

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1083.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 22nd, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.



The Montevideo *Comercio* never fails to have a fling at the *British Packet* whenever an opportunity offers, notwithstanding it generally finds us ready to give "a Rowland for an Oliver." In the present instance it has taken umbrage at the remarks elicited from us by the late bellicose demonstrations of the Brazilian Cabinet; and boldly asserts that our sentiments are not those of the British community, inasmuch as, it would have it to be believed, English interests in this country can no way be affected by the acts of the Imperial Government. Now, if we can ever lay claim to the honor of being the organ of the opinion of the British residents here on any particular occasion, it is precisely when we stigmatise as it deserves the base and contemptible double-dealing of the Brazilian Cabinet from the very commencement of the question of the River Plate. It was its hollow professions of neutrality that protracted the war in the Oriental territory from Rivera's defeat at Arroyo Grande to his second disaster at India Muerta; and it was its underhand intrigues at the Courts of London and Paris that again lighted up the flames of war by inducing Great Britain and France to take the fatal step which they are now, apparently, so justly anxious to retrace. If it did not take an open part in this ever-to-be-deplored intervention, every body knows that it was from the irritation it felt at its concurrence being rejected, if not spurned, by the powers whose interference it had sent to solicit. And, though it wished to make a show of its resentment by pretending to keep aloof, it has all along fostered in its own peculiar and unmanly way the fiercest hostilities against the two Republics of La Plata, thus prolonging a sanguinary warfare to the prejudice of all interests. The movements of the Brazilian Government are not, therefore, by any means indifferent to the British residents in these countries, above all at a moment when they are led to indulge the fond hope, that, by a speedy restoration of the friendly intercourse at present interrupted, they will be placed in a situation to repair the injuries entailed upon them by the perfidious suggestions of the Imperial Cabinet. The English residents are heartily tired of the dreary scenes of blood and battle, and long for an opportunity to resume the cultivation of the genial arts of peace. They can not but deprecate, therefore, any thing calculated to procrastinate the return of tranquillity, especially if it originates in a quarter already liable to the reproach of having caused incalculable evils; and it is a duty they owe to themselves to raise their voice aloud to denounce and hold up to scorn and execration the wanton provokers of fresh turmoils.

In the vain endeavour to detract from the force of our observations, the *Comercio* represents the *Packet* to be an "American" publication, forgetting, or affecting to forget, our reply to a similar statement a few weeks back. We repeat now what we then said.

"We wish once for all to give the flattest contradiction to the insinuation, not that it offends us, but because we are anxious to defeat the sinister design with which it is thrown out. We are aware that to be an *American* is a reproach in the eyes of the *Comercio*; but, as regards ourselves, though we have just reason to be proud of our nationality, we are free to avow that we would not feel the least abased had our lot been cast as the *Comercio* supposes. At all events, our sense of patriotism would never allow us, under any circumstances, to stoop so low as to become panders to foreign intervention in the affairs of our country. The *Comercio*, however, entertains different notions, and we have no right to expect that it should measure its wheat by our bushel."



The important negotiations now going on have been attended already with at least one practical good result. An armistice, comprising Montevideo, Colonia and Maldonado, has been established between the belligerents in the Oriental State, through the interposition of the Commanders-in-chief of the naval forces of England and France. This truce, though proclaimed on the 18th inst., was not officially known here till this day. It is expected to be followed by important consequences.

According to accounts from Montevideo to the 18th inst., apprehensions were entertained that difficulties would be thrown in the way of any pacific accommodation by the armed mercenaries; and a meeting is stated to have taken place between the Colonel of the French and Basques and others in order to concert measures of resistance.

Mr. Ouseley was still at Montevideo, and it was not known when he would leave. The *Africaine*, with Messrs. Lainé and Deffaudis, although she had left the harbour, was at anchor in the vicinity of Flores, waiting for part of her crew from one of the captured Argentine vessels.



A grand dinner was given on Thursday last by Lord Howden to Count Walewski and all the foreign diplomatic and consular agents accredited to this Government. By this demonstration His Excellency wished, doubtlessly, to evince in a public manner those feelings of general good will which he has never ceased to manifest in private to all persons with whom he has come into contact since his arrival here. We receive this social meeting in the sense given to it, we are quite sure, by the noble Lord; namely, as a type of those peaceful, kind and happy relations which are the only ones which should subsist between all governments and the Argentine Confederation.

His Lordship has issued invitations for another dinner on the 24th inst., in celebration of the Queen's birthday.

