

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Nothing authentic has yet transpired with respect to the progress of the important negotiations which have been going on for the last three weeks in this city. Whatever reports the Montevideo journals may amuse their readers with, the most becoming reserve is observed by all the parties concerned. For the rest, *Festina lente* is not a bad maxim in diplomacy.

A fresh deed of horror has just added to the consternation by which the pacific portion of the inhabitants of Montevideo have been so long overwhelmed.

On the 29th ult., at about half past 10 o'clock A. M., Tomaso Peirano, one of the *condottieri* of the Italian Legion, whilst on guard on the mole, observing Captain Solari, of the Sardinian polacre *San Gallo*, land, against whom he appears to have harboured a deep feeling of revenge for a real or fancied injury, deliberately loaded his musket and followed him till arriving within three or four paces, when he fired and killed on the spot the unfortunate object of his deadly hate. To render more appalling the tragedy, the ball, which went through the body of Solari, struck and mortally wounded Mr. George W. Dickson, the youthful and amiable son of Geo. F. Dickson, Esq., head of the highly respectable house of Dickson & Co. and Argentine Consul General in London, who happened to be about twenty-five or thirty paces distant in the same direction.

The news of this addition to the number of the victims of the frightful anarchy reigning in Montevideo has produced a more than ordinary sensation in Buenos Ayres, from the circumstance of the parties being intimately known here. Above all, the lamentable fate of young Dickson has caused universal regret and excited a deep-felt sympathy for his bereaved parents, in which we cordially unite.

The Montevideo *Comercio* of the 29th, after recounting the particulars of this melancholy occurrence, remarks—

"It remains for us to say something with regard to the accident, of which a young man universally esteemed for his character and qualities was a victim. It would be impossible to unite on purpose more mysterious casualties, than those which combined for his misfortune. He was on the eve of going to Buenos Ayres; he had been already twice on board of the *Ranira*, which was to convey him, and had disembarked on account of bad weather. Yesterday, a British naval officer proposed to him to go rather in the *Harpy*, to which he acceded. He was about to step into the *guadaño* to go on board, when another officer, one of his many friends, offered him his boat which was coming on shore directly. In order to wait for it he remained on shore; and was going up Misiones St., arm in arm with a lieutenant belonging to the British navy. After walking a short distance, this officer proposed to his friend to change sides, so that the sword he wore should not annoy him. This circumstance caused the young gentleman to pass to the other

side of the walk, where, after the lapse of a few minutes, he was struck by a ball not aimed at him. Who does not recognise in all these accidents the hand which writeth the destiny of every man?"

The Brazilian Chambers met on the 3rd ult., when the Emperor delivered the following speech—*August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation!*

The period of your assembling so fraught with hopes for the country, renews in me the feeling of lively satisfaction with which I am animated whenever I meet the national Representation.

Resolved, as I announced to you, to visit the Provinces of the Empire, I went this year to the north of that of Rio Janeiro: I have observed with delight the progressive advancement of several branches of its industry; and I am much touched by the proofs of attachment given by its loyal inhabitants to my Imperial person, and to the Constitution of the Empire.

I congratulate myself with you on the tranquillity which happily reigns throughout the Provinces.

In those of Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte, I regret that the drought has not yet totally ceased. My government continues to send aid to lessen the evils of this scourge.

I have endeavoured to cultivate relations of harmony and good understanding with the governments of the new and old world.

The struggle between the Republics of La Plata still continues, and the more it is protracted, the more vehement are my desires to see it terminated, inasmuch as humanity, and the interests of Brazil, so specially and deeply injured by its proximity to the seat of war, require it.

The papers relative to an occurrence which took place last year with the Legation of the United States of America, on occasion of the imprisonment of three seamen and a lieutenant belonging to the navy of that nation, will be laid before you. I regret that this affair is not yet terminated; but you may be assured that it will be concluded in a manner suitable to the national dignity.

The necessity of enactments on judiciary reform, colonization, trade, enlistment, and the organization of the national guard becomes every day more pressing. I call your attention to each of these important subjects, which urgently require your zeal and solicitude.

