

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1082.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 15th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have to congratulate ourselves this week on an accession to the number of our distinguished guests, by the arrival of the Rt. Hon. Lord HOWDEN and suite, and Sir THOMAS HERBERT, Commander-in-chief of H. M.'s naval forces on the station.

In the name of the British residents generally we give his lordship a most hearty welcome, offering up our best wishes for the speedy restoration of his impaired health; and we pray that complete success may attend him in the noble task of healing the wounds inflicted by the blunders of an insane diplomacy.

As to the gallant Commodore, it is superfluous to assure him of the sincere delight with which his return amongst us is universally hailed, after having so nobly earned the honours which his sovereign has been pleased to bestow upon him.

In our last we mentioned the arrival in these roads of the French war steamer *Cassini*, with Count Walewski on board, and the landing of the Secretary of Legation, Count Brossard. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, having been informed by the latter of Count Walewski's desire to land with his lady and suite as soon as possible, addressed him a note to the effect that he had been ordered by H. E. the Governor to signify to Count Walewski, that he was at liberty to disembark whenever it suited his convenience, and that the Government felt pleasure in receiving so welcome a guest. On delivering the above note to Count Brossard, the Minister of Foreign Affairs requested him to state to Count Walewski that H. E. the Governor had ordered the *Cassini* to be exempted from the restrictions imposed upon the blockading vessels, and that her commander, officers and crew might freely communicate with the shore. Count Brossard returned on board at noon with the above answer, the Captain of the Port having previously sent off a whale boat with fresh provisions for the steamer.

Count Walewski landed on Sunday last at 3 p. m. Three carriages were in attendance. The first was occupied by Count Walewski, his lady, the Captain of the Port who was in attendance to accompany H. E. to his residence, and M. J. A. Bassin, *attaché* to the mission. In the second were the Count Brossard, Secretary to H. E., Count Bentivoglio, H. Excellency's brother-in-law, M. Desceaux and M. Fontannes, *enseigne de vaisseau*; and in the last an officer of the *Cassini* and a female attendant of the Countess. The weather on the occasion was extremely fine and a large and highly respectable concourse of people had assembled on the Alameda to witness the disembarkation. The *Cassini* and H. B. M.'s brig *Grecian* fired each a salute of 13 guns on His Excellency's leaving that vessel; the compliment from the latter being subsequently returned by the *Cassini* with the same number of guns and the British flag flying at the fore.

H. B. M. steamer *Rattler*, with Lord Howden on board, anchored in these roads on Monday last at 9 a. m. Mr. Charles Middleton, his Lordship's Secretary, Mr. Greville Morier, *attaché* of the Legation, and Captain Fremantle, of H. B. M. ship *Raleigh*, landed in a boat from the steamer at 11; and having expressed a wish to see the Minister of Foreign Affairs they were conducted by the Captain of the Port to H. E.'s residence, when they signified that it was the intention of Lord Howden to land in company with Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert in the course of an hour; to which, Count Walewski having already landed, they presumed there would be no objection. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that his Lordship and the Commodore might land at their own good pleasure.

Lord Howden, in company with Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert and the Hon. Francis Egerton, came on shore accordingly at half past two, entered a carriage which was in waiting, and, accompanied by the Captain of the Port, proceeded to the residence of H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs—Mr. Charles Middleton, Secretary, and Mr. Greville Morier, *attaché*, following in another carriage. An interchange of civilities satisfactory to all parties took place on the occasion, and His Lordship withdrew, promising to call in his official capacity upon H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs in company with his colleague Count Walewski. His Lordship on leaving the *Rattler* was saluted with 13 guns and a like number from the French sloop of war *Expeditive*; the latter being returned by an equal number from the *Grecian* with the French flag at the fore. A large concourse of people had assembled to witness the disembarkation. A boat was dispatched in the morning by the Captain of the Port with fresh provisions for both steamers, and the officer encharged with the delivery of the same acquainted Commodore Herbert and the respective commanders, of the determination of H. E. the Governor to allow the crews of both vessels to communicate freely with the shore.

Lord Howden is understood to have taken up his lodgings provisionally in the Hotel de Provence, No. 43 Cathedral Street.

A Deputation of British merchants, presided by Patrick M'Lean, Esq., their Chairman, had the honor, on Wednesday morning last, of an interview with his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Howden to present the following address:

"My Lord,  
"The committee of British merchants have the honor of presenting their respects to your lordship on the happy occasion of your arrival in this country.

"The British merchants and other residents connected with the trade between this country and Great Britain, congratulate themselves on so auspicious an event, trusting that the efforts of your lordship may relieve them from the unpleasant position in which political events have latterly placed them.

