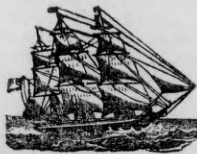


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1101.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

As was shrewdly suspected by many, the decree lately promulgated in Montevideo augmenting the duties on exports, turns out to have been a scheme on the part of the intrusive government to raise the wind, by forcing the farmers of the different branches of the public revenue, particularly the Custom House contractors, to part with a further portion of their gains, on the promise of being hereafter reimbursed.

The so-called Minister of War had represented to the puppet-President, that, with the resources at his disposal, it was impossible for him to meet the demands on his department; and that, unless means were devised to provide funds to cover the following estimate, he would be under the necessity of resigning.

#### Estimate of the expenses of the War Department.

Approximate cost of the pay and rations of the National forces, (Old Spaniards and Africans chiefly) of the capital.....	\$ 32,000
Exact cost of the French Legion, exclusive of clothing and shoes.....	26,236
Do. of the regiment of Basque chasseurs, do.	14,553 5
Do. Italian Legion, do. do.....	13,123 5
Value of 2,510 rations for troops, and 5,249 do. for families daily distributed in the city at current market price.....	33,580 7
Provisions for Maldonado, Colonia, and Martin Garcia.....	20,000
Clothing, shoes, accoutrements, ammunition, and incidental expenses.....	20,000
	\$ 159,494 1

The result of this representation was the decree inserted in our last. Its publication was a manifest violation of the engagement solemnly entered into with the Custom House contractors, by which the intrusive Government was bound not to make any change in the existing tariff without their previous consent. Nevertheless, as its object was to satisfy the cravings of the needy mercenaries, there was no risk run in committing such a flagrant breach of faith. However, its practical execution appears never to have been seriously contemplated; and the reliance of its concocters being placed on its effect upon the Custom House loanjobbers, whose interests would be most injuriously affected by the operation of the decree in putting a stop to shipments of produce from the blockaded port of Buenos Ayres and the other littoral provinces of the Argentine Republic, from which the greater part of the Custom House revenue in Montevideo is derived. In effect, the poor contractors found themselves in a "fix;" and there was no alternative left but to make a virtue of necessity. Consequently at a meeting held on the 17th inst., they came to the following resolutions:

*Resolved*—That Government declaring it to be necessary to increase to \$ 150,000 the monthly sum which the different administrations of the public revenue and state creditors (Custom House loanjobbers) are bound to deliver to it, the Directory is empowered to cede the part which proportionally falls to the Custom House, taking as the bases for this distribution the sums in specie which each contributor is to receive.

*Resolved*—That the Directory is authorised to accept in reimbursement of the funds supplied by the company, the proportion falling to its share in the purchase of the revenue of the year 1850.

The *naiveté* of the Comercio in announcing this result is really edifying. It states that having obtained this cession of a part of the public revenue belonging to the loanjobbers, it has no doubt that the

intrusive Government will hasten to revoke the obnoxious decree, as soon as a new arrangement in conformity with the resolutions of the Custom House shareholders shall have been signed.

According to all accounts from Brazil the programme of the present Ministry, as far as regards the affairs of the River Plate, is more in accordance with the principles of neutrality than that of any of its predecessors. Paz, on his return from Paraguay, attempted to establish his residence at St. Catherine's, but the President of that Province, in pursuance of instructions from the Imperial Government, refused to give his consent; in consequence of which the rebel chief was compelled to proceed with his family to Nitheroy. The officers who had come with Paz to Rio Grande not having accompanied him to St. Catherine's, the Argentine Minister called the attention of the Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs to this circumstance, and the latter requested a list of their names to be furnished to him for the purpose of issuing orders for their removal to Rio Janeiro.

A letter from Rio Grande, dated the 26th ult., announces the arrival there, *en route* to Paraguay, of Gelly, the pretended Chargé d'Affaires of that Province at Rio Janeiro. The would-be diplomat did not appear at all satisfied with his reception at the Imperial Court. To increase his chagrin the President of Rio Grande had declined to grant him an interview. The writer adds that General Rosas was regarded as the great man of the day, and his policy looked upon as altogether favourable to the advancement of the interests of Brazil.

The present Minister for Foreign Affairs, far from fostering the prejudice which the Baron de Cayrú so strenuously endeavoured to create against Gen. Rosas and General Oribe, by ascribing to the intrigues of supposed agents of theirs the great desertion from the Imperial ranks in Rio Grande, has frankly avowed—at least the deputies from that province have done so in the chambers, with his concurrence—that that desertion is mainly attributable to neglect in paying the troops, to the insufficiency of the rations distributed to them, and, as much as anything, to the reluctance of the people to serve in the regular army.

As a further indication of a return to the path of strict neutrality, we may cite the following facts. A Rio Grande anarchist, by the name of Figueiró, styling himself a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, had issued a proclamation in the name of the intrusive Government in Montevideo, inviting people to join him to make an inroad into the Oriental State, and appointing as a rendezvous for that purpose the forests of Arapey and Queguay. The provincial authorities have written to the Imperial Government that active pursuit was being made after that bandit; and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has assured the Argentine Minister that positive orders have been given for his imprisonment, and for the effectual repression of any fresh attempt to violate the neutrality of the Brazilian territory.

