

British Packet

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1847.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The 25th of May has been celebrated this year with great pomp and splendour; the religious solemnity of *Corpus Christi*, which had been transferred to that day, adding not a little thereto. The Government *cortège* at the Cathedral was extremely brilliant. H. E. was represented by the Minister of Finance. The troops drawn up in the Plaza Victoria were so numerous that that spacious square literally bristled with bayonets. The Inspector General commanded. The decorations of the Plaza were in a new and chaste style, giving general satisfaction to the vast concourse of spectators. The weather during the day had been unusually fine, but in the evening it became so unpropitious as to prevent an adequate display of the splendid fireworks which had been prepared.

The birth-day of H. M. Queen Victoria (24th inst.) was celebrated this year in Buenos Ayres with more than ordinary éclat. As we announced last week, invitations were issued by His Excellency Lord Howden to a dinner, to commemorate the auspicious natalital at his Lordship's residence in the Hotel de Provence.

There were present—
Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., and suite, consisting of Capt. Hope, &c. &c., Capt. Fremantle, R.N., and the Hon. Francis Egerton.
Señor Don Pedro Ximeno, aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor.
Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, Acting British Consul.
Rev. Barton Lodge.
Dr. Lepper.
Patrick McLean, Esq., chairman of the committee of British merchants.

The other members of the committee and all the British merchants and residents who had waited on his Lordship during the first week after his arrival.

The company were received in that kind affable manner which has won for his Lordship so many sympathies amongst people of all ranks here.

The room was tastefully adorned with the flags of England and the Argentine Confederation. The dinner table was amply supplied with the choicest viands which this fertile country affords, comprising every delicacy of the season, and during the repast the most amiable interchange of civilities took place. After dinner his Lordship proposed the following toasts—

The Queen.
H. R. H. Prince Albert and the Royal family.
His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres charged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation—Peace and prosperity to the Republics on both banks of the River Plate.

Doña Manuela de Rosas, (with various and deserved complimentary observations).

The two last toasts were proposed by his Lordship in Spanish, in speaking which his Lordship pre-eminently excels.

We need scarcely state that the whole of the toasts were drank amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

On rising from dinner the guests adjourned to the reception room, where coffee and liquors were served, after which the company separated, highly gratified with the magnificent entertainment which had been prepared for them.

His Lordship wore the uniform of a colonel in the British army, with the insignia of his order, and numerous other decorations.

The gallant Commodore was in full costume, and wore the emblems of several well-earned honors with which her Majesty has been pleased to con-decorate him for the important services he has rendered his country.

An accident occurred on the night of the 23rd inst., at the residence of H. E. Count Walewski, which, happily, was not attended by any serious consequences. A fire broke out on the premises, caused by a defect in the chimney of one of the apartments, but it was got under before the flame had made much progress. Aid from the Police was promptly tendered, and, though fortunately not necessary, was duly appreciated by H. E.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship Raleigh off Montevideo.
May 17, 1847.

Sir,
It being very desirable to prevent as much as possible any unnecessary loss of life, and causes of irritation during the negotiations for pacification now carrying on at Buenos Ayres; and Señor Muñoz, on the part of the Montevidean forces, having at the request of Commodore Le Prédour and myself, consented to suspend all attacks against the forces under your command, I have no doubt, knowing your benevolent feelings, that you will also meet our wishes and agree in a reciprocal suspension of hostilities.

I may further inform your Excellency that this application is made with the full sanction of their Excellencies the English and French Envoys charged with a special mission to the States of the Rio de la Plata.

I cannot lose this opportunity of expressing to your Excellency the assurance of my great consideration, and

I have the honor to remain,
Your very obedient humble servant,
HERBERT, Commodore.

His Excellency General Oribe, &c. &c. &c.

The Commander-in-chief of the French station to General Don Manuel Oribe.

General,
I have every confidence that the negotiations now going on at Buenos Ayres between Mons. the Governor and the Envoys of France and England will lead to peace in this country; but, in order to hasten the moment, and spare the victims occasioned by war, I have the honor to join the Commander of the British forces off Montevideo in asking Y. E. whether it would not be convenient for you to cause all hostility immediately to cease, and thus await the conclusion of the treaty which is being negotiated at Buenos Ayres? Neither Commodore Herbert nor myself makes this proposal to Y. E. without being previously assured that the authorities of Montevideo will subscribe to a suspension of hostilities as soon as agreed to by Y. E.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer Y. E. the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

The Commander of the French station,
F. LE PRÉDOUR.
L'Érigone frigate, May 17, 1847.

The Government of the Republic will agree to a suspension of hostilities under the following conditions.