"Should the services of the committee, or of its members individually, be at any time agreeable to

your lordship, they beg to place them at your lordship's disposal."

His Excellency received the deputation in the kindest and most affable manner, and was pleased to make them the following reply.

"Gentlemen: I am extremely happy to see you, both collectively as it is my duty to do to listen to whatever you may have to say to me, as well as individually in order to have the pleasure of making your acquaintance separately.

"As to the mission with which her Majesty has intrusted me, I can assure you with regard to its execution, that no zeal or care or effort on my part shall be wanting. With regard to its substance and tenour, I can equally assure you that it has been well considered both in its whole and in its details; that I see no difficulty whatever in its accomplishment, provided that I meet from all parties the same good faith and pacific feeling that I bring into the negotiation; and that I have a firm confidence that any definitive arrangement will be found just and satisfactory to all parties.

"The English Government can have no possible object but that of protecting English interests, and of inspiring in friendly governments a conviction of its anxious desire for their prosperity.

"I need hardly assure you that the endeavour to carry out this policy shall be my constant object.

"As to the kind offer you make me of your services, I ask you for your co-operation in assisting me to allay all subjects of irritation; and I shall always call upon you with confidence to aid me in so agreeable a duty."

We have been favoured with London papers to the 26th of March, Paris to the 24th, and Madrid to the 18th.

The *Morning Chronicle* represents the accounts from Ireland with respect to the progress made in the tillage of the land, in regard to which so much apprehension was entertained, as continuing to be more favourable; and states that although the reports from Cork, Mayo, and one or two other counties, of the destitution were still appalling, it was manifest that, upon the whole, a change for the better had occurred pretty generally in the condition of the people. There were, it adds, fewer deaths from starvation, food was more easily attainable, and altogether the prospects of the country were somewhat less gloomy. There was, however, one most lamentable exception—the alarming spread of typhus fever in some districts of the south and west, especially in the city and county of Cork. Disease was extending amongst the wealthier classes, and some of the most respectable and benevolent of the citizens had already fallen victims.

The *Times* does not confirm the statement of the *Chronicle*, that progress was being made in the tillage of the land. On the contrary, it asserts that the most alarming apathy prevailed, forboding a second year of want.

The report of Mr. O'Connell's death turns out to be unfounded. He had arrived at Boulogne from Folkestone, on his way to Italy, for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his eldest son.

The state of affairs in Spain is described as becoming daily more and more alarming. The Queen and her Ministers were at loggerheads; the latter retaining office in spite of her Majesty, who was little better than a prisoner. The *Times* says that the Queen mother had scarcely withdrawn when rumours became general of proceedings in the highest quarters which—should those reports prove well founded—would justify fears for the preservation of the sovereignty in the present line; and the *Chronicle* avers that the dominant party had actually some

project of deposing Queen Isabella, and placing her sister upon the throne.

According to intelligence from Paris the unity of the Conservative party had been impaired, by the defection of some of its members on the occasion of the election of vice-president, when the opposition candidate, M. de Malleville, was, through their support, chosen.

Portugal still remained in a distracted state.

The advices received in England from the United States were to the 5th of March. The U. S. line of battle ship Ohio and the sloop of war Decatur had sailed for the Gulf of Mexico; and General Scott, with as little delay as possible, was to besiege Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, which fortress was to be attacked by the American army and navy. General Santa Ana was preparing to move his principal force, either for the purpose of protecting Vera Cruz, or making some attack on the Americans.—Senator Benton had been nominated and confirmed a Major General in the U. S. army, and was to proceed to Mexico to assume a command. Commodore Perry had superseded Commodore Conner in the command of the Gulf squadron. The Hon. David Todd had been appointed Minister to Brazil, *vice* Mr. Wise, recalled at his own request. Mr. R. Rush, of Pennsylvania, had received a similar appointment to the court of France, on the rejection of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll by the Senate. The subscriptions for the destitute in Ireland were proceeding in the States, says the *Morning Herald*, on a truly magnificent scale. One vessel with the supplies of American charity had already been despatched from New York for Ireland. A second was to follow.

The following extract from the Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 14th June, 1846, is opportunely reproduced by the *Montevideo Comercio* :—

"Florence, June 5, 1846.

"The marriage of Count Alexander Colonna Walewski with Mademoiselle Maria de Ricci, grand daughter of Machiavel by the female line, and great niece of the last King of Poland, was solemnised in this city yesterday. The bride's grandfather, Prince Stanislaus Poniatowski, the King's nephew, after the third partition of Poland had established himself first at Rome and subsequently at Florence.