It would be difficult for the British aristocracy to be more worthily represented in a democratic country, than it is here by Lord Howden. From his affability, and the absence of all that hatefulness which is inherent to the estate to which he belongs, he has won golden opinions from all sorts of people. His unostentatious appearance the other evening at the Victoria Theatre among the audience in the pit has added not a little to his popularity.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S LONG RANGE.

The following is a copy of "Report of officers appointed to make a trial of Mr. Warner's 'Long Range,'" addressed to the Master-General of the Ordnance, and which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 10th March:—

"To Field-Marshal the most Hon. the Marquis of Anglesey, K. G.—London, Dec. 9, 1846.—My Lord Marquis: We have the honour to forward to your lordship, for the information of her Majesty's Government, the journal of our proceedings as a committee appointed to inquire into Capt. Warner's inventions. Our attention has as yet been directed only (agreeably to our instructions) to that denominated the 'Long Range,' the trial of which took place in your lordship's presence on the evening of the 28th November. From this document it will be observed that our earnest desire has been to bring this long-pending question to a fair practical proof, by giving Capt. Warner every facility for exhibiting his invention consistent with our public duty. The amount of Captain Warner's own estimate was furnished to him by the Government, the place of operation chosen by himself, and also the direction of the object to be operated against; finally, after Captain Warner had stated his preparations were complete, five days elapsed before all circumstances suited his perfect convenience and were favourable for making his experiment. We have now the honour to report that this trial proved a failure; and having given the subject our serious consideration, we are of opinion that from the difficulties attending (and from the complicated nature of) the mode of operation, and the uncertainty of precision of aim, this invention of the 'Long Range' cannot be made available for the general purposes of war; and we beg further to remark that the principle of action will always be discovered upon the first exhibition. We await your lordship's orders as to our future proceedings, Captain Warner having stated that he would not enter into the subject of his 'explosive powers,' or other inventions, until the long range is finally disposed of."

The report is signed by H. D. Chads, captain in the Royal Navy, and J. A. Chalmer, lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery.

[From the "Liverpool Mail" March 27th 1847.]
Events and Topics of the Week.

The disastrous results which politicians predicted from the ill-assorted marriage brought about by the intrigues, menaces, and manoeuvres of the King of the French and the Queen Mother of Spain, between Queen Isabella and her cousin Don Francisco D'Asis, are about to be realised. The victims of their machinations have taken a mortal dislike to each other, and are scrupulously careful never to meet. The King Consort is represented to be moping and unhappy all day, listening to the prophecies of an inspired nun, and believing himself favoured by a visitation from the Holy Ghost; and the Queen to be spending her nights in reveillings and dissipation—her daily scampering and midnight racketing evincing an eagerness to drown care in noise, and domestic misery in bustle, and the semblance of pleasure. When any courtier bolder than the rest, ventures to hint that any inconsiderate behaviour in her Majesty hath the terrible effect of increasing the chances and partisans of the Conde de Montemolin, Isabella is said to reply, with a deep feeling of weariness and disgust, that her cousin is welcome to take a throne stuffed for her with thorns, and shared by an idiot. The restlessness of the Queen and the acerbity of the royal temper, justly visited on all those who aided in her sacrifice, have rendered it impossible for those personages to remain at Madrid. Count Bresson has fled to Paris, and, to all the entreaties that he should return to Madrid, he declares that he will never put his foot in that kingdom or embassy again. He durst not face the depth of Spanish execration,

Christina, too, who sold her daughter's happiness and crown to France—has also fled the reproaches of Isabella, the curses of the country, and its prospective vengeance, wisely taking with her her ignominious husband, and her illegitimate family. Meanwhile Isabella, it is said, acting upon the example of her moral parent, has formed an attachment to General Serrano, a young and ambitious member of the senate. The ministers, in alarm, requested for him an appointment to the generalship of Navarre, in order that he might be removed from her presence. This the Queen hesitated to give, and at last only partially acquiesced. The general refused to go, and was then ordered by the Senate to proceed directly to Navarre and the Basque provinces to inspect the troops, and told that his instructions should be delivered to him at Pampeluna. A regular passport accompanied the order. The general replied by a respectful memorial to her Majesty, declaring that his station as a senator did not permit his quitting his parliamentary post, unless real peril threatened. The Senate thereupon authorised the government to try him for insubordination, but he had not been arrested. Isabella is represented as refusing to back the ministry in their attempt to compel the absence of Serrano, and to have invited M. Pacheco, to re-construct an administration, but that he had refused to undertake the task on being informed by her Majesty that ministers had not resigned. The policy of the King of the French and his favourite Christina seems to be that Spaniards may become completely disgusted with Isabella and hopeless of her—progeny she can have none—and that they accordingly may bow to the rising sun of Montpensier in France. A letter in a London liberal paper holds out an expectation that England will not suffer this policy to be completed. It says—

"In the remarkable documents laid before the Cortes by the Spanish government, there is an emphatic letter of Mr. Bulwer's. That gentleman addressing Señor Isturitz, drops for a moment the diplomatic character, and says, 'I was in Parliament at the period of Queen Isabella's recognition; and I can affirm, that I did then think her accession to the throne would have drawn after it such a state of dependence upon France as these marriages menace and evince, I should decidedly have given my vote and support to Don Carlos or his son.'

