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BUEÑOS AYRES.

QUESTION OF THE RIVER PLATE.

THE HOWDEN-WALEWSKI NEGOTIATION.

On the 23rd ult., the Government transmitted to the House of Representatives a Special Message, together with all the papers relating to the late diplomatic transactions.

From this mass of documents we propose to select the most important, connecting them with passages from the message, so as to give as full and correct an idea as possible of a negotiation which forms an epoch in the history of the affairs of these countries.

The incidents which occurred prior to the 11th of May our readers are already acquainted with. On that day Lord Howden and Count Walewski formally opened the negotiation by addressing to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following note:—

The undersigned, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a Knight of several orders, a Colonel in the army of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Emperor of Brazil, and now charged with a special mission to the Argentine Confederation and Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, has received from his Government the order to inform His Excellency, Señor Don Felipe de Arana, Minister of the Foreign Department of the Argentine Confederation, that, in consequence of the acceptance by all the parties interested, of the articles for a basis of pacification which were presented by Mr. Hood, the Governments of Great Britain and France, having taken into consideration the only difficulty which prevented the full and entire execution of that arrangement, have, by common consent, resolved to accede to the demand made by General Rosas and General Oribe; and have consequently decided that the raising of the blockade shall take place on both banks of the River Plate simultaneously with the establishment of the armistice and the *bona fide* cessation of hostilities between the belligerent parties.

In making this notification to His Excellency Señor Don Felipe de Arana, the undersigned requests that His Excellency will have the goodness to acquaint him what will be the earliest time at which he can enter upon those personal communications which are necessary for the immediate execution of the articles, and for the signature of the definitive arrangement.

The undersigned seizes with pleasure this opportunity of offering to His Excellency Señor Don Felipe de Arana the assurances of his highest consideration.

Howden.

Buenos Ayres, May 11, 1847.

His Excellency Señor Don Felipe de Arana, &c., &c.

The Minister replied on the same day, that H. E. the Governor had perused the above note with the greatest pleasure; and had directed him to state that it would be highly gratifying for him (the Minister) to receive the Plenipotentiaries, at his residence, on the 13th, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of entering upon the communications alluded to.

Accordingly, on the above-mentioned day the first conference took place. The Plenipotentiaries stated that the draft of a convention which they were going to send to the Government, in no wise differed from the bases presented by Mr. Hood, and that they trusted that its form would be agreeable to the Government, inasmuch as in it, as in every thing else, the interest of all concerned was only consulted. They suggested, also, the necessity of giving to those bases a more solemn form than that which they had, in order that they might be signed by all the parties interested and produce corresponding obligations. This form was to be that of a convention.

The Minister of Foreign Relations replied that since, as appeared by the notes of the Plenipotentiaries which he had answered, the bases presented by Mr. Hood had been admitted with the modifications made to them, the Government was agreeable that they should be reduced to a more solemn form, provided, as was to be expected, in so doing, they were not altered.

The Plenipotentiaries repeated, that on this head there was no apprehension to be entertained; that it was only the form that was to be varied; that it was needless to speak upon the subject, as the government was not yet acquainted with the drafts; that after seeing them it might make comparisons; and that for this purpose they would send them to it the next day. The Minister stated that as soon as he received them he would hasten to lay them before the Government.

Agreeably to their promise, the Plenipotentiaries forwarded to the Government on the 14th the following draft of a Convention in five different forms—that is to say, one for each of the five proposed contracting parties.

Lord Howden has the honour of transmitting to Don Felipe Arana the Form of a definitive arrangement as proposed for the signature of the five parties concerned.

He offers at the same time the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

Buenos Ayres, 14th May, 1847.

To Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Convention for the Pacification of the River Plate.

The Right Honourable John Hobart, Lord Howden, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Knight of several orders, a Colonel in the army of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, charged with a special mission to the Argentine Confederation and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, on behalf of the Government of Great Britain; and the Count Walewski, &c., &c., on behalf of the Government of France, on the first part;— on behalf of General Rosas, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation;— on behalf of General Oribe, claiming to be President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay on the second part;—and

on behalf of Don Joaquín Suarez, Provisional President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, on the third part;— have agreed upon the following articles, the object of which is to put an end to the hostilities which have been carried on for some time past on the River Plate, and in the neighbouring countries; and to confirm the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay in the enjoyment of that independence which it is the wish of all the contracting parties to secure to that Republic by the present Convention:—

Art. 1.—As soon as this convention shall have been signed by all the parties thereto, there shall be an immediate cessation of hostilities by sea and by land, between all the said parties; and all blockades shall cease at the same time.

Art. 2.—The Foreign Legion, and all other foreigners bearing arms, and forming the garrison of the city of Monte Video, or who may be in arms in any other part of the Oriental Republic, shall be immediately disarmed, and the Commanders of the naval forces of England and France are authorized and required to see that this arrangement is carried into execution.

Art. 3.—General Rosas and General Oribe engage to withdraw from every part of the Oriental territory the whole of the Argentine troops who may be therein.

Art. 4.—The Argentine vessels of war shall immediately be restored to the Argentine Government, as far as possible in the same state in which they were when they were detained; the island of Martín García shall also be restored to the Argentine Government; all the cannon and flags captured by the respective parties shall also be restored to the party from whom they were taken; and all detained merchant vessels, together with their cargoes, shall on all sides be given up to their original owners.

Art. 5.—The Paraná and Uruguay rivers are admitted to be interior waters, the navigation of which is subject to the territorial rights which, according to the general law of nations, are applicable to interior waters.

