the *Morning Chronicle* of the 12th of November, was written previously to Mr. Hood's arrival, but in presence of that gentleman's note to M. Arana stating his satisfaction at the result of his mission as far as the Argentine government was concerned:—

"The anxiety of Lord ABERDEEN to terminate the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the River Plate is shown in the graceful letter with which he introduced Mr. Hood to the Buenos Ayres Government, and which served as his credentials.

"The Buenos Ayres Government, responding to this handsome and friendly appeal on the part of Lord ABERDEEN, and giving, it would seem, *entire credit*, as requested by his lordship, to the communications of Mr. Hood, accepted the proposals made to it, to the complete satisfaction of that gentleman, as appears by the despatch from him to Señor ARANA, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Buenos Ayres.

"Incredible as it may seem, there are, we regret to say, strong grounds for fearing that an arrangement prepared with so much care and good feeling has been (temporarily) defeated, from a determination on the part of those from whom Lord ABERDEEN could never have expected it, not to give credit to his agent. How his lordship would regard the slight thus put upon him, were he still in office, we need not inquire; but should it prove that the arrangement concluded with the Buenos Ayres Government by Mr. Hood has not been carried out, we cannot doubt that the Cabinets of France and England will refuse to remain one day longer than can be helped under the imputation of disavowing the authority of an agent to whom they had requested that full credit might be given, and will take instant measures to ensure the execution of the convention. The immediate raising of the blockade of Buenos Ayres, which, according to Mr. Hood's agreement, was to form part of the general armistice, is now not less necessary to the character and honour of the two Cabinets than it has long been to the well-being and almost the very existence of the merchants concerned in that trade."

The towns of Mercedes, Colonia and Maldonado, have lately been closely invested by the troops of President Oribe. The force besieging Colonia carried off a few days since a large number of cattle which the garrison had grazing outside the town. The French vessels of war on that coast fired several shots with a view to prevent the capture, but to no effect.

We have papers from the U. S. to the 19th of November. The only thing new with respect to the war with Mexico, is the failure of a second attack on Alvarado by Commodore Connor.

The following extract relates to an awful gale in the Gulf:—

Tremendous Hurricane in the Gulf—terrible disaster at Key West—great loss of public and private property—wreck of U. S. Brig Perry—loss of revenue cutter Morris—fifty lives lost.

We learn with infinite sorrow and regret that an awful visitation of Providence lately occurred at Key West, which has rendered desolate the homes of an entire population, and occasioned an immense loss of property, both public and private. On Sunday, the 11th of October, a gale of wind of unexampled fury, blowing from the Northwest, took place in the Gulf, and successively shifting to almost every point in the compass, without relaxing in intensity, strewed the whole of Florida shore with wrecked vessels, and fragments of vessels, which unfortunately happened to be in that vicinity.

The town of Key West may be said to have been laid entirely prostrate by this melancholy occurrence—scarcely half a dozen houses remaining roofed. The water was forced in on the streets, so that in many places it was several feet deep. The lighthouses at Key West, in which there were sixteen persons, and at Sand Key, where there were six, were completely demolished—not a vestige of any thing like a building or foundation of a building, remaining—and the whole of the unhappy beings, who were there exposed to the fury of the tempest, were lost. The fort was also destroyed—caissons, etc. etc., being quite swept away; the damage sustained by Government in the destruction of public works, being estimated to be not less than three hundred thousand dollars. The whole of the Wreckers' means of subsistence, in their craft, stores, etc. etc., have come to an end—all being either submerged, wrecked, or otherwise injured as to be perfectly irreparable.

Many of the vessels which were in the harbor have been thrown high and dry on the land—on what was formerly the site of the town—looking, in some cases, like ships, brigs, and schooners on the stocks, or in building yards, which, by some convulsion of the earth, had been thrown out of their positions, as if in mockery of workmen's toil and art. It appears from the testimony of those who were on the spot—Key West—at the time of the occurrence of the tempest, that never had seamen or landmen beheld the sea lashed into such a fury by the wind; never had they known a gale of such severity, and which continued unabated for so great a length of time.

It lasted indeed, from Saturday night until Monday morning: now blowing from the North-east, now shifting from that point to the South-east, and again enacting the well-known phenomenon of seemingly coming from all points of the compass at the same moment. A Spanish brig was turned bottom up—all on board having perished, with the exception of one man, who was rescued by the U. S. brig Perry, herself a victim to this terrible storm.

Besides the brig Perry, the Government have lost the revenue cutter Morris.

As far as can be ascertained 50 persons perished.

This hurricane was, if possible, still more severe at Havana. From want of space we can merely state that about 100 vessels were wrecked and that the loss of life was considerable. Four Spanish men of war and a number of steamers were driven ashore, as likewise three French vessels of war and a steamer under the command of Rear Admiral La Place. It was not expected that more than one could be got off. The damage done to the town was comparatively little, but the suburbs suffered severely.

