

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



(No. 1070.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

According to accounts from England to the 12th of December, the *Mutine* was positively to sail on the 17th; but as she has not yet made her appearance it is probable that a further delay had occurred in her departure. It is, of course, idle to speculate on the causes of this procrastination.

At the date of the last advices Rivera was at the Island of Martin Garcia, after having visited Bisaino Island, where the shattered remnants of the garrison of Mercedes have taken refuge. A party of these desperates lately made a descent on the coast near Soriano, and were driven back with considerable loss, the French officer who commanded the boats which landed them being among the killed.

The intervention steamers have been engaged during the week in removing to Montevideo the unfortunate families and prisoners who were starving on the Islands of Sola, Martin Garcia, &c. Their presence in Montevideo cannot, we should think, excite very pleasant feelings in the bosoms of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis.

We read with deep regret the following in the Oriental journal *Defensor* of the 11th inst:—

"The co-operation of the British vessels of war with the ruthless Unitarians in Maldonado prevented on the 3rd inst. our besieging forces at that point from entirely hindering the embarkation of some head of cattle and other articles of commerce which the latter intended to convey to Montevideo, and which they in part effected. A guerrilla party of ours, which went as far as the place of embarkation, for the purpose which we have already stated, was unexpectedly fired upon by an English vessel of war lying in the port and some launches sent from her which kept up an incessant cannonading and discharges of musketry, thus assisting the fire of the ruthless Unitarians shut up in the town. For some time past the British vessels of war on the station had observed an apparently inoffensive line of conduct leaving to the French navy all the ignominy of the perfidious hostilities perpetrated by it against the defenceless towns on our coasts: so that the naval forces of H. B. M. having for a length of time observed the former conduct, the fact recently occurred at Maldonado has been looked upon as somewhat strange, as also the conveyance of a detachment of troops of the ruthless Unitarians in the steamer *Alecto* to reinforce the garrison of that place."

Medina and Venancio Flores in a sortie which they made from Colonia on the 5th inst. with a few followers for the purpose of foraging were routed by the forces under the command of Lieut. Col. Lucas Moreno with the loss of 15 killed, (the so-styled Commander Juan Manuel Suarez amongst the number), seven prisoners, a cart which they had taken with them to obtain provender for their horses, some arms, saddled horses &c. &c. Ensign Segundo Puelbas of Lieut. Col. Moreno's division was wounded on the occasion.

By a decree dated 30th ultimo, President Oribe has ordered four thousand dollars to be delivered to General Servando Gomez for the purpose of relieving the distress of the unfortunate families of Paysandu who have so terribly suffered from the rapacity of the infamous Rivera and his crew of mercenaries in their late attack on that unfortunate city in conjunction with the naval forces of France in the Uruguay. The decree states that the Government will afford them more efficient aid at a fitting opportunity according as circumstances will allow.

RECOVERY OF LAS VACAS.

To the Commander of the division of operations in the department of Colonia, D. Lucas Moreno. Carmelo, February 1846.

In fulfilment of the orders which I received from the Signior Commander I hurried on by forced marches and at dawn to-day took possession of this town which the ruthless Unitarians who held it in subjection precipitately abandoned on the approach of a company of sharpshooters which I detached upon it. The ruthless Unitarians in their cowardly flight left 5 field pieces of the calibres from 2 to 24, a number of fire-arms which had been rendered useless, lances and other articles, besides a flock of sheep and one hundred and odd lean horses. A number of families were also saved from being carried off to the islands—others have been taken there by the ruthless Unitarians. I will at a fitting opportunity forward to you a circumstantial account of all that has been captured from the ruthless Unitarians, and the number of families which have been rescued. The account which the unfortunate creatures give of the ill treatment they have received from the motley band of foreigners who call themselves Orientals, is horrible. These villains violated and plundered in open day without the least remorse and in the presence of a French war steamer and another vessel, also of war, styled Oriental, without the latter taking the least notice of such manifold crimes. The families who are now amongst us have received us with all the joy which confidence in our moderation inspires. Tranquillity and order have been re-established in this town, the victim of the rapacity of a horde of foreign adventurers and ruthless Unitarians. The open country is covered with the carcasses of animals which they have robbed from the establishments of the unfortunate estancieros in this jurisdiction, which had the misfortune of coming within their reach. The ruthless Unitarians had a man killed in their flight whose horse and saddle were taken.

God preserve the Signior Commander many years.

Eusebio Carrasco.

Details of the Capture of Mercedes.

The Brigadier General Commander of the forces south of the Rio Negro.

Encampment at Vequeló, Feb. 2, 1847.

To H. E. the President of the Republic and General-in-Chief of the army, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe.

Most Excellent Sir,

In seven and twenty days the campaign in which your Excellency honoured me by placing under my orders the forces which were to commence operations against the Pardejon Rivera and his hordes, in the departments of Soriano and Colonia, has been ended.