1st. The belligerent forces shall preserve the posts they now occupy in front of the capital: the besieging forces at the Cerro shall remain at the distance of one league from that fortress and those

of the former and its dependencies shall have Doinnel's ditch, the old powder house and Sayago's saladero for a boundary line: the line of the forces of the garrison at Colonia shall be a radius of half a league from the battery of Retamal, and that of the besiegers one league distant from that: at Maldonado the line of the forces of the garrison shall be half a league in advance from their batteries, and that of the besiegers at an equal distance from the former: the forces which exist in the country belonging to either belligerent shall maintain themselves separate from each other at the distance of at least ten leagues, and may withdraw to a greater distance should it suit their convenience.

2nd. All communication between the established lines shall be avoided and prohibited, this condition not being subject to alteration without the previous sending of a flag of truce.

3rd. The individuals of either belligerent who by shipwreck or any similar cause may be thrown on the coasts occupied by them shall not be treated as prisoners, but shall on the contrary enjoy perfect liberty and protection.

4th. If there should be unhappily a necessity for resuming hostilities none can take place until twenty four hours after official notice has been given at all the different points.

5th. Any doubt in regard to the occupation or demarkation of the lines, the Government on its part leaves it to the decision of the Commanders of the British and French forces who now tender their good offices for this suspension of hostilities.

Montevideo, 17th May, 1847.
F. J. Muñoz.

H. E. Don Carlos G. Villademoros, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, under date Head-Quarters at Cerrito de la Victoria, 18th May, 1847, replied to the above notes to the effect that:

H. E. the President, acquainted with the contents thereof, had ordered him to state that, on his part, he considered it humane and advisable in the present new state of things to prevent as far as possible the shedding of blood and loss of life without any important object or purpose of utility, as long as the negotiations which had been begun allowed the hope of a favourable result to be entertained, so that perfectly in conformity with the wishes manifested by the Commodores he accepted with extreme pleasure the proposal made by them for a suspension of hostilities and was ready to give the necessary orders in the sense which he (Sr. Villademoros) would explain in the sequel; and added, if nothing more than the notes of the British and French Commodores had reached the hands of H. E. the President, what he (the Minister) had already stated by the order of H. E. would have been a sufficient and satisfactory answer to them, but as they had subjoined, although without making any reference thereto, some proposals under the signature of F. J. Muñoz, in which the latter mentions the demarkation of a fresh line of posts between the belligerents as a condition for the suspension of hostilities, H. E. is, out of respect and esteem for the Commodores, under the painful necessity of dwelling at some length in this answer in order to show them that he cannot adhere to said demarkation, since he considers it unnecessary, as the belligerents may well enough remain in the positions they now occupy, both as regards their outposts and main bodies, and hostilities between them cease; and H. E. for his own part is sure that his orders in this respect will be strictly obeyed. A mere suspension of hostilities is all that is now discussed, in which conditions or stipulations which are of another character should not be mixed up, and they [the Commodores] cannot fail to perceive that they are at least unseasonable. The Minister goes on to state that it would not be just that a belligerent in possession of fortified towns or fortresses should pretend to obtain by a

suspension of hostilities a territory beyond them which he had never occupied, and which in the event of a resumption of hostilities, at present fortunately an improbable one, would afford him an increase of power which he would not otherwise have obtained: that on the contrary it would seem more just that he should circumscribe himself to those fortresses or towns which constitute his permanent and real position: That H. E., nevertheless, overlooking this, repeated that he accepted the suspension of hostilities, both belligerents maintaining the posts respectively occupied at present, which should on his part be sacredly complied with, as long as, in the strictest sense of the word, his troops should not be attacked, and that he would issue the necessary orders for punctual fulfilment on the lines at Montevideo, Cerro, Colonia and Maldonado, as he should receive the corresponding answer from the Commodores. As regards the country districts there were no forces in any part of them dependent on Montevideo; some light parties of men who with Lemus or Silveira, or both, might have lately escaped from Maldonado and might have for a time wandered about protected by the woods and mountains in the department of that name, could not be considered as such. Neither could any handful of men who might have escaped the victors and have taken refuge in the wilds be so considered. To bands of this description no distance or territory could be assigned, because, properly speaking, they occupied none, since to occupy a territory in its natural and strict sense, and more particularly so when arrangements of this kind were in question, is to maintain steadily, with the intention and power to defend it, any visible, clear and specific position, in order that it may be a subject of stipulations whereby the contracting parties incur an effective responsibility.

"Your honours are in a position to obtain true and impartial information of the nature of the pretended forces in campaign which will enable you to judge without the fear of being led into error, a labour from which owing to your friendly interposition, you should have been exempted by sincerity and good faith.

"Those who evidently and incontrovertibly occupy the whole territory of the Republic in the country are the forces of H. E. the President Brigadier General Manuel Oribe, where, without fearing to be disturbed, they maintain a firm and quiet position and exercise all those acts which testify seigniorial and dominion.