We insert elsewhere some articles from the English papers with reference to Flores' projected expedition against the Republic of Ecuador. Since they were in type, we have learned that the vessels which were being fitted out in England for that destination had been embargoed by H. M.'s Government.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Alameda wall destined to give greater extension to that public promenade and set a boundary to the encroachments of the river, took place on Monday last, 18th instant. The weather on the occasion was any thing but propitious; a strong breeze from the south-east raising clouds of dust which greatly annoyed the spectators, who were no less inconvenienced by the circumstance of a high tide, which left but a very small space beyond the projected abutment uncovered, and obliged them, in order to witness the scene, to take up a position on the high bank in the vicinity, where, from the causes already mentioned, their situation was peculiarly disagreeable. The number of persons who had assembled to witness the interesting ceremony was, notwithstanding, immense.

The following is a summary of the proceedings:—

The venerable Bishop of the Diocese, Doctor Don Mariano Medrano y Cabrera, who, accompanied by several other reverend dignitaries, was present, having piously invoked a blessing on the undertaking, the Government Notary proceeded to read aloud a *procès verbal* of the proceedings, which being subscribed by H. E. the Minister of Finance, Doctor Don Manuel Insiarte, and by the Señorita Doña Manuelita Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor of the Province, who were *padrinos* on the occasion, it was then signed by the Presidents of the honourable House of Representatives, Supreme Court of Justice and Court of Errors, by the judges of the Civil and Criminal Courts, Chief of Police, Collector of the Customs, Treasurer of the Province, Generals of the Army &c. &c., and by the following members of the Foreign Diplomatic and Consular corps, viz. Messieurs Harris, Leitte Acevedo and Picolet, Chargés d'Affaires respectively of the United States, Portugal and Sardinia, by Commodore Rousseau, commanding the United States naval forces in the River Plate, by the Chevalier Moura, Consul General of Brazil, by Messieurs Joseph Graham, Charles Rodewald, John Joseph Klick, and Charles Bunge, Consuls respectively of the United States, the Hanse Towns, Denmark, and the Netherlands, and by many other respectable individuals and citizens; which done it was also signed by said Government Notary who certified to the proceedings. Preliminaries being thus arranged, H. E. the Minister of Finance, accompanied by the daughter of H. E. the Governor, proceeded to lay the stone. This was a quadrangular slab of rough hewn stone twenty inches square and ten inches thick, with a cavity in the centre about a foot square and into which four pieces of thin white marble

[See last page.]

MESSAGE TO THE 24th LEGISLATURE.

(Continued.)

The illustrious General Ramon Castilla announced his elevation to the constitutional Presidency of the Republic of Peru. The government in cordially congratulating him expressed its kind feelings of confraternity, and its lively wishes for the glory and happiness of Peru.

I feel gratified in announcing to you that that Government officially declared against the unjust Anglo-French intervention in the Republics of La Plata. The decision of the Peruvian people is explicit and energetic in the same view of American dignity. They are worthy of the highest esteem on the part of the Republics of La Plata and of their governments.

The Government of Peru has communicated to that of the Confederation the ambitious and offensive project of General Flores to disturb the peace of South America. In the just indignation which so hair-brained an enterprise has excited, it declares that it will co-operate as far as may be in its power, in order to crush the attempts and projects which have been concerted in Spain against the independence of the American Republics, and that it will repel aggression by all possible means, opposing justice to injustice, and war to war. The Peruvian Government, confidently reckoning on the American sentiments of that of the Confederation, has invited it to act in the same view, or to adopt other measures which may tend to insure the peace of the continent, combining a system of operations capable of making the credit and honor of the South American nations respected.

In consequence of this incident it reiterates to that of this Republic the invitation to form a Congress of American Plenipotentiaries, to which it will send its own, for the purpose of laying in a solid manner the bases of the future security of the nations of this continent.

The Government has received so worthy a suggestion with the greatest and most fervent interest. It will respond to the noble sentiments of the Peruvian Government with that efficacious solicitude and fraternal spirit which it has constantly testified to the American States and with the firm corresponding resolution of cooperating to sustain the sacred rights of the common cause of their liberty, honour and independence.

The distinguished General José Joaquín Herrera announced his elevation to the chief magistracy of the Republic of Mexico. The government congratulated him with cordial friendship, reciprocated his benevolent wishes towards the Confederation, and expressed to him its ardent aspirations for the glory and happiness of the Mexican nation.