The final result has been the taking of the town of Mercedes with its three detached batteries on the 27th ultimo.

My vanguard, provisionally under the command of Lieut. Col. D. Juan Francisco Palao, composed of a squadron of the National Guards of the department of San José, commanded by the worthy Major Benito Rodríguez, the squadrons of Mercedes under the orders of the valiant Captains Pablo Merinas and José M. Medina, a small party of Buenos Ayres dragoons commanded by Ensign Tibarcio Ochoa, 50 men of regiment No. 2, under the command of Lieut. Felix Lobato, and a like number of regiment No. 4, under the immediate orders of 2nd Lieutenant Isidro Ayala, a sufficient force for occupying all the different points, has acquired imperishable honour. Those who passed over from the enemy availing themselves of the moment when they joined our brave soldiers turned their fires on the ruthless Unitarian minions of the abhorred Minis-

ters of France and England, Deffaudis and Gore Ouseley. Captain Luciano Carmona with the militia of the town of Mercedes, and the faithful and terror-striking soldiers who were taken prisoners in the unfortunate city of Paysandú, distinguishing themselves on the occasion.

The results have been, Most Excellent Sir, 100 killed; amongst these the so-called field-officers Majors Echague and Carbonell, and two Captains of the traitor Lavandera's body of infantry, Federico Medina and N. Laserna; as also some officers of the ruthless Vandals, the French Basques, whose names are not known.

Return No. 1, will inform Your Excellency of the 246 prisoners taken on that day. No. 2 will shew you the artillery, armament, ammunition and articles of war and of the commissariat department, which, together with 4 flags, one French, another piratical one, and the two remaining adulterated Oriental, were captured.

My loss is that of a brave and faithful soldier of Captain José M. Medina's squadron.

On congratulating Your Excellency for the happy termination of the campaign, I have the honour to recommend to Your Excellency the activity, bravery, and discipline which the troops under my orders have displayed throughout the same.

God preserve Y. E. many years,

Ignacio Oribe.

Return No. 1, to which the above document alludes, gives the names of all the prisoners taken, comprising:—

Lieutenants.....	3	Drummers.....	4
Ensigns.....	5	Corporals.....	23
Sergeants.....	13	Soldiers.....	1295
Trumpeters.....	3		
		Total.....	246

Addendum.—Two armed vessels have also been taken.

Return No. 2 contains the following:—

6 field pieces of from 4 to 24 lbs. calibre, mounted on naval gun carriages with their corresponding accoutrements.

654 stands of arms.
290 bayonets.
81 carbines.
14 pistols.
1 small piece of ordnance,
58 lances.
106 lance points.
111 lance shafts.
60 swords.
9 do. scabbards.
90 cartridge boxes.
60 canteens.
5 drums.
467 shot of from 4 to 24 lbs.
24 grenades do.
63 rounds of grape.
603 cartridges.
288 quick matches.
120 hemp wads.
22,650 musket ball cartridges.
2,000 carbine do.
7 barrels powder of lbs. each.
1 box do. containing 8 arrobes.
4,500 musket balls.
395 flints.
1,150 carbine flints.
120 tercios yerba.
21 do. tobacco.
40 boxes soap.
7 barrels flour.
26 reams of white paper.
1 do. brown do.
7 pickaxes.
10 hatchets.
10 axes.
1 barrel of nails.
2 French horns.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have papers from New York to the 19th of December and there is news up to the 23d. The intelligence respecting the war with Mexico is important. The Americans had adopted a new plan of operations, one of the bases of which is the taking possession of several places on the coast, without abandoning the operations on the Monterey side. Afterwards Vera Cruz is to be attacked by land and San Juan [See last page.]

UNITED STATES.

Congress assembled on the 7th of December, and President Polk presented his message. The revenue of the financial year ending on the 30th June 1846, amounted to 29,499,247 dollars, of which 26,712,667 dollars were proceeds of import duties. The expenses for the same period amounted to 28,031,114 dollars leaving a surplus in the treasury of 9,126,439 dollars. The public debt on the 1st of December including the treasury bills unredeemed amounted to 24,256,494; of which 17,788,799 dollars were due in March 1845. The debt has consequently since then increased 6,467,695 dollars.

MEXICO.

Under date 28th October the Comissary General of the State of Senaval has communicated to me the following:

"Most Excellent Sir.—I have just received intelligence that the North American enemies who invaded Upper California had been almost entirely annihilated by Captain Flores, and the small forces under his orders, with the aid of the patriot inhabitants of that peninsula. They took several of the American boats, killed a great number of people and made some prisoners. It is confidently expected that the remainder will be entirely exterminated, not only from their great inferiority but also from the zeal with which our people defend their country and its cause.

"I have nothing new to communicate to Your Excellency hence. On the 24th the French sloop of war *La Brillante* arrived at this port from Upper California and by that conveyance I received the above news."