Art. 6.—It is freely acknowledged and admitted that the Argentine Republic and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay are respectively in the unquestioned enjoyment and exercise of every right, whether of peace or war, possessed by any independent nation. And if the course of events in the Oriental Republic has made it necessary for the allied powers to interrupt for a time the exercise of the belligerent rights of the Argentine Republic, it is formally admitted that the principles on which the two powers have acted, would, under similar circumstances, have been applicable either to Great Britain or to France.

Art. 7.—After the disarming of the foreign troops in Monte Video shall have been effected, and after the forces of the Argentine Republic shall have evacuated the Oriental territory, a new election for the Presidency

of the Oriental State shall take place, according to the forms proscribed by the Constitution. This election shall be made freely and without restraint from any side whatever; and General Oribe hereby declares that he will abide by the result of such election.

Art. 8.—A general and complete amnesty shall be declared by the two Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Montevideo, with full security for life and property, and oblivion of the past. The rights of foreigners shall be respected, and their lawful claims, of whatever nature, admitted.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have hereto affixed their signatures and seals.

The Government, on examination, finding this draft essentially different, both in the form and the substance, from the convention concluded with Mr. Hood, proposed another draft in its room, embodying the stipulations entered into with that gentleman, in the following terms:—

Convention for the Peace of the Republics of the Rio de la Plata.

H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and His Majesty the King of the French, desirous of arranging and concluding the existing differences, and of establishing peace in conformity with the bases presented by the Governments of France and England, through the medium of Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., and accepted by the parties interested with the modifications proposed by the Argentine Government and by His Excellency the President, General Manuel Oribe, have named for this purpose, as Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, H. E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Camarista Dr. Don Felipe de Arana;

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, H. E. the Right Honourable John Hobart, Lord Howden, Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of several orders, Colonel in the Army of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, charged with a special mission to the Argentine Confederation and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay;

And His Majesty the King of the French, H. E. Count Colonna Walewski, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and having found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Art. 1.—The Government Encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation adheres to an immediate suspension of hostilities between the Oriental forces in the City of Montevideo and those in the country, as soon as its ally, His Excellency the President Brigadier Manuel Oribe, shall have signed and ratified the respective Convention therefor.

Art. 2.—The armistice having been established with said acquiescence of H. E. the President, General Manuel Oribe, their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France will demand of the Government in Montevideo the immediate disarming of the Foreign Legion and of all other foreigners in arms forming the garrison of the City of Montevideo, or who may be in arms in any other part of the Oriental Republic.

Art. 3.—Simultaneously with the execution of what is stipulated in the foregoing article, the Government Encharged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation will cause the whole of the Argentine troops, officers and soldiers, to be withdrawn from every part of the Oriental territory, when its ally, His Excellency President Brigadier Manuel Oribe, shall have signed and ratified his respective Convention, by which he shall agree to their withdrawal.

Art. 4.—The blockade of Buenos Ayres shall cease at the time of the cessation of hostilities; and immediately after the disarming of the Foreign Legion and other foreigners in Montevideo, and the withdrawal of the Argentine troops from the Oriental Republic, the Island of Martín García shall be restored, all the Argentine vessels of war shall be returned in the nearest possible state to that in which they were, the flag of the Argentine Republic shall be saluted with 21 guns, the guns and flags captured shall be reciprocally returned; and by all the high contracting parties shall all merchant vessels and cargoes be restored to their respective owners.

Art. 5.—The navigation of the river Paraná is admitted to be interior navigation of the Argentine Confederation, and subject only to its laws and regulations, the same as that of the Uruguay in common with the Oriental State.

Art. 6.—The Governments of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French having declared in their proposals of peace of the 3th of May, 1846, that "it is freely acknowledged and admitted that the Argentine Republic is in the unquestioned enjoyment of every right whether of peace or war, possessed by any independent nation;" and that "if the course of events in the Oriental Republic has made it necessary for the allied powers to interrupt for a time the exercise of the belligerent rights of the Argentine Republic, it is fully admitted that the principles on which they have acted, would, under similar circumstances, have been applicable either to Great Britain or France;" the Argentine government reserves its right, as regards this declaration, to discuss it at a fitting opportunity with the Governments of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French, in what regards the application of the principle involved in the latter part of the same.

Art. 7.—If the Government in Montevideo should refuse to disband the foreign troops, and in particular to disarm those which constitute a part of the garrison of Montevideo, or should unnecessarily delay the execution of this measure, the Plenipotentiaries will declare that they have received orders to cease all further intervention, and they will withdraw accordingly, in the event of their recommendations and representations remaining without effect.

Art. 8.—The present Convention which will be signed in three copies, shall be ratified by the Government of the Argentine Confederation, and the ratifications thereof exchanged in Paris and London in the term of eight months, or sooner if possible, through the medium of the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Republic accredited near those of H. M. the Queen of Great Britain and H. M. the King of the French.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries, fully authorized by their respective Governments, sign and seal the present Convention, at Buenos Ayres on the _____ of _____ in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven.

(To be Continued.)

According to accounts from Montevideo on the 9th inst., the late pacific demonstration on the part of the native inhabitants had thrown the foreign mercenaries into such a ferment that the commander of the garrison and a number of other persons who had memorialized the acting Government to allow a deputation to go out to treat with President Oribe had retracted. The French Chargé d'Affaires, also, had demanded explanations from the Ministers on the subject; and it was thought that all further progress in the affair would be finally arrested by the controlling influence.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. THE BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO.

Official Despatches.

The following general orders were issued by General Scott on the 17th. The tone of confidence in the dispositions he had made, and in the certainty that they would be carried into full effect, challenges general admiration:—

Head Quarters of the Army, Plan del Rio,
April 17, 1847.

General orders, No. III.

The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned, early in the day to-morrow—probably before 10 o'clock a. m.