Since neutrality is the order of the day, Dr. Pimento Bueno, late Chargé d'Affaires in Paraguay, and at present a member of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, has felt himself called upon to declare in his seat in the Legislative Assembly that, in the fulfilment of his mission, he had never lost sight of the principles of neutrality, and to give a flat contradiction to the charge advanced by the Argentine press of his having exercised an undue influence in the councils of the Paraguayan ruler. Unfortunately, however, for the honourable and learned gentleman's veracity, the notoriety of certain facts and the existence of certain half Spanish and half Portuguese documents render something more than his mere disclaimer necessary.

### Montevidean Piracies.

The following particulars gathered from official documents published by the intrusive Government in Montevideo show the extent to which inaunderation, anarchy, and immorality, have inhabited amongst its followers.

It appears that a Lieut. Col. Gomensoro, who is, in the documents alluded to, styled "Commander of the forces in the Uruguay," had, in imitation of Rivera when at las Vacas, established "without leave or licence," on his own account and for his own private profit, a sham Custom House in the Island of Lobo in the Rio Negro, about three miles below the small town of Soriano, where, with the aid of a band of free-booters and two armed whale boats, he has been for some time past levying black mail on all vessels passing in that vicinity, not even excepting those bound to Montevideo.

The complaints against these nefarious proceedings becoming daily more loud, and documents having been produced fully establishing them, it was no longer possible to remain passive; a vessel of war was accordingly dispatched on the 13th inst. to deprive said commander of his post and convey him to Montevideo with the boats and men under his orders, there to answer the charges brought against him. M. Batlle, the so-called Minister of War, in a note to his worthy colleague of the Home Department, in answer to one from the latter, requesting him to adopt measures to prevent the recurrence of such acts, manifests his great surprise at being informed of such enormities, though he adds almost in the same breath, that, during his predecessor's time, notes had been addressed to said Commander *seriously admonishing him to abstain from levying taxes, of whatever description, upon commerce, without the especial authorization of the Government, and moreover that since his accession to office orders still more strict had been forwarded to him, to none of which had he returned any answer.* We shall leave our readers to judge how far the Minister's astonishment can be reconciled with the facts mentioned by himself whilst we proceed to lay before them some of the consequences of which such a state of things has been productive.

Thomas Boardman, a British subject, who arrived here on the 11th of August, and came passenger in the whale boat *Constantina*, from Nancy, which place they left on the 22nd of July last, states that they fell in the same night with an armed pilot boat under Montevideo colours, of about 25 tons burthen, carrying a four-pounder and two smaller guns, and commanded by an Italian, with a mixed crew of about 15 men, chiefly Italians. Said pilot-boat ran along side and took them, as they, being only 4 men in all and without arms, could make no resistance. After having severely ill-treated the crew, Boardman amongst the rest—whom they abused as being one of those *English scoundrels who had abandoned the intervention*—the captors proceeded with their prize to Yaguari, plundering in the meantime every loose article of the boat's tackle they could lay their hands upon. On their arrival at Yaguari they were told by the Commander of the place that they were at liberty to depart in the whale boat when they saw fit; but they were not allowed to do so by their captors until payment was made to them of one doubloon as a ransom, which was furnished by Boardman to the master for the purpose.

Charles Rehbein, a German, master of a small coasting craft called *Tres Hermanos*, in which he left this port on the 19th ult. for las Vacas, arrived here on the 4th inst. under the following circumstances. After his arrival at las Vacas he there took in a cargo of wood and hors, the property of Mr. John G. Fay, of this city, and sailed thence for this port on the 4th inst. Shortly after leaving las Vacas he was captured by a boat armed with a swivel, with a crew of ten men on board, under the command of the pirate Livorno, by whom they were

conveyed to the Island of Martin Garcia, and subsequently to Colonia. Rehben states that a balandra which had also left this port for Las Vacas was captured on the same day by the same boat, but was set at liberty on the payment of 25 Spanish dollars as a ransom. A whale boat under the Oriental flag loaded with wood and coming from the Arroyo de la China was likewise taken and carried in to Colonia, where the wood was discharged, and having plundered the master of his best clothing, after one day's detention, they allowed him to depart with his boat. Rehben and two other persons who were on board the Tres Hermanos at the time of her capture by the pirates were kept prisoners in Colonia for 8 days until, in consequence of some reclamations on the part of the Commander of H. B. M.'s brig of war Grecian, they were set at liberty. We must now beg leave to call the most serious attention of the Commander-in-Chief of H. B. M.'s naval forces on this station to the facts above stated; their authenticity is undeniable, and it is only necessary to persevere them, to be convinced of the necessity of measures on his part to prevent the repetition of such enormities.

The following are the documents above alluded to: Home Department.

Montevideo, September 11th, 1847.