"The nuptial ceremony was performed in the chapel of the Poniatowski palace. All the rank of Florence was present. The Grand Duke sent his grand shield bearer and grand chamberlain. The Count de Larrochefoucauld, Minister of France in Tuscany, and Lord Holland, British Minister at the same court, were Count Walewski's bridesmen. The latter is the son of Lord Holland, who protested with so much energy and perseverance against the captivity of the Emperor at Santa Helena."

We are happy to state that the Countess was safely delivered of a daughter, in this capital, on Wednesday evening last.

M. Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister at Washington, has fallen into disgrace with the Imperial cabinet in consequence of the arrangement he entered into with the Secretary of State for the settlement of the difficulty between the two countries arising out of the *fracas* at Rio Janeiro. M. Lisboa has, accordingly, been recalled with most significant marks of Imperial displeasure. Other measures are contemplated by the Brazilian Government to evince still further its disapprobation of M. Lisboa's proceeding. As to the merits of the case we profess entire ignorance.

Captain Prédour, the new French Chef d'escadre, assumed the command at Montevideo on the 7th inst. The *Erigone* is his flag ship till the arrival of *La Chartre*. This vessel is to bring out the new Coasul General to Montevideo.

The *Africaine* is to sail shortly for France with MM. Lainé and Deffaudis. The *Chimère* steamer has been despatched up the river to bring down from Colonia the marines belonging to her.]

Mr. Ouseley, it is said, is to proceed forthwith to Rio Janeiro. He is expected to go in the *Rattler*.

Commodore Herbert will, it is reported, return to-day to Montevideo in the *Firebrand*.

It is understood that the official conferences between the Envoys of Great Britain and France and the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs commenced on Wednesday last.

The victims of the late horrid outrages perpetrated by the Italian *condottieri* in Montevideo, are stated to amount to at least fifteen persons. The papers give no details of these cold-blooded assassinations.

Among the novelties of the week we have to announce the arrival in this city of Captain J. H. Coe, former commander of the Montevideo squadron; and that of M. Gascoigne, one of M. Thiers' injured claimants on the Argentine government.

The British merchant steamer *Antelope* has arrived at Rio Janeiro from Liverpool in 27 days. O'Brien, the Riverista Consul in London, was among the passengers.

#### ENGLAND.

The substance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial statement lies in a nutshell. Eight millions are required for the relief of Irish distress, and they are to be raised by loan. It is expected that the money can be had at 3½ per cent., and if so the interest will amount only to 280,000*l.* To keep Exchequer bills above par with the funded debt thus increased, the interest on them must be raised. This will require 140,000*l.* The two charges together will amount to 425,000*l.* which will be covered by the estimated revenue, and still leave a balance of 64,000*l.* in hand. No additional taxes therefore are needed for the present, on account of this new item of expenditure. Means must indeed be taken for the extinction of the debt thus incurred; but Sir C. Wood postpones doing this until next year, when the renewal of the income tax will come under consideration. The necessity for the loan is deplorable, but that it can be raised on such easy terms, both as regards the Government and the public, is a gratifying proof of the sound economy that rules our national wealth. The excess of the income over the expenditure of the country for the year ending the 5th of January last was not less than 2,840,000*l.*, whereas the surplus calculated by Mr. Goulburn last year was only 776,000*l.*

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Watson moved the second reading of the bill for the removal of the last remnant of pains and penalties, which has been clinging to the skirts of the Catholic since the passing of the great Emancipation Act of 1829. The cardinal points of the proposed measure briefly enunciated are these—firstly, the abrogation of the law rendering it a misdemeanour to acknowledge the spiritual jurisdiction of any foreign potentate—or in other words to be a Papist; secondly, the rescission of the law prohibiting the introduction into this country of bulls and other written instruments of the See of Rome; thirdly, the legalisation of the passages through our public thoroughfares of Roman Catholic ceremonial processions; and, lastly, the limitation of that arbitrary power under which the Jesuits, the Franciscans, and other orders of Romish clergy may be at any time banished from the country. Of these, the third alone appears to present any objectionable feature; and this Mr. Watson himself declared that he was willing to abandon. There were none indeed to recommend the extension so far of our national toleration—but it was rightly argued that this defect, acknowledged as it was by the originator of the measure, and conceded even by the Catholics themselves, could not vitiate the entire bill, which is, indeed, a necessary corollary from the Emancipation Act of 1829. It would be idle to attempt to perpetuate these offshoots of an exploded system, when the great trunk itself of intolerance has been hewn down.

(Atlas.)