"There is great boldness, frankness, and truth in this declaration, which coming from a British envoy, is weighty and remarkable. It would seem to assert that in case of the young Queen's being set aside—as is already the case, morally and prospectively—England would prefer Montemolin and independence, to Montpensier and dependence on France. The Comte de Montemolin is acting upon this supposition. His partisans, it appears, have organised a wide insurrection in the north-east of Spain; and their present efforts are directed towards procuring the co-operation of the Liberals and the town populations, which have been crushed and maltreated equally with the Carlists by the Afrancesado Spaniards. An alliance of the kind, however unnatural and difficult, has taken place in Portugal, and is attempting in Spain. Should it succeed, the years of Isabella's reign are numbered, unless the French intervene in her behalf, and wind up their years of diplomatic intrigue by taking military possession of the capital and the fortresses of Spain."

The accounts from Ireland continue to be most distressing. The grain markets are falling, but agricultural operations are stayed by the difficulty which the people have in procuring seed. It seems they can obtain small quantities of turnip mangold-wurtzel, and white beet seeds, provided they are prepared to pay for them in *hard cash!* and to travel up to Dublin, to go through certain forms at the Custom-House. A little carrot and parsnip seed may also be procured, if they only wait until the article be imported from "the remote parts of Europe;" for it appears it has not yet been purchased. In every case the payments must be made in ready money. Meanwhile pestilence, the result of famine, is advancing with giant strides in several of the provinces, and the people are dying by thousands. The most fearful anticipations are entertained of the spread of fever on the approach of the warm weather. That which has usually been hailed as a blessing will now only increase the afflictions of the people. Nothing unpleasant has yet resulted from the dismissal of the labourers on the public works.

There is a great excitement at Munich, a vast deal too much of which is placed to the account of a dancing girl, who is said to exercise a formidable

influence over the King of Bavaria. The lady is remembered in London as having made a not very successful *début* at her Majesty's Theatre. She has written a characteristic and somewhat clever letter to *The Times*, which describes her as being of English or Irish parentage, although passing herself off in public as of Spanish origin. However this may be, and whatever is said about her influence over the King, there is no doubt at all that the present excitement in Bavaria is more political than amatory. The King has dismissed his Ministry, who were in the interest of the Jesuit and High Church party, and sent for successors of a more liberal school. This proceeding has alarmed many, but more particularly the Government of Austria, since, amongst other things, Bavaria holds the balance of the German Diet, and her adhesion to the constitutional reforms of Prussia might become inconvenient, if not dangerous, to the supremacy and despotism of Austria. It is in this point of view that the present events have become of importance, more than is usually attached to the intrigues of dancing girls or monarchs.

Our Metropolitan Gossip.

London, March 25th.

Wednesday was the kind of fast day I told you it would be. Only if there be a variation, it is that mirth was more general and more riotous than I had anticipated. Of the whole population of London not more than one person out of every hundred attended a place of worship! River vessels were the favourite temples, and Bacchus was the god most worshipped. Only a few confined themselves to salt fish at home, but shrimps and tea at Greenwich were very much in demand. These facts, simple as they may appear, have raised many a talk at the Clubs. There are some reflective ones who see in this avoiding what should have been a national observance a spirit of anarchy and rebellion. Discussions of the tendency which this breaking an authoritative command may excite are plentiful, and the radicals have been inciting at their lecture rooms and in their tracts a feeling of ridicule and contempt. Either the fast was needed and should have been observed, or it was a blunder of the executive that should have been corrected by parliament. There is evil in pretending to observe obsolete customs; and, if a pretence to religion and humiliation be made an occasion for licentiousness and dissipation, should not that pretence be abolished? Thus do reasoners question.