The receipts of the Commander of the forces in the Uruguay which I have the honour to transmit to Y. E. denounce a fact which, if true, is one of those enormities which no government can let pass in silence without rendering itself an accomplice, and prostituting the power of government. Without any law or order whatever to the effect which might serve as a pretext, said Commander has established in the Island of Lobo a sham Custom House, and aided by two armed vessels which serve him as auxiliaries, he exacts and obliges all vessels passing there to pay a contribution which he has thought proper to establish on country produce conveyed to this port. Your Excellency well knows the consequences of such an occurrence, and H. E. the President of the Republic, who is resolved not to allow the scandal to continue, nor that it should be repeated, has ordered me to request Y. E. to issue the most stringent orders to the effect that said Commander, the armed vessels, their crews and commanders, shall come to this capital to render a strict account of their conduct, and vindicate the honour and morality of the Government.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Manuel Herrera y Obes.

To H. E. the Minister of War and Marine, D. Lorenzo Battle.

War and Marine }  
Department. }

Montevideo, September 11th, 1847.

I have been surprised on reading Y. E.'s note of this day and the documents thereto annexed. By the Department now under my charge repeated notes were sent to the Commander of the Island of Vizcaino, even during my predecessor's time, severely admonishing him to abstain from levying any kind of contributions on commerce, for which he should not have been expressly authorized by the Government. From the first days of my entering into office orders were sent to him still more strict, and as no answer has been received to either of them, the time is now arrived when the Government should with a strong hand put an end to this criminal proceeding.

I now give orders to the effect that a national vessel of war shall proceed to that point, suspend the Commander from office, and convey him to this capital to answer the charges which may be brought against him, disarming the whale boats and sending their officers and crews to this place.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Lorenzo Battle.

To H. E. the Minister of the Home and Foreign Departments.

## ENGLAND.

### Queen Isabella's wrongs.

The TIMES.—It was to be anticipated that when the real nature of the occurrences which took place in Spain last autumn was disclosed to the world, not only by the testimony of witnesses and correspondents who might be discredited or contradicted, but by the irrefragable evidence of the disastrous consequences to which those events have led, some feeling of shame, if not of contrition, would lead the principal actors in those scenes to endeavour to shake off the responsibility of their achievements. That time is already come. The sacrifice which was decorated last year with the pomp of a Royal marriage,

is now stripped of the false ornaments of policy and fraud, and it exhibits all the miseries of an alliance effected by coercion, in spite of the utmost aversion and contempt. That conjugal felicity and domestic decorum, whose chief residence upon earth has been described as the chambers of the Tuileries or the bosquets of the Neuilly, have been banished once more from Aranjuez; and in securing these blessings (with some others) for his youngest son, the King of the French encroached a little on the portion of his niece. The fruits of M. Bresson's insidious triumph are already rotten; and in quitting Spain he has left behind him not only the remembrance, but the living proof, of the deepest insult that could be offered to a Queen and a woman. No wonder that Isabella should resent with all the energy of her nature an outrage which eight months ago she was too feeble to resist, perhaps too inexperienced to understand, although the repugnance of every feeling of her heart warned her against compliance. No wonder that the principal defender of the policy of the Spanish marriages in France should now be constrained to avow that they have kindled in the Queen's mind a deeper detestation of the policy of the Tuileries than that which Espartero himself felt towards his mortal enemy. These consequences were inevitable. But we acknowledge that we were not altogether prepared for the strange mixture of hypocrisy and impertinence with which these same French writers, who croaked in the nuptial chorus of last October, now endeavour to throw upon us, upon this country, upon British Ministers, and the British press, the odium of a state of things which has arisen in spite of our most earnest predictions. This marriage has been rendered miserable—this abhorrence of France has been rendered intense, by causes infinitely more powerful than the ingenuity of Mr. Bulwer or the influence of England. Nature herself has prompted this retributive protestation. It is the revulsion of an ardent character, betrayed, in the most solemn and momentous occurrence of a woman's life, by those who were bound by every tie of blood and allegiance to protect the Queen. In this excess of disappointment and deception, it is absurd to suppose that the political calculations of a foreign power, or the suggestions of a foreign Minister, could add one jot to the feelings and the resolutions which the Queen's position must excite in her own mind, and in that of her Government and her people. Those emotions must be as keen and spontaneous as the wrong in which they have originated is deep and lasting. Men do not require to be tutored into resentment; and it is a poor artifice to impute the just and vigorous indignation against the intrigues of the French Government, which must be felt not only by Queen Isabella, but by every loyal subject and independent citizen in her dominions, to the instigation of a foreign cabal. The motive of this transparent, but insidious invention is sufficiently evident. It has transpired that the Queen of Spain has expressed to her own confidential advisers her firm resolution to obtain, or to effect, the dissolution of the marriage which was brought about by moral coercion, and which gives no hopes of issue. The grounds upon which alone a matrimonial contract can be annulled are, in themselves, the severest and most formal condemnation of the policy and the means by which it was extorted from the Queen. . . . We are convinced that neither the English Minister at Madrid, nor any other English agent, has had any part whatever in the resolution which may have been taken by the Spanish Court. The motives, both personal and political, which may have occasioned such a resolution may be unpleasant to France; but, in our eyes, they exclusively concern Spain. They affect the happiness of the Queen, the security of her reign, the transmission of her crown in the direct line, the independence of the nation, and the peace of Europe. The last consideration is, in reality, the only one which touches our own interests, however strongly the people of this country may sympathise in the perils and misfortunes of a Queen whose lot may be so strangely contrasted with that of our own Sovereign. But to France and to the schemes of the French the dissolution of this marriage would be a severe blow; and, whatever may be the decision taken at Madrid, we have no doubt that it will be resisted from Paris by every means, from calumny to violence. The interest of a recent French work of fiction, which has enjoyed a wide circulation, turns upon the artifices employed to remove the heirs of a mighty inheritance, until it shall fall into the grasp of that subtle order which has long marked the spoil as its own. The author of the *Wandering Jew* was probably not aware that the conception of this book would soon be illustrated by the policy of his country, and that the schemes he put into the head of a Rodin would be copied in the practices of the King's Government. But the analogy is complete. The means by which

