

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1103.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Accounts from Montevideo state that the so-called Minister of War had sailed for Maldonado in a French steamer, accompanied by a transport conveying about 300 troops. If report is to be credited this expedition has been undertaken for the purpose of deposing Rivera, and obliging him to embark for Europe or return to Montevideo. The French are said to have suggested this step, but with what object is not stated.

The aspect of affairs in Europe, as portrayed by the last accounts, is anything but flattering to the friends of peace.

The popularity of the Guizot ministry, which has been on the wane ever since the secession of that portion of the Conservative party of which the *Presse* is the organ, had so far decreased that serious apprehensions were entertained of an outbreak on the occasion of the celebration of "the three glorious days." No disturbance or disorder, however, occurred, owing in a great measure to the exertions of the Republican leaders, but principally to the timely precautions taken by the government. One of those measures was suggested by the recollection of what took place in the insurrection of the 27th of July, 1830, when the people armed themselves with the muskets, carbines, pistols, and fowling pieces which they found in the shops of the gunsmiths and pawnbrokers. Bearing this in mind, the police agents [by order of Government] repaired on the eve of the *fetes* to all the armourer's shops and to all other places in Paris in which fire-arms are stored or exposed for sale, and caused the locks to be taken from every such weapon, and thus disabled the disaffected from becoming formidable should they dare to revolt. The ministry was naturally gratified at the peaceful termination of the festivities, but the satisfaction felt at this result was qualified by the occurrence of patriotic banquets throughout the departments, at which, if the usual courtesy of drinking the King's health was not omitted, as was the case at the dinner in Paris attended by 2000 guests including several parliamentary notabilities, speeches were made and principles propagated that occasioned serious misgivings for the future. "The disaffected," remarks the *Times*, may be kept in hand for an indefinite period, but there are in the chapter of accidents occurrences possible of which a man so wise as the King of the French has proved himself to be will not fail to take note, and thereupon, in order to obviate the consequences, adopt, if practicable, another system, promising security. That H. M. had become alive to the necessity of adopting such a course was considered by some as certain from the fact of the frequent conferences which were taking place between Count Molé and the King at Neuilly.

The triple intervention in the domestic affairs of Portugal had, if possible, still more embroiled the question. According to the *Times*, the British Envoy had received peremptory instructions from Lord Palmerston to require the dismissal of His Faithful Majesty's present Ministers on the ground of their being Cabralists, and the application was to be formally made about the end of July, with the concurrence of the French and Spanish Ministers. The Queen, it was said, would resist this application, on the ground of its being an unjust interference with her prerogative; and the Cabralists threatened a revolt in the event of her yielding. The Democrats, on the other hand, were preparing to rise again on the withdrawal of the allies, and had 50,000 stand of arms secreted in different parts of the Kingdom. Meanwhile the Miguelites were working underhand, but with extraordinary activity. It was probable enough, adds the above mentioned

journal, that only the first act of the civil war had as yet been witnessed, and that its close would be a bloody tragedy.

As regards Spain, matters there were as complicated and discouraging as ever.

In Switzerland, a collision between the Sonderbund or seven united Catholic cantons and the other members of the Confederation appeared to be imminent. From the language held by the representatives of France and Austria near the Diet, a forcible intervention on the part of these powers was to be expected in the event of the Radical party resorting to arms, to enforce their resolutions in regard to the Sonderbund. On the other hand, to judge by the speeches made in the Diet, that body was not to be intimidated by foreign menaces.

The posture of affairs in the Papal States was far from warranting the hope that the Sovereign Pontiff would be allowed to advance undisturbed in the career of social improvement; his holiness having to contend as much with the indiscreet zeal of the Reformers as with the undisguised hostility of the Conservatives. Among the liberal measures recently adopted by the Pontifical court the grant of the liberties of Rome to the Jews, who had previously been compelled to live in a separate quarter of the city, and the establishment of a civic guard entrusted with the preservation of public tranquillity, are deserving of special mention. The latter measure was deemed too liberal even by the enlightened Cardinal Gizzi, who resigned his post in consequence, and has been succeeded by a still more popular Minister, Cardinal Ferretti; *Pius XI* being determined to bestow on his temporal subjects all the blessings of rational freedom. To thwart this paternal design foreign influence is made to be felt in every possible way, without excluding ever an appeal to the basest passions and instincts, as is evinced by the conspiracy lately hatched in Rome, which is noticed in another part of our paper. The object appears to be to afford a pretence for the interference of Austria, whose troops have taken possession of Ferrara and are there waiting the course of events. The accomplishment of this libercitical project would certainly, in the present temper of the public mind in Italy, be the signal for a general rising in that long oppressed country.