It is gratifying to me to be able to assure you that the revenue is already sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure; and I trust, in view of the measures adopted by my government, that there will be shortly a surplus which may be applied to the extinction of the public debt.

From the reports of my Secretaries of State you will learn the state of the affairs appertaining to their respective departments.

August and most worthy Representatives of the Nation!

One only thought, that of efficaciously contributing to the glory and prosperity of the Empire; one only will, that of assisting the efforts of my government in such a patriotic undertaking, have hitherto been your device; I trust it will continue to be so henceforward.

The session is opened.

A partial change had occurred in the Imperial Cabinet, occasioned by the persistence of the Emperor in selecting as Senators for Pernambuco MM. Ferreira França and Chichorro da Gama in opposition to the wish of M. Hollanda Cavalcanti, the Minister of Finance, and one of the most influential members of the government. M. Cavalcanti having resigned, the post was offered to M. Alves Branco,

but he having declined, M. Lopez Gama was finally appointed, though to another *portefeuille*. The Ministry is at present constituted as follows:

Home, M. Marcelino de Brito.

Justice, M. Lopez Gama.

Finance, M. Fernandez Torres.

Foreign Affairs, Baron de Cayrá.

War and Marine, M. Santos Barreto.

The British Legation and the Brazilian Ministry do not appear to be on the best of terms. H. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires addressed a note to Baron de Cayrá, on the 21st of April last, relative to the claim of Mr. Young on the Imperial government; and after stating that the British government were not satisfied with the explanations given by the Brazilian cabinet, goes on to say:

"H. M.'s government are firmly resolved to have justice done to Mr. Young; and it, therefore, behoves the Brazilian government to decide whether Brazil will spontaneously do that justice, or the British government shall be obliged to employ the means at their disposal to compel the government of Brazil to conclude this affair."

It is understood that in consequence of orders from the Government to that effect, the blockaders are allowed to furnish themselves with fresh provisions from the shore. A boat from the *Greecian*, bearing a flag of truce, came on shore for that purpose on Tuesday last.

All the officers and men of the Montevideo forces who had been taken prisoners of war, and were kept in confinement at President Oribe's headquarters, were set at liberty on the 24th ultimo, on parole, the limits of the encampment having been assigned to them. Numbers of the officers have memorialised H. E. requesting to be admitted into his service.

According to the Portsmouth correspondent of the *Times*, H. B. M. brigantine *Kestrel*, Lieutenant-Commander Baker, had hoisted the pendant, and was entering men, it was said for service on the south-east coast of America station. The above vessel is supposed to be intended to replace the *Dolphin* in the transmission of the mails between Rio Janeiro and the River Plate.

Death, by removing Vice-Admiral Massieu de Clerval, has made room for the promotion of Rear-Admiral Lainé to the same rank. Captain Prédour, the French commander-in-chief on this station, has, consequently, been raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Baron Deffaudis, who had been sometime since elevated to the peerage, has had latterly the grand cordon of the legion of honor bestowed upon him by way of emolument, we presume, to sooth his irritation at being recalled from this river.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Rio Janeiro, May 18.

In Maranon there were dates from New York to the 25th of March. The New Orleans papers of the 11th of that month, referring to news given by passengers who left Brazos on the 23rd of February, say that General Taylor was retreating on Monterey, closely pursued by Santa Anna at the head of 25,000 men. This news was not credited; but

all the letters from the army of a previous date announced that Santa Anna had a large force in the neighbourhood of General Taylor's camp, with the object either of attacking or flanking him, and falling upon the American posts in Rio Grande.

Pernambuco, May 6.
By the American brig *Victorine*, arrived on the 4th from Baltimore, papers have been received to the 29th of March, which give the news of General Taylor having been attacked by General Santa Anna. The Americans say that the Mexicans lost 4,000 men, but confess that General Taylor lost 2,000 and all his baggage, and was obliged to retreat. Everything, therefore, leads to the belief that Santa Anna obtained a complete victory,—(*Journal do Comercio*.)