God preserve Your Excellency.

Haro y Tamariz.

To the Signior Minister of War.

Mazatlan 28th October—

The French sloop of war *La Brillante* which has just arrived from San Francisco de Monterey in Upper California, brings us the following important news.

The necessity of covering so vast a territory in many points, all threatened by the Indians, obliged the Americans to leave in each an insignificant force; so that in Monterey, which is the capital and the most important point, there were only 30 soldiers and at San Francisco 10 or 12.

At Los Angeles, in former times the residence of the political authorities of the districts, the Indians joined the other inhabitants, fell upon the Americans and killed 150 of their men from the squadron. This news, which to a certain extent is corroborated by that which we previously published of the rising of that city, and which appears to be a natural consequence of that movement, is confirmed by persons worthy of credit.

The commander of the French sloop of war, Count Bussat, assures us that the Americans entertain great fears that the Mexican government will send forces against them, because they now acknowledge that they acted very precipitately in occupying California with such spare means. Count Bussat adds that, in his opinion, the Americans cannot dispose of a sufficient force to attack Mazatlan.

THE ECUADOR EXPEDITION.

Memorial From the Manchester Commercial Association.

At a recent meeting, the directors of the Commercial Association resolved to memorialize Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the proposed expedition against Ecuador, which appeared to them most dangerous to the interests of British commerce with South America. The memorial with the reply from the Foreign-office, we subjoin:—

"Manchester Commercial Association, Nov. 6.

"My Lord—I have the honour to address your lordship on behalf of the directors of this association, under the following circumstances:—

"Intelligence has reached the members of this body through various channels, that the peace of the independent republics of South America is menaced, and their prosperity likely to be endangered by a hostile expedition now in course of organization, composed of subjects of Spain, Portugal, and Great Britain, under the conduct and direction of General Flores, ex-president of the free state of the Equator, such expedition being ostensibly di-

rected solely against the last-named republic, while in reality, it is believed much more extended operations are contemplated.

"We learn with alarm that a considerable armed force, both by land and sea, has already been raised and that enlistment for this purpose is being carried on in Ireland, under the pretext of emigration; that large steamers have been purchased in this country by the agents of the expedition, and are at this moment being converted into ships of war; that the diplomatic representatives of the several republics herein referred to have received information of the movement, and have proclaimed that an aggression so unwarrantable shall, if attempted, be repelled on all sides by force of arms.

"To one so entirely conversant with our relations with foreign states, in all their bearings, as your lordship is known to be, the serious consequences to be anticipated from the apprehended invasion must be sufficiently obvious; I shall not, therefore, enter upon the subject, but merely observe, that the bare prospect of the contingency alluded to has already exercised a most prejudicial influence on our commercial dealings with that portion of South America, the parties here (of whom there are very many) engaged in the trade, fearing to consign their property to that country whilst a probability exists of being involved in loss.

"I would therefore in conclusion, most respectfully entreat your lordship's attention to this most important matter, and would express a hope that her Majesty's government, by timely interference, will use every effort to cause the abandonment of a scheme fraught with so many national, commercial, and political evils.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"JAS. ASPINALL TURNER, President.

"The Right Hon. the Viscount Palmerston, &c. her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London."

"Foreign-office, November, 11th, 1846.

"Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to his lordship on the 6th of November, on behalf of the directors of the Commercial Association at Manchester, requesting the interference of her Majesty's government, in order to put a stop to the expedition which General Flores and his agents are said to be preparing against the state of the Equator, and which the directors consider likely to be injurious to the trade of this country with South America; and I am to inform you in reply, that the matter to which this letter relates has already been brought under the attention of her Majesty's government, and that Lord Palmerston is fully aware how important the South American trade is to the commercial interests of this country.

"I am, sir, your most obedient
humble servant,

"E. J. STANLEY.

"To J. Aspinall Turner, Esq., President of the Commercial Association, Manchester."

[A similar memorial was sent by the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to Lord Palmerston, on the 3rd inst., and a reply in similar terms to the above was received.]—*Manchester Guardian*.

The Proposed Expedition under General Flores.

On Thursday evening last Mr. Forsyth, the principal searcher of the Customs, accompanied by other officers, boarded the ship *Glengel*, lying off Gravesend, and, after inspection, seized her for a contemplated breach of the Foreign Enlistment and Equipment Act; and on Friday Morning he, also, upon the same grounds, seized the *Monarch* and *Neptune*, steam vessels, lying in the East India Docks, Blackwall. It is understood that all the three vessels form part of an expedition which is being secretly fitted out in this country with the intention, by hostile means, to effect a revolution of government in a state of South America with which we are on terms of peace and friendship. When the *Glengel* was seized there had just been received on board 250 men, under pretence of their being emigrants, but who, it is understood, are intended to serve as soldiers or marines. The *Glengel* is a fine ship of 1,200 tons, and was heretofore employed in the East India trade; and the *Monarch* and *Neptune* are steamers of a large class, particularly the former, and until recently were the property of the General Steam Navigation Company. The *Monarch* was in the Leith trade, and the *Neptune* plied between London and Hamburg. It is said that Mr. Forsyth is in possession of information concerning them that leaves no doubt of all three vessels being ultimately condemned as forfeited to the Crown.—*Weekly Dispatch of December 2, 1846.*

Letters of an American Citizen in Buenos Ayres to the "New York Herald."