ENGLAND.

The Earl of Dalhousie has been recommended to the Court of Directors of the East India Company as Governor-General of India, and Sir Henry Pottinger has been proposed for the Governorship of Madras.

Of the character of these appointments it is scarcely necessary to say a word. The name of Sir Henry Pottinger speaks for itself. His pre-eminent fitness for the business of an Indian government is known and acknowledged. Lord Dalhousie undertakes a more arduous trust, with less of previous preparation; but so far as any inference can be drawn from the able and successful management of a department of the home administration, we may conclude with some confidence that the great opening which India now presents for the operations of an enlightened and energetic statesmanship will be turned to full account. At the age of thirty six, an age at which all the vigour and something of the pliancy of youth are usually combined with the firmness and caution of experienced manhood, LORD DALHOUSIE will enter upon a sphere of action as great as could be coveted by the noblest ambition. It is impossible to anticipate any but the most hopeful results.

The selection for this high office of one of the ablest of SIR ROBERT PEEL'S late colleagues will naturally give rise to speculations as to the wishes

or intentions which may exist of proceeding further in the same direction, and the consequent probability of the Government becoming strengthened by the infusion of new blood. We have no means of knowing whether the appointment of LORD DALHOUSIE, who with LORD LINCOLN and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, was unavailingly besought to join the RUSSELL Government on its formation, does or does not indicate a disposition of this kind, and it is, perhaps, somewhat premature to indulge in conjectures as to what the exigencies of the public service may require in the singular and puzzling circumstances of the new Parliament; but it is certainly no violent improbability that a junction of those leading statesmen, who though still called by different party names, are practically agreed, will be ultimately found necessary. We speak, of course, of such a junction as would not merely include subordinates, but would make the services of SIR ROBERT PEEL and LORD JOHN RUSSELL available to the public in the same Ministry. We have no doubt that with such a union the bulk of the nation would be well pleased. With respect to general principles the two chiefs seem now to be as nearly as possible in unison. The only difference appears to be that LORD JOHN RUSSELL, as the head of an administration which is not strong enough for its work, is in danger of becoming less liberal in tone, and more dependant upon mere Conservative interests, than accords either with his character or his principles. In short, if things were to go on much longer as they have done during the present year, we should have what may be called the organic conservatism of a PEEL Administration, without its practical reforms.

The junction of LORD JOHN RUSSELL with SIR ROBERT PEEL, therefore, would give us a Cabinet not less liberal than that which we have at present, but more efficient. The difficulties which have been hitherto supposed to stand in the way of such a combination have been only those of personal feeling and pretension, but to be stopped by such difficulties from pursuing a course urgently demanded by great public interests, would imply a pettiness of spirit which cannot be attributed to either of those distinguished statesmen. Various modes of enabling them to act together have been already discussed in private circles, a general characteristic of such schemes being the presumption that the two leaders could most easily and usefully co-operate in different Houses of Parliament. Whether this principle were carried out by their acting with equal Ministerial rank under some common head, or by the connection of the premierships with a peerage and the lead in the Upper House, would not perhaps be a question of primary importance. The strength which LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S character and fame are calculated to impart to a Government would not be diminished by their union with an earldom, and the fresh vigour and great debating powers of LORD STANLEY, with the additional influence which he is likely to derive from the approaching general election, will require just such a counterpoise in the House of Peers as the weight and talents of LORD JOHN RUSSELL would furnish. On the other hand, the management of the next House of Commons will need a more extraordinary combination of powers than were, perhaps, ever before necessary for parliamentary leadership in this country. We know pretty well what kind of a body it will be—miscellaneous, and even chaotic, in its political ideas, inconsistent, and ungovernable in conduct, if not under very firm rule, but peculiarly susceptible of being influenced by commanding personal qualities. Boldness, eloquence, parliamentary knowledge, tact, skill in interpreting the signs of public opinion, and whatever else inspires confidence, when principles are confused and disjointed, will all be wanted to put the new House of Commons into working order. Whether it might not be beyond the powers of Sir Ro.

bert Peel to compose out of such materials an effectual majority for the carrying out of practical reforms, may be a matter of some doubt. But that he will find the task, if he attempts it, hard enough to require all his skill, and all his personal popularity in the country, there can be no doubt whatever.—If, however, a vigorous and sustained liberal policy appeared to be not practicable, with a concentration of Liberal forces in the hands of Sir Robert Peel in one House, and in those of Lord John Russell in the other, the sooner in such case those statesmen handed over the management of public affairs to Lord Stanly, Lord George Bentinck, and Mr. Hudson, the better. A Peel-and-Russell opposition would be no bad preparation for a more thorough-going Government than we have yet had. It would be discovered that the support of the Bishops was not necessary to the existence of the Cabinet. The unreasonable demands of Churchmen would be met in a firm and independent spirit, and the opposition of Tory squires might be defied with impunity.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE WHIGS.