The second (Twig's) division of regulars is already advanced within easy turning distance towards the enemy's left. That division has instructions to move forward before daylight to-morrow, and take up position across the National Road in the enemy's rear, so as to cut off a retreat towards Jalapa. It may be reinforced to-day, if unexpectedly attacked in force, by regiments—one or two taken from Shields' brigade of volunteers. If not, the two volunteer regiments will march for that purpose at daylight to-morrow morning, under Brigadier General Shields, who will report to Brigadier General Twiggs on getting up with him, or the general-in-chief, if he be in advance.

The remaining regiment of that volunteer brigade will receive instructions in the course of this day.

The first division of regulars (Worth's) will follow the movement against the enemy's left at sunrise to-morrow morning.

As already arranged, Brigadier General Pillow's brigade will march at six o'clock to-morrow morning along the route he has carefully reconnoitred, and stand ready as soon as he hears the report of arms on our right, or sooner, if circumstances should favour him, to pierce the enemy's line of batteries at such point—the nearer the river the better—as he may select. Once in the rear of that line, he will turn to the right or left, or both, and attack the batteries in reverse, or if abandoned, he will pursue the enemy with vigour until further orders.

Wall's field battery and the cavalry will be held in reserve on the National Road, a little out of view and range of the enemy's batteries. They will take up that position at nine o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's batteries being carried or abandoned, all our divisions and corps will pursue with vigour.

This pursuit may continue many miles, until stopped by darkness or fortified positions towards Jalapa. Consequently the body of the army will not return to this encampment, but be followed to-morrow afternoon, or early the next morning, by the baggage trains of the several corps. For this purpose the feeble officers and men of each corps will be left to guard its camp and effects, and to load up the latter in the waggons of the corps. A commander of the present encampment will be designated in the course of this day.

As soon as it shall be known that the enemy's works have been carried, or that the general pursuit has been commenced, one waggon for each regiment and one for the cavalry, will follow the movement, to receive under the direction of medical officers, the wounded and disabled, who will be brought back to this place for treatment in general hospital.

The surgeon general will organize this important service, and designate that hospital, as well as the medical officers to be left at it.

Every man who marches out to attack or pursue the enemy will take the usual allowance of ammunition, and subsistence for at least two days.

By command of Major General Scott,
H. L. Scott, A.A.A. General.

Head Quarters of the Army, Plan del Rio,
50 miles from Vera Cruz, April 15, 1847.

Sir,—The plan of attack, sketched in General Orders, No. 111, herewith, was fully executed by this gallant army, before two o'clock p.m. yesterday. We are quite embarrassed with the result of the victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms, and accoutrements. About 3,000 men laid down their arms with the usual proportion of field and company officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction. Plinson, Jarrero, La Vera, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery [tower] in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results.

Our loss, though comparatively small in numbers, has been serious. Brigadier General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal, and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at the moment. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report as yet from any division or brigade. Twig's division, followed by Shields's (now Colonel Baker's) brigade, are now at or near Jalapa, and Worth's division is route thither, all pursuing with good results. I learn, that part of the Mexican army—perhaps six or seven thousand men—who fled before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Jalapa road. Pillow's brigade alone is near me at this depot of wounded, sick, and prisoners, and I have only to give from him the names of 1st Lieut. F. B. Nelson, and 2nd C. Gill, both of the 2nd Tennessee foot [Haskell's regiment] among the killed, and in the brigade 106, of all ranks killed or wounded. Among the latter the gallant brigadier-general himself, has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled, and Major R. Ferguson, 2nd Tennessee, Capt. H. F. Murray, 2nd Lieut. G. T. Sutherland, 1st Lieut. W. P. Hale, (adjutant) all of the same regiment, severely, and 1st Lieut. W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. And I know from personal observation on the ground, that Lieut. Ewell of the Rifles, if not now dead, was mortally wounded, in entering, sword in hand, the entrenchments around the captured tower. Second Lieutenant Darby, topographical engineers, I also saw, at the same place severely wounded, and Captain Patton, United States infantry, lost his right hand. Major Sumner, 2nd United States Dragoons, was slightly wounded the day before, and Captain Johnson, topographical engineers—now lieutenant colonel of infantry—was very severely wounded some day earlier while reconnoitering. I must not omit to add that Capt. Mason, and 2nd Lieutenant Davis, both of the Rifles, were among the very severely wounded in storming the same tower. I estimate our total loss, in killed and wounded, may be about 250, and that of the enemy 350. In the pursuit to Jalapa, 25 miles hence, I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners, killed, and wounded. In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganized, and hence any haste to follow, in an hour or two, to profit by events.

In this hurried and imperfect report I must not omit to say that Brigadier General Twiggs, in passing the mountain range beyond Cerro Gordo, crowned with the tower, detached from his division, as I suggested the day before, a strong force to carry that height, which commanded the Jalapa road at the foot, and could not fail, if carried, to cut off the whole or any part of the enemy's forces retreating in any direction. A portion of the 1st Artillery, under the often distinguished Brevet Colonel Childs, the 3rd Infantry, under Captain Alexander, the 7th Infantry under Lieut.-Colonel Plympton, and the Rifles under Major Loring, all under the temporary command of Colonel Harney, 2nd Dragoons, during the confinement to his bed of Brevet Brigadier General P. F. Smith, composed that detachment. The style of execution, which I had the pleasure to witness, was most brilliant and decisive. The brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, and under the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry with the utmost steadiness, reached the breast-works, drove the enemy from them, planted the colours of the 1st artillery, 3rd and 7th infantry—the enemy's flag still flying—and after some minutes of sharp firing, finished the contest with the bayonet.