"Those forces in the country to which the aforementioned propositions bearing the signature of F. J. Muñoz refer, are nothing more, as the undersigned has previously said, in reference to those dependent on Montevideo, than loose bands who favoured by the facilities of conveyance which they have had at their disposal sallied at times from the fortified places to which they belonged, committed a rapid incursion in obscure places and when pursued by the troops of H. E. the President D. Manuel Oribe returned with like rapidity by the same means to the fortified places whence they had started.

"Others met with similar facilities on the frontier line dividing the Republic from Brazil: they also sallied upon some rapid incursions, disturbed the tranquillity of the inhabitants, were immediately pursued, and returned to take refuge in their haunts.

"Your Honours are in a position to ascertain and learn the truth: it is not now attempted to make impeachments nor to call to mind painful scenes but to place things in their true light, in order that Your Honours, and their Excellencies the Ministers of England and France in their turn, may not be exposed to bitter deceptions which may create difficulties in carrying out their noble wishes for the pacification of these Republics.

"Your Honours can easily perceive therefore that there being no forces existing in the country dependent on Montevideo, as has been already shown, and that on the contrary, it is in his whole extent in possession of those which belong to H. E. the President of the Republic, he cannot consent, nor can it be justly demanded of him, to abandon and give up a great part of the territory inhabited by the very citizens who are now in arms serving the cause of the Laws, in order to deliver it over to an imaginary force, to a small band without order or rule of conduct and even without any effectual dependency, for, in truth, the moment that band leaves the stronghold and repairs to the mountains it has from that moment no other law than its own will, and pays no further obedience than that which it may of its own accord think fit, to those whom it calls its governors.

"Those small bands, if any thing solid and lasting is to be done in good faith, it would be proper to withdraw to the fortified places on which they depend. There only can it be reckoned upon that they will remain in order and quietness.

"Otherwise they will always be an obstacle to the advancement of the negotiation and to tranquillity.

"The undersigned repeats that it is not here essayed to impeach any one; but it is necessary to speak truth, because without it there is no possibility of an understanding.

"Those bands maintain no order: they are undisciplined people; and the individuals of which they are composed having been always accustomed to an erratic and independent life, it is not easy to subject them to any rule. A painful experience has on the other hand shown that they are capable of committing the most serious excesses, and as the forces under H.E.'s orders would be likely to discover them, they would be naturally inclined to restrain them. This would be called hostilities, a violation of the truce, and would be a cause of complications and disagreements.

"There is not therefore any other means than to circumscribe them to the fortified posts on which they are dependent. And let it not be said that in consequence of that wandering life without paying obedience to any one, such a subjection would be impracticable because they would disobey the orders which should be forwarded to them. This would probably happen, but in such case, having once received them, if they did not comply with them, the Legal Government of H. E., who would consider them as enemies to the public tranquillity,

would pursue them as such, and would soon expel them from the territory.

"To all what has been herein set forth the undersigned by order of H. E. the President calls your special attention. Illusions and the adopting of certain ideas without examination have been very prejudicial to all interests in the River Plate, and now that fortunately such good dispositions prevail it were a pity that they should be thwarted from a want of sufficient meditation.

"As regards shipwrecked people H. E. agrees the more readily not to consider them as prisoners, as this has been his uniform practice, and one entirely accordant with his own feelings. He also agrees to the non-communication between either line during the suspension of hostilities, and that twenty-four hours notice shall be given before the expiration of the truce, if unfortunately a definitive arrangement should not be concluded."

The commanders of the English and French forces off Montevideo have the honor to propose to H. E. General D. Manuel Oribe a suspension of hostilities subscribed to on the following terms:—

I. The belligerents shall preserve, on either side, the posts which they occupy.

II. They shall not communicate but by means of a flag of truce.

III. No hostility shall take place without 24 hours' previous notice being given.

As soon as this suspension of hostilities is agreed to the Government of Montevideo will issue orders accordingly to Colonia, Maldonado, and all other points occupied by its forces.

The undersigned have to express to Y. E. on the part of the Montevidean Government its regret at the unfortunate accident which occurred on the evening of the 18th—an accident which took place owing to the messenger coming from the Cerro not having arrived before midnight.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to request Y. E. to accept the assurance of their most distinguished consideration, and have the honor to be,

Your very humble servants,
HERBERT, Commodore, Commanding H. B. M.'s forces in the River Plate.

F. LE PREDOUR, Commanding the French station.

Montevideo, May 20th, 1847.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of Uruguay.

Head-Quarters at Cerrito de la Victoria, 20th May, 1847.

To the Commanders of the British and French forces off Montevideo, Commodores Herbert and F. Prédour.

H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier General Manuel Oribe, has received the note which the Commanders of the British and French forces off Montevideo have been pleased to address him under date of this day, 20th inst., in which they propose a suspension of hostilities, on the terms therein mentioned.