#### The eight Millions Loan.

The Irish ulcer is exhausting the resources of the empire. It was to be expected that it should come to this. The people of England have most culpably and foolishly connived at a national iniquity. Not to go farther back than the Union, for now at least half a century England has had a collateral voice in Irish affairs. It has been notorious

all that time that Ireland was the victim of unexampled social crimes. Besides lesser evils, there existed no public provision for the poor. Property ruled with savage and tyrannical sway. It exercised its rights with a hand of iron, and renounced its duties with a front of brass. Age, infirmity, disease, and every form of weakness and bereavement were cast out to perish. The "fat of the land," the "flower of its wheat," its "milk and honey," flowed from its shores, in tribute to the ruthless absentee, or his less guilty cousin the usurious lender. It was all drain, and no return. But if strength and industry fared but ill in a land where capital was in a perpetual flux and decay, how much more poverty and weakness! In an integral part of the British empire, on soil trodden by a British Sovereign, the landowner was allowed to sweep away the produce of the earth without leaving even a gleaming for them that were ready to perish. And they did perish year by year continually from sheer destitution. The whole Irish people were debased by the spectacle and contact of licensed mendicancy and recognised starvation. England stupidly winked at this tyranny. Ready enough to vindicate political rights, it did not avenge the poor. It is now paying for that connivance. The dreadful consequences of the crime have recoiled both on the immediate agents and on the consenting bystanders. We are now beginning to wipe off the score of a long neglect. Such is the usual law of retribution. If it is asked why we have now to support half the population of Ireland, the question answers itself—because, with our eyes open, we have deliberately allowed them to be crushed into a nation of beggars. But if it is too late to avert from our own heads a large share of the terrible consequences, it is at least high time that the whole people of England should rise in one strong and unanimous protest against the longer reign of the giant iniquity. The parish of Marylebone has taken the lead, and it behoves every one of the ten thousand parishes of England to follow. The working men of England are not sufficiently enlightened to the serious nature of their interest in this question. As a naturally humane and sensible race, they may feel indignant at the shameful exception from social duties which one despotic class of proprietors has managed to carve out for itself; and may sympathize with the victims of that oppression. But they are not aware that they are in fact doing duty for the Irish landlords. Wealth is only the produce of labour. Every farthing of the public and private revenues of England is the fruit of humble operative toil. The result of the scarcity, so severely aggravated by the low state of Irish cultivation and degraded condition of the Irish peasantry, is that the English labourers and artisans either get less value of wages for their labour, or, what they dread even more, get less employment, still less wages, and still less food for their money. Were the dearth caused by the failure of supplies from Ireland all they had to suffer, they would nevertheless have reason to complain of that mismanagement which reduces Ireland to withhold its usual contribution to the social interchange of benefits. But that is not all. Ten millions worth of British industry—ten millions worth of aching limbs and sweating brows—ten millions worth of tedious and painful drudgery in fields, in ditches, in pits, at mines, in workshops, in mills, in factories, at the desk, the counter, the spindle and the loom—is to be seized within as many months for the maintenance of those who make the rent of the Irish proprietors. It is impossible to bring the fact too closely home to every working man. If every humble family in the island were industrious and thrifty—if every family saved and laid by its earnings, and suddenly found its yearly accumulation of 5*l.* or 10*l.* a prey to the pilferer and the marauder, that loss would be slight indeed compared to a burden which chokes the very source and spring of industry. Money in this industrious country is precious, not for enjoyment, but for use. The annual savings of the nation are *spes gregis*—the hope of increase, the means of profitable employment and of social reform. That *spes gregis* it is that is to be sacrificed this year, and we know not for how many years to come, for the thankless purpose of relieving the Irish proprietors from their duties, and enabling them to continue their present scandalous system.

(Times.)

The French papers (and especially the *Presse*) are giving an exaggerated, and, in many respects, an erroneous account of the circumstances attending the reconciliation between Lord Normanby and M. Guizot. It may therefore be as well that the real state of the affair should be known. I believe that the following is correct:—Lord Normanby

waited upon Count d'Appony, and stated that he regretted that any personal difference between him and M. Guizot should prevent him from meeting M. Guizot upon public business, and he empowered Count d'Appony to say to that Minister, but he did not authorise him to go any further, unless M. Guizot should in the first place declare that he did not, in his speech of the 5th of February, mean to throw any imputation on the reports sent by Lord Normanby to his Government, of what took place in his interview with M. Guizot on the 25th of September. Count d'Appony accordingly waited upon M. Guizot, and delivered his message; upon which M. Guizot at once declared that he had never intended in any way to inculcate the good faith of Lord Normanby.

Count d'Appony then, and not till then, stated upon the part of Lord Normanby, that it was true that the invitation to his party was sent to M. Guizot by mistake; that the mistake had taken place from the invitations having been made out from an old list, and without any communication with Lord Normanby; but that his lordship had never intended to withdraw the invitation when once sent, or expressed any intention to that effect.