I informed you in my former Message that I had required from the Government of Bolivia reparation and satisfaction, in conformity with the law of nations, for the offensive impunity with which the ruthless Unitarian refugees in that Republic conspired against the Confederation, and were armed and aided for the purpose of invading it. That Government has not in its reply answered the expectations which that of the Confederation entertained, from the idea it had formed of the rectitude and friendship of the Bolivian Cabinet. Disregarding the notoriety of the facts and the imperious exigencies of international justice, it has groundlessly pretended to charge the Government of the Confederation with being an enemy to the peace of Bolivia. The government has firmly repelled so unjust an accusation. From the justice of its remonstrances, the constant good faith of its acts, and the sincere goodwill it has ever evinced towards the Bolivian Government and people, it drew conclusive arguments which have enabled it to demonstrate the seriously erroneous impressions of that Government. It hopes that it will appreciate the undeniable right with which the Confederation urges its demands. The Government has given it an unequivocal evidence of the unshaken fidelity with which it has maintained, even in the midst of the most serious difficulties, that peace and good harmony which is so intimately connected with their mutual vital interests. The Bolivian Government cannot reasonably excuse itself from reciprocating the same, by efficiently restraining the unbridled excesses of the ruthless Unitarians who, abusing the asylum afforded them in Bolivia, obstinately persist in their designs of disturbing peace and order in the Confederation, and encourage the publication of unworthy libels by the press.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia expressed to that of the Confederation, by order of his government, the elevated American principles professed by the Bolivian administration presided over by the illustrious General D. José de Ballivian. He reproached the Anglo-French intervention in La Plata. He

remarked that his government had not been informed thereof, and expressively manifested his estimable sympathies in favour of the just defence of the legal governments of the Republics of the Plata against the intervention. That of the Confederation highly gratified, completely satisfied the observations of the Chargé d'Affaires, and reciprocated his noble and just aspirations in behalf of American interests.

So solemn a declaration was immediately contradicted by inconceivable acts on the part of the Bolivian Government.

General Guilarte, appointed on a special mission by that Government, distinguished himself in Montevideo by his anti-American conduct, his manifest connivance with the ruthless Unitarians, and by the unworthy co-operation which he afforded to the Anglo-French intervention, which his own government had but just reprobated. By means of misrepresentations, he endeavoured to induce it to take part therein. He seconded by means of ignoble publications the unbridled attacks of the ruthless Unitarians against the Republics of La Plata, groundlessly contradicting the well merited character of the Bolivian nation in the cause of the independence of America. And attacking the sovereignty of the Confederation he selected the time when Argentine blood flowed heroically in a glorious resistance on the banks of the Paraná against the combined squadrons of France and England, to publish, invoking orders from his government for the purpose, an offer of reward to those who should ascend in vessels as far as the Pilcomayo.

Under such circumstances, the Chargé d'Affaires announced to government the appointment of General Guilarte in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the Confederation. Aware of the complications created by General Guilarte in the relations of both Governments, desirous that they should not be productive of future evil consequences, and fully convinced of the great inconveniences which militated against the admission of General Guilarte in the character of Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, he spontaneously offered to inform his Government, and request instructions. That of the Confederation accepted the just and amicable step of the Chargé d'Affaires and esteemed his rectitude and kindly spirit.

General Guilarte announced from Montevideo his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary from Bolivia, desiring to know whether he would be received. The government stated to him in answer that it would take his representations into consideration as soon as his government should have come to a resolution on the subject.

His government subsequently ordered him to proceed to Rio Janeiro, and recalled its Chargé d'Affaires in the Confederation. This diplomatist has recorded in his farewell address warm testimonies of gratitude towards the Government, and his ardent wishes that the fraternal bonds which unite both Republics may be strengthened and drawn closer. It was very gratifying to government to reciprocate them with cordial and sincere friendship.

The Bolivian government approved of the offer of premiums to those who should ascend in vessels as far as the Pilcomayo, published in Montevideo by General Guilarte.

It communicated orders to him to carry forward this affair in conjunction with Lafone in Montevideo. It did not censure the rash proceedings of General Guilarte in concert with the Anglo-French intervention, but circumscribed itself to consider them as merely premature. These facts, Honourable Representatives, show the true position of the Bolivian government towards the Confederation, and the erroneous statements of the President of the Republic in his last Message to the Legislative Chambers, when informing them of his relations with the Confederation.

The disdainful indifference ascribed by the President of Bolivia to the authority entrusted with the Foreign Relations of the Confederation, is greatly at variance with the supposition that it wishes to involve the Bolivian government in the events which have happened in the Rio de la Plata, when it has been necessary that the Argentine government should satisfy the complaints urged by the Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia as being harboured by his government, in consequence of not having been informed by that of the Confederation of the unjust attack of the Anglo-French intervention. The indifferent disdain which the President of Bolivia avows to have adopted towards a sister country, unjustly attacked by great European powers, has not been provoked by the government of the Confederation. You will find it unequivocally explained by the proceedings of General Guilarte at the most serious moments of the glorious American struggle of the Republics of the Rio de la Plata.

And you will thereby see rendered still more evanescent the groundless charges which the President of Bolivia urged against the government of the Confederation, when he stated in his last Message that he had overlooked motives of complaint, and of demanding satisfaction for causes alleged for the recall of his Chargé d'Affaires.