Daily News.—The appointment of Lord Dalhousie to the Governor-Generalship of India, especially at such a moment as the present, will be regarded by the public as more important from its indication of the state of feeling between great political parties than from the fitness and impartiality of the choice. To the latter few will demur. In the ministerial department over which he presided, Lord Dalhousie displayed a degree of industry, of zeal, of intelligence, of liberality, which presages well in his favour. Whether he would or will make a good Governor-General of India in troublous and difficult times were useless to assert or inquire. For India evidently does not want a Marquis Wellesley; nor does it any longer present a glorious field for the hero diplomatist. India, to all appearance at present, wants a good administrator, one able and likely to effect those financial and social reforms, without which the profit, strength, and duration of this splendid appendage to the empire must remain doubtful. The appointment, however, will scarcely be received as one proceeding solely from the fitness of the individual. It is, at least, an homage on the part of a liberal government towards an eminent member of that fraction of Toryism which has fraternized with liberal men and liberal opinions in questions of commercial reform and of religious toleration. There exists a strong feeling in the country that the experience and the talents of such men should not be lost or allowed to lie idle. At least, it is felt that when parties come to differ little more than in name, it would be prudery, or worse, that would hold up personal incompatibilities. At the same time there are various inconveniences, as well as difficulties, in the way of chiefs coalescing—a political manœuvre that has never taken place without eventually throwing an immensity of increased power into the hands of the party opposed to both. That the followers of Lord John Russell and those of Sir Robert Peel are not enemies, either on the hustings or in Parliament, is sufficiently evident. That the cherished aims of one indispensably require the support of the others, alone suffices to create mutual courtesy and forbearance. But that these aims would be more facily attained in a joint cabinet seems very doubtful. So young a member of the press as the *Daily News* cannot be supposed to entertain deep-rooted party prejudices, and we most freely sympathise with the public in its wish to employ all talents, and make use of those instruments most likely to serve the popular cause. But we do not think it would be better for the country, for Sir Robert Peel himself, or for any progressive policy in contemplation, that he should be absorbed in the body of the great Liberal party, even in the ranks of it. For this would leave a space open that would inevitably be filled, and be filled for the worse. The present time, too, would be most unfitted for any such manœuvre. The country party is that of all parties in Parliament which knows least its own mind, its own prospects, or even the interests of its constituents. Led as it is, composed as it is, imposed upon as it is, no one can reckon on its holding together, and if there remain a more rational and liberal, though Conservative standard still floating on that side of the house, members must in time rally to it. No one can be more convinced of this than Sir Robert Peel himself, and he must be too sagacious not to be aware, that any junction entered into by him with either Radical or Whig must injure him permanently to a far greater extent than his conforming with liberalism might strengthen him temporarily. The alliance, if it take place, must be that of independent power. If it abandon co-operation for coalition, we have no doubt it will be unsatisfactory in the commencement, and fatal in the end.

FRANCE.