Mutual explanations having thus been made upon both sides, the meeting took place, as already stated, at the house of Count d'Appony, at which the reconciliation was completed.

It is of very little consequence perhaps how the reconciliation was effected, now that it has taken place. No one will believe that Lord Normanby would do anything that was not quite consistent with his honour and dignity; but as it has been represented by some of the papers here that the whole of the concessions were in the first place made by Lord Normanby, it is just as well that it should be known to what extent Lord Normanby took the initiative, and what concessions were made by M. Guizot. Lord Normanby, for the benefit of the public service, which, he very properly judged, ought not to be interrupted on account of personal and individual disputes, expressed a wish that the relations between him and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs should to that extent be resumed, and M. Guizot upon that made the explanation which allowed of the resumption of those relations. This, I believe, is the correct version of the affair.—  
(Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.)

The *Débats* has the following on the approaching meeting of the United Diet of Prussia:—

"It is clear from the ordinances of February 3rd, that the government is not in advance of liberal ideas; but it must be also confessed that liberal ideas are not in haste for realization. There can be no doubt, however, that the general sentiment is decidedly liberal. Political liberalism is in fashion as philosophy and humanity were in France in 1780; every great man who wishes to be talked of—every man in office, who desires to appear to be up to the level of the ideas of the times, thinks he owes it to himself to profess sufficiently advanced doctrines. The citizens, entrenched behind their municipal institutions, have assumed step by step the taste of opposition which is so rapidly extending. At the bottom, nevertheless, partly from character, partly from situation, and greatly, it must be confessed, from an envy for acting differently from us, the Liberals of all shades, excepting the Radicals, who reckon only as bugbears, take pleasure in repeating that they do not wish to be too precipitate. Whatever may be the inconveniences of the bureaucratic machinery when it acts with Prussian minuteness, the country is upon the whole honestly and wisely governed. This wisdom of the governors strongly contributes to make the governed accommodate itself to things as they are. There are no sufficiently crying acts of social injustice to provoke that universal impatience which abruptly changes the destiny of states. In fact, the safest reign upon public opinion is that which it accepts as it were, by instinct, and the whole nation is impressed with an affectionate respect for the monarchy. Prussia has become aggrandised with her dynasty, and the house of Hohenzollern has never made its own grandeur distinct from that of the people of Prussia. The people and the royal family have become united by a long unanimity, by a long community of ambitions and alarms as to its external relations. There monarchical faith reposes upon a natural inclination towards persons. Those who watched the latter years of the reign of Frederick William III. remember with what respect, we might say with what veneration, the spirit of liberalism restrained itself and fostered the old age of a prince so tried and proved. All know how popular Frederick William IV. has been, and it depends upon himself to become still more so. It will be perceived that we do not absolutely

see a revolution rising up from the assembly of the 11th April next. It may be even possible, that if not from its principle and in itself, but at least from its acts, that the assembly may not be at once of high importance. The Deputies will have scarcely time enough or opportunity to confer and come to an understanding with each other. Political ideas in Prussia have never yet had a central seat. Koningsberg and Cologne think that they have never been politically represented at Berlin. Berlin is the capital of the kingdom, but it is not that of public opinion; or, rather, public opinion has not yet any capital. The impulse thus emanates from too many parts at once, and it cannot be wonderful that it should want that vigour with which large bodies are moved. The interests of the provinces are different, and they will need a degree of experience for all to promote their own interests, mutually counteracting each other's views. Whatever may arise from these difficulties, the new states are well calculated to make a grand spectacle, a spectacle which will not be lost. In spite of all the restraints, all the fictions with which it has been endeavoured to smother the truth, they will have exercised an act of government by giving assent to taxation; they will themselves have tasted the gratification of governing a nation. This is the real object of the wishes of Prussia, because its real grievances arose from being deprived of those faculties which are at the present day the common right of all enlightened people. She would suffer in her most legitimate pride, if, placed as she is at the head of intellectual Germany, and ready to play a liberal part in Europe, she should perceive herself humiliated by having over her an influence which abused her. There is much more *amour-propre* than is generally supposed in her recent political agitations. At the bottom of them is that jealous emulation with which Germany observes the nations of the west, and is always pretending to excel them. This time, at least, this jealousy is noble and honourable—the same rights as we have are demanded, because there is the same title to them."

From "Punch."