the stealthy familiar of the Jesuits accomplishes his diabolical object in the novel are not those violent obstructions and interferences which had before been vainly resorted to. His deadliest spells are extracted from the passions and affections of those who stand across his path: his most effectual allies are the impetuosity and inexperience of his victims. One by one they fall away, until nothing remains to interpose a claim between the treasure and that order from which it was most scrupulously to be guarded.

"—Mutato nomine, de te Fabula narratur."

Upon the events of the next few months or weeks it may depend whether the independence of the Crown of Spain be maintained, or whether it sink under the tutelage of France. Everything indicates the near approach of the conflict which will probably decide this question. The accounts we receive from various parts of Spain of attempts to tamper with the army, and engage the military chiefs in a *pronunciamento* to set aside Isabella and proclaim her husband Regent, leave no doubt of the existence of such a project. Such a catastrophe would be an undisguised aggression of the French party on the rights of the Sovereign; if it succeed, her reign will be virtually at an end, and a fresh series of events may be expected to ensue.

### Relief for Ireland by Colonization.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—The existence of a large surplus of agricultural labour in Ireland is a fact so obvious, and yet of such paramount importance, that one cannot but be amazed at the little attention paid to it in the Poor-law discussions. The common use of the potato as the food of the Irish peasantry has permitted the growth of an enormous population, nominally engaged in the cultivation of the soil, but being more than twice as numerous, in proportion to the surface occupied, as the agricultural population of England. There are, as we were told by the commissioners of 1836, *five* agricultural labourers employed in Ireland upon the same quantity of land on which *two* are employed in Great Britain. In fact, the Irish labourers were seldom more than half employed, but with half employment they contrived to get enough of potatoes. For the present the potatoes have ceased to be the food of the people. The blight has appeared in the new crop; and even if the root should ultimately recover, it would still seem in every point of view of the greatest importance to prevent its being used in Ireland as heretofore. To prevent Ireland from being exposed to such calamities as those of the present year, and to save the empire from the severe pressure upon the whole working class, and from the financial and commercial disorder consequent upon such calamities, it is absolutely necessary that the Irish peasantry should be brought to live upon a more expensive food. But how is anything of this kind practicable? It means nothing less than that the Irish labourer shall receive a larger portion of the produce of the soil than he has done hitherto—that the whole class shall be raised, and raised suddenly, in its condition with respect to wages and the standard of living. But this is evidently impossible, at least without total confiscation, unless a large portion of the agricultural population is removed from the present area of cultivated soil. Better farming, it may be said, would enable higher wages to be given, and this must be admitted. But what does better farming mean? It means, amongst other things, greater efficiency in the labourer. We see in Ireland ten men employed in doing the work which four or five do in England. Let the efficiency of Irish agricultural labour be improved so that five Irish labourers do as much work as five Englishmen. The five who find employment may then receive English wages, and live on bread; but what is to become of the other five who are no longer wanted? To tell the employer that he must not only pay higher wages to those who work, but support by poor-rates an equal number who have nothing to do, can lead to no result but universal pauperism. An English farmer can afford to give twelve shillings a week to each four or five efficient labourers, who do the work of a hundred acres; but if he were told that he must employ double that number upon the same space, he would have no alternative but to give lower wages or to throw up his farm. But the same principle which is true with respect to a hundred acres, holds good in the case of 12 millions. There are—

In England, 780,000 families employed upon	25,000,000 acres.
In Ireland, 970,000 " "	22,000,000 "

If the Irish labourers are to live upon better food, and to approximate to the condition of the English,

their numbers must be reduced in some proportion to the area occupied. To declare simply by a poor-law that 970,000 families shall be employed under the English farming system upon twelve millions of acres, and yet shall live as well, or nearly as well, as the smaller number who cultivate a surface twice as great, is more like downright lunacy than any milder form of mental aberration. But if there be a surplus population in Ireland, surely the disposal of it is the very first question which ought to have been dealt with in the consideration of measures for the permanent improvement of that country.