It is a most pleasing duty to say that the highest praise is due to Harney, Childs, Plympton, Loring, Alexander, their gallant officers and men, for this brilliant service, independent of the great results which soon followed.

Worth's division of regulars coming up at this time, he detached Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Smith with his light battalion to support the assault, but not in time. The General reaching the tower a little before me, and observing a white flag displayed from the nearest portion of the enemy towards the batteries below, sent out Colonels Harney and Childs to hold a parley. The surrender followed in an hour or two.

Major-General Patterson left a sick bed to share in the dangers and fatigues of the day; and after the surrender went forward to command the advanced forces towards Jalapa.

Brigadier-General Pillow and his brigade twice assaulted with great daring the enemy's line of batteries on our left; and though without success, they contributed much to distract and dismay their immediate opponents.

President Santa Anna, with Generals Canizales and Almonte, and some six or eight thousand men, escaped

towards Jalapa just before Cerro Gordo was carried, and before Twig's division reached the national road above.

I have determined to parole the prisoners—officers and men—as I have not the means of feeding them here, beyond to-day, and cannot afford to detach a heavy body of horse and foot, with waggons, to accompany them to Vera Cruz. Our baggage train, though increasing, is not yet half large enough, to give an assured progress to this army. Besides, a great number of prisoners would probably escape from the escort, in the long and deep sandy road, without subsistence—ten to one—that we shall find again out of the same body of men, in the ranks opposed to us. Not one of the Vera Cruz prisoners is believed to have been in the lines of Cerro Gordo. Some six of the officers, highest in rank, refuse to give their paroles except to go to Vera Cruz, and thence, perhaps, to the United States.

The small arms and their accoutrements, being of no value to our army here or at home, I have ordered them to be destroyed, for we have not the means of transporting them. I am, also, somewhat embarrassed with the pieces of artillery—all bronze—which we have captured. It would take a brigade, and half the mules in the army, to transport them fifty miles. A field battery I shall take for service with the army, but the heavy metal must be collected and left here for the present. We have our own siege-train and the proper carriages with us.

Being much occupied with the prisoners, and all the details of a forward movement, besides looking to the supplies which are to follow from Vera Cruz, I have time to add no more, intending to be at Jalapa early to-morrow. We shall not probably, except meet with serious opposition this side Perote—certainly not, unless delayed by the want of the means of transportation.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect,
your most obedient servant,
Winfield Scott.

P. S. I invite attention to, the accompanying letter to President Santa Anna, taken in his carriage yesterday; also his proclamation, issued on hearing that we had captured Vera Cruz, &c., in which he says:—"If the enemy advanced one step more, the national independence will be buried in the abyss of the past." We have taken that step.

W. S.

I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that General Shields may survive his wounds.

One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war is, to diminish the resistances of other garrisons in our march.

W. S.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

The *New Orleans Picayune* had received an account of the killed and wounded at Cerro Gordo. There was no officer of the regulars killed; 15 were wounded, 39 privates were killed and 196 wounded. Of the regulars, one volunteer officer was killed and seven wounded; three privates killed and 48 wounded. Total, 43 killed, 265 wounded. Letters received express confidence that General Shields will recover.

ENGLAND.

[From the Morning Chronicle.]

Ireland may well deem this a calamitous year. Worn down by famine and pestilence, she has now to follow to the grave the remains of her greatest man. The death of a man like O'Connell is one of those events which are scarcely believed to be possible until the stern reality is before us. Nor will Englishmen view with indifference the loss of the great Irish leader. They will differ in their estimates of the good and evil of his career; but they will recognize it as the career of a giant. If his sphere of activity were remote from their knowledge and sympathies, they would still hear with sorrow that that mighty soul had passed away; but the event is one to call forth in this country a deeper feeling than that of passive sympathy. Mr. O'Connell, intensely national as he was, belonged to the empire. English law, the elaborate creation of English ideas and habits, had as large a share in him as Irish leadership. He was no alien. His life was identified with an epoch in English history. England as well as Ireland has lost a great man. But the work which will make the name of O'Connell memorable was done in Ireland. What a work it was will perhaps be better understood hereafter. He dies in the midst of social and political disorder, and impatience may cry out that he lived in vain. Such men never live in vain. He found a people of serfs, so debased by oppression as to be scarcely conscious of their own degradation. He awakened in them a sense of their own wants. He created a public opinion; and evoked the sentiment of a national life, which, wild and wayward as their first workings may be, are the only means by which nations attain the happiness and the dignity of good government and self-respect. Mr. O'Connell's labour was not confined to the destruction of laws and usages which were pernicious. In destroying he also created and organized. Irregular and perilous as his method might be, he taught a people, who were almost destitute of legal institutions, habits of united action and of obedience to authorities in which they could confide. When his agitation was most formidable, it was still a proof that the Irish are eminently a governable people when the governors are skillful in their business. Clare election assemblies and monster meetings were not new, but arrayed masses, almost as restrained and as manageable as armies. Such manifestations imply not only the want of new social arrangements, but an aptitude for falling in with them when they are suited to the genius of the people. Mr. O'Connell's nature was genial, and full of deep affections. His attachments to family and friends were warm to intensity. He loved his children, not like a father but like a mother. There can scarcely be a better proof of the fervour of his personal feelings

than the passionate devotedness which he inspired in others. He did not, indeed, brook rivals near the throne; but long before his political conquest had either provoked rivalry or invited adulation, he was famed for the number and the tenacity of his friendships. All such connections became elements of strength in the position of the popular leader; but perhaps the single characteristic which contributed most to make him the darling of his countrymen, was the rich and gushing humour which burst up constantly, as from an inexhaustible fountain, and blended itself with the whole stream of life and business, at one time adding poignancy to scorn, at another heightening, by contrast, the tenderness of pity. Mr. O'Connell had his faults, and they were like his character—great. But this is not the time to speak of them."