Irish legislation and Irish evils still increase. But one progresses as a steam-engine, with mighty, giant, sweeping, annihilating pace, while the other stalks, and pants, and lags, on the coach-road system of by-gone times. Mortality increases among the sufferers. The living are almost too weak to bury the dead. O'Connell's followers starve, and O'Connell himself has left the country with no hope of ever returning. And legislation tends not to cheer. There is promise of doing more; for the bill for the redemption of encumbered property has been "laid on the table" of the Lords, and is promised consideration after Easter. Amendments, in committee, to the Poor Relief Bill are all thwarted, and thus it approaches rapidly to the status of a national law. Mr. Labouchere has obtained leave to introduce a bill for preventing the spread of fever in Ireland; the Army Service Bill has been read a second time, as has also Lord Brougham's Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill. And here stops the chronicle. You may conceive that anticipation as well as participation of holidays exercises a deadly influence on the expression of opinion. Politics must come after self-indulgence, as does friendship after love. The claims of the one are individually important—of the other only generally. Therefore enjoyment and recreation have for a time supplanted universals. I may say however, that in trading circles Lord Brougham's measure has been and is a favourite. He proposes to effect economy by abolishing sinecures—a proposal sure of "obtaining favour from the calculating English." And the proviso to amalgamate, in some measure, the machinery and authority of the two courts pleases much. Yet the bill is deemed an imperfect one—of scope insufficient, of finality too destitute. The army reforms, I have before told you, are well received, and it is certainly reasonable to suppose that to increase the comfort of the soldier's life, will be also to increasing his usefulness.

Foreign affairs are for the nonce interesting, and since Parliamentary dinners are abating a little and dancing is getting so common that fashionables begin to avoid it, they turn attention to more distant objects. France is in a ferment, for an oppositionist

has been elected into the councils of the Government. America and Mexico are playing the same game of dodge, each ever and anon hesitating to strike, each desiring peace yet both too proud to concede—to too haughty to bend the neck or bow the knee, or acknowledge the committal of a wrong. Gossip, however, is concentrated on Bavaria, and its King and his mistress. The girl gains favour, for she has declared war with Jesuitical influence and machinations, and thus she has conciliated Protestants, who espouse her cause, and excuse this espousal by allying that God often uses vile instruments in working great reforms! Is this selfishness or hypocrisy? Is it not profligacy, of even a worse kind than Loyola's?

The week has been characterised by several events of importance. On Tuesday the advices brought by the Cambria from the United States were received in town. They come down fifteen days later than the previous arrival, namely, to the 1st of March. Several of the American troops had been taken prisoners by the Mexicans, and there were no prospect of an immediate adjustment of the differences between the two countries. The prices of corn continued about the same at New York, but those of cotton were lower. The quantities of bread stuffs to be sent to this country were only limited by the difficulty of procuring vessels to carry them. The deepest sympathy was felt through the whole of the States for the suffering Irish and Scotch, and contributions were every where made for their relief. It was calculated that 240,000 dollars had been already privately collected for them, and a bill was before Congress for voting 500,000 dollars worth of bread stuffs. Lord John Russell paid a merited compliment on Friday to the Americans for their sympathy and benevolence towards the suffering Irish.

The state of matters in Ireland has improved since our last. The tillage of the land is now going on in all parts, except in the devoted county of Mayo, and great progress is expected to be made in sowing and planting the seed this week, as 150,000 able-bodied men were yesterday to be taken off the public works. The arrivals of corn and bread stuffs in the ports of the south of Ireland have been numerous since our last. In the brief space of six days the almost incredible number of fifty-eight vessels, all laden with bread stuffs, had arrived in Cork alone. The result of all this, with the large quantities previously stored in the outports is that prices have begun to decline, and a very great fall may be expected in eight or ten days from this date.

From France also the latest accounts are more favourable. The price of flour had fallen five francs per sack; large supplies were everywhere pouring in, and the food difficulties were expected to be virtually over in a week or a fortnight. The French funds have risen owing to this circumstance, but more so in consequence of an arrangement entered into between the Russian Government and the Bank of France, in virtue of which the former has agreed to advance in bullion 50,000,000 francs, or £2,000,000. This will bring the bank of France through all its difficulties. The announcement of the arrangement sent up the French funds one and a half per cent. in a few hours. This reinforcement to the finances of the Bank of France will enable it to pay the £1,000,000 which it borrowed from the Bank of England three months ago.

Matters look, also, better with ourselves. At a meeting of the Bank of England proprietors on Thursday a most flourishing state of affairs was submitted to them. On the motion for the declaration of the usual dividend of three and a half per cent. for the half-year, an amendment was moved for a four per cent. dividend. This amendment being negatived, another was made for a bonus of one per cent., which, on a show of hands, was carried by a large majority. A poll was appointed to take place, the result of which will be declared on Tuesday next.