(Continued.)

[No. 6.]

Affairs of La Plata.

Buenos Ayres, 14th May, 1846.

Sir,

On the 22nd of September 1845, the English and French Agents, here and at Montevideo, issued the following notice. "Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that in consequence of a decision which the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and France at Montevideo found necessary, a blockade of the ports and coasts of the Province of Buenos Ayres has been declared; and that such blockade will be enforced by the combined squadrons of England and France forty-eight hours after the present notification.

"Fifteen days however will be allowed for the departure of neutral vessels from Buenos Ayres."

This blockade was protested against by most of the representatives here. The United States Chargé and Consul protested, the Portuguese Chargé protested, the Consul for Bremen and Hamburg made a partial protest. The Brazilian Consul of course did not protest, because his government instigated the intervention and the Sardinian Consul was engaged with the English and French business here, when the representatives of those governments withdrew; of course he said nothing. There are two Consuls more but I have heard nothing of their course. Captain Pendergrast of the United States ship *Boston* then senior officer in the river, protested against the coast blockade.

The chief grounds of all these protests were, that England and France had no right to declare a whole coast, extending as does the coast of Buenos Ayres some twelve or fifteen hundred miles, under blockade. They were at the same time and with the same vessels, pretending to blockade the whole State of the Banda Oriental, except Montevideo.

The essential thing in every definition of blockade, is a sufficient force stationed off the place blockaded to make it hazardous to enter. Our government never has recognised a mere paper blockade. Her course in relation to captures made under the Orders in Council of England and the Berlin and Milan decrees of France, has "defined her position" clearly.

The blockaders stationed two or three vessels off Buenos Ayres, sometimes only two. The residue of their combined squadrons were either at Montevideo, or at some other part of the Banda Oriental, or cruising in the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay "to open up the navigation" of those rivers. They have not at any time had a single vessel stationed opposite, or even cruising off, any of the numerous ports of this Province to the extremity of Patagonia except at this Port.

About the 10th of November an expedition organized at Montevideo, consisting of about 50 merchant vessels, of various nations, even three or four Americans, assembled at the Island of Martin Garcia, where they were joined by an escort of two English and one French steamers and nine other English and French vessels of war, for the purpose of forcing the free navigation of the river Paraná. Governor Rosas a short time previous had declared the navigation of this river entirely suspended, even to vessels under the Argentine flag, because Corrientes, one of the interior Provinces was in a state of rebellion and had captured several vessels descending with cargoes. It had never been open to foreign flags.

On the 20th November this expedition had ascended about 33 leagues, near to point Obligado, where Rosas had assembled a strong force under command of his brother-in-law General Mancilla, who had erected three small batteries, and stretched two chains across the river to which were attached a number of small vessels. At one end was placed an armed schooner. Early on the 21st the English and French opened their fire on the batteries and schooner. They had in all over a hundred guns, from 80 pounders down. The Argentines had in all 33 guns, from 6 to 24 pounders, only two of the latter. According to the English account of the matter the battle lasted nine hours and was conducted with great bravery on both sides. They soon disabled the Argentine schooner, but the commander before leaving her set fire to her to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. They finally succeeded in cutting the chains and passing up with steamers, to a position where they could rake the batteries with their heavy guns for a time; as one set of gunners were shot down others took their places, but finally their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and the result cannot be doubted when the superior force of the invaders is considered. They themselves speak of

the undaunted bravery of the Argentine troops. General Mancilla, was seen throughout the day issuing his orders and taking part with great nonchalance. The combined forces finally landed and spiked the guns; next day they carried off the guns and burned all the vessels that had been stretched across the river, and then commenced repairing their vessels, several of which in their own language were "literally cut to pieces." They claim to have killed over a thousand and acknowledge a loss of about 120. From the best information I can obtain, the loss of the Argentines was about 300 and of the other side about 200; but take their statement, and it must convince all that the mediators *did* come to stop the effusion of human blood, as they claimed.

This battle was fought without any declaration of war and for no other alleged cause than that the mediators were resolved to force their way into the interior rivers of the Argentine Confederation, contrary to the laws of a country with which they professed friendly relations. The few American vessels that accompanied this hostile expedition, have disgraced the flag they carry and the name of an American, so far as their conduct goes. They have already suffered much, for they are still up the river, having been gone nearly seven months and at the last accounts, they had done very little in selling what they took up, or in obtaining a return cargo. The whole expedition has been expected down for some days and General Mancilla is far better prepared for their reception than when they ascended.