#### The new Discovery in Surgery.

The public have seen with considerable interest that means have been discovered for performing the most difficult operations without giving pain to the party upon whom it is necessary to operate. A man may, it seems, have his legs cut from under him without his knowing it, by the new process, while the drawing out of his teeth becomes an agreeable excitement, which is so delightful that a boy having been muled of a molar, clamoured loudly to have another extracted, and only held his jaw when the dentist consented to oblige him.

However desirable this invention may be in a surgical point of view, we have every hope that it will soon be applied to the more delicate operations of politics. How useful would it have been during the last session, when the Conservative body had to undergo the painful process of the cutting off of so many of its members! Had the new process been known, the political amputations might have taken place without any of that pain, amounting in some cases to direct mortification, which ensued in several instances. Considering the frequent severings that Sir Robert Peel has been obliged to undergo, and the numerous occasions upon which he will again most probably feel it necessary to submit to amputations, the new process must be almost invaluable to the Right Honourable Baronet.

As the plan is calculated to prevent pain in all cases of removal, we should recommend its being tried on the next occasion of a removal from office by Her Majesty's Ministers. This has always been a most distressing operation, from the suffering it has inflicted on the parties concerned; and all the friends of humanity must be delighted at the prospect there is of its becoming an entirely painless proceeding.

#### Piratical Expeditions.

We understand that since the flooring of the Flores affair, several contemplated piratical expeditions have been discovered. One of them was a plan of invasion, to be carried into execution with regard to the Isle of Dogs, which was described in a placard as "a fertile district overflowing with all the bounties of Nature," though the occasional overflowing of the Thames is the only natural bounty of which it gets the benefit. A well-known captain in the Thames steamboat service was to have been the leader in this scheme, and every volunteer had been promised a native dog, worth a pound, on his arrival at the island.

Another scheme of more pretension still, was a contemplated descent on the Eel Pies. A scheme had been laid by which all the natives would have spitch cooked at a given signal, and the leader of the project would have been invested at once with the dictatorship. The whole of his followers would have received an eel-pie, "free and for ever," on setting their feet on shore; and it was intended that the eels should have been treated *à la Tartare* by these ignoble imitators of the pirates of Tartary. The whole plan was discovered by a rumour having gone abroad that there was some snakes in the grass which caused the chief to relinquish the enterprise. On further enquiry, it turned out that the "snakes in the grass," were nothing but some poor harmless eels, who had escaped from the cook, and were rolling about on the turf, with a delicious consciousness of freedom.—[*Ibid.*]

#### New Grand Junction Line.

The days of elopement are gone! An electric telegraph will shortly run all the way from London to Greta Green; and what loving couple would think of taking the field against such long odds? But we read of cases of physicians advising their patients through the electric telegraph; and there is a precedent, also, on the file of some newspaper of a marriage having been performed by the same electric means. Why could not elopements, therefore be managed by the same agency; the blacksmith being at one end, and the lady and captain at the other? This will be the shortest way of making matrimonial extremes meet; and boards should be put up at every station on the Manchester and Carlisle Lines, of "Weddings Executed on the Shortest Notice."

A supply of wedding-rings should be always kept, and a certain time allowed to every person who has the telegraph in hand before another person could have the use of it. The ten minutes, which is the utmost coffee-room law allows when anybody has bespoken a newspaper, would be sufficient for the completion of the matrimonial spell, and would effectually defeat the interruptions of crotchety fathers and guardians. We are confident this line, with branches all over England would pay immensely; and, the returns being necessarily very quick, the directors are sure to embrace it no less eagerly than the ladies, as it will be opening the best channel for railway cupidity.

#### The fine Old English Gentleman of the present time.

I'll sing you a fine old song, improved by a modern pate,  
Of a fine Old English Gentleman, who owns a large estate,  
But pays the labourers on it at a very shabby rate.  
Some seven shillings a week for early work and late,  
Gives this fine Old English Gentleman, one of the present time

His hall so brave is hung around with pictures, all in rows,  
Of oxen that have gained the prize at agricultural shows,  
And pigs so fat that they can't see an inch before their nose;  
For the whole of his attention on his cattle he bestows,  
Like a fine Old English Gentleman, one of the present time.

In winter's cold, when poor and old for some assistance call,  
And come to beg a trifle at the portals of his hall,  
He refers them to the workhouse, that stands open wide for all.

For this is how the parish gear relieve the parish small,  
Like this fine Old English Gentleman, one of the present time.

When any of his working men are bold enough to press  
For a trifle more of wages in a season of distress,  
He answers like a thorough-going man of business:—  
"Must I pay this or that for work which I could get for less?"  
Says the fine Old English Gentleman, one of the present time.