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid state that Ministers in a body had visited the King to endeavour to persuade him to be reconciled to the Queen, but he pertinently rejected every proposition for a reconciliation. It was generally believed that the Ministers were divided on the subject of a divorce, which the Queen was anxious to obtain, and that the consequence would be the breaking up of the Cabinet and the accession of the Progressista party to office. M. Olozaga was at Aranjuez, waiting it was said, to take advantage of any turn of affairs.

The *Español* states that at a Cabinet Council, held on the 16th, several venerable Prelates were summoned to attend to give their opinion on an important question of Canon Law (the divorce question no doubt) *El Tiempo* observes that the numerous Cabinet Councils lately held have given rise to a thousand conjectures. Some persons spoke of a Ministry to be formed under the auspices of the Duke de Soto-Mayor, Narvaez, Calderon, and Colanates.

Subsequent accounts from Madrid state that the visit of M. Salamanca and his colleague to the King, at the Pardo, was not attended with the desired result. The King refused to repair to Aranjuez or return to Madrid, unless the Cabinet should guarantee a change of the *personnel* of the Royal household, the removal of certain officers, and the appointment of the King's hanger-on in the interior of the palace. Nothing could be decided at that conference, the Ministers having no powers from the Queen to regulate those delicate points. Messrs. Pacheco and Salamanca set out for Aranjuez, and on hearing the result of their mission her Majesty is understood to have become much excited. She is said to have announced again to her Ministers her desire that they should instantly take into consideration the question of divorce; and declared that if any obstacle were offered, either by the Government or any other power, lay or otherwise, she was determined to renounce her crown—abdicate—go into exile even, rather than live in bonds she longed to break, and married to a being she always loathed, and never more than at the present moment. She is said to have expressed herself in the strongest manner; to have uttered what almost sounded like a malediction on the hypocrites of the Tuilleries, for having sacrificed her to satisfy his vile cupidity. She told them to decide, before 24 hours had passed over, whether they would sanction her divorce or quit their posts; and she intimated that one or the other they must do, or she should provide a Cabinet who would maintain her appeal to the nation, to all Europe, to its chivalry and its manhood, to womanly feeling all over the world, of every clime, country, and religion, to sympathize with and protect her against the base people who betrayed her, and the tyrants who oppressed and bullied her into a hateful marriage.

The most recent accounts from Aranjuez state, that the Ministers were in anxious deliberation the whole of the morning. Two or three are understood to be in favour of the divorce, two or three against it; one is said to be neutral.

In the meantime a thousand rumours are afloat. Amongst the rest, we are assured that a discovery was made last night of a conspiracy at Aranjuez, the object which was to excite the troops against the Queen, and that the hand of French agency is discoverable in these plots.

Attempts have been made to produce a feeling in the troops favourable to the Duke de Montpensier. Offers to a large amount, both of decorations and still more substantial benefits, have been spoken of. When all this was mentioned to the Queen, she is stated to have repeated the declaration that she would dress herself in the uniform of her own regiment, ride out on horseback in the streets, and put herself at the head of the first battalion she met. The opinion is that she would not fall in her attempt.

The King, it is rumoured, now resolutely denies having given his free consent to his marriage with the Queen. He declares that he was forced to marry her, and that he disliked her as much as she did him. It is, however, stated in reply, that documents now exist in the War-office in which he bound himself to pay 8,000,000 francs to certain parties now in France, who persuaded him they had the power of bringing about his marriage with Isabella. It is further stated, that the money has been demanded; the wages of the hireling, whoever he may be, and who is, no doubt, endowed with powers against blushing equal to those of Bresson, Guizot, or Louis Philippe, will pledge his honour!—the honour of a French diplomat!—for the immaculate nature of his part in the transaction.

TAHITI.

The French Government has received the following despatch from Rear Admiral Bruat, dated Papeiti, Island of Moorea, Feb. 7:—

"Monsieur le Ministre—I have the honor to send you a report of the private interview which I had yesterday

at Papeiti with Queen Pomare, and the ministers of the public assembly, at which I have established her as Queen of the Society Islands, in the government of the protectorate. It will not escape the notice of your Excellency, that from the first interview, I cut the counsels short by removing the persons who, from their character, are bound to remain strangers to political affairs. The Queen said she confided herself entirely to this government of the protectorate, and promised to assist it with all her efforts. Such is now the position."
[Signed] "Bruat."

The following are the minutes of the private interview:—"The Governor having proceeded with his staff and the persons of his suite to the Queen, he was received by her in a house in which were assembled a part of her family, the Tapeta, the chief of the island of Bura Bura, and the missionary of the place. The Governor having remarked the last circumstance, requested the Queen to inform him at what place she would judge proper for him to have a private interview with her in the presence of the persons of her suite whom she might wish to have near her. The Queen having proposed the church, the Governor accompanied her thither, and informed her through M. Darling, the Government interpreter, that he was extremely pleased to see her return to the government of the protectorate. He told her at the same time, that all the country had suffered greatly, that she had herself undergone great privations for which he had never ceased to feel deeply, and that he was happy now to see them terminated. The Queen having replied that she was positively determined to contribute to the whole extent of her power to the definitive establishment and prosperity of the government, the Governor told her that he would, in future, reckon upon her co-operation, as she might do the protection of the King of the French for the maintenance of all her rights. The Queen concluded with saying to the Governor that she delivered herself entirely into his hands with all her family, that he might act with regard to them as he thought best."