Louis Philippe has long been playing a very deep game; but the aspect of affairs in France seems to indicate that he has over-reached himself. For some years previously to the Revolution of 1830, which placed him upon the throne, he had been intriguing to upset his relative Charles X., and grasp the diadem which was dishonoured on that contemptible bigot's brow. When he succeeded in his aims, and was seated by the Chamber of Deputies upon one of the proudest elevations in Christendom, he won the good feelings of all lovers of peace, throughout Europe, and delighted France by the promise that his should be a throne surrounded by Republican institutions. But the friends of freedom were soon destined to be grievously disappointed; and the cloven-foot peeped forth. When once it was discovered, the King boldly threw off the mask, and no longer pledged himself to liberal institutions. Vainly did Lafayette menace and Laffitte reproach. "I will be a King to all intents and purposes," was the reply; "and not a crowned phantom." From that moment Louis Philippe set himself to work to consolidate the power of his dynasty. All his policy—all his pursuits—all his aims, for 17 years, may be summed up in the word "dynasty." The idea has ruled him constantly, and become the guide of all his actions: he has never once lost sight of it. He allayed the apprehensions of the Holy Alliance on the one hand, and contracted a close friendship with England on the other. He succeeded in convincing the Great Northern Powers that freedom should progress no further under his system, but that it should positively retrograde; and he, at the same time, convinced Earl Grey and Lord Palmerston that he was worthy of the countenance of a Liberal English Ministry. If this double policy did not exhibit great talent, it is impossible to conceive in what the genius of diplomacy exists: that its very basis was the utmost duplicity, all men must acknowledge. Thus, maintaining peace in Europe, and carrying on a war of extermination in Algeria as a vent for the martial effervescence of the French nation, the King was enabled to amuse and divert a like foreigners and fellow-countrymen, while he laboured arduously, unweariedly, and unceasingly, at the one grand aim of his ambition—the firm establishment of a dynasty. Having well married all his children save one son, he looked around him, and beheld! in the palace of Madrid he beheld a young, timid, inexperienced and artless girl, who had some eventual prospect of succeeding to the Spanish throne. That was enough for this excellent old man—this good father—this wise and paternal monarch! The Duke of Montpensier must marry the Infanta Louisa. Vainly was it represented to him by almost every newspaper in Europe, and by the expression of the popular opinion of several nations, including his own, that such an alliance must inevitably lead, sooner or later, to ruinous and bloody wars. "My dynasty!" exclaimed Louis Philippe, and all other considerations were absorbed in that one. The marriage took place—in spite of the indignation of Spain, the remonstrances of England, the clamours of France, and the chilling sinister silence of the Northern Powers. But the worthy old gentleman had not half done his work; in fact, with respect to this affair he had only just begun. Donna Louisa's dowry was a pretty little God-send, although little wanted by a family whose united incomes amount to about two millions sterling a-year; but there was the throne of Spain in the perspective—and that was the grand aim! And, now, mark how astute—how keen—how far-seeing—and yet how vile, was the King's policy in reference to that throne. Donna Isabella, the Queen, was forced into a marriage which gave almost an assurance of sterility; and Donna Louisa was the heiress in case this barrenness on the part of her sister really occurred. But still Donna Louisa's claim might be disputed, and the family of Don Francisco de Paula might be accorded a preference before her. Then what does Louis Philippe do? This policy reminds one of the immensely ramified and truly awful schemes adopted by Rodin, in Sue's admirable novel of "The Wandering Jew," to rid himself of all the heirs to the vast fortune of the Renneponts. The King of the French sought not to destroy the members of Don Francisco de Paula's family, it is true; but he aimed at rendering them incompetent, according to the Spanish laws, to claim the Spanish Crown. All this was to be accomplished by means of his numerous, Jesuitical, and well-paid agents; and much of the scheme has been carried into execution. Matrimonial alliances, considered by Spaniards to be of a degrading nature, were suggested, and all possible intrigues were devised to accomplish them. One of Don Francisco's daughters had already married a Polish refugee; another was espoused by the Duke of Sesse; the union of Prince

Henry and Mademoiselle Castellan was effected; and now it is sought to bestow the hand of the Princess Josepha upon General Portillo. All these alliances debar the royal Princes and Princesses contracting them to maintain their rights, in case of eventualities, to the Spanish throne; and thus is Louis Philippe clearing the way for the accession of his daughter-in-law, the Duchess of Montpensier. But the whole scandal has so completely exploded—his ambitious, selfish aims are now so well understood—that he has over-reached himself; and, instead of consolidating his dynasty, it is trembling and tottering towards its fall. The recent State Trials have done Louis Philippe's cause a world of damage, by proving how corrupt is the very essence of his Governmental system; and the Reform dinner, at which his health was not drunk, has followed up with another severe blow the injury effected by those trials. At Macon, M. de Lamartine has been entertained in a splendid manner by his constituents; and the Honourable Gentleman's speech—a magnificent display of eloquence and reasoning—was all in favour of liberty and progress. Louis Philippe beholds these "signs of the times," and trembles.

SPAIN.