The Bank directors not raising the rate of discount, as was apprehended, on Tuesday, has had a favourable effect on the Funds.

FACETIE.

[From Punch.]

A Wonder—A popular Tax!—A gentleman who signs himself "One of the Husbands of England," has sent in a proposal to Lord John Russell for raising a New Tax, which would have the loveliness of being a great relief to the suffering community, besides checking a growing evil. It is to apply the

Patent Mile Index to the tongues of women, and charge them so much a mile. He calculates the loan of £5,000,000 would be paid off in less than six months. We can see but one objection—and that is, the enormous noise there will be in consequence of the endless disputes of the fare.

Explosion of the Gun Cotton.—How quickly the gun cotton has gone out! People were so full of it at one time, and now it is completely exploded. The life of the gun-cotton was a very short one; it died a disappointed creature. It gave great expectations at first, from the modest manner in which it went to work, cutting through the strongest obstacles in a quiet undermining manner, and making no noise whatever about what it did. It professed to do away with war, by making the destruction of the human species so easy that a baby might be a Field Marshal. The time was looked forward to when the standing army would be obliged to break up its cannons and make railways of them, and when there would be but one sword left in the world—the sword of justice. The gun-cotton has retired without fulfilling any of these brilliant promises. It is supposed the ether has put it out, for it is very true, that since the ether has been in persons' mouths, we have not had the gun-cotton so much in our ears.

The Spanish Dance.—This dance lately has been a great deal in favour. The Duc de Montpensier was the first to introduce it. He executed the step in a fine bold style, changing partners with the husband of Isabella, giving his hand to the Infanta, then executing a double shuffle, doing a *chaîne Anglaise*, and going back again to the position he first occupied in France, only taking his partner with him. This Spanish dance was very popular in Paris; much more so than the one lately attempted by Lola Montes at Munich. She has been enlivening the dance with a number of new capers with the King, but the populace don't admire the step much. It is expected the next movement will be a general gallop towards the frontier, where the Spanish *dansuse* will be left to dance a *pas seul* by herself. There has been a tremendous rise in the price of Bavarian beer, and the rising is quoted as another instance of the unpopularity of the Spanish dancer. There may be a few grains of truth in this, as we all know that beer is dependent on the state of the hops.

"A King and no King."—The poor King of Spain is crying out already for a divorce. It was a pity that the Comte de Paris is not a little older, for Louis Philippe might favour the King's divorce, and then marry the Queen of Spain to the future King of France. Those Pyrenees must be sadly in the way of France.

A Rival to the Montem.—In consequence of the feeling that has been expressed by some of the aristocracy and other parties of high position, in favour of the continuance of the Eton Montem, for the purpose of collecting "salt," it is we believe, in contemplation to establish a practice among the police to collect a fund for the inspector, under the name of "pepper." The members of the force will perambulate the principal thoroughfare once a year, and, truncheon in hand, will make demands on the pockets of the passengers.

How to get Rid of a Troublesome Lodger.—Lodging-house Keeper: I'm very sorry, sir, but I must request you, sir, to move as soon as you possibly can.—First-floor Lodger: Excuse me, Mr. Smith, but I shall certainly not think of removing a day earlier than I think proper. You know we agreed that either party was to give a month's notice.—Lodging-house Keeper: I am aware of that, sir; but the architect of the parish has been going over the house, and he says it is not safe to live in it. He says, if it is not pulled down immediately, he will not answer for the consequences. The foundation has gone, and the dry-rot has—First floor Lodger: There, that's enough, send for a cab, and I'll leave directly.

Irish Law.—Ever poor landlord has a right to keep a pack of hounds to run through his property.

List of Subscribers

TO THE

Irish Relief Fund.