Minutes of the public sitting:—"After having come to an understanding with the Queen at a private sitting as to her returning to the government of the protectorate, the Governor attended her to the place where the people were assembled, and, by the organ of M. Darling, the interpreter of the Government, delivered the following words, by which the Queen was publicly admitted to resume her rank in the Government of the protectorate:—"All you who are here assembled, I announce to you with satisfaction that peace is henceforth established in a solid manner, and that the country is again about to have prosperity—Queen Pomare is arrived; she has entirely submitted to the government of the protectorate as it is now established. I make known to you, then, in the name of King Louis Philippe, that I re-establish her in her rights and her authority, which she will henceforward exercise in all parts of this kingdom as Queen recognized by the government of the protectorate."—From the "News of the World," of May 30.

JOKES.

From Punch.

Protest against the Irish Poor Law Bill.

DISSENTIENT.

1.—Because the law, giving to the destitute a claim for relief, encourages a notion that it is the duty of somebody to provide for them; and extravagant hopes will inevitably lead to extravagance.

2.—Because the Irish people are constitutionally given to starvation, and an interference with national habits cannot be desirable.

3.—Because the tendency of the Bill is to increase the distress of the landlords, while attempting to relieve the distress of the whole people.

4.—Because the Bill, having been framed under an urgent necessity, was framed in a hurry; and as nothing done in a hurry is done well, nothing ought to be done when an urgent necessity demands it.

4.—Because it will ruin the independence of the poor in Ireland, by giving them something to depend upon.

RADNOR, MONTEAGLE OF RADNOR, FITZWILLIAM.
The One Name before the Public.—Jenny Lind excites in the public mind an enthusiasm which now amounts to actual delirium, interrupted only by a few lucid intervals, when the attention is awakened by some very urgent necessity of life. In pity to her admirers, she should exert her fascinations less powerfully, for she is beginning to cause people to neglect their affairs, and leave the most important business unattended to. Even in the Money Market, notwithstanding its tightness, it is common to hear Jenny Lind quoted instead of the rate of Exchange. Those who want their bills discounted, ask you to cash them notes of Jenny Lind. The name of Lind is uttered when the proper word should have been Consols, scrip, or Venezuela bonds. It is to be feared that the "glorious simplicity of the Three per Cents." will soon be rendered one mass of confusion, through being mixed up with Jenny Lind. A gentleman, in presenting the object of his affections with a bouquet, begs that she will allow him to offer her a Jenny Lind; and a rose, it appears, will not only smell as sweet by the other name, but much sweeter. In the smoking rooms at the Clubs, men talk of a prime cigar as a Jenny Lind, and request the pleasure of a glass of Jenny Lind with you, or desire you to pass the Jenny Lind this way. At all "conversations," her name is mingled with the discussion; and but the other day, a lecturer at the Royal Institution, forgetting what he was about, said Jenny Lind when he meant hydrogen. In short, the Swedish Nightingale has kindled a "blaze of triumph," which has produced the general effect of a "coup de soleil."

An arch suggestion.—Everybody is inquiring what is the reason of the scaffolding being still left round about the arch at Hyde Park Corner. The fact is, that nobody will go to the expense of taking it down; but we understand that a few raw recruits have offered to un-

dertake the job, for the sake of being able to say that they once served under the Duke of Wellington.

Legal Intelligence.—It may be as well that the Profession should be made acquainted with the state of the engagements of our learned friend Mr. Briefless, who, amongst his numerous retainers, finds none so agreeable as the pleasant recollection he always retains of the confidence of his clients. We find in our forensic friend's list of business for the Term, the following important items:—1. Case for opinion. This is an interesting case of excellent Champagne, of which his opinion is desired at his earliest convenience.—2. Draft to settle. This is a pipe of admirable draft Cyder, which has been left with Mr. Briefless to settle before the long vacation.—3. Bill with instructions to draw. This turns out to be an accommodation bill, which a friend has instructed the learned gentleman to draw; but Mr. Briefless, with becoming caution, has declined entering into the transaction. Besides the above list, there is in our learned friend's chambers a case of Doe on the demise of Roe, which turns out to be a preserved Mackeral with bread-stuffing, and which, we believe, he intends leaving over altogether as a "remanet." We find nothing in the peremptory paper way but a letter from the learned gentleman's tailor, which will take him to Court on the first opportunity.

Cheap Provisions.—A contented mind is a continual feast. What a pity the Irish cannot be more contented!

Advertisements.

Wanted,

A NEAT and tidy young girl to take care of a child and do general home work of a small family. Apply at Mr Tenker's, No. 55 Calle de la Catedral. Buenos Ayres, 24th July, 1847.

Notice.

THE partnership in the engineering and general smith business hitherto carried on under the firm of Thomas and James Moore, in consequence of the decease of the latter, is this day dissolved, and the business will be for the future carried on as usual by Thomas Moore only.

All those who have claims against the late firm are requested to hand in their accounts immediately, and all those who are indebted are likewise requested to cancel their accounts.
Buenos Ayres, June 25th, 1847

Notice.

THE partnership that has existed in this city under the firm of MacCann, Gording & Co., has been dissolved by mutual agreement on the 5th inst.

Those who have claims against the firm or are owing accounts to it, are requested to make an early application at No. 12 Calle de la Universidad, for the adjustment of the same.

Buenos Ayres, July 7th 1847.

WILLIAM MACCANN;
EDWARD GORDING

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.

Notice.