The Queen and her Court departed for La Granja at two o'clock in the morning of the 8th of July, Detachments of regiments belonging to the garrison, and battalions of the Civic Guard were stationed along the road; and the escort consisted of the Halberdiers and a troop of Cuirassiers. Previous to her departure the Queen learnt that her husband, Don Francisco d'Assis, intended to return from his sulky solitude at the Pardo to the Palace of Madrid, the moment she should have quitted this latter Royal abode. Isabella was determined to show her spirit in the matter and gave her orders accordingly. A few hours after she had left for La Granja, the King gave orders to the officers of his household to prepare every thing for his return to Madrid; but he was immediately waited upon by Captain-General Cordova, who handed him a royal decree commanding him not to repair to the Palace. Under ordinary circumstances, this proceeding on the part of the Queen would seem to savour of petty tyranny, but, after all the slights and insults she has experienced at the hands of her husband, she is fully justified in saying to him, "If you cannot fix your abode at the Palace when I am there, you certainly shall not make it a convenient lounge during my absence." The King was astounded when he perused the royal decree, but he made no answer to Captain-General Cordova, who bowed and retired. The conduct of the Queen evinces a high spirit, and also a consciousness of the justice of her cause, which gives the lie to the scandalous report propagated concerning herself and General Serrano. She behaves not like a woman who has merited her husband's contumely and neglect, but as a wife smarting under wrongs and insults totally undeserved on her part. The readiness with which General Cordova executed her commands, shows that he is devoted to her; and, as his influence with the garrison and district troops is very great, it is clear that Isabella has no cause to suspect the fidelity of the army. The decree was, moreover, signed by the Minister of War, General Mazaredo; and this circumstance augurs favourably on behalf of the Queen's cause, and adversely to that of the French party, with its leaders, Mon and Pidal. In fact, there is a complete split amongst the Moderados, or Conservatives—the two gentlemen just named heading one section, and the present Government being supported by the other, which bears the general denomination of "Puritans." So opposed are these parties to each other, that were the Pacheco-Salamanca Cabinet compelled to surrender the reins of Power, the advice of the retiring Minister would be given to the Queen in favour of the Progressistas, or Liberals. This statement may appear to be in opposition to observations and accounts which I have given relative to the Pacheco-Salamanca Cabinet in former letters, wherein I have represented it to have latterly shown itself far from hostile to French interests. But Spanish statesmen and Spanish parties are as fickle and uncertain as Spanish women; and Mon and Pidal having offended the Ministers by certain articles published in the *Faro*, the ultra-Moderado organ, the Cabinet has demonstrated a decided enmity towards those leaders, and the whole body of Arancesados. The cause of the Progressistas gains ground rapidly. The elections of Provincial Deputations (Election Committees) for the district of New Castile, the capital of which is Madrid, took place on the 17th ult., and were all in favour of the Liberals. This is a fair indication of the state of public opinion; and should Government interpose no unconstitutional means—

—such as intimidation, unfairness in the delivery of returns, or positive violence—the Progressistas will have an overwhelming majority at the General Election in October. This being the case, the reins of Government would immediately pass into the hands of Olozaga, Cortina, Madoz, Mendizabal, and the other leaders of the Liberals; and the recall of the Duke of Victory [Epartero] would be immediately decreed. Captain-General Pavia has his hands very full in Catalonia: the Carlists keep him constantly employed. There is something truly ridiculous in the pompous announcements made by the official despatches from that functionary to the Minister of War: those documents describe the manoeuvres and marches, the deployments and the countermarches, accomplished by whole columns, to catch miserable bands of 80 or 90 Carlists each! We hear of much hard fighting: but what are the results? Here and there two or three Carlists are killed, or, perhaps, half-a-dozen are taken prisoners, while the northern provinces remain over-run by these predatory hordes which the Count of Montemolin has empowered and commissioned thus to constitute themselves a terror to peaceful inhabitants. The Captain General of Burgos has hit upon a better scheme for putting down the Carlists than the mode of studied warfare adopted by Captain-General Pavia of Catalonia. The former has offered a complete amnesty to those who will lay down their arms within a given period; and the effect of this decree has already been sadly to diminish the number of the students of Villasur's troops. A band of Carlists, under Forecaddell, occupies the right bank of the Ebro; and to that point three companies of Queen's troops have been ordered. The most recent accounts from the northern provinces state that the band of the "Student" has been completely routed.

ROME.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE POPE.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles publishes in a supplement, the following letter from Rome, of the 18th.