Accounts from Mexico reach to the 28th of February. Congress had repealed the law by which a part of the property of the clergy had been confiscated, in virtue of an offer from the latter to supply the government with a loan of 450,000 dollars monthly as long as the war lasts. Great preparations were being made at Vera Cruz to repel the intended attack of the American force.

General Scott had left Tampico on the 21st February for the Island of Lobos in order to proceed to the definitive organization of his army. The news from New Mexico are also very unfavourable to the Americans. Letters from Santa Fe state that an insurrection against the invaders had broken out at Taos on the 17th January and that such Mexicans as had shown sympathy for the former had been obliged to fly the country. The Governor, General Elliot Lee, and 20 other Americans had been assassinated, this first rising having been the prelude to a general insurrection in which the native tribes also took part. The American forces which garrisoned the city did not amount to more than 500 men, and it was feared they could not hold out. It were not to be wondered at, therefore, say the New York papers, if the Mexicans get possession of that city.

The British steam packet *Tweed* which left Havana for Vera Cruz on the 9th of February was wrecked on the night of the 12th on the rocks of Alacranes, 70 persons having perished out of 149 that were on board.—[*Ibid.*]

Without any more recent accounts of the battle which is said to have taken place between Generals Santa Anna and Taylor, we make the following extracts from the North American papers, which give an idea of the state of the war, and which will we doubt not be read with interest.

The *Flag*, an American paper, published at Matamoros, of 3rd March, contains according to the *Evening Express* of New York, of the 22nd, the following:

"Our city (Matamoros) is in the greatest agitation from the accounts which are constantly arriving of the perilous situation of General Taylor's division.

We subjoin what we consider the most authentic of the accounts received from the seat of war. General Taylor being at Agua Nueva, 22 miles distant from Saltillo, was attacked on the 22nd of February by Santa Anna, at the head of 15,000 men. Seeing that he could not maintain his position, he attempted to retreat on Saltillo, covering his train of waggons. There a most desperate struggle took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered great loss. After destroying the public stores which he could not carry off, he continued his retrograde movement towards Monterey, until he reached the pass of Rinconada, where he was again attacked, but he defended himself to advantage. All the letters and rumours which have reached us, leave him there. Once at Monterey he would be in full security; but it is very doubtful if he can reach there: because he is surrounded by a host of Mexicans on all sides. A merchant at Camargo writes on the 25th of February: "An express has arrived to-day from Monterey: they were fighting at Saltillo; Marina is occupied by the Mexicans; a large train of 126 waggons and 180 mules taken by the latter; McCulloch's company taken prisoners; 8,000 cavalry on this side the mountains; and things in general turned topsy turvy. We learn from another source that Colonel Morgan has abandoned Serralvo, destroying all the property which he could not carry off. A courier from Monterey states there were 1600 Mexicans between that place and Camargo, and 600 more in the vicinity of Victoria."

The *New Orleans Delta* says:

"A letter from General Taylor dated at Agua Nueva, thirty miles beyond Saltillo, says that on his arrival at the latter place he found the volunteers somewhat disheartened; and having soon perceived that inactivity was the chief cause, resolved

immediately on adopting the remedy, and removed his army thirty miles nearer the enemy. That re-established confidence, and the greatest enthusiasm occupied the place of despondency.

"The rumours which were in circulation of the approach of the enemy to Saltillo, with 15,000 men, are true, beyond all doubt. By this time, General Taylor has either given the Mexicans another flogging or has retreated on Monterey. The greatest fear which General Taylor's friends entertain is, that, if he sees himself obliged to retreat on Monterey, and an enemy's force of 15,000 men fall on that city, he will not be able to detach any part of his division, composed of 6,000 men, and the enemy will be at liberty to draw off some division to act against the centre of General Taylor's operations. That division, joined to the forces which it is known are under the command of Urrea, (about from 3,500 to 4,000 men) may easily enough take in detail Camargo, Matamoros and Brazos Santiago, thus cut off all Taylor's supplies, and oblige him to live at the expense of a country already drained by the large amount of forces which we have maintained in the neighbourhood of Monterey.