	Sterling	Cur.	Gold.
John Galt Smith & Co.....	£50		
Thomas Armstrong.....	30		
Edward Lumb & Co.....	20		
Patrick Bookley.....	20		
Bernard Kiernan and family.....	10		
Patrick Browne.....	10		
Henry Crawford.....	10		
A Friend to the Irish Poor.....	600		
John Murphy.....	500		
Edward Cranwell.....	500		
James C. Thompson.....	500		
John Best & Brothers.....	500		
Thomas Hughes & Co.....			1 oz.
Patrick M'Lean.....			1 oz.
Daniel Gowland.....			1 oz.
Nash, Wilson & Co.....			
Joseph Dowling.....	350		
Alexander Brown, M. D.....	300		
Samuel Hale & Co.....	300		
Anthony O. Fahey.....	200		
George Dowdall.....	200		
Andrew Mahon.....	50		
Patrick Mahon.....	50		
John Glennon.....	50		
John Dinnigan.....	50		
Peter Nally.....	50		
John Casey.....	50		
John McLoughlin.....	50		
Brian Liff.....	50		
James McGuire.....	50		
Larry McGuire.....	50		
Patrick McGuire.....	50		
John Shagnessy.....	50		
Owan Lynch.....	50		
John Casey.....	50		
Michael Dillon.....	50		
Thomas Murray.....	50		
Thomas Kurnan.....	50		
Andrew Murtagh.....	50		
Brian Rourk.....	50		
Patrick Kilmont.....	50		
Thomas Mahon.....	30		
James Connory.....	30		
James Norton.....	20		
Charles Jordan.....	20		
Edward Gaban.....	200		
John Mooney.....	200		
Patrick Fleming.....	200		
Charles H. Twyford.....	200		
William Stewart.....	200		
Daniel Gifford.....	200		
Dickson & Co.....	200		
John Hughes.....	200		
O. J. Hayes & Co.....	200		
James Tweedie.....	200		
Anderson, Wiler & Co.....	200		
William R. Walls.....	200		
Robert Hudson.....	200		
Peter Chalmers.....	200		
James Cook.....	200		
Michael Heavy.....	200		
James Kenny.....	200		
Edmund MacKinlay.....	100		
Samuel Bishop.....	100		
Bart. Foley.....	100		
Frederick Hardgrave.....	100		
William Lennon.....	100		
John Geoghegan.....	100		
Thomas Mahon.....	100		
Patrick Stafford.....	100		
James Willis.....	100		
Peter McGrath.....	100		
Patrick Moore.....	150		
John Finch.....	100		
Nicholas Kent.....	100		
Nicholas Clancey.....	100		
Thomas Melady.....	100		
David Suffren.....	100		
Michael Murray.....	100		
Robert Kelly.....	100		
James Furlong.....	100		
Robert Wilson.....	100		
Richard Wilson.....	100		
Nicholas Murray.....	100		
John Browne.....	100		
Thomas Gainer.....	100		
Terence Moore.....	100		
Patrick Scully.....	100		
Timothy Kelly.....	100		
Michael Murphy.....	100		
Patrick Garahan.....	100		
Patrick Fannon.....	100		
Nicholas Leary.....	100		
A. R. Smyth.....	100		
Edward Wheeler.....	100		
James Hansey.....	100		
James Donohue.....	100		
Hugh McKay.....	100		
Edward Lovely.....	100		
John Nunnery.....	100		
Mariano Baudriz.....	100		
Miss Baudriz.....	50		
William Kelly.....	100		
James Martia.....	50		
M. Scally.....	50		
P. Hogan.....	50		
James Wallace.....	50		
W. Dalton.....	50		
P. Dalton.....	50		
John Allen.....	50		
Lawrence Baubin.....	50		
James Hogan.....	50		
C. McGuire.....	50		
Peter McGuire.....	50		
John Kerns.....	50		