"Decidedly Providence watches over Rome. Our capital has just escaped a dreadful catastrophe; two days more, and torrents of blood would have flowed. A conspiracy of the Jesuitico-Austro-Cambuschian party, tending to renew the sanguinary scenes of Parma, has been discovered by the police of the people, and not by that of the government. High personages of the Army and Government are implicated in this affair, of which the following details are publicly warranted. On the 17th, the day of the grand *fete* of the amnesty, there was to be exhibited a splendid display of fireworks in the square of the people. Persons hired for the purpose, and well organised, were to be distributed amongst the compact crowd, and get up a quarrel, in the midst of which a general attack was to be made on the people by the cavalry, who were to slaughter indiscriminately. The pretence for this attack was to be that the soldiers had been first ill treated. Fifty malefactors were to be let loose from prison, and supplied with poignards, to stab as many as they could just before the fireworks were let off. The whole plot was discovered on the 15th, and when the matter became public the people demanded to have the *fete* postponed. The Pope, indignant at the intention of such a crime, is said to have exclaimed, 'The hour of benediction is passed—that of malediction and chastisement has arrived!' He ordered the civic guard to get under arms as well as it could, and watch over the public safety. Two thousand men, in plain clothes, now patrol the streets, and are every where received with the greatest applause. Cardinal Ferretti, the new Secretary of State, in whom all the friends of the Pope place the utmost confidence, arrived at the most suitable moment. He entered Rome on the 16th. The horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn by the crowd to his residence. In the evening the city was spontaneously illuminated. The first act of the new secretary was to banish Mgr. Grassicini, the Governor of Rome, who was allowed only 24 hours to quit the city. Fearing that he might be stoned to death by the people when he learned his disgrace, he set out in two hours for Naples. The National Guards are arming and equipping themselves with laudable ardor. Joy and confidence have taken the place of terror. Several disaffected papers have been seized at the houses of some of the conspirators, and further disclosures of importance are expected. Colonel Freddi escaped at the moment when he was going to be arrested. His servants were discovered burning his papers, and in doing so they heaped such quantities on the fire together that they set fire to the curtains of the room. Several papers, however, were rescued from the flames and seized. Captain Mazarelli was arrested.

The people would have taken summary vengeance on him, had it not been for the intervention of Prince Alexander Torlonia and Prince Rospioglio. The brothers Galanti have escaped. Bertola has been arrested, and important papers were found on him. An emissary of Cardinal Lambruschini, said to be his secretary, paid a visit to Rome on the 14th from Civita-Vecchia, where his patron had taken refuge, under pretext of being on his way to take possession of his bishopric. This emissary returned on the 16th. The garrison of Rome fraternizes with the national guard; they embrace each other in the streets and guard houses. The brave Colonel Dini, an old soldier of the Empire, and commander of the battalion of chasseurs, has visited all parts of the national guard, assuring the citizens, with tears in his eyes, that he was ignorant of the plot organized in some companies of his battalion. Dini is well known at Rome for his bravery and honour. Nobody doubts the sincerity of his assertion, or his devotedness to the order of things established since the accession of Pius IX. The gendarmes, whom public opinion represented as most bitter against the people, have also fraternized with the national guard. Is it not surprising that so vast a conspiracy should have been discovered by the people, who watched over the maintenance of order and the safety of the Pope, rather than by the Government police? The exile of the Governor-General of Rome, and the flight of Colonel Freddi and officers compromised in the plot, proved that the police were completely ignorant of the whole matter." [Morning Chronicle.]

British Medical Dispensary.

The Committee of the B. M. D. request that those subscribers to the institution who are entitled by the amount of their subscription for the year [100 dollars currency] to recommend patients to the Hospital, will specify upon their recommendations whether the patient be a *bona fide* object of charity, or a pay-patient; and, in the latter case, who may be the party responsible for his expenses. Those persons who may be under the necessity of requiring admittance, as patients, in to the hospital will have to observe the following forms.

1. Procure a letter of recommendation from a subscriber as above.
2. Present or send this letter to the Secretary or, in his absence, to the President, who will give a ticket of admission.
3. The patient being able, he will then present this ticket to the Doctor at his residence, who will examine him, and if he consider the case a proper one, will countersign the ticket, and forward him for immediate admittance to the Hospital. Should the patient be too unwell to wait personally upon the Doctor, he will, upon being apprised of the circumstance, examine him at his own lodgings.

Visitors, by obtaining leave of the Matron, will be admitted to see patients between the hours of 12 and 2, but will not be allowed to remain in the hospital after the latter hour, nor to repeat their visit more than twice in one week, without special permission from the Doctor, or from the visiting Committee; and visitors are particularly requested to take notice, that their introducing any article of food or drink for a patient, unknown to the Matron, will be followed by an instant order for the dismissal of such patient.

The Committee take advantage of this opportunity to draw the attention of the British community in general to his truly christian and charitable institution, which has done, and continues to do much good, not only in a physical, but in a moral point of view. The establishment has been removed to comfortable premises, in a highly salubrious part of the town [corner of Temple and Uruguay] which change has unavoidably occasioned extra expenses, and it is to be hoped that as all are interested in it directly or indirectly, all will contribute to its support, according to their means.

Buenos Ayres, October 7, 1847.

Daniel Gowland.
President.