A vast Irish emigration would no doubt have its peculiar difficulties and dangers; but how can any course of policy that may be adopted with respect to Ireland be free from difficulties and dangers? Other measures may be objectionable, but what is likely to do a twentieth part so much mischief as the attempt to maintain permanently a million of out-door paupers? We speak of a million, in order to make the amplest allowance for possible reductions. The skill of the Government has been tasked to reduce the expense of supporting them to the lowest point, and yet the outlay is at the rate of nearly £4 per annum for each individual. An ordinary family costs about £20 a-year. What is the aspect of an Irish colonisation scheme when contrasted with a system like this? This is the view in which it ought to be considered by those who, either from prejudice or from timidity, have put aside a better remedy. If they will not colonise with the surplus labourers of Ireland, what will they do with them? It is no answer to point to the increasing stream of voluntary emigration. The voluntary emigrants are not the destitute, and the society which they leave will not be more able, but probable less able, to support destitution from their departure. The destitution of Ireland may of its own accord more across the Channel, but it will never move of its own accord across the Atlantic. The means may perhaps be found of keeping the flood of misery within the Irish shores, but such repression will not create prosperity and universal employment. There will be infinite suffering and infinite exasperation; and efforts at improvement, which might otherwise be made by the propertied classes, will be paralysed by the hopelessness of their position.

#### A Russian prodigy.

Our Russian correspondent informs us there is at present existing in Russia, unless he has very recently been cut off by the thrush or measles, one of the most extraordinary human curiosities under the sun.

The individual in question is a Colonel of Dragoons. He does not stand twelve inches high; in fact he does not stand at all; although, from top to toe, he measures about a foot, or one-sixth of the average stature of the Dragon. Although placed at the head of a regiment, he has never yet been known to give the word of command; his speech consisting of sounds which are wholly inarticulate. The Colonel is a very great favourite with the ladies, although he pays them no manner of attentions; and they pronounce him handsome, though his features are so indistinct that it is impossible to describe the shape of his nose, or to say, with any certainty, of what particular colour his eyes are. Besides, albeit that his head is almost bald, there is not on his lip the least vestige of a moustache, nor on his cheek the slightest trace of a whisker.

The brave will sometimes shed tears; but this officer is subject to paroxysms of weeping so frequent as to be extraordinary for a Colonel of Dragoons, and his grief is more noisy than that usually evinced by the soldier. Military men are often wont to drown their sorrows in drink; but those of our Colonel are most readily assuaged by food, although it is said he sometimes finds a solace in the bottle.

The Colonel's habits are as extraordinary as his person. He has never yet been known to go to bed, although he sleeps several times a day—taking his rest, like an old campaigner, when and where he can. It is always necessary to carry him to his couch; yet he has never been known to be intoxicated. He has seen no service but that of a domestic nature; nevertheless, he is almost constantly in arms; however, he has frequently smelt powder, the odour of which is to his nostrils as that of the violet. It is also reported that he has received a wound in the arm, at the hand of a vaccine lancet. Although not a veteran, he is quite toothless, and consequently cannot take animal food, but is obliged to feed either by suction or upon spoon-diet. His uniform is a cap and a sash, with Imperial purple and cambric facings. It is, indeed, one peculiar to the Infantry, in which corps, strange to say, he ranks, notwithstanding that he is a Colonel of Dragoons.

In confirmation of the above particulars we refer the reader to the *Morning Post* of the 12th inst., which states that—

"The Emperor of Russia has nominated his last-born grandson, the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich, to the command of the regiment of Dragoons of the Guard."

We trust our friend Nicholas will officer all his forces in a similar manner, and that henceforth the world will hear nothing of the Russian artillery but the rattle.—*Punch*.

#### Shakspeare's House to be Sold.

We are requested to give insertion to the subjoined communication: a letter from New York, addressed by Mr. Barnum, the "guide, philosopher, and friend" of General Tom Thumb, to the Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon.

TO MR. MAYOR OF STRATFORD.

"Sir,—Seeing that the critters of English have no use sower of the house of Shakspeare, and that the location is in the market for sale, I do—as a citizen of the freest nation of airt—opinionate that it might be made first chop on this side of the everlastin ocean. For, understand me, Mr. Mayor, Shakspeare is pretty well catawampused up in his own country by all sorts of foreign serpints; and his nose is out of jint, and will never be set strait agin at the English Court; and therefore, you see, Mr. Mayor, we—free Americans, children of the star-spangled banner—we, who are the only people on airt who understand English in the clear grit that that 'arsal critter Shakspeare writ it—we ought to possess the location in which he fast saw the light, afore any other nation under the blue canopy. Shakspeare's house is a drug in England; but wouldn't it be a beauty, put upon wheels, and drawn through all the States?

"And so, Mr. Mayor, jist say the number of dollars that your Stratford critters want for the immortal location, and I'll consign 'm slick; or if you'd like—in these tarntion hard times—the vally of the house in breadstuffs, or hams, or molasses, or any other airtly fixings, I'll swap strait ahead—I will. And as for gittin the house over here, I've a notion that I'd ship every crumb of it.