But rolling years will onwards flow, and time, alas! will fly,  
And one of these fine days this fine Old Gentleman must die.  
Ah! will he then bethink him, as he heaves life's latest sigh,  
That he has done to others quite as he would be done by.  
As the true Old English Gentleman did in the olden time!

#### Advertisements.

##### Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the Foreign and Colonial Agency and Commission Office, 67 Strand, London, continue to execute orders for supplies of stationary, books, British and Foreign newspapers, periodicals, perfumery, and goods of every description. The Proprietors trust that their extensive knowledge of business, will enable them to give satisfaction to those persons who may be kind enough to favour them with their commands.

No orders attended to unless accompanied by an order on a London or Liverpool House for payment.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3, 1847.

DANIEL MAXWELL,

Agent.

No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

##### To Let.

THE House, No. 232 Calle del Uruguay, (north-east corner of Mr. Wilde's quinta) consisting of 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., well of potable water and some fruit trees. Rent \$300.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

May 8.—Wind N.

Arrived, French war steamer Cassini, Captain de Chabannes, from Toulon 16th March, arrived at Cadiz 20th, sailed thence 25th March, arrived at Bahia 20th April, sailed 25th, arrived at Montevideo on the 6th inst., and sailed same day, having on board His Excellency Count Walewski and lady, his Secretary Count Brossard, M. Desceaux, Count Benivoglio, His Excellency's brother-in-law, and M. J. A. Bassin, Attaché.

May 9.—Wind N.

Sailed, Danish sloop of war Galathea, 26 guns, Captain Steen Bille, for Montevideo.

May 10.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, from Montevideo 9th inst.

H. B. M.'s steam sloop Rattler, Commander Richard Moorman, from Plymouth 27th March, arrived at Madeira 3rd and sailed 4th of April, at Teneriffe and sailed thence 6th, at Porto Praia and sailed thence 12th, at Bahia 22nd and sailed thence 26th, at Rio Janeiro and sailed thence 1st May, at Montevideo and sailed thence 9th, having been towed up from the latter port by the Firebrand.

Passengers—H. E. Lord Howden, Mr. R. T. C. Middleton, Secretary, and Mr. Greville Morier, Attaché.

May 11.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 12.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian sloop of war União, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, from Montevideo 10th inst.

Sailed, H. B. M. steam sloop Rattler, Commander Richard Moorman, for Montevideo.

May 13.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 14.—Wind S. E., fresh.

Sailed, during the night, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha Freire, for Montevideo.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

May 6.

Sardinian brigantine Margarita, J. Capurro, from Santos 23rd April.

Brazilian schooner Manuela, J. de Amarin, from Rio Grande 29th April.

May 8.

Brazilian brigantine Caboclo, A. G. Viana, from Parnaguá 24th April.

May 9.

Sardinian brig of war Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero, hence 5th inst.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

May 3.

Spanish brig Unico, P. Roig, for Bilbao.

Do. barque Diossa del Mar, P. J. Vich, for Malaga and Barcelona.

May 6.

Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, J. Hamsehild, for Rio Grande.

May 7.

Oriental barque Manuelita, B. Berriel, for Havre.

Do. do. Enrique, John Dayley, for London.

May 8.

British schooner Racer, P. Pironet, for Liverpool.

Sardinian brig Ocho de Diciembre, J. B. Sturla, for Genoa.

American barque Afton, J. L. Bowman, for Philadelphia.

H. B. M. sloop of war Comus, from Montevideo 16th ult., with the mails from the River Plate, (forwarded hence 9th April, per Ranira,) arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 30th.

# MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand Capt. James Hope, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert.  
Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal.  
Brigantine Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. James R. Thuroum.  
FRENCH.—Steam frigate Cassini, Captain Chabannes.  
Corvette Expeditiva, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac.  
BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso.

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

May 14.—A launch belonging to the Grecian arrived this day, apparently from the opposite coast, and anchored alongside that vessel.

This day (15th inst.) completes the 595th day of the blockade.

### THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday.....	.64
Sunday.....	.60
Monday.....	.61
Tuesday.....	.63
Wednesday.....	.63
Thursday.....	.62
Friday.....	.57

### Advertisements.

#### Victoria Theatre.

To-morrow, 16th May,

#### LOS LELOS,

A Comedy in 3 acts, with an Afterpiece.

Thursday, 20th May,

#### CADA CUAL CON SU RAZON,

A Comedy in 3 acts, with an Afterpiece.

### Notice to the Public.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has recently opened the store No. 104 Calle Federacion, and situated in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, where they may be well served with groceries, wines and spirits, &c., of the best qualities, and on the most reasonable terms; he hopes by attention and diligence to merit a share of the public patronage.

Hugh McLean.