This incomprehensible proceeding of the Bolivian government the Confederation has responded to by friendly acts of moderation and by a sincere conciliatory spirit. It expects from the rectitude and noble policy of the Bolivian Cabinet a resolution in conformity with the just rights of the Confederation and agreeable to the true interests of both countries.

Bolivia and its enlightened Chambers ardently sympathize with the just and noble cause which the Republics of La Plata uphold against the Anglo-French intervention. Their glorious declaration in accordance with the rights of America and the interests and dignity of the Bolivian State, offers to the world a high testimony of their American sentiments. They merit the highest esteem from the Republics of La Plata and their governments.

The Argentine Minister appointed to the government of Bolivia, has not proceeded to his destination. The constant and undivided attention which the government has been obliged to pay to the most vital affairs of the Republic, has hitherto prevented it from determining upon and forwarding him the requisite instructions.

The Oriental Republic, the faithful ally of the Confederation, has brilliantly enhanced its splendid heroism, its constancy and its triumphs.

The legal Legislative Assembly presides over the country's defence and tranquilly continues its glorious labours.

The illustrious President of the Oriental State, Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, maintains by his intrepid valour and his wise policy, the dignity and independence of the Oriental Nation. He honourably justifies the high confidence which the faithful Orientals have placed in him. He has given proofs to the governments of Great Britain and France of his noble pacific and friendly spirit. Both Republics and America award him a tribute of honour and gratitude.

The Oriental Republic, its illustrious Chambers and legal government offer to the world a splendid example in the struggle which they heroically maintain for the preservation of their independence and honour.

INTERIOR.

The governments and provinces of the Confederation worthily maintain with ardent decision their declaration against Anglo-French intervention. Their energetic wishes, glorious appeal to arms and distinguished patriotism are worthy of the national elevation. In arms they await the signal of the government to combat wherever the preservation of the indissoluble federal compact, or the honour and independence of the Republic may require it.

The government receives solemn and repeated proofs of this heroic and uniform decision.

By the noble and patriotic offers which they have again tendered of all their resources for the purpose of sustaining the honour, the independence and the nation's federal bond against the Anglo-French intervention, and against the ruthless Unitarians, they co-operate in defending the Republic's sovereign rights.

The ruthless Unitarians, branded with the most infamous treason and firmly rejected by the opinion of the people, have been reduced to impotence. Anglo-French intervention is their only resource; and these very foreigners who countenance their treason despise their vile debasement.

The Governors of the provinces of Santa Fé and Entre-Rios have communicated their re-election to the command thereof. The government, highly gratified, has cordially congratulated them.

The worthy Colonel D. José Manuel Saravia communicated his appointment to, and installation in the command of the province of Salta. The Government has felt gratified by so wise an election and has sincerely congratulated him.

His predecessor, the meritorious Colonel D. Manuel Antonio Savaria, worthily discharged the duties of his administration.

Disagreeable events momentarily disturbed the public tranquility in the interior of the Provinces of Catamarca and Rioja. Order and domestic peace were subsequently re-established. Their Governments give to that of the Confederation high proofs of their decided co-operation and patriotism.

When the army of operations of the Confederation against the ruthless Unitarians, under the command of the valiant General D. Justo José de Urquiza, marched against Corrientes and obtained glori-

ous victories, the Government in consequence of its acceptance of the mediation proffered by the United States in the existing differences with the Province of Paraguay, ordered the General-in-Chief to return with his victorious army to the territory of Entre-Rios. The latter, and its worthy Governor, the illustrious General D. Justo José de Urquiza, are worthy of the esteem of the Confederation and of the Government for their distinguished services, colour and heroism.

The Governor of Corrientes evinced to the Commander-in-chief of the army of operations against the ruthless Unitarians, Brigadier Justo José de Urquiza, a disposition to enter into pacific arrangements. The Government opportunely transmitted to the latter suitable instructions, in reply to the manifestations he had forwarded. Subsequently he communicated the treaties he had concluded on the 14th of August. The Government encountered powerful difficulties to approve them. It sent fresh orders to the Commander-in-chief with suitable explanations, and instructions to pursue the pacific negotiation on just and honorable terms.

The aforesaid Commander-in-chief has communicated to the Government, under date of the 3rd inst., the wishes signified to him by the so-called government of Montevideo on the 18th of November, that he should contribute to put a period to the war, by his mediation on bases which that intrusive government proposed to him. The Commander-in-chief mistakenly considered frank and loyal such an insidious attempt of the ruthless Unitarians in Montevideo, based on requirements irreconcilable with the security, independence and honor of the two Republics of La Plata. Mistakenly, also, he allowed it to proceed, without reflecting on the previous orders of the government charged with the Foreign Relations in opposition to a similar invitation from the ruthless Unitarians, of which he had rendered an account. The Commander-in-chief repined to the intrusive government in Montevideo, accepting the mediation. He wrote to request that the President of the Oriental State, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, would deign to admit his interposition. And simultaneously he communicated to this government the steps he had adopted, thinking that this affair did not affect, as it does in the highest degree, the interests, honor and independence of the two Republics, the attributions of their legal governments, and the present serious state of the pacification. The attention of the government is engaged with this subject. It will point out to the Commander-in-chief of the army of operations his grievous error, and transmit to him the corresponding orders.