Yours, &c.

A Citizen of the United States.

[No. 7.]

Affairs of La Plata.

Buenos Ayres, May 18th 1846,

Sir,

In my last I gave you an account of the grand expedition for the opening of the navigation of the Paraná and of the battle of the Obligado, 30 leagues up the river, on the 21st November, between the combined English and French squadrons conveying the expedition, and the Argentine troops. To-day I accidentally got hold of the London Times of the 20th of February, last containing Lord Aberdeen's reply to Lord Beaumont on the affairs of the Rio de la Plata.

He said—"He would now say a word in reference to what had fallen from the noble Lord (Beaumont) with respect to the opening of the tributary river of Paraná. That, no doubt, was a great object; and some day or other he hoped that it would be accomplished lawfully and peaceably; but on this subject, he had only to repeat the sentiment he had already expressed in that house, that we could not pretend to exercise any right of navigation with respect to the river Paraná, both banks of which are within the Argentine Republic. To do so would be contrary to constant practice, and expressed principles (most righteous judge!) What might happen if peace were not established and events should take an unfortunate turn was another question; but at present they were negotiating with this state with which they were not at war.

"It is true that a blockade of Buenos Ayres had been established, but that act though approaching a condition of hostilities was not necessarily a state of war. This country is not at war with Buenos Ayres, and he trusted that it would continue at peace with that state, and that it would not be long before their mutual relations were re-established. Very recently General Rosas had made fresh proposals, which though not in their present state admissible might possibly lead to an amicable adjustment."

Now this speech was made on the 19th of February—the expedition started from Montevideo about the 1st of November;—the battle of Obligado was fought on the 21st; and an illustrated account of it published in the London Morning Herald on the 31st of January. What can be thought of Lord Aberdeen's remarks, under such circumstances? Will any one believe that the English Minister at Montevideo had not informed him of the expedition and the battle previous to the 19th February?

Even if the Minister had never written in relation to the forming or sailing of the expedition, or the subsequent battle, or if his dispatches had never arrived, still Lord Aberdeen was in possession of all the facts, from the public journals. What then can be thought of this barefaced effrontery in relation to the Paraná? The truth is, Lord Beaumont placed the outrageous enormities of the mediation in so glaring a light, that Aberdeen sought to secure himself from the gaze and detestation of

the world, by willful misrepresentations and a quasi denial of his own acts; for the instructions to Ouseley show that he did not act without authority, from Aberdeen.

The famous Paraná expedition was undertaken by the "mediating" Ministers, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion of Corrientes, against Rosas, and to induce Paraguay to unite with Corrientes.

I have told you before that Corrientes had been in rebellion for some time and that their conduct, had induced Rosas to suspend the navigation of the Paraná. The English and French vessels of war conveyed the large number of merchant vessels to give the whole matter a commercial appearance. Paz, a General of some distinction of the party opposed to Rosas, from one of the neighbouring provinces, was selected as the leader of the troops of Corrientes. Sometime in November, Paraguay, Corrientes and General Paz—doubtless under the instigation of French and English diplomacy, entered into a treaty against the "Tyrant and despot, Rosas,"—"not against the Argentine Confederation;" in which they stipulated not to lay down their arms, the one without the consent of the other, and not till they had accomplished the objects of securing for Paraguay her independence, and for Corrientes her full rights in the Argentine Confederation, and the free navigation of the Paraná, General Paz to be "director" of the war. The expedition carried up arms and munitions of war to supply this army, and English and French agents to advise and encourage them. Rosas immediately ordered General Urquiza, the Governor of Entre-Rios, to leave the Banda Oriental, where he had remained since the battle of India Muerte, at which he so completely routed Rivera; and to take with him the Argentine troops, and to march with all possible expedition to meet Paz. Here I might remark all was accomplished, that the mediating Ministers said they desired—Rosas' troops were withdrawn from the Oriental Republic, and they had possession of his squadron.

Urquiza marched with great rapidity a distance of 300 leagues, encountered the vanguard of Paz's army, and took prisoner the leader of this division, Juan Madariaga, the brother of the Governor of Corrientes, and pursued Paz to the borders of Paraguay; he then returned to a strong position in Entrerios to recruit his men and horses.

These events induced the English and French mediators to believe it was doubtful whether they could accomplish anything through the instrumentality of Paz and Corrientes. They therefore approached Urquiza with professions of sympathy, and offers of bribes; he seemed to lend a willing ear; till, finally, he got from them the definite proposition that they would unite Corrientes and Entrerios into a single state, make him Governor, and guarantee its independence.