H. E., having informed himself of its contents, has ordered the undersigned to hasten to state in reply, that he adheres on his part to the suspension of hostilities, in the form which the following articles establish, substantially similar to those proposed by your Honors:—

1. The belligerents shall respectively preserve the posts they now occupy without their being allowed under any pretext to trespass beyond them.

2. They shall not communicate with each other except by flag of truce.

3. No hostilities can take place without twenty-four hours' previous notice being given at each point.

H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier General Manuel Oribe, has in consequence issued his orders to the effect that on the terms above mentioned hostilities be suspended along the whole line besieging Montevideo and the Cerro, and issues the necessary orders that they may be also suspended at Colonia and Maldonado, the only points which he recognises to be occupied by forces dependent on Montevideo, those orders to have effect at the two last mentioned places during the course of the 22nd instant.

The addition which the undersigned has, by order of H. E., made to the first article, is intended to prevent the abuse which has been already observed, and which may produce complications by the Montevidean forces trespassing beyond their outposts for the purpose of foraging, or any other whatsoever, which they should be prohibited to do, because besides that such prohibition is in strict conformity with the text of this engagement, it is of interest that it should be kept up for the subsistence and religious observance of the same.

Not to recognize any other points as occupied by forces depending on Montevideo than this same, the Cerro, Colonia and Maldonado, is in conformity with the real state of things and with the principles mani-

festated by the undersigned in the previous note of the 18th, which by order of H. E. the President he had the honour to address you.

The undersigned in consequence, by order of H. E., concludes by manifesting to your Honors how gratifying to the Government of H. E. the President are the noble endeavours employed by your Honors in behalf of the tranquillity of these countries, and has the honor to tender to you the expression of his esteem and regard.

Carlos G. Villademoros.

Montevideo, May 21, 1847.

The undersigned Commodores of the French and English forces in the River Plate, have the honor to announce to His Excellency Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe that they have made known to the Montevidean Government the necessity of the strictest adherence to the 1st article agreed upon: and that orders have been given to prevent any approach to his advanced posts.

They cannot but avail themselves of this opportunity to express to His Excellency the sincere gratification they have had in being the humble instruments of a pacific spirit between the contending parties.

F. LE PREDOUR, Commandant les forces Françaises.

HERBERT, Commodore, Commanding H. B. M. forces in the River Plate.

Distress in Ireland.

Commander Caffin, whose former letter, descriptive of Irish destitution and misery, excited such deep and painful attention, has written another letter to the Rev. G. Stoddart. The following is a copy:—"Her Majesty's ship Scourge, Bellmullet, County Mayo, March 10. In the barony of Erris, about Bellmullet, the wretchedness is very great, and the cases of death from starvation of frequent occurrence, although the greater number are carried off by dysentery caused by insufficiency, change, and unwholesomeness of food. On both sides of Blacksod Bay they are very badly off, and nothing but gratuitous issue of meal in the extreme cases can do any good. This too often comes too late, and the poor sufferer is carried off without benefiting by it. On the west side of the bay, throughout the whole length of what is called "within the Mullet," is wretchedness and woe. At the extreme south point is a village, seldom visited by anybody, called Surgeview; it has about 150 or 200 inhabitants; at this place they had been living upon horseflesh for three weeks past. I rode there in order that I might be able to bear testimony to this extreme state of destitution. It was the fact, and on entering one of the cabins, and being shown a piece of horse, my heart sickened, but a moment's reflection led me to commend these poor people to bring themselves to this rather than allow themselves and their families to die; some, however, preferred death, or a miserable existence upon limpets and sea-weed, which may be said to have kept them in a state of existence during the winter, together with a little fish which they catch when the weather permits them to venture out in their frail boats, which are only made of open basket work, covered with horse hides or canvass. In one cottage they had a quantity of the horse flesh salted, and some of it smoked. I asked them how they obtained this meat? They said that the horses died of starvation, the owners of them skinned them, and then allowed the flesh to be taken; in some cases taking a portion for their own use. In this village lived an old lady with her two daughters—in fact the village belongs to her. The poor creature, with tears rolling down her cheeks, told me she went to bed last night supperless, and cannot tell how one meal in advance of the other is to be obtained. She is the only Protestant in this wretched village, and appears well prepared for that end which must shortly overtake her. Her manners and those of her daughters are quite ladylike, whilst her dwelling is more wretched than you can conceive—a mere hovel, clean as far as it could be. There was no sickness in this village, and the looks of the people bespoke a better state of things than we found. On our return we visited other villages; at Fallmore we found them eating horse-flesh, as in Surgeview. Everywhere the poor creatures, with their children barely clad, were to be seen searching for potatoes; and ground which had not been cultivated for two years, on account of the failure, they were now turning and returning, and had done this three or four times over, still looking for some; those that they got were no larger than marbles. Their principal support during the winter, as throughout this narrow neck of land, were sea-weed and limpet.