The government of the province of Paraguay persists in its ill advised design of separating from the Confederation. Its unexampled declaration of war against the latter is a fresh proof of the baleful influence exercised over it by the ruthless Unitarians, and of the malefic and peridious machinations practised by foreigners. In the presence of that abrupt declaration and of the unjustifiable hostilities which followed it, the government has preserved uniform forbearance.

The singular terms in which the province of Paraguay stated it would accept the mediation of that of the United States, requiring as a previous and indispensable basis the concession and acknowledgment of all its exorbitant and unjust pretensions, are tantamount to a peremptory refusal.

The Government of the Confederation does not renounce the kind and pacific disposition towards that province with which it has been all along animated. The sovereign rights and integrity of the Confederation safe, it evinces towards it, as usual, sincere feelings of fraternal friendship.

This is, Honourable Representatives, the state of the Foreign Relations and of the provinces of the Confederation. Divine Providence protects the just cause of the Republic, and sustains that courage worthy of immortal renown which it displays. We gloriously resisting unjust aggressions, it seeks a solid and happy peace which shall secure with honour its dignity, its independence and lasting welfare.

(To be concluded.)

FLORES' PROJECTED EXPEDITION.

[From the "London Daily News" Oct. 15, 1846.]

Ten days since, we called attention to a desperate and hair-brained scheme, which has escaped the notice of our contemporaries, directed against the peace and independence of the Republics of South America. We stated that—partly on the impulse of private vengeance, and partly to pamper the factitious ambition of the Spanish Court, flattered by

the councils of France—a hostile invasion of those republics (the State of Equator being more immediately aimed at) was not only projected, but in actual course of preparation in this country and in Spain. We described the hero of the expedition (General Flores, ex-president of the republic of the Equator), his agents and allies; and the compact with Christiana and the government at Madrid, by which he had obtained means to fit out a warlike expedition. We informed our readers that General Flores was empowered to draft officers and soldiers from the Spanish army; that Spanish arsenals and equipment stores were open to him; and that he had a camp near the coast of Biscay for muster and organization of his force. We further stated that his principal and most active agent had been for some time engaged in raising recruits in Ireland, under the pretext of emigration, and that he had to some extent succeeded in the design. But we added, that the representatives of the Spanish-American Republics in this country were fully acquainted with the mad enterprise; and prepared to take, both here and in Spain, whatever steps the law might allow, or their own vigilance suggest.

We are now in a position not only to corroborate these statements, but to make important additions to them. But for the present we restrict ourselves to what more particularly claims the attention of our own authorities, in regard to the secret enlistment now going on in Ireland, in express violation of the law.

A private letter from Limerick is now before us, dated five days ago, in which it is stated that extraordinary and extravagant inducements have been held out to the labouring class to proceed as emigrants to Equator: "a free passage, good wages on the passage, and on arrival some 20 or 30 acres with a cow." To be sure (a slight drawback), their families were not to be allowed to go this season; but they were "to follow next year." The writer adds, that at this particular time the inducements have acted remarkably well (no wonder), and that very large numbers had come in from the country, willing to accept the offer and embark at once. To such extent was this indeed, that the magistrates had met to investigate the affair; and finding nothing to substantiate the pretence put forth of an emigration scheme, had taken the precautionary step of issuing the following placard:

Magistrates' Office, Oct. 3.

The magistrates for the city of Limerick, deeming it their duty as protectors of their fellow citizens, and especially of the labouring and operative classes, to investigate any project purporting to hold out advantages to them, have assembled for the purpose of inquiring into a handbill recently circulated here, inviting them to avail themselves of the promises it holds out to those who would emigrate to Equator, Columbia; and, on a very anxious investigation of the professions which this handbill contains, do not discover any substantial or satisfactory security for the performance of those promises, and therefore, so far from encouraging or advising their fellow-citizens to avail themselves of it, deem it an imperative duty and obligation to dissuade them therefrom, not only for the essential reason already assigned, but for many others too numerous now to introduce.

E. F. G. Rian, mayor; Wm. Roche, high sheriff of city of Limerick; John Boyse, J. P.; John Crips, J. P.; W. S. Tracy, R. M. S. Dickson; R. Kane; W. Howley, D. L.; W. Hartigan.