So soon as he got this proposition in a proper shape, he communicated it to Governor Madariaga through the instrumentality of the brother still a prisoner, to show him what confidence he could place in the friendship of his transatlantic friends, who had so recently furnished his troops with arms and munitions, and had been so profuse in professions of friendship. The effect on Governor Madariaga cannot be doubted; he saw at once the perfidy of the "mediators"—saw that their object was to get control of his country—that notwithstanding their recent professions, they were bargaining to turn him adrift and give his province to Urquiza to buy him off from Rosas and to secure his submission to their views. He resolved to retrace his steps, and join heartily in the American cause, against European domination; he entered into correspondence with Urquiza. The Legislature in session seeing this, became alarmed for their safety and despatched messengers to General Paz, asking him for a division of the army to guard them. Madariaga heard this and immediately arrested a number of the members, put them in prison, and raised a force to meet the troops coming from Paz. When he did encounter them, the majority joined him, and the others fled, without coming to action. In the meantime the members of the Legislature escaped from prison and fled to Paraguay. These circumstances, were learned here by the capture of the English schooner Obligado, on her way down with dispatches from Captain Hotham and his French associate, the *sub* "mediators" of the interior, to the grand mediators at Montevideo. The schooner got aground in the night, was discovered early in the morning by some of General Mancillas flying artillery and fired upon; she was immediately abandoned by her officers and crew, and in such haste that they left the correspondence, and all their clothes except those they had on.

This correspondence has been sent here and published. Captain Hotham had left Corrientes to

come down before the difficulties occurred; expresses were sent after him, by foreigners living there asking his return. He started back to "resettle" the affairs of Corrientes, and dispatched the schooner to tell Ouseley and Deffaudis of his difficulties.

Poor Hotham had but little success on his second visit; at the last intelligence, he had left there; Urquiza had sent about a 1000 troops, under the command of Juan Madariaga, the prisoner, to aid the Governor. They had completely routed Paz and his army and he had fled to Paraguay, and is said to have been delivered to Madariaga by the Paraguayans, but of this there is some doubt. Governor Madariaga has issued a decree, forbidding all communication between the ports of Corrientes and foreign vessels, and he is now acting in full concert and friendship with Rosas and Urquiza. So much for the success of the grand expedition, and the *sub* mediators thus far.

Yours &c.

A Citizen of the United States.

Advertisements.

For Sale,

AT No. 61 Calle 25 de Mayo, Six best American Chairs, sound, new, and commodious in the seat. The price of each is thirty dollars. The owner is on the eve of leaving the country.
Buenos Ayres, February 10, 1847.

For Sale,

A QUANTITY of very select merino and fine mestizo Rams; in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. For further particulars apply at No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo.
Feb. 9, 1847.

Wm. & Richard Daws

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, they intend carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 300 or 302 Calle de la Paz.
N.B. Blinds made to order, old ones repaired and painted

Preparatory School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen.
No. 149 CALLE DE LA RECONQUISTA.

Mrs. Camp

BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres that she has opened a School at the above address, and respectfully solicits their support.
Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8, 1847.

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de San gallo.
Jan. 16 1847.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his friends and the public that he has removed to Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 46, where will always be found a supply of groceries and liquors of the best quality, especially Green and black tea, of various kinds. Malaga and Mendoza raisins. Superior cognac and Holland's gin. English porter and ale.
A few currants of superior quality, selected in England in jars of 14 lb. each.
Sperm candles of 4, 5 and 6 to the lb.
Preserved ginger from China, in jars.
Old port and prime sherry.
With various other articles.
N.B. Always a supply of fresh butter from the best dairies.
JNO. BLUES.
Feb. 4, 1847.

Chemist & Druggist's Shop for Sale.

THE stock of drugs and fixtures of the shop lately in possession of Henry Godfrey, deceased, Calle de la Cathedral, No. 30. The Curators of the estate are now prepared to receive proposals. An inventory of the property may be seen at Calle de la Reconquista, No. 33.

Wanted,

A GOOD Cook, and to assist in doing the washing for a small family. Apply at Mr. Tenker's, No. 55 Cathedral Street.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 4, 1847.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

February 13.—Wind S.E.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 14.—Wind S.E.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 15.—Wind N.N.E., at noon changed to E.S.E.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 16.—Wind N.E.E., at 10 a.m. changed to E.S.E., rain during the night.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 17.—Wind W.N.W.
Sailed, United States brig of war Bainbridge, Captain Lawrence Pennington, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rousseau, for Montevideo.
Passenger—George Lee Brent, late Secretary of the United States Legation.

February 18.—Wind E.S.E.
No arrivals or sailings.

February 19.—Wind S.E.
Arrived—Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 18th inst.