Besides the large forces advancing with Santa Ana, from San Luis de Potosi, and that of Urrea by the road from Victoria, there is another body of the enemy under the order of Canales, that hundred hydra-headed monster, which will throw many obstacles along the whole line of the Rio Grande. That is the force which Colonel Morgan says is between Monterey and Camargo. A part of it is under the orders of Carabajal, busied in levying contributions on traders who introduce or export anything from Matamoros. Carabajal, with his bandit *raucheros* has established a line of posts for thirty miles round Matamoros; and in default of a building for a Custom House, keeps his office of the customs under any tree which he may think convenient. Such is his audacity, that on the 15th of February he slept with a body of one hundred men at scarcely one league distant from Matamoros, waiting for a remittance of goods, which he supposed was coming to the city. The Matamoros commander has no cavalry; Carabajal is aware of it, and can, consequently, levy his imposts until within one mile of the city."

Lastly, the *Evening Express* of New York, of 22nd March, an opposition paper, has the following leading article:

"The accounts from all parts of Mexico are painfully interesting. Unexpected and mortifying disasters pour down upon us from all quarters. California teems with *rebellion* (see our Washington correspondent) and we are inclined to believe that government have dispatches which from their melancholy character they will not publish. There is here, notwithstanding Captain Stockton's pompous proclamations, no further *submission* than at Santa Fe, from whence we were told a delegate to Congress would soon come. The accounts from all parts of the country eastward of Sierra Madre are very discouraging."

The same paper says that General Scott with his army was moving, on the 29th of February, from the Island of Lobos towards Vera Cruz, to attack that place on the 10th of March. The letters from Washington, of the 21st, state that the attack was to have taken place positively on the 10th.

The foregoing extracts being already in type we were favoured with the New York *Sun* of 30th March, the latest date now in Montevideo. We translate the following from that paper:

In the absence of positive information from Monterey or Saltillo, we copy some letters which reach us from the westward, written on the latest dates we have from the places whence they are sent:

"*Quarters of the Ohio Volunteers, at Monterey in Mexico, February 23.* Dear brother,—We have just received an express from General Taylor, which states the following:—That he had been attacked by Santa Anna, and had been fighting seven hours when the courier left, and that our small army was losing ground, the enemy having already taken three pieces of artillery. General Marshall has received orders to march hence on Saltillo with all the pieces of artillery, which we can spare from the "large black fort," which will be but very few, because a large force has been seen not far from this city, on the preservation of which the security of the whole army depends, because we can throw into it from 5,000 to 7,000 men, and then defy all Mexico to wrest it from us. A great number of swords are also sent.

Yesterday on one the drums sounded to arms. A messenger arrived from a small town about three leagues from this, conveying the information that a great body of Mexicans, infantry and cavalry, was in the town, and would be down upon us in a few

minutes. The guns on the fort were loaded, and we waited for the enemy. Our regiment received orders to occupy the great square, where the ammunition, the public treasure, and other things belonging to *Uncle Sam* are deposited. We have to defend all that until we die, even though we should be attacked by fifty thousand Mexicans. Here you have the order of the Major commanding our regiment: "See that you do all you can for your State, the great State of Ohio; and allow me to tell you to remain firm, quiet and cool, and to pay attention to my orders. If the enemy makes his appearance, we will first send him a shower of balls and we will afterwards see if he can stand the test of our bayonets." Up to the present moment he has not made his appearance."

New Orleans, March 21st. New details of the battle are current; but they are no more than reports. I believe that a battle has taken place and that the result has been favourable. If it were not so, the Mexicans would have informed us of it quick enough. If General Taylor has defeated Santa Ana in his front, he will not be able, nevertheless, to open communications in his rear, and must wait till they are opened from Camargo. He is perfectly in safety at Monterey which is well fortified and abounds in provisions and stores."

The *Sun* of 30th March says:

"Our Washington correspondent confidently states that news had been received there that Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa had surrendered on the first summons from General Scott and Commodore Perry. Two other reports also reached here last evening; one, that the Mexicans have blown up the castle, and another that the steamer *Mississippi* had been lost. But our correspondent has better means of information and we believe what he states to be the most authentic of what was reported in Washington."

The news to which the *Sun* refers is a postscript to a letter from