The french brig *Amand*, Hauvet, master, sailed from Havre on the 30th of June with a cargo of potatoes, and touched at the Cape de Verd islands to complete her cargo with salt. On the 7th inst. she was totally lost at Point Paloma, near Cape Saint Mary. It has not been possible to save any of the

cargo. The crew saved themselves with great trouble and could only carry off from the wreck a bag of biscuit and some wine. Finding no aid in that deserted place they were obliged to proceed to Rocha, on foot and without a guide. They arrived there on the 13th inst. worn out with hardship after having lost on the road three sailors and the cabin boy who died of hunger and fatigue. Captain Hauvet praises in high terms the hospitality which he has met with from the inhabitants in the country districts. Carts were furnished him at Rocha and in them he arrived with his crew at Cerrito 4 days ago. Captain Hauvet is now in this city.

The other vessel which was wrecked is the Brazilian schooner *Laura*, of 113 tons burden, Juan P. da Silva, master; she was coming from Rio Grande with live cattle and was lost between Cape Saint Mary and the place called José Joaquin. The Captain and crew and one passenger have arrived at Montevideo.

Advertisements.

SALE OF BRAASCH'S HOTEL. Calle 25 de Mayo No. 43.

The owner of this fine establishment wishes on account of his bad health to retire from business, and therefore will be glad to effect the above mentioned sale.—The house contains 17 elegantly papered and well furnished rooms a good billiard table, large kitchen, cellar and outhouse, in fact all accommodations that can be wished for. For particulars apply to the owner.

For Sale.

AN Estancia situated about 16 leagues from town between the Villa and the Guardia de Luján with about 6000 head of horned cattle, 10,000 sheep the greater part mestizo, 1,500 mares, horses, houses, a peach plantation and about three leagues of rich land with permanent water. Apply at num. 183 calle del Perú, until 10 in the morning or after 4 in the afternoon.

Notice.

Mrs. Speed begs to inform the Ladies of Buenos Ayres that she has recommenced to clean and turn Tuscan, Danubian and all kind of fancy straw Bonnets to the latest fashion. Also millinery done by her daughter. Calle de San Lorenzo N.º 15.

Notice to Builders.

A fresh supply of the well known American hydraulic Cement just received from New York, which for cast-iron roofs or floors, is superior to any material ever offered to the attention of Masons or Architects making the work impervious to water or damp—Also a few barrels fine powdered plaster of Paris. In lots to suit purchasers at 231 calle del Restaurador.

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. 237 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.

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 favor 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.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

October 2.—Wind S. S. W.

Sailed, Brazilian sloop of war Union, for Montevideo.

October 3.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, Brazilian sloop of war Donna Januaria, 24 guns, Captain Wanderkolk, from Montevideo 30th ult.

October 4.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 5.—Wind S. W. Slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 6.—Wind N. W., in the afternoon changed to S. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 7.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 8.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

Sailed, H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, with the mail for Falmouth—Messieurs Edward Davison, Joseph C Mohr, Samuel R. Phipps, John B. Hardy Charles Shaw and servant and Antonio Bouquisa, Madam Jacoba Alagon de Ramiro, 4 children and 2 servants.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

September 29.

American brig Black Hawk, J. W. Christian, from Rio Grande 21st inst.

September 30.

British barque Othello, J. Smith, from London 29th July.

Sardinian brigantine Lucitano, Dasory, from St Catherine's 18th inst.

Spanish brig Gallo, Agustin Borize, from Barcelona 5th and the Canary Islands 17th August.

American brig Foutney, Monat, from Baltimore 4th July.

October 3.

Brazilian sloop of war Uniao, hence 2nd inst.

Sardinian Schooner Thalia, Juan B. Vasallo, from Santos 15th September.

Brazilian brigantine Lourenza, José M. de Gracia, from Parnaguá 19th September.

October 4

British brig Equator, W. Forlice, from Liverpool 31st July.

October 5.

British brig Philomena, Robert Bell, from Glasgow 2nd August.

Prussian barque Leopold, J. C. Holtz, from Melmel 23d July.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

September 29.

British barque Mercurio, W. Sewels, for Liverpool.

Oriental zamaca Santa Clara, for Pernambuco.

Brazilian brig Cacique, A. J. Olivera, for Parnaguá.

September 30.

British brig Charles, John Amy, for London.

Spanish brig Invenicible, M. Maristani, for Havana.

Spanish polacre Andromeda, J. Traberra, for Corunna.

October 1.

Sardinian brigantine Sol, Manuei, for Brazil.

Brazilian schooner Manuela, for Rio Grande.

October 2.

French schooner Paraná, Lable, for Rio Grande.