With few exceptions the middle-aged and young people are healthy looking, with all their distress; but the old people and children mostly objects of starvation, and I should fear they were neglected, being unable to provide for themselves. Some of these poor creatures were in bed exposing their limbs in order to show us their emaciated state, and many children positively skeletons, and without clothing. I need hardly tell you that it is very heart-breaking this spectacle, and one which can never be effaced from my memory.

"It is impossible to convey the melancholy aspect of the whole country lying fallow—not a patch of it touched—and the groups of poor creatures only looking for and hoping that employment may be found for them. Their spirits are sadly depressed. Their cry is for seed, and I do think if they saw any chance of this coming they would arouse themselves believing that their poor country might yet be saved; but no provision has been made for the ground to do its part; and the state of things next year must be ten times worse than this. The 12th of next month is considered here the end of seed time, and no ground has as yet been prepared. If seed, however, was to be brought without delay, I do think the people would rouse themselves and prepare the ground, and things might yet brighten upon them. Green crops, too, such as turnips and mangle-wurzel, would do well they say in this soil.

"Believe me, my dear sir, yours truly yours,
"Crawford Caffin.

"To the Rev. G. Stoddart, Hon. Secretary, United Relief Association, 40, Leicester-square."

Fatal Effects of Ether.

A case of considerable importance, as affecting the practice lately introduced into the medical world of subjecting persons about to be operated upon to the influence of ether, by causing them to inhale its vapour in order to render them insensible to pain, has just occurred at Spittlegate, in the parish of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, in which death has resulted from that mode of treatment. It appears that a respectable woman of the name of Ann Parkinson, aged twenty-one years, the wife of a hairdresser at Spittlegate, who had been married eighteen months, and had a child nine months old, had been afflicted with a tumor on the under part of her left thigh, for about twelve months, which had gradually increased in size until, from its situation, it became a perpetual torment to her, and she was unable either to sit down or lie in bed with any degree of comfort. Under these circumstances, having read of the many successful cases of operations performed without pain under the influence of the vapour of ether, she expressed a wish to her medical attendant, Mr. Robbs, of Grantham, to have ether applied and the tumor removed. Mr. Robbs stated that he never recommended to a patient the inhalation of ether, though he had applied it twice successfully. However, after consulting other medical men, he consented to Mrs. Parkinson's application; and on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at one o'clock, she was subjected to the influence of the ether, and the operation was performed by Mr. Robbs, in the presence of three other medical men. The operation lasted thirty-five minutes. Unfortunately, however, the poor woman never rallied, but remained in a state of complete prostration until five o'clock on Thursday morning, when she died, without the slightest reaction having taken place subsequent to the operation. In consequence of these circumstances having become known, and much discussion having taken place on the subject, the matter came to the ears of the coroner of the district, who thought it his duty to institute an enquiry, and accordingly issued his warrant for an inquest, which was held on Saturday, the 13th inst., when the above facts were verified by witnesses. Two surgeons, appointed by the coroner to examine the body of the deceased, gave it as their opinion that Mrs. Parkinson had died from the effects of the ether which she had inhaled, and not from the removal of the tumor; and further, that the operation had been performed as correctly as it was possible to have been done. The coroner then summed up, and the jury having deliberated a short time, pronounced a verdict, "That the deceased, Ann Parkinson, died from the effects of the vapour of ether, inhaled by her for the purpose of alleviating pain during the removal of a tumor from her left thigh, and not from the effect of the operation, or from any other cause." At the conclusion of the case, Mr. Robbs stated that he fully concurred in the verdict, as he had no doubt whatever that the ether alone was the cause of death, and it was a duty he owed to the public to say so. The verdict was then signed, and the inquiry terminated.—*Observer.*

A ROMANCE IN STAGE LIFE.

[From the Glasgow Post.]