The attention of the English government cannot be much longer withheld from these wicked attempts. The duty of protecting those of our fellow subjects who are about to be entrapped and betrayed, is an obvious and sacred one. Nor are we unprepared with other proof of what has been for some time in progress among us. We know that the agents of General Flores have already purchased two steam ships of large burthen, one of which, at this moment, is in progress of being strengthened in one of our docks, with a view to conversion into a war frigate carrying guns. The same agents have chartered a sailing vessel of a thousand tons burthen, to serve as a transport. Her place of destination is Guayaquil. They are also purchasing and preparing here the necessary accoutrements and arms.

It is all a piece of midsummer madness, will be said by the grave and sober! Granted. We do not dispute that. We have before said that not all the aid of all the gold of Christiana would help Flores to as much chance of conquering a province of South America as of seizing a territory in the moon. But this is not the question. The attempt and not the deed is what we have to fear; the infinite misery and bloodshed with which its failure would be fraught, are what we have to guard against. If such an expedition as this is allowed to touch the South American soil, the mischief is done. The scheme will miserably perish; our own countrymen will find a wretched and inglorious

grave; but an evil seed will be left to take root, and to overgrow, with new calamities, those unhappy republics which had but now begun to breathe after years of civil war, engendered by military ambition, and kept alive by unprincipled personal aggrandisement.

In the prudence and decision of the active and intelligent representatives of the states thus threatened, and of that large body of English merchants who are so deeply interested in their continued peace and welfare, we have every reliance.

[From the "Morning Herald" Nov. 4th 1846.]

The following memorial on a matter, deeply involving the interest of the South American States, has been forwarded to Lord Palmerston:—

"My Lord,—We the undersigned, merchants and others, resident in this capital, beg respectfully to represent to your lordship:—

"That of our body many are largely connected with the trade, and all are deeply interested in the peace and prosperity, of the various independent republics of South America. That it is therefore matter of alarm and anxiety to us, the fact which has become notorious, that the peace of those countries is threatened with invasion by a hostile expedition, now in active preparation in Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain. That the expedition is directed by General Flores, ex-President of the free state of Equator; and that although his avowed object is restricted to the invasion of the said republic, the rumour every day gains ground that a more general subjugation is meditated, General Flores having, to such end, the open and powerful support of the Spanish Government. That the expedition in question is known to be on a large scale, embracing 4000 armed mercenaries, steamers of great size and power, and transports sufficient for the conveyance of troops. That in Limerick the agents of General Flores are enlisting men under false and delusive pretences of emigration, and that the same operation is going forward in Portugal, while an encampment of a large force already raised is established at Durango and Ordoño, in Spain. That the said agents have purchased in this country for the expedition two steamers of great burden and power, which are now in process of being converted into ships of war, carrying guns; and that transports having been already chartered, the whole scheme is hastening to maturity. That your lordship is, doubtless, well aware of all the disastrous consequences likely to flow from an attempt to invade South America with a foreign and mercenary force. That, in a full conviction and anticipation of the evils with which it is fraught, all the diplomatic representatives of the different republics have protested against such an unheard of aggression, proclaiming that it will be everywhere resisted by force of arms. That, under these circumstances, we earnestly call your lordship's attention, first, to the danger and loss of life which cannot fail to overtake such of our countrymen as may be inveigled into this illegal service; and, secondly, to the jeopardy in which British interests will be placed throughout South America by General Flores' invasion, if carried into effect. That with no country in the world is our commerce of greater importance or magnitude than with the aggregate free states in question, in which British manufactures are almost exclusively consumed, and where there is in circulation an immense amount of British capital the punctual repayment of which depends on their peace and prosperity. That there have been contracted, by most of the states in this country, loans, the discharge of which must be deferred indefinitely by new aggressive wars and international contests; and, in fact, that the realisation of General Flores' expedition will be the signal of ruin, loss, and confusion to all parties, native and foreign, having personal, mercantile, or money interests connected with the Spanish American republics.

"That we, therefore, respectfully pray of her Majesty's Government to take this subject into its most serious consideration; and whether it be by means of the Foreign Enlistment Act, or by reference to the predatory and unlawful nature of the enterprise, or, in fine, by using its friendly influence with the Court of Madrid (the plan having originated in that capital), that her Majesty's Government will use every effort to put a stop to an expedition from our own as well as Spanish ports, which, if carried into effect, must be alike fatal to British life and British interests.

[Signed]

Baring Brothers & Co. Wm. Parish Robertson.
Anty. Gibbs and Sons. John Rutherford.
N. M. Rothschild & Co. Truman and Cooke.
Heath, Furze, and Co. John Baker and Co.

Reid, Irving, and Co. Mildred and Goyenche.
 Coteworth, Powell, and Corrie and Co.
 Pryor. W. R. Goad and Rigg.
 Powles Brothers & Co. Lovegrove and Leathes.
 Finlay, Hodgson, and Sharpes and Wilkins.
 Co. James Capel and Co.
 T. R. Templeman & Co. Mullens, Marshall & Co.
 G. F. Dickson and Co. Scott, Corthorn, & Scott.
 Montoya, Gaentz, & Co. R. Sutton, Gribble, and
 Stiebel Brothers. Sutton.
 W. Logan and Co. M'Calnot Brothers &
 Lucas, Nicholls, & Co. Co.
 Alison, Cumberlege, & Cavan Brothers.
 Co. Russell Ellce.
 Thos. Lee. Hibbert and Co.
 Thos. Masterman.