"I propose—to do the tarntion handsome thing to the immortal critter—that General Tom Thumb should act Shakspeare jist as he has acted Napoleon. A smartish compliment this, I think, to the ivverlastin Bard. The Gen'ral has rehearsed a lot on it, and will—or I'll be whipped for it—be jist as much at home in Shakspeare's house as ever Shakspeare was himself. The Gen'ral has been rehearsin this last fortnit. I shall show him fust as Master Shakspeare goin to school, 'with his soapy mornin face,' as the critter himself says; and then as the lover after the gals, writin a epic to their eyebrowes; and then as the soger—in the uniform of the Columbian Flyshooters, in coarse; and so on, all the stages. And then the Gen'ral will appear writin *Hamlet*, with his eyes a rollin in fine frenzies—he does it tarntion beautiful already: and then I shall show him a plantin the mulberry-trees for future generations, and laurels on his own account.

"In a word, I have got Mr. Charles Knight's 'Life of Shakspeare,' and, as an honest citizen of the smartest nation of the airt, intend to send the Gen'ral through every one of the five hundred and forty-four-pages, making the curtain go down with the Gen'ral, sittin with a goose-quill in his hand, and floured for a marble bust at the end.

"So, Mr. Mayor, jist name the dollars, and draw on

"Yours,

"Thomas Phineas Barnum."

"P.S. Would you ax Mr. Bunn if he'd sell the thing off Drury Lane portico, for the Gen'ral to rehearse by?"—*Punch*.

#### Advertisements.

##### TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favour him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

AN Englishman, for many years a resident in this city and who understands his business thoroughly is desirous of obtaining a situation as steward or any other employment which may offer.—The best reference as to character can be given. Apply at No. 6 Calle de la Piedad.

## For Sale,

AT the following Low Prices, at No. 12 Recoba, opposite the Cabildo.

Hats, best quality and latest fashion	80	each
Superfine French black cloth	90	per vara
Fine do. blue do.	55	do.
Do. do. drab do.	50	do.
Do. do. black merino	12	do.
Do. do. kerseymer, double width, the cut of a pair of trousers	70	do.
Do. German do. do.	50	do.
Spanish cloth	28	do.
Do. do. light and dark brown	35	do.
Fancy colour silk, the cut of a waistcoat	45	do.
Do. do. velvet, do. do.	25	do.
Fine kerseymer, do. do.	25	do.
Do. black silk velvet	50	do.
Figured do.	10	do.
Cotton do.	4	do.
Dark purple do.	7	do.
Kerseymer and pilot cloth trousers	50	per pair
Spanish do. do.	45	do.
Canton	20	do.
Chaquetones of different qualities 50, 60, 90 and	100	each
Children's do.	20 and	23
Cloth jackets	60	do.
Canton and drill do.	15, 20 and	25
Summer waistcoats	5, 15 and	20
French white and coloured cotton shirts	20	do.
Flannel	10	do.
Fine knit cotton	15	do.
Do. do. woolen	18	do.
Do. do. cotton drawers	12	per pair
Worsted stockings, gray and black	8	do.
Do. do. ribbed	6 and	8
Do. socks	4	do.
Cotton do.	3	do.
Children's worsted stockings, white and gray	3	do.
Do. cotton do.	3	do.
Men's raw do.	5	do.
Do. do. socks	3	do.
India quilts, fancy colours	12	each
Fine linen towels	10	do.
Do. do.	5	do.
Cotton napkins	3	do.
Flannel	3 and	5 per vara
Canton	5	do.
Drill	3	do.
Do. finer quality	5	do.
Stout summer waistcoating	10	do.
Do. do.	5	do.
Red baize, superior quality	13	do.
Do. glazed cotton for lining	3	do.

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

#### List of Second-Hand Books on Sale at No. 89½ Calle de Cangallo.

APPEAL from the judgment of Great Britain respecting the U. S. of America, by Robert Walsh, jun. 1 vol.; Amber Witch, 1 vol.; Arithmetical Questions, 1 vol.; Blair's Philosophy, 1 vol.; Hoyle's Court Guide, 1 vol.; Brown's Catechism, 1 vol.; Bennet's Book-keeping, 1 vol.; British Flora, comprising the Phanogamous, or flowering plants, by W. J. Hooker, L. L. D. &c. &c., 1 vol.; Blunt's American coast pilot, 1 vol.; Bailey's etymological dictionary, 1733, 1 vol.; Carpenter's geography of New Testament, Common-places book of romantic tales, 1 vol.; Consolation in travel, or last days of a philosopher, by Sir Humphrey Davy, 1 vol.; Chaptal's chemistry, 1 vol.; the District School, by J. O. Taylor, 1 vol.; Dictionary, French and English, 1 vol.; ditto, Latin and English, 1 vol.; do. Portuguese and French, 2 vols.; Encyclopedia of geography, 3 vols.; Epomee of navigation, 1 vol.; Enfield's speaker, 1 vol.; Flora Iberica, comprising the flowering plants, &c. of Ireland, by J. T. Mackay, M. R. L. A.; Ferguson's introduction to astronomy, 1 vol.; Florist's Directory, 1 vol.; Gay's Fables, 1 vol.; German Bible; Greek Grammar, 1 vol.; Goodacre's arithmetic, 1 vol.; Goldsmith's grammar of geography, 1 vol.; Goslington Shadow, 2 vols.; Greenough's geology, 1 vol.; History of the battle of Agincourt, and of the expedition of Henry V. into France, to which is added the roll of the men at arms in the English army; Hale's vegetable studies, 1 vol.; Hutton's mathematics; Introduction to Murray's English reader; Infantry regulations of the United States; Ivanhoe, by Sir Walter Scott, 2 vols.; Lionel Lincoln, 1 vol.; Lights and shadows of English life, 2 vols.; Life of David Brainerd, 1 vol.; Letters on Afghanistan, 1 vol.; Medical cases and speculations, 2 vols.; McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation, with maps and plans, London, 1 vol.; National Reader, 1 vol.; Nicholson's Chemistry, 1 vol.; O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief, 1 vol.; Philosophy of Plants, containing the principles of scientific botany, with engravings, 1 vol.; Political Essays by John Adams, 1745; Privateer, a tale, 2 vols.; Racine's French Grammar, 1 vol.; Red Rover, 3 vols.; Series of Mercantile Letters, 1 vol.; Sporting Magazine, 1798 to 1821; Spanish Grammar, 1 vol.; Two Years before the Mast, 1 vol.; Travels of Cyrus, by the Chevalier Ramsay, 2 vols.; Traveller's Directory throughout the United States with statistical view, maps, &c., 1 vol.; Telemachus, in Spanish, and English intertext, 2 vols.; Tales of my Landlord, 1 vol.; Trader and Manufacturer's Compendium, 2 vols.; Venezuela, official documents relating to, Waverley, 2 vols.; with a variety of works in Spanish, French, Italian and Latin. Also, a few late numbers of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Blackwood's and New Monthly Magazines, World of Fashion, Beau Monde, Punch, Army and Navy Lists, &c.