During the drama of "The battle of Sedgemoor" at the Adelphi Theatre here, on Tuesday evening last, an occurrence took place, which, for stirring interest and romantic story, far outdoes all such dramatic fictions as "The Wife of Two Husbands," "The fatal Marriage," or those numerous misadventures and mishaps in connection with love, marriage, and triumphant virtue, which are put upon the stage to "fill the pause, and give the fancy play." The facts of the case, which have been communicated to us by an eye-witness, and which can be authenticated on the best authority, are as follows:—While on the above evening the business of the play was going forward, and while one of the favourite actresses of the Adelphi was performing her part—indeed we do not hesitate giving the name (Mrs. De Bourgh), as the whole matter is now kept no secret by the parties interested, a tall handsome man, with a military air, in the pit, was observed to look very uneasy for a few minutes, to gaze earnestly at the stage as if the lady had engaged his fixed attention, rising several times from his seat during the time, until he at length apparently satisfied himself with his scrutiny—when, to the astonishment of all around, he exclaimed at the pitch of a stern military voice. "My wife, by Heaven! my Eliza!" Not knowing the cause of this sudden outburst, the spectators for a time appeared at a loss whether to treat the affair in joke or earnest. Seeing, however, that the gentleman was perfectly sober, and quite serious in his manner of address, their merriment gave way to wonder and curiosity, which was in no degree lessened when it was noted that the fair actress who had been thus pointedly addressed had swooned, and required to leave the stage. The play, however, went on notwithstanding this, but the occurrence excited the most marked attention. On hearing of the matter, Mr. Miller, the manager, at once proceeded to where the gentleman sat, in order to ascertain the cause of the unlooked-for interruption that had been given to the evening's entertainment, and inquired his meaning for the expression he had made use of. "I tell you," said the gentleman, "that lady is my wife, whom I have not seen these nineteen years. I have been abroad, and during that time have not heard from her; I thought her dead; and can you wonder I was astonished?" But, said the stranger, "who are you that inquires?" Mr. Miller replied that he was the lessee of the theatre—that he had a respect for this lady, who had now been in his *corps dramatique* for three years, during which her reputed husband, Mr. De Bourgh, had died, and as he felt an interest in the reputation of this lady, as well as for the good name of all the members of the company, he hoped the gentleman would not wantonly make a statement to injure her character. "Married," exclaimed the stranger, "to another. My Eliza married! But I must see her immediately, she is still my wife." Mr. Miller asked the name of the gentleman, who said, "My name is Lewis, Lieutenant Lewis, sir, I've come direct from Liverpool, after having been on foreign service with my boy, her boy, sir. He is twenty-two years of age, six feet two inches high. You shall see him, sir." Somewhat doubtful and yet surprised at this recital, Mr. Miller inquired the maiden name of the lady. "Stanley," said the lieutenant, "Elizabeth Stanley." After these interrogatories, Mr. Miller proceeded behind the scenes, to satisfy himself as to the truth of the representation, when he found it at once verified by the actress, who had by this time recovered from her faint. And now for the sequel. The parties had a meeting, and such a meeting! our fair readers may form some idea. After loving embraces and hurried explanations, during which the lieutenant seemed to have lived over again his first three years of marriage, the following statement was elicited, which was highly satisfactory to Mr. Miller and the other parties who had the fortune to be present at the scene:—They had married when young in England—he, at the time, a private soldier, she a rising member of a theatrical company in the town of—. The fruit of their union was a fine boy. The regiment was ordered abroad, and in vain the young soldier applied to have along with him his loving wife. The stipulated number of women to go with the regiment had been made up, and as a favour, their child, then three years of age, was permitted to accompany his father. They parted, and during the lapse of nineteen years, had not seen or heard of each other. The one believing the other dead, need we wonder at the remarkable nature of the first encounter? He had risen in the army by steadiness and good conduct to the rank of a lieutenant, and, consoled by the company of his boy, had not married. She, about eight years after the departure of the vessel with the regiment, had

been positively informed that her husband had been killed in battle, and she was married again. The second husband died about eighteen months ago, and thus ends our strange eventful story. But no, we are in error, the tale is not yet told. On Wednesday morning last, accompanied by a respectable body of friends, the happy pair, both being of the Catholic persuasion, appeared before the Rev. Mr. Gordon, who, after hearing the particulars, again formally re-united two whom fortune and the chances of war had put asunder.

Attempted Sale of the Great Western.

The Great Western steam-ship was on Thursday, in accordance with a public advertisement, put up to auction at the company's offices, Bristol. The company was by no means numerous, and the auctioneer, Mr. Fergus, in offering the ship for sale, said that she had been built nine years ago, and, having been recently overhauled by one of Lloyd's principal surveyors her timbers had been found to be in as good condition as they were the first day that she sailed. She had cost £58,000, and her furniture and other articles, which were to be sold with her, cost (with the exception of her silver plate, and which was not to be sold) £3,000, so that her entire cost had been about £61,000. The Great Western was of 500-horse power, and 1,700 tons burden. Her poop-deck was 100 feet long, and her spar-deck was about the same length; her total length being 240 feet. She had a most magnificent saloon, and her dining-room was 80 feet long, with a smoking-room at the end 24 feet in length. She had 126 berths, was capable of making up beds, and had made up beds for 140 passengers, and she was 37 feet 6 inches beam. She was justly celebrated as being the first steam ship that had ever crossed the Atlantic from the English shores (the *Sirius* having sailed from Ireland); since which time she had made 90 successful voyages, one of which was the shortest upon record. The auctioneer then stated the conditions of sale, among which was one that the auctioneer should be allowed to bid once for the vendors. The biddings were then commenced, but only £20,000 having been bid for her, the auctioneer was about to bid £25,000, and had begun to do so, when he was stopped by Mr. Knapp, one of the solicitors of the company, who said that the reserve price had better not be stated, and the vessel was withdrawn. It was, however, generally conjectured in the room that £25,000 was the amount of the reserve which had been fixed upon.