Passengers, Messieurs Charles Thevenin, Bernardo Bogge, Regis Echeniqué Arias, Auguste Despouy and lady, Sarina de Laurau, Augusto Estanave and lady, Guillermo Quirno, Ignacio de Palacio, Peter Armet, Beltram (Sagardoy and his wife, Beltram Claverie, Antonio Echebaine, Antonio Casula, Antonio Chasane, Silvestre Mirambel, Pablo Pupo, Antonio Basigaber, Mariano Tonaló, José Calero, Juan Yriarte and his wife, Juan Lopez, Ramon Goiria, Gregorio Calverto, Ezequiel Navarro, wife and three children, and Mariano Pupo, Mesdames Severa V. de Romsley, 4 children and two servants, Trinidad Garcia de Balcarce, grand daughter and servant, Bridget Macdonald and child, Maria Balsiez, Victoria Pietra, Paula Rey, Justa Reina and daughter, Rosa Dubreuil, Juana Pujos, Restituta Garcia, and Melitona Galvan.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

February 10.
Sardinian polacre Somaviva, Santiago Remela, from Santos 28th ult.

Sardinian brig Ocho de Diciembre, Juan Bautista Estuzia, from St. Catherine's 28th ult.

Hamburg barque Meiners, Linau, from Parna-guá 20th ult.

Brazilian schooner brig Duque da Terceyra, Faustino Martinez, from Santos 29th ult.

Brazilian brig Pereira, José Antonio Pereira Alvarez, from Parnaquá 25th ult.

February 12.
Sardinian polacre Caprichosa, Santiago Cupelo, from Bahia 28th January.

American brig Malga, Charles Jorat, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult.

British brig Hind, Christopher Pickering, from the Patagonian coast 17th ult.

Sardinian brig Triunfo del Brazil, Nicholas Manaro, from Rio Janeiro 1st February.

February 15.
Sardinian schooner brig Rosa, N. Crose, from Rio Grande 13th inst.

Brazilian schooner of war Legalidade, Lieut. Amazonas, hence 10th inst.

February 16.
Brazilian schooner Granadero, Juan Marquez, from Rio Grande 13th inst.

Brazilian schooner Flora, José Martinez, from Rio Grande 12th inst.

February 17.
Sardinian zamaca Angelita, P. A. Michilena, from St. Catherine's 4th inst.

H. B. M. steamer Harpy, from the Uruguay.

French war steamer Fulton, from do.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

February 11.
Spanish brig Juno, J. Domenech, for Barcelona and Cadiz.

February 12.
French schooner Jeune Berthe, D. Almeida, for St. Malo.

Norwegian schooner Herman Foss, A. Krogh, for Antwerp.

Danish brig Hoitfeld, J. Nielsen, for Falmouth.

Spanish ship San Narciso, J. Domenech, for Havana.

Prussian ship Potsdam, J. Wolf, for Antwerp.

British brig Trio, J. Winters, for Plymouth.

Sardinian brig Flora, Casanova, for Rio Janeiro.

February 17.
Oriental brig Fortuna, for Brazil.

The American barque Rosabella, Captain Upton, which sailed from this port on the 5th of October for Salem was lost off Cape Cod, near Boston: we do not know on what date. Hopes were entertained of saving the cargo.—(Comercio of Montevideo 17th inst.)

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR
BRITISH—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
FRENCH—Corvette Coquette, 24 guns, Capt. Larrien.
SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.

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

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.
This day (20th inst.) completes the 511th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday.....	74
Sunday.....	72
Monday.....	76
Tuesday.....	75
Wednesday.....	73
Thursday.....	74
Friday.....	74

Continued from first page.]

de Ulloa simultaneously by sea. General Scott will take the command of the army charged with that operation—Commodores Conner and Perry, of the naval force, which is to be composed of 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 3 brigs, 4 steamers and 3 schooners.

In pursuance of this plan, Commodore Conner took possession of the city of Tampico on the 14th November, which surrendered at discretion without the least resistance. The Americans took there three fine gun-boats, and other public property. The Mexican garrison had evacuated the city, withdrawn their artillery and destroyed the ammunition. The Mexicans have lost in Tampico one of the most important ports in the Gulf, and their enemies have not lost a moment in garrisoning it and putting it in a state of defence. One of the batteries they have established received the name of Fort Ana, in honor of Mrs. Chase, the lady of the last American Consul at Tampico, who served her countrymen with courage and disinterestedness, informing Commodore Conner in writing of the state of the place and sending him plans of the port drawn by herself. Reinforcements of American troops were daily arriving at Tampico.

After the taking of the latter place a division of the squadron sailed up the river Panuco about 70 miles and took possession of the city of that name where they possessed themselves of 10 pieces of cannon and of the great stock of ammunition which the Mexicans had carried from Tampico. As regards things in the direction of Monterey, General Taylor announced that the suspension of hostilities which had been agreed upon in that city, would end on the 13th of November, from which day he would re-commence operations. He had in effect marched upon Santillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila, which, according to accounts up to the 30th of November, had been abandoned by the Mexicans.