IF MICHAEL HUNTER, late of Stockton upon Tees, in England, and who, when last heard of, in the year 1823, was residing in the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres, or, if dead, his lawful heir) will apply at the office of this paper he will be informed of matters of importance to him.
Buenos Ayres, June 23, 1847.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. Patrick Hanton, will please present the same forthwith for adjustment, and all those indebted thereto are requested to call and settle their accounts at Broad and Goyon's, No. 11 Calle del 25 de Mayo, within one month from this date.
Buenos Ayres, July 17, 1847.

Removal.

JAMES FULTON, Carpenter, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from Calle de la Reconquista No. 157 to Calle de la Piedad No. 13, where he intends to continue the business in all its branches.
Buenos Ayres, June 10th 1847.

Notice to the Public.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has recently opened his 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.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

August 7.—Wind S.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner Ranira, Midshipman William Mason, Commander, for Montevideo. Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. Carlos A. da Rocha Freire, for Montevideo.

August 8.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 9.—Wind N.

Sailed, H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro with the mail for Fa mouth.

Passengers, Messieurs Edmund Cranwell and Miss Cranwell, Thomas Galbraith, John Gordon, David Suffer, Henry Solanet, Antonio Romaguera, Norberto Larravide and Daniel Masa.

August 10.—Wind N. N W., in the afternoon changed to S. W., heavy rain in the morning. No arrivals or sailings.

August 11.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 12.—Wind N. W.,

Sailed, during the night, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Riboty, for Montevideo.

Passengers, Messieurs William Becher, Tomas Druisalde, Emilio Baron, Manuel Barbosa, Andres Mallet, Felipe Jourde, Nicolas Pañaloso, Antonino Funes, Miguel Cuneo and Desiderio Gaula de Viunen. Mesdames, Manuela Haedo, Emilia Dufourg and Eliza Becher.

August 13.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

August 5.

H. B. M. transport Nautilus, Commander Surffin, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., with provisions for the British squadron.

British brig United, Gallichan, from Cadiz 9th June.

American barque Marietta, W. Wells, from the Cape de Verdes 24th June.

Do. do. Carib, Nickerson, from St. Ubes.

Brazilian brig Minerva, L. M. da Costa, from St. Catherine's 20th ult.

do. brigantine San José Americano, J. A. Matuzinlos, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult.

do. do. Belleza del Sud, Juan J. Ferreira, from Rio Janeiro 5th June, St. Catherine's 21st July.

do. do. Bella Virginia, Juan Cardoso, from Rio Janeiro 9th July.

do. brig Tentador, Antonio Pessoa, from Rio Janeiro 18th ditto.

do. schooner Neptuno, Jorge Antonio, from Rio Grande 30th do.

do. brigantine Caboclo, J. M. do. Vargas, from Cape de Verdes 24th June.

August 6.

Spanish polacre Joseph, Francisco Roses, from Barcelona 22nd May, Malaga 2nd, and Teneriffe 10th June, Rio Janeiro 22nd July.

Danish brigantine Ana Catherine, P. Martzen, from Hamburg 16th May.

August 7.

Chilian barque Dolores, J. Hansen, from Valparaiso 20th June.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

August 3.

French brig Antonne, Noel, for Havre. Sardinian zumaca Beatriz, for Rio Janeiro.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR IN PORT. FRENCH—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Capt. Duparc.

Blockade of the Fort of Buenos Ayres. No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

Aug. 11.—Two launches were this day despatched from the Pandour in the direction for Colonia.

This day (14th inst.) completes the 686th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday.....	47
Sunday.....	44
Monday.....	44
Tuesday.....	46
Wednesday.....	46
Thursday.....	50
Friday.....	54

Advertisements.

For Sale,

IN the district of the Villa de Lujan, at the Estancia de Alvarez, 12 leagues distant from this city, 100 tame Milk Cows; they will be sold after calving, between the 1st of August and the 1st of January next in lots from 5 to 20 to suit purchasers. There are at present from 15 to 20 recently calved. Apply to Henry O'Neill, at the above estancia.

To Let,

TO one or two single gentlemen, three papered rooms, board floors, fire place, very pleasant location, and independent of the next part of the dwelling in those alios No. 55 Calle de la Catedral. Apply on the premises.

Notice.

MR. FAVIER, Professor of Portrait Painting, has opened his establishment in Calle de Potosi, No. 74, where he can give lessons in painting to a few pupils.

For Sale,

IN the principal Sheep Establishment of this province, a lot of very superior Merino Rams, at a little more than the price of wethers. Also, some cross breed Saxony Rams of the finest in the country. Apply at No. 55, Calle de la Piedad.

Notice to Passengers.

ALL Passengers indebted to Joseph Sprott are requested to pay the amounts still due to Messrs. John Best and Brothers without delay. Those parties who will not come forward are informed that their names will be published as defaulters, and other measures taken to their disadvantage. July 27, 1847.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned having retired to the country with the intention of establishing himself permanently there, Mr. Joseph Cesar Mohr, who has just returned to this country, is at present the only partner of the late firm of Mohr, Ludovici & Co., authorized to recover outstanding debts to regulate definitively all the accounts that remain unsettled. Consequently the power of attorney, that the undersigned had given to Mr. Iwan C. Mohr, remains void and of no effect from the present date forward, and he signs the present notice as a proof of his conformity. Buenos Ayres, June 30, 1847.

Francis J. Mohr.
Iwan C. Mohr.

Advertisement.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement I beg leave to inform the mercantile public that I have established a commission house, in this City, under the firm of Joseph Cesar Mohr. I will continue to do business in all the branches of the liquidating house of Mohr, Ludovici & Co. was engaged in. I have given to my cousin Mr. Iwan C. Mohr the power to sign for me, by procuration. Buenos Ayres, 30th June, 1847.

Joseph Cesar Mohr.

Education.