The Turkish Ambassador at Rome.

The Diario di Roma contains a full account of the audience granted by the Pope Pius IX, to Chekib Effendi, the Envoy Extraordinary from the Ottoman Porte, whose arrival at Rome on his way to Vienna has been noticed. On the 16th ultimo, Chekib Effendi went to the Secretary of State, and having presented his letters of credence, requested him to ask of the Pontiff on what day and hour his Holiness could receive him. The 20th was fixed, and at the hour appointed the Envoy proceeded to the Quirinal in one of the state carriages, passing through an immense crowd assembled to view a spectacle so perfectly novel, it being, in fact, the first time that a Turkish Ambassador ever came to congratulate a Roman Pontiff on his accession. The ambassador sent by Bajazet to Innocent VIII. had a mission of a very different character, as it related only to the captivity of Zizime, Bajazet's brother, who had been taken prisoner by the knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, and delivered into the hands of the Pope. The train of Chekib Effendi was admitted into the grand court of the palace, and he was introduced with all the honours usually paid to ambassadors into the presence of the Pontiff seated on the throne. The address of Chekib Effendi seemed to affect his Holiness very deeply. After congratulating the Pope on his accession, in the name of the Sultan, the ambassador added that his master seized with eagerness this happy occasion for entering into relations with the Government of his Holiness. The Holy Father replied in the most gracious terms, charging the ambassador to make known to the Sultan the grateful feelings with which he received his sentiments of cordial friendship, and the joy with which his heart opened to the hope that the intercourse which the Sultan wished with the Government of Rome would be turned to the advantage of the Catholics residing in the vast empire of Turkey, adding that the more their religious condition should be improved by the efforts of his powerful sovereign protection, the more precious would be his friendship. On retiring from the audience, Chekib Effendi went to the Cardinal Secretary of State, and held a long conference with him.—[Galigiani.]

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

May 22.—Wind N.N.W.
Arrived, H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, from Montevideo 21st inst.

May 23.—Wind N.N.E.
 No arrivals or sailings.
May 24.—Wind N.
 No arrivals or sailings.
Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha Freire, from Montevideo 21st inst.

French brig of war Pandour, 10 guns, Captain Duparc, from Montevideo 20th inst.

May 25.—Wind N., heavy rain during the night.
Sailed, French sloop of war Expeditivo, 16 guns, Capt. de Miniac, for Montevideo.

May 26.—Wind W.N.W., rain during the day.
Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, for Montevideo.

May 27.—Wind W.N.W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 28.—Wind W.N.W.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

May 16.
 Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, hence 14th inst.

May 19.
 H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. H. M. Tylden, from Martin Garcia and Colonia 18th inst.

May 20.
 Dutch galliot Cuba, John Jansen, from Antwerp 25th February and the Island of Mayo 8th April.

British brigantine Jersey Lass, John Dean, from Liverpool 26th March.

British schooner Sapho, Joseph Easton, from Liverpool 23rd March.

May 23.
 Sardinian schooner Suerte, Pedro Recogno, from Rio Grande 13th.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

May 18.
 Swedish brigantine Experiment, J. G. Almgren, for Antwerp.

Brazilian schooner Jorge, V. Antonio, for Rio Grande.

May 19.
 H. B. M. packet Griffon, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, for Rio Janeiro with the mails for England from the River Plate.

Brazilian polacre Virginia, J. Pedro, for Rio Janeiro.

May 20.
 French frigate Africaine, Captain Durand, for Rio Janeiro.

May 21.
 French war steamer Grondeur, Lieut. Druilhet, for Maldonado.

H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. Henry M. Tylden, for Colonia.

Sardinian brig Lusitano, Dasori, for St. Catherine's.

May 22.
 H. B. M. steamer Firebrand, Captain James Hope, for Buenos Ayres.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. da Rocha Freire, for Buenos Ayres.



MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

None.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand Capt. James Hope, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert.

FRENCH.—Steam frigate Cassini, Captain Chabannes.

Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Capt. Duparc.

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

Brigantine Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha.

SARDINIAN.—Schooner Niña 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 (29th inst.) completes the 609th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	56
Sunday	53
Monday	58
Tuesday	60
Wednesday	52
Thursday	55
Friday	55

Advertisements.

Notice.

THE co-partnership between the subscribers under the firm of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., in the cities of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo ceases with this day, and its liquidation is committed to the succession which has been formed, and under the same firm, goes into simultaneous existence.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, }
 the 30th of April, 1847. }

Franz Halbach,
 Charles Rodewald,
 Edward Zimmermann,
 John C. Zimmermann, senior,
 B. W. Frazier.

The business hitherto carried on in Buenos Ayres and Montevideo under the firm of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., continues under the same firm by the subscribers: the partners Halbach and Carlisle conducting the House in Buenos Ayres, and the partners Edward Zimmermann and John Frazier in Montevideo.