James Thuit.....	30
Owen Kelley.....	20
M. Quin.....	20
M. Nunnery.....	20
M. Raftery.....	20
M. Lawless.....	20
M. Donohoe.....	20
T. McGuire.....	50
James Murray.....	20
P. Kelly.....	20
J. Fallon.....	20
P. Maxwell.....	20
J. Kenny.....	20
J. Wheeler.....	20
M. Lennon.....	20
T. Hevey.....	20
E. Quirk.....	20
T. Karry.....	20
T. McGuire.....	20
James Ferguson.....	20
W. Dalton.....	20
J. Nalley.....	20
James Murray.....	20
James Fegan.....	20
Patrick Fegan.....	20
M. Nash.....	10
Charles Jackson.....	100
H. W. Gilbert.....	200
Stephen Hallet.....	200
Doctor Mackenna.....	100
James Steadman.....	100
Santiago Bletcher.....	100
John Spraggon.....	100
Peter Rosenblad.....	150
Robert Lays.....	100
Gilbert Ramsey.....	100
W. Barcroft.....	100
J. Palmer.....	80
Thomas Moore & Brothers.....	150
Andrew Nevil.....	100
Daniel Scully.....	100
Hiram Hunt.....	100
John Langdon.....	100
Richard Hargreaves.....	100
William Davies.....	40
Alexander MacKinlay.....	200
Anonymous.....	200
Thomas Gowland.....	100
William T. Livingston.....	100
B. Williams.....	100
James White, Calle Reconquista.....	100
Arthur Hargreaves.....	50
Joseph Dale.....	50
Alfred Horton.....	1 guin.
John Ternan M. D., H. M. Ship Harpy.....	1 oz.
Henry Hayes.....	100
Henry Murray.....	100
Matthew Griffin.....	100
Michael Grilly.....	100
Francis Mshan.....	100
William Graham.....	100
Bernard Burns.....	100
John Garahan.....	100
Cornelius Garahan.....	100
Thomas Kenny.....	100
James Dooley.....	100
William Whitty.....	100
James McDonnell.....	100
A North American.....	100
A Citizen of the U. States.....	100
J. P. Jr.....	100
Mrs Dunleavy.....	70
Peter McLoughlin.....	60
John McKernan.....	60
John Murphy, junr.....	50
Michael Lennon.....	50
James Cummin.....	50
Patrick Hanton.....	50
John Whitty Murphy.....	50
Edward Mooney.....	50
William Moran.....	50
Charles McDonnell.....	50
Michael Gardiner.....	50
Patrick Culligan.....	50
John Shannon.....	50
Mrs. Slavin.....	50
Michael Clavin.....	50
Richard Fitzpatrick.....	50
Patrick Ahern.....	50
Michael Garahan.....	50
Thomas Collins.....	50
Patrick Kenny.....	50
Frederick McDonald.....	50
John Cowan.....	50
James Shannon.....	50
Patrick Keating.....	50
Farrel Reddy.....	50
Richard Geoghegan.....	50
Michael Genghly.....	50
Peter Martin.....	50
Richard Wheeler.....	50
Patrick Kilmurry.....	50
Edmund Quirk.....	50
John Moran.....	50
Thomas Keating.....	50
John Hogan.....	50
James Synnot.....	50
Nicholas Heir.....	50
Mr. Jacobs.....	50
Michael Shaughness.....	50
James O'Connell.....	50
Peter Ham.....	50
Michael Geoghegan.....	50
John Duffey.....	50
Thomas Scott.....	50
William Kelly.....	50
John Nolan.....	50
John Malcolm.....	50
Michael Healean.....	50
William McKernan.....	50
Thomas Nughten.....	50
Peter Bannin.....	50
John Bannin.....	50
Edward Bannin.....	50
James McCann.....	60
Mrs. Bookley.....	50
Hector McKern.....	50
Bridget Muldady.....	50
Matthew Kerwan.....	50
Captain Craig.....	50
Mrs. James Scully.....	50
Walter Hickey.....	50
Thomas Fitzpatrick.....	50
Michael Kelly.....	50
John Barry.....	50
Peter Murray.....	50

John Kelly	50
Thomas Wire	50
J. B.	50
Acinto Tallero	50
Cheney Hickman	50
Daniel Mackinlay	50
William Roach	50
Mrs. Robert Kelly	50
W. J.	50
Patrick Lyough	50
Bernard Wheelar	30
Michael Tyrrell	30
Terence McGowan	30
James Rielly	25
Robert Brewer	30
Thomas Sherlock	30
John Smith	30
William Horton	30
Edward Moore	20
Alexander McNamara	20
Edward Kelly	20
Thomas Cormack	20
Timothy Cormack	20
Francis Carey	20
Patrick Harford	20
John Gardiner	20
John Ford	20
Brian Bourke	20
Sylvester Waters	20
James Elia	20
Joseph Benetan	20
Edward Dillon	20
James Kilmarry	20
Mary Nolan	20
Catherine Bookey	20
Margaret Bookey	20
Mary Bookey	20
Patrick Bookey, junr.	20
William Bookey	20
Thomas Bookey	20
James Murray	20
A benevolent individual	20
Richard Sutton	20
Edward Frahill, sen.	50
Patrick McGin	40
Robert Patterson	25
William Pickles	25
William Hardy	10

(To be continued.)

Committee rooms, 43 Calle de la Paz.
Bartholomew Foley, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, May 21st, 1847.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

May 15.—Wind S. E., fresh.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 14th inst. Passengers—Messieurs Thomas Schuyler, Thomas Kelly, Frederick Kubli, Cesar Favier, Felix Antonio Yañez, Domingo Nieto, Cesario Sheen, Pedro Bundanga, Juan Amigo, Carlos Campos and Antonio Llanes. Mesdames Ana Rualde and daughter, Catalina Nieto, Angeles Julio, Andrea Bello, and Eliza Julia, 3 children, and servant.

Sailed, H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, for Montevideo.