London October 20th, 1846.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston,
 her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for
 Foreign Affairs."

MARINE LIST

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 16.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 17.—Wind N., in the afternoon E.
 very fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 18.—Wind S. E., very fresh, almost a
 gale.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 19.—Wind S.E., very fresh.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 20.—Wind S.S.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 21.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut.
 Riboty, from Montevideo 20th inst.

Passengers—Messrs. Joseph Mora Moss, Charles
 Lucib, Thomas Saunders—Stuart, Teofilo Du-
 portail, Adolfo Calvo, Ramon Cavenago, Jaime Mil-
 let, Victor Huguer, Domingo Negruito, G. Becker-
 mann, Juan Bonepelche, Manuel Campos, Gabriel
 San Martin, Inocencio Garrido, Pedro Muñis, Juan
 de la Serna, Felipe Simerdine, Nicolas Seravaui,
 Francisco Echeverry, Pedro Salaverry, Santiago
 Estenave, Francis Carey, Timothy Cornick, John
 Nolly, Patrick Harford, Nicholas Kenny, Lawrence
 Macguire, Nicholas Leary, Juan Barandey, Jose
 Maria Monz, Juan Barrete, Carlos Martinez, Es-
 tevan Delique, Charles E. D. Otte and Adolph D.
 Eryshropel. Mesdames Paz Bargas and daughter,
 Manuela Alvarellos de Rodriguez and daughter,
 Juana Barrios de Neira and daughter, Tomasa
 Nonell and two daughters, Felicia Namfi and sister,
 Julia Vado and daughter, Louisa di Balestrino, Na-
 tividad Meis, Catalina Meis, Clementina Otte and
 Dolores Monz.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war Legalidade,
 Lieut. Amazonas, for Montevideo.

Passenger—Señor Antonio da Silva Riveiro.

January 22.—Wind S.S.E.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

January 14.

Sardinian brig Cocodrilo, Gio Maria Pellas, from
 Genoa 31st October and Gibraltar 15th November.
 British brig John Peat, Cork, from Liverpool 15th
 November and Dublin 25th.

Hamburg barque Emma & Louisa, Haesloop,
 from Rio Grande 11th inst.

Danish brig Ida, George J. Jorgensen, from Rio
 Grande 11th inst.

Sardinian brig Marina, Domingo Palacio, from
 Rio Grande 11th inst.

American ship Seaman, Joseph Merrick, from
 Valparaiso 8th December.

January 15.

H. B. M. sloop of war Satellite, from the west-
 ward.

Sardinian brig of war Daino, hence 12th inst.

Hamburg brigantine Carl Heinrich, John Haus-
 child, from Hamburg 17th November.

French brigantine of war Agata, from Paysandú.

January 16.

H. B. M. Packet Griffin, hence 14th inst.
 Prussian barque Herzog Bogislaw, Jaeger, from
 Libau [Russia] 18th October.

Sardinian schooner brig La Mariquita, José Ca-
 purro, from Santos 14th inst.
 Oriental sloop Joven Sebastian, G. Fitz-
 patrick, from Santa Cruz [Patagonia] 15th Decem-
 ber.

January 17.

Spanish brig of war Volador, 12 guns, Captain
 Don Federico de Santiago, from Ferrol 4th Decem-
 ber.

January 19.

British barque Lancashire Witch, Brownrigg, from
 Liverpool 15th November.

American barque Wabash, Park Brown from
 Boston 5th November.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

January 13.

Spanish brig Pepito, S. Botet, for Havana.

January 15.

American barque Rosalva, S. Barrows, for Par-
 nagua.

Sardinian polacre Bella Union, Brunengo, for
 Rio Janeiro.

Brazilian brig Rufina, G. Cordeo, for Paragua.
 Sardinian polacre San Galo, G. Gerard, for Par-
 nagua.

January 16.

British brig Rebecca Jane, P. Le Messurier, for
 London.

Brazilian polacre Virginia, A. Yagues, for Parna-
 gua.

January 19.

American brig Gambia, G. Bayley, for Pará.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES
 ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand Capt. James Hope.
 FRENCH.—Corvette Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de
 Miniac.

UNITED STATES.—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain
 Lawrence Pennington, bearing the broad pennant of Com-
 mandore Rouseau.

SARDINIAN.—Schooner Ninfa del Plato, Lieut. Riboty.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the
 combined Anglo-French squadron.

Jan. 19.—A launch from the eastward came this
 morning to the Firebrand, thence to the Expeditivo,
 and subsequently proceeded to the northward.