MRS. Andrew Miller begs to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to No. 88 Calle del Perú, where she intends receiving a limited number of pupils as Boarders on moderate terms, day boarders, and day scholars. Having competent assistants she hopes and her exertions will continue to merit the patronage of an enlightened public; trusting that nine years experience will attest her claim. Music, dancing and drawing, by approved masters. Early applications are respectfully solicited.

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

Notice.

THE person who has taken "Blackwood's Magazine" of September 1846, from the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, is requested to return it without delay.

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.

Cheap Books,

Calle de Cangallo No. 89j.

APICIAN Morsels 1 vol., Buck's Theological Dictionary 1 vol., Blunt's MSS. selections from the papers of a man of the world 2 vol., Blair's Universal preceptor 1 vol., Clarissa Harlowe 8 vols., Carpenter's Geography of the New Testament 1 vol., Duchess de la Valliere a play by Bulwer 1 vol., Discipline a novel 4 vols., Diary of an invalid 1 vol., Dymock's Latin Dictionary 1 vol., The Fudges in England 1 vol., Flora Hibernica 1 vol., French Expatriate pronouncing Dictionary 1 vol., Guide to Domestic Happiness 1 vol., Greek Grammar and Testament, History of the Netherlands 1 vol., History of the Baits of Agincourt 1 vol., Introduction to Algebra 1 vol., Inheritance a novel 3 vols., Infantry regulations of the U. S. 1 vol., Infant's progress by Mrs. Sherwood 1 vol., Juvenile Plutarch 1 vol., Johnson's Dictionary 1 vol., Key to Huton's Arithmetic 1 vol., Letters on the Scriptures 1 vol., Morse's School Geography 1 vol., McHenry's Spanish Exercises 1 vol., Memorial of Mrs. Hemans 1 vol., Norman Leslie a novel 2 vols., Natural History of Birds 2 vols., Origines Sacrae by Stillingfleet 1 vol., Park on Insurance 1 vol., Park non's experienced Farmer 1 vol., Red Rover 3 vols., Sanford and Merton 3 vols., Scientific Dialogues 3 vols., St. Clair of the Isles 1 vol., Spanish Grammar 1 vol., Tales of the Colonies 2 vols., Thompson's Seasons 1 vol., Two Years before the Mast 1 vol., Travels of Cyrus 2 vols., Welsh Bible 1 vol., Zimmerman on solitude 1 vol. also 24 vols. Sporting Magazine with elegant engravings, Mole's Elements of Algebra, Life of Brainerd, Chalmers Evidence and Authority of Christian Revelation, Moore's Epitome of Navigation, Encyclopaedia of Geography by Hugh Murray F.R.S.E. illustrated by 62 maps, and above eleven hundred other engravings on wood &c. 3 vols., Elegant Extracts in poetry, French and English Dictionary, English Speaker, Goodacre's Arithmetic, Walkingame's do., Southern and Western Calculator, Kitch on the Globes, Introduction to Geography and Astronomy by E. and J. Bruce, Elements of Land Surveying, Lionel Lincoln, Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry, Musical Review, Baret's Spanish and English Dictionary, O'Halloran or the Insurgent Chief, Plans for the hazelwood and liberal instruction of boys as practised at Hazelwood school, Racing Calendar 1 vol., 2 vols., Stud. book, 1 vol., Turf Register, 1 vol. Lunar and Horary Tables, &c. &c. &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	365	à	367	each
Do. Patriot.....	355	à	355 1/2	do.
Plata, macuquina.....	19	à	20	do. for ons
Dollars, Spanish.....	22 1/2	à	22 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	22	à	22 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....		at par.		
Exchange on England.....	2 1/2			
Do. France.....	88	à	90	franks & doub.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	2	à	2 1/2	premium.
Do. Montevideo.....	1	à	1 1/2	premium.
Do. United States.....	20	à	21	nothing doing.
Hides, matadero or saladero (descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea.)	56	à	60	per pesada
Do. matadero, country	48	à	56	do.
2 1/2 & 29 lbs.....	43	à	45	do.
Do. Spain.....	40	à	41	do.
Do. North America.....	40	à	45	do.
Do. of all staks.....	40	à	45	do.
Do. salted ox.....	47	à	48	do.
Do. do. cow.....	42	à	43	do.
Horse hides salted.....	35	à	36	do. each
Do. do. dry.....	35	à	35	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.....	44	à	45	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine & ordinary.....	28	à	29	per dozen
Goat skins.....		without price		
Nutria skins.....		do.		nominal!
Horse hair, mixed.....	60	à	70	per sacroba.
Do. short.....	53	à	55	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.....	120	à	130	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed.....	18	à	20	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	8	à	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed.....	25	à	35	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	12	à	15	do.
Do. fine washed.....	45	à	55	do.
Do. do. dirty.....	25	à	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw.....	27	à	28	do.
Do. do. melted in cases.....	32	à	35	do.
Do. pure, melted.....	30	à	31	do.
Do. with grease melted.....	27	à	28	do.
Jerked beef.....	40	à	41	per quintal.
Horns, Ox.....	450	à	550	per thousand
Do. cow.....	150	à	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black.....	10	à	11	per lb.
Shin bones.....	10	à	12	per dozen.
Hide cuttings.....	10	à	11	arroba
Salt, on board.....		without price		
Discount.....		do.		per faenga per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 369 dollars. The lowest price 365 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2. The lowest 2 1/2. no transactions. Doublons 65 shillings on England.

There have been no alterations in prices this week. Heavy hides, narrow stake, and hair, continue in demand and meet with ready sale, good matadero camp hides 28 1/2s, have been paid 365 for. In wool, no business has been done and prices are nominal. During the present week no transactions of interest have taken place.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.