Constantly on hand superior letter paper, quills, steel pens, ink, copy books, albums, portfolios, note paper, penicils, &c. Books in any language purchased, or taken in exchange.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Premises No. 53, Calle de Balcarce (lately occupied by Messrs. Mohr and Ludovic) having undergone the necessary repairs, are now to be let. There are three large stores fronting the street, and eight splendid apartments, besides stabling, offices, &c., which may be had together, or portions thereof will be let by applying to Mr. Henry Hoker, on the premises.  
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 5, 1847.

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

September 18.—Wind S.E., fresh.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
September 19.—Wind S. E., heavy rain.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
September 20.—Wind S.E., fresh.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
September 21.—Wind N.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
September 22.—Wind N.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
September 23.—Wind N.N.W., in the afternoon changed to S.  
No arrivals or sailings.  
September 24.—Wind N.N.E.  
No arrivals or sailings.

## ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

September 16.  
Spanish polacre Neptuno, J. Olivera, from Barcelona 6th June, Malaga 11th July, Rio Janeiro 1st inst.  
September 17.  
Brazilian brig San Cristoval, Luis José Martinez, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult.  
Brazilian brigantine Cacique, Antonio Gonzalez Olivera, from Parnaguá 3rd inst.  
September 18.  
Brazilian corvette Dois de Julho, 24 guns, Capt. Parker, from Colonia.  
Do. brigantine of war Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. Francisco Luis de Gama Rosa, from do.  
Spanish barque Urania, Francisco Maristany, from Cadiz 11th August.  
Do. Cronometro, J. Hombrabello, from Barcelona 16th July, Malaga 2nd August.  
Do. polacre Pronta, G. Maristany, from Barcelona 6th, Tarragona 27th July, Algeciras 2nd August.  
British barque Mogul, William Koliphow, from Troon 25th July.  
September 19.  
Oriental barque Avelina, Louls Burmester, from New York 1st July.

## SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

September 17.  
H. B. M. brigantine Kestrel, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, for Rio Janeiro, with the mails from the River Plate.  
British brig Jessie Miller, W. Crowder, for Liverpool.

## FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH—Corvette Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Miniac  
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Uniao, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroo.

## Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (25th inst.) completes the 732nd day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	59
Sunday	58
Monday	57
Tuesday	54
Wednesday	55
Thursday	62
Friday	64

It appears that, at the date of the last accounts, considerable alarm prevailed in Bolivia, in consequence of a report having been circulated that General Velazco and General Irigoyen, were recruiting men in the Argentine provinces of Jujuy and Salta, for the purpose of invading that Republic. It is scarcely necessary to say that this idle rumour has been spread, for their own wicked ends, by the enemies of the peace of both countries, whose intrigues are so unaccountably tolerated in Bolivia. Independent of the irreproachable conduct observed by the distinguished emigrants alluded to during their residence in this Republic, the policy of the governments of the two above-named provinces is known to be so strictly in unison with that of the general government that they would not for a moment connive at the least breach of the right of asylum.

## Montevideo legislation—a subject for "Punch."

According to a communication published in the Montevideo *Constitucional*, a few weeks since, the so-called President of the famous *Asamblea de Notables* is suffering under a singular delusion of the visual organs: he actually sees the majority of the members of that heterogeneous body standing whilst they, innocent souls! are quietly occupying their seats. The communication goes on to state that this is not the first occasion on which such an occurrence has happened, measures having been thus several times declared as sanctioned when they have been actually rejected! How true it is that every thing in Montevideo is anomalous? What is not hideously monstrous is ludicrously farcical.