This day (23rd inst.) completes the 483rd day of
 the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercials
 Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	78
Sunday	77
Monday	74
Tuesday	74
Wednesday	75
Thursday	84
Friday	78

[Continued from first page.]

of a proper size had been introduced, which,
 fitting tightly on each side of the cavity and pro-
 tecting each an equal distance above the surface
 of the stone, formed a box destined for the reception
 of documents and records. H. E. was then presented
 by the Engineer, Don Felipe Senillosa, with a hand-
 somely gilt silver trowel with mortar from a silver
 basin held by an officer in attendance, and having
 deposited the contents on the spot where it was to
 be placed, the same was done by the daughter of
 H. E., to whom the trowel was in like manner pre-
 sented; and the stone was then laid. The *procès*
verbal of the proceedings already alluded to, which
 had been signed as above stated, with other docu-
 ments relative to the undertaking, was then placed
 in two glass vases cast in lead into which a number
 of national and foreign gold, silver and copper
 coins, and medals commemorative of celebrated
 events of American and European history of the

present and former times were then introduced, and
 the two vases hermetically closed and deposited in
 the marble box, on which the lid—another marble
 slab to correspond—was then placed containing
 the following inscription engraved on its interior
 surface,

18th January: 1847.

The head master bricklayer Signior Roche Petrochi
 then covered the whole with bricks and mortar, and
 thus ended the ceremony.

Amongst the medals inclosed in the vases was
 one of silver struck expressly for the occasion with
 appropriate inscriptions.

The five bands belonging to the different corps
 of the garrison were in attendance, as also a guard
 of honour composed of the grenadier company of the
 3rd Battalion of Infantry under the command of its
 respective officers, and a company of municipals,
 which, to preserve order and headed by an officer
 of the Police department, had been placed under the
 orders of the Captain of the Port. Immediately
 after the *procès verbal* of the proceeding was read
 the band of the 3rd battalion of infantry struck up
 the national anthem and a numerous amateur com-
 pany of vocalists sang the verse beginning

"Desde un polo hasta el otro resuena,
 De la Fama el sonoro clarin;"

and on laying the stone

"Gloria eterna al magnanimo Rosas"

was also sung by the same party.

Numerous carriages were in attendance. At the
 conclusion of the ceremony the principal func-
 tionaries and a great number of ladies proceeded to the
 Port Office, where refreshments had been pre-
 pared, and on which premises temporary arrange-
 ments had been made for a dance on the *Azotea*,
 which notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the
 weather took place and was kept up with general
 satisfaction and the greatest good spirit until eleven
 o'clock at night.

The fronts of houses in the vicinity of the Ala-
 moda had been adorned with federal flags, numbers
 of which streamed also from the tops of poles at-
 tached to the seats along the walk, on the edges of
 the bank, and from the battlements of the fort, and
 what with the numerous promenaders of both sexes,
 bands of music, &c., presented a lively and pleasing
 spectacle. Fireworks had been also erected in front
 of the office of the Captain of the Port, but from the
 unfavourable state of the weather were not let off.

Advertisement.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union
 Library will be held at the house of Mr. Dick, Calle
 del 25 de Mayo, No. 23, on Tuesday the 26th inst., at 8
 o'clock p.m.
 Buenos Ayres, 21st January, 1847.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	212 4 314	each.
Do. Patriot	310 4 312	do.
Plata, macquina	17 4 18	do. for one
Do. Patriot & Paicones	184 4 181	each.
Six per cent. Stock	90	do.
Exchange on England	22 4 22 4	nominal.
Do. France	25 4 24	nominal.
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par	per parson.
Do. Montevideo	do.	per cent. pro
Do. United States	17 4 18	do.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny	56 4 57	per pesada.
Do. France	43 4 50	do.
Do. North America	37 4 38	do.
Do. Spain	45 4 49	do.
Do. salted	42 4 45	do.
Do. Horse	22 4 24	do. each.
Calf skins	45 4 50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	24 4 25	per dozen
Do. fine	30 4 33	do.
Deer skins	without price	do.
Goat skins	do.	do.
Nutra skins	4 4 5	nominal
Chinchilliskins	without price	do.
Horse hair, short	40 4 43	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	50 4 56	do.
Do. long	110 4 120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18 4 20	do.
Do. picked	without price	do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	14 4 23	do.
Tallow, pure	without price	do.
Do. raw	15 4 16	do.
Do. with grease	22 4 23	do.
Jecked beef	none	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200 4 250	per thousand
Do. Cx.	300 4 400	do.
Shin bones	without price	do.
Hide cuttings	8 4 9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price	do.
Do. black	11 4 12	do.
Salted tongues	8 4 9	per dozen
Salt, on board	none	per tanega
Discount	11 4	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 330 dollars
 The lowest price 285 dollars.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the
 week 24. The lowest 24.
 Doublons on France 23 4 25 francs.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.