H. B. M. packet Griffin, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for England. Passengers—Messieurs James Barton, Edmund Mackinlay, Manuel Navarro, Augusto François. Mrs. Antonia Nougaur, Miss Eugene Nougaur, and Miss Maria Yparraburre.

May 16.—Wind W., heavy rain during the night.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, from Martin Garcia 15th inst.

May 17.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 18.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 19.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 20.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 21.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

May 11.

Danish sloop of war Galathea, Captain Steen Bille, hence 9th inst.

May 12.

Sardinian brigantine Fortuna, E. Copelo, from St. Catherine's 1st inst.

May 13.

H. B. M. steam sloop Rattler, Commander Richard Moorman, hence inst.

May 14.

Oriental brigantine Felix, Muratore, from Santa Cruz (Patagonian coast.)

May 15.

H. B. M. steam sloop Aleto, Commander Vincent A. Massingberd, from Colonia
French war steamer Chimere, Captain Poudra, from the Uruguay river.

American barque Rosalba, Burrows, from Rio Grande 10th inst.

Sardinian schooner Union, V. Antonio, from Rio Grande 10th inst.

Brazilian schooner Jorge, J. Avegno, from Rio Grande 10th.

May 16.

H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Captain James Hope, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, hence 15th inst.

H. B. M. packet Griffin, Lieut. J. P. Thurburn, hence 15th inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

May 10.

Hamburg brig Wilhelmine, F. Brorsen, for Hamburg.

Spanish brig Joven Clemente, A. Maig, for Havana.

May 11.

Brazilian sloop of war Union, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso, for Buenos Ayres.

Brazilian brig of war Oriente, for Rio Janeiro.
Sardinian brigantine Iride, Gaggino, for St. Catherine's.

Bremen brig Active, C. Lamk, for Antwerp.

May 12.

Brazilian schooner Manuela, J. Amarin, for Rio Grande.

Danish brig Fides, H. Closter, for Salem.

Spanish brig Fomento, V. Beltran, for Havana.

May 14.

Danish sloop of war Galathea, Captain Steen Bille, for Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Buenos Ayres.

May 15.

British barque Clio, J. Legrand, for London.

Do. brig Malvinas, J. Wilson, for Liverpool.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES
ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tidal.

Steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson.

FRENCH—Steam frigate Cassini, Captain Chabannes.

Corvette Expeditiva, 16 guns, Captain de Mimac.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso.

SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.

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

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (22nd inst.) completes the 602nd day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	61
Sunday	59
Monday	60
Tuesday	56
Wednesday	59
Thursday	66
Friday	56

Advertisements.

Notice.

THE undersigned requests that those persons who may have bills either accepted or drawn by him, will have the goodness to present them at Reconquista Street No. 175, so that the interest, both in specie and currency, may be paid on them, from the day they became due, the principal of the said bills being already paid in full.
Buenos Ayres 17th May 1847.

GEORGE DOWDALL.

VINES, box-edging, and a few apple and cherry trees, may be transplanted from Mr. Wilde's Quinta.

Victoria Theatre.

To-morrow, 23rd May,

LA LUISA,

with an Afterpiece.

Monday, 24th May,

Halifax; or, Picaro y Honrado.

EN PAZ Y JUGANDO.

Tuesday, 25th May,

EL IDIOTA,

With a Dance.

Wednesday, 26th May,

El Hijo del Emigrado.

EL CIEGO.

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.

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.

Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the Foreign and Colonial Agency and Commission Office, 67 Strand, London, continue to execute orders for supplies of stationery, books, British and Foreign newspapers, periodicals, penmanship, 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. 222 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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	285	286	each
Do. Patriot	284	285	do.
Plata, macuquina	17	17	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	174	174	each.
Do. Patriot & Patrones	174	174	do.
Six per cent. Stock	98	100	do.
Exchange on England	3d.		
Do. France	22	24	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par		per patron.
Do. Montevideo	1	14	per cent. prem.
Do. United States	16	17	do.
Hides, Ox, for Engl & Germ	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	4	5	do.
Natria skins	4	5	nominal
Chinchilliskins	without price		do.
Horse hair, short	46	48	do.
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	20	do.
Tallow, pure	30	35	do.
Do. raw	24	25	do.
Do. with grease	25	26	do.
Jerked beef	50	52	do.
Horns, mixed	200	250	per quintal.
Do. Ox	400	500	per thousand
Shin bones	without price		do.
Hide cuttings	8	10	per 100 lbs.
Rich feathers, white	without price		do.
Do. black	104	11	do.
Salted tongues	9	10	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.		per fanega
Discount	1	14	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.