The American papers represent Mexico as in a most awful state of anarchy: Santa Anna had proceeded to the capital after making fruitless attempts to stir up public enthusiasm in his favour. It was said that the Congress newly assembled would elect General Herrera President; in which case it was looked upon as certain that he would make peace with the United States. Santa Anna had about 16,000 men in San Luis de Potosi, which according to the American papers were destitute of every thing, so much so as to be in danger of famine. It was expected that General Taylor would be soon in that city with from 9 to 10,000 combatants.

The United States steamer Neptune after disembarking 450 troops at Tampico, sailed on the 24th November, and was completely lost on the bar in the River,

The United States sloop of war Boston, Captain Pearson, which was proceeding from the States to the Gulf of Mexico struck on the rocks on the north point of Eleuthera, one of the Bahama Islands, at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 15th November; the masts were cut away and every possible effort made to save her, but in a short time she became a complete wreck. All her crew were saved, as also her guns, and the greater part of what was on board. Captain Pearson, who commanded her, has called for a court martial to vindicate himself.

(Comercio del Plata.)

The Montevideo papers referring to news from the Cape of Good Hope, mention the arrival of H. B. M. frigate *Vernon* at a port on the coast, in company with the brig *Acorn*, having been 5 weeks on the passage. The frigate had been in imminent danger of being lost on a rock during a severe gale of wind. Having been obliged to anchor, she parted her chain, and having thrown out another, commenced to drag towards the shore. It is thought she would have been lost, had it not been for the aid of a steamer which went to her assistance. The frigate had not been injured in the least.

The Colony was already tranquil prior to the arrival of the 73rd and 45th Regiments: the intention of occupying some points of the Kaffir territory was spoken of, in order the better to secure the frontiers.

We yesterday received news from St. Catherine's up to the 4th inst. We perceive, with sorrow, that that Island had been visited by an awful storm of wind and rain, which caused great destruction. In a letter dated Capital del Desierto, 2nd February, we read the following:—

"Since the 26th ult., up to yesterday, we have been closely confined in consequence of an awful storm of heavy rains and boisterous winds from the south east: there were moments when it actually blew a complete hurricane. There has been great destruction in the crops, at other places, such as San Pablo, &c.; there had been vessels lost, and some people drowned. We also hear that a storm of wind and rain did great injury in the outskirts of the city of San Pablo: about three hundred persons of all ages have perished amongst the ruins. Great damages are spoken of as having happened at different places, but we have not yet received the details."—Comercio 18th inst.

Advertisement.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

A DECENT Woman is wanted to manage the house for a single gentleman. Apply in the Beer Cellar, under the Printing Office, Calle Cangallo, No. 75.
February 19, 1847.

DIED.

On Sunday 14th inst. *Rudecinda*, youngest daughter of Joseph M. Fowler, aged 1 year and 11 months.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	317	3/8	each.
Do. Patriot.....	316	3/8	do.
Dollars, Mexican.....	17	3/4	do. far one
Dollars, Spanish.....	19	1/2	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones.....	19	1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock.....	96	4	do.
Exchange on England.....	25	1/2	d.
Do. France.....	94	1/2	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	317	1/2	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo.....	316	1/2	per cent. prem.
Do. United States.....	16	1/2	do.
Hides, Or. for Engl. & Gerny.....	54	1/2	per pesada
Do. France.....	43	1/2	do.
Do. North America.....	37	1/2	do.
Do. Spain.....	44	1/2	do.
Do. salted.....	41	1/2	do.
Do. Horse.....	22	1/2	do. each
Do. Sheep skins, common.....	45	1/2	per pesada
Do. fine.....	24	1/2	per dozen
Deer skins.....	30	1/2	without price
Goat skins.....	18	1/2	do.
Nurin skins.....	4	1/2	nominal
China hats.....	4	1/2	without price
Horse hair, short.....	44	1/2	do. per arraba
Do. mixed.....	53	1/2	do.
Do. long.....	110	1/2	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	18	1/2	do.
Do. picked.....	20	1/2	do.
Do. shorn from skins.....	20	1/2	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty.....	24	1/2	do.
Tallow, pure.....	25	1/2	do.
Do. with grease.....	15	1/2	do.
Jerked beef.....	20	1/2	do.
Horns, mixed.....	200	1/2	per quintal.
Do. Ox.....	350	1/2	per thousand
Shin bones.....	8	1/2	do.
Hide cuttings.....	8	1/2	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.....	8	1/2	without price
Do. black.....	10	1/2	do.
Salted tongues.....	8	1/2	per dozen.
Salt, on board.....	10	1/2	per fanega
Discount.....	12	1/2	per cent. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 328 dollars
The lowest price 316 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 24.
The lowest 2-8-1.
Doublons 71s. 6d. to 73 shillings.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.