Mr. John C. Zimmermann, senior, at present of New York, remains connected with this new association as special partner, contributing as such to the joint capital the sum of forty thousand patacons, and, according to the contract lawfully recorded in the Consular offices of both places, without any other responsibility.

Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, }
 the 1st of May, 1847. }

Franz Halbach,
 Nathaniel D. Carlisle,
 Edward Zimmermann,
 John Frazier.

Victoria Theatre.

To-morrow, 30th May,
 RICARDO EL NEGOCIANTE;
 WITH
 TRAPISONDAS POR BONDAD.

Thursday, 3rd June,
 EL JUDIO SAMUEL,
 with an Afterpiece.

REQUIRED, a Carpenter for plain work, to go to the country, a short distance from town. The employment will be constant, but the wages must be moderate. For address of the advertiser apply at the Commercial Rooms, Calle 25 de Mayo.

Mr. James Mason

BEGS to inform the respectable public of Buenos Ayres that he has removed his Brush Manufactory from No. 64 Cathedral Street to No. 341 Cagallo Street, front of the Gaceta Mercantil Office, where, by a constant attention to business, he hopes to insure the public patronage.

Notice.

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

Buenos Ayres 17th May 1847.

GEORGE DOWDALL.

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

Notice to the Public.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has recently opened the store No. 104 Calle Federacion, and situated in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, where they may be well served with groceries, wines and spirits, &c., of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms: he hopes by attention and diligence to merit a share of the public patronage.

Hugh McLean.

James Bell,

No. 83 Reconquista.

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public that he has opened the store situated as above, for the sale of Spirits, Wines and Groceries, and hopes by keeping articles of the best quality to ensure himself a share of the public favor.

Buenos Ayres April 15th 1847.

Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the Foreign and Colonial Agency and Commission Office, 67 Strand, London, continue to execute orders for supplies of stationery, books, British and Foreign newspapers, periodicals, perfumery, and goods of every description. The Proprietors trust that their extensive knowledge of business, will enable them to give satisfaction to those persons who may be kind enough to favour them with their commands.

No orders attended to unless accompanied by an order on a London or Liverpool House for payment.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 3, 1847.

DANIEL MAXWELL, Agent.

No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

To Let.

THE House, No. 222 Calle del Uruguay, north-east corner of Mr. Wilde's quinta consisting of 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., well of potable water and some fruit trees, Rent \$300.

BIRTH.

On the 17th inst., the lady of Mr. Christopher Brill, of a son.

DIED.

On the 23rd inst., after a short illness, Mr. JEREMIAH SPILLANE, native of Kinsale, County of Cork, Ireland, aged 40 years. He had resided for a long period in this country, and was much beloved by a large circle of acquaintances from his general good upright character. This sudden loss will be severely felt by his family. The estimation in which he was held by his countrymen may safely be inferred from the general interest excited by his melancholy death. His mortal remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 24th inst., attended by a numerous concourse of friends.

On the 27th inst., Mrs. Catherine Burns, native of Westmeath, County Westmeath, Ireland, aged 29 years.

The mortal remains of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Dodge, native of Monmouthshire, have been brought into town for interment; and the friends of the deceased are requested to meet at the Quinta of Mr. Luke Tink, to attend the funeral ceremony in the English Cemetery on Monday next, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock p.m.

PRICES CURRENT.

	\$	\$	
Doubloons, Spanish	292	294	each
Do. Patriot	290	292	do.
Plata, macuquina	164	17	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	174	18	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	174	174	do.
Six per cent. Stock	98	100	
Exchange on England	2 1/2	3d.	
Do. France	22	25	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	14	2	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	14	2	per cent. prem
Do. United States	16	17	do.
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Gerny	56	57	per pesada
Do. France	46	50	do.
Do. North America	40	42	do.
Do. Spain	42	42	do.
Do. salted	40	43	do.
Do. Horse	22	24	do. each
Calf skins	44	46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	25	27	per dozen
Do. fine	35	37	do.
Deer skins			without price
Goat skins			do.
Nutria skins	4	5	nominal
Chinchilla skins			without price
Horse hair, short	46	48	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	55	60	do.
Do. long	110	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	17	20	do.
Do. picked			without price
Do. shorn from skins			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	30	do.
Tallow, pure	30	35	do.
Do. raw	24	25	do.
Do. with grease	25	26	do.
Jerked beef	30	32	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200	250	per thousand
Do. Ox	400	500	do.
Shin bones			without price
Hide cuttings	8	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white			without price
Do. black	10 1/2	11	do.
Salted tongues	9	10	per dozen
Salt, on board			none.
Discount	1	14	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 294 dollar
 The lowest price 282 dollars.
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2. The lowest 2 1/4.
 Dubloons 68 shillings. England.
 Do. 88 franks. France.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.