Oriental schooner Catalina, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian brig San Cristobal, L. J. Martinez, for Rio Grande.

October 3.

Sardinian brig of war Daino, 14 guns, Captain Scaffero, for Genoa.

October 4.

British barque Queen Victoria, for Rio Grande.

American brig Black Hawk, for Rio Grande.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.
FRENCH—Corvette Expeditivo, 16 guns, Captain de Minic
SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (9th inst.) completes the 746th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	58
Sunday	58
Monday	60
Tuesday	56
Wednesday	62
Thursday	64
Friday	66

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 bakers' 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 to Passengers.

ALL Passengers indebted to Joseph Sprout 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.

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.; Boyle's Court Guide, 1 vol.; Brown's Catechism, 1 vol.; Bennet's Book-keeping, 1 vol.; British Flora, comprising the Phenogamous, 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, 1738, 1 vol.; Carpenter's geography of New Testament; Common-place book of romantic tales, 1 vol.; Epitome of 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.; Encyclopaedia of geography, 3 vols.; Epitome of navigation, 1 vol.; Enfield's speaker, 1 vol.; Flora Iberica, comprising the flowering plants, &c., of Ireland, by J. T. Mackay, M. R. I. 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 statics, 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.; Series of 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 interleaved, 2 vols.; Tales of my Landlord, 4 vols.; 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 Magazine, 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, pencils, &c. Books in any language purchased, or taken in exchange.

For Sale,

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

Hats, best quality and latest fashion	90	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. kersesmere, 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 kersesmere, do. do.	25	do.	
Do. black silk velvet	50	do.	
Figured do.	10	do.	
Cotton do.	10	do.	
Dark purple do.	12	do.	
Kersesmere and pilot cloth trousers	50	per pair	
Spanish do. do.	45	do.	
Cantoon	20	do.	
Chaquetones of different qualities 50, 60, 90 and	100	each	
Children's do.	20	and 23	do.
Cloth jackets	60	do.	
Cantoon and drill do.	15, 20	and 25	do.
Summer waistcoats	5, 15	and 20	do.
French white and coloured cotton shirts	20	do.	
Flannel	10	do.	
Fine knit cotton	15	do.	
Do. do. woollen	18	do.	
Do. do. cotton drawers	12	do.	
Worsted stockings, grey and black	6	per pair	
Do. do. ribbed	6	and 8	do.
Do. socks	4	do.	
Cotton do.	3	do.	
Children's worsted stockings, white and grey	3	do.	
Do. cotton do.	3	do.	
Men's raw do.	5	do.	
Do. do. socks	5	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
Cantoon	5	do.	
Drill	5	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.			

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	397	à 398	each
Do. Patriot	396	à 397	do.
Plata, macuquina	21	à 22	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	24½	à 25	each.
Do. Patriot & Pataconer	24	à 24½	do.
Six per cent. Stock			at par.
Exchange on England	2d.		nominal.
Do. France	2		centimes.
Do. Rio Janeiro	2	à 2½	per cent prem.
Do. Montevideo	1½	à 2	premium.
Do. United States	22½	à 23	
Hides, matadero or saladero } descarnado 27 & 28 lbs. ea. }	58	à 60	per pesada
Do. matadero, country }	50	à 52	do.
25 à 29 lbs.			
Do. Spain	43	à 47	do.
Do. North American	40	à 45	do.
Do. of all staks	40	à 45	do.
Do. do. salted ox	52	à 55	do.
Do. do. cow	45	à 50	do.
Horse hides salted	54	à 56	do. each
Do. do. dry	32	à 34	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	43	à 45	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine } and ordinary }	29	à 30	per dozen
Goat skins			without price
Nutria skins	70	à 76	nominal
Horse hair, mixed	55	à 62	per arroba
Do. short	55	à 62	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	120	à 130	do. 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 20	do.
Do. fine washed	45	à 55	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	à 35	do.
Tallow, matadero, sw.	27	à 28	do.
Do. do. melted 1st class	35	à 40	do.
Do. pure, second class	32	à 33	do.
Grease, pure	45	à 50	do.
Jerked beef	45	à 46	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	450	à 550	per thousand
Do. cow	150	à 200	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	10	à 11	per lb.
Salted tongues	10	à 12	per dozen.
Hide cuttings	10	à 11	per quintal
Shin bones			without price
Salt, on board			per fanega
Discount	1	à 1½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 398 dollars.
The lowest price 396 dollars.

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

In the present week no transactions of any extent have taken place, hides for North America are in good request; also mixed hair, of which little is in the market.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.