## Advertisements.

### Dolphin Eyre, Saddler and Harness Maker,

No. 100 Calle de la Reconquista,  
(Next door to a yellow painted house.)

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres that he has always on sale an assortment of Cart Harness (new and second hand) ladies' side saddles, gentlemen's saddles, saddles for baker's mules, &c.

Harness repaired in all its branches.

Wanted, a steady man to work at the trade, who can have constant employment.

N.B.—A Saddler's Press for sale.

## Notice.

(For Passengers only.)



HAVING superior accommodations. The first-class British barque CHARLES CLARK, Wm. Todd, Master, now loading in Montevideo, for London. Application to be made to Messrs. Nicholson, Green, & Co., in Buenos Ayres, or Montevideo.

## Notice.

MR. JOHN WELSH, Bricklayer, lately arrived from Montevideo, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he intends to follow the above business in its several branches, as successor to his deceased father, Mr. Michael Welsh, who practised the same in this country for upwards of 26 years.

Steam boilers, pans for purifying grease or soap, kitchen fire places, and stoves set, or any which may have been badly set up J. W. will alter to the satisfaction of the owners.

Any orders left at No. 298 Calle de los Representantes, or at his deceased father's house No. 227 Calle del Cerrito, will be punctually attended to.

## Palmer's Restaurant.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now opened the above establishment, situated in the Plaza de la Recoleta, opposite to the entrance to the burial ground, where persons can be accommodated with breakfast, dinner and tea, wines, liquors, fruit, &c., &c. He has also a few rooms to let suitable for families or single men.

Buenos Ayres, September 20th, 1847.

Joseph Palmer.

TWO single gentlemen can be furnished with breakfast, tea, and lodgings, by inquiring at No. 17 Calle Caye.

AT No. 13 25th May Street, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, neatly papered, with bearded floors, and fire places. The house is airy, and from the azotea commands an extensive view of the town and river. Terms moderate.

## SALE BY AUCTION,

BY THOMAS GOWLAND,

AT No. 32 Calle del 25 de Mayo, on Monday the 27th inst., will be Sold by Auction, the stock of wines, liquors, fixtures, and utensils appertaining to the Public Garden, known as "Thorndike's Restaurant," consisting of:

Champaign wine, a very old and superior quality.  
Port and Madeira do.  
Gin and French cognac do.  
London ale and porter do.  
do. gin.

6 dozen American cane and wood seat chairs.

1 dozen do. do. do. with cushions.  
Dining and breakfast tables, together with breakfast, dinner and tea service, cooking utensils, formerly used in the Restaurant, too numerous to mention.

An Omnibus, with harness for two horses, in good order.

A Billiard table with balls, case, &c. complete.

One four wheeled waggon, with harness for two horses.

A pair of large coach horses and one mule, all sound and kind in harness, and free from tricks or vice.

The billiard table and omnibus may be seen at the quinta any time previous to the sale; the other articles will be brought to town and may be seen at the time of sale at No. 32 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## Notice.

THE Trustees of the British Episcopal Church give notice that in future no Censuraph or Tablet will be allowed to be erected on the walls of the Church without the authority of a general meeting of the subscribers.

Buenos Ayres, September 1, 1847.

## Notice to Passengers.

ALL Passengers indebted to Joseph Spratt 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.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	8	5	
Doublons, Spanish	386	387	each
Do. Patriot	385	385½	do.
Plata, macuquina	30	21	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	24	24½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patagona	23	24	do.
Six per cent. Stock		at par.	
Exchange on England	2½d.		nominal.
Do. France	24½	23	centimes.
Do. Rio Janeiro	2½	4	per cent. prem.
Do. Montevideo	1½	4	per cent.
Do. United States	20	21	
Hides, matadero or saladero	58	60	per pesada
descarnado 27 ½ 28 lbs. ea.			
Do. matadero, country	50	52	do.
25 ½ 29 lbs.			
Do. Spain	43	47	do.
Do. North America	50	52	do.
Do. of all staks	40	45	do.
Do. salted ox	30	32	do.
Do. do. cow	42	43	do.
Horse hides salted	54	56	do. each
Do. do. dry	20	22	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	43	46	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	29	30	per dozen
and ordinary			
Goat skins		without price	
Nutria skins		do.	nominal
Horse hair, mixed	60	70	per arroba,
Do. short	54	55	do.
Do. long, 18 to 34 in.	120	130	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	18	20	do.
Do. do. dirty	8	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	25	35	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	20	do.
Do. fine washed	45	55	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	27	28	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	35	40	do.
Do. pure, second class	32	33	do.
Do. with grease melted	45	50	do.
Jerked beef	45	46	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	450	550	per thousand
Do. cow	150	200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	10	11	per lb.
Salted tongues	10	12	per dozen
Hide cuttings	10	11	per quintal
Shin bones		without price	
Salt, on board		none.	per fanega
Discount	1	1½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 387 dollars.

The lowest price 385 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 2 1-8d. The lowest do. 2 1-16d.

Little business has been done this week; a general paralysis has prevailed. Calfskins 3 & 6 lbs. are in demand, washed sheep skins and hair in good request.

Doublons on England 66s. 6d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.