### Irish Relief Fund.

THE Committee of the Irish Relief Fund beg leave to inform the subscribers that the British Packet of next Saturday will contain a list of the subscriptions received: the Committee respectfully invite those persons who have not as yet paid their subscriptions to send them in before Saturday, in order that the accounts may be closed, and the money forwarded at once to Ireland.

By order of the Committee,  
Anthony D. Foley,  
Chairman.

Bart. Foley,  
Secretary.

No. 43, Calle de la Paz.

Buenos Ayres, 15th May, 1846.

### Notice.

AT No. 56 Calle de La Paz there is on sale a handsome assortment of ladies and gentlemen's dressing cases and writing desks, at very moderate prices.

### Notice.

#### STOVES, GRATES, &c.

JUST received a splendid assortment of stoves, grates, fire irons, iron mantle pieces, coal boxes, &c., to be sold at No. 56 Calle la Paz at prices to suit purchasers, also some black varnish, black lead for polishing grates, and a variety of kitchen utensils.

### James Bell,

No. 83 Reconquista.

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public that he has opened the store situated as above, for the sale of Spirits, Wines and Groceries, and hopes by keeping articles of the best quality to ensure himself a share of the public favor.  
Buenos Ayres April 15th 1847.

### To Let,

THE House No. 4 Alameda, near the Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. Wynn, on the premises, at any hour during the day.  
Buenos Ayres, April 24, 1847.

## American Pegged Boot AND Shoe Manufactory,

Calle de la Catedral, No. 82, one door from Calle de Cangallo towards the Plaza.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment respectfully advise the public that they have now on hand all kinds of Boots and Shoes, consisting in part of

Pegged boots, fine and coarse.			
Do. half-boots do.	do.	do.	do.
Men's do. brogues do.	do.	do.	do.
Boys' do. do. do.	do.	do.	do.
Children's do. botines do.	do.	do.	do.
Women's do. do. and shoes.	do.	do.	do.

Together with a general and complete assortment of every description of ready made work in this line, too numerous to enumerate, such as are usually imported from North America and Europe. Every article in the store has been made in the same manufactory by Journeymen who have had great experience in their profession in North America.

The work is made from the best materials and fresh, as all the leather worked in this establishment is dressed and finished in the same manufactory, thus affording an additional advantage over work imported from other countries. All orders will be promptly attended to when accompanied with Cash. Produce of this country will be taken in exchange for boots and shoes when large quantities are wanted.

A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again.

### Cheap Books.

No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

#### For Sale,

A Variety of second hand books in English, Spanish and other languages.

#### Black Ink.

BY the dozen, or single bottles of a superior quality and very cheap—also red, yellow and blue ink supplied in any quantity.  
Calle de Cangallo No 89½.

#### Stationery.

WRITING paper, copy-books, quilts, steel pens, wafers sand, &c. No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo. M 4 p 1

#### For Sale,

A T L. de Chapeaurouge & Co., No. 11, Calle de la Paz Gunpowder Tea, in boxes of 12 lbs., best quality.  
Duch Gin, in baskets and frassquerns, do. do.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	282	283	each
Do. Patriot.....	280	282	do.
Plata, macoquina.....	16½	16½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	17½	17½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patricos.....	17	17½	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	98	100	do.
Exchange on England.....	2½	3d.	do.
Do. France.....	24	25	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	at par		per patacon.
Do. Montevideo.....	1½	1½	per cent. prem
Do. United States.....	16	17	do.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny.....	56	57	per pesada
Do. France.....	46	50	do.
Do. North America.....	40	42	do.
Do. Spain.....	42	46	do.
Do. salted.....	40	43	do.
Do. Horse.....	22	24	do. each
Calf skins.....	44	46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common.....	25	27	per dozen
Do. fine.....	35	37	do.
Deer skins.....	without price		do.
Goat skins.....	do.		do.
Nutria skins.....	4	5	nominal
Chinchilliskus.....	without price		do.
Horse hair, short.....	46	48	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	55	60	do.
Do. long.....	110	130	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	17	20	do.
Do. picked.....	without price		do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	do.		do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	15	30	do.
Yellow, pure.....	30	35	do.
Do. raw.....	24	25	do.
Do. with grease.....	25	26	do.
Jerked beef.....	30	32	per quintal.
Horns, mixed.....	200	250	per thousand
Do. Ox.....	400	500	do.
Shin bones.....	without price		do.
Hide cuttings.....	8	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	without price		do.
Do. black.....	10½	11	do.
Salted tongues.....	9	10	per dozen
Salt, on board.....	none.		per fanega
Discount.....	1	1½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 290 dollars  
The lowest price 280 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3d. The lowest 2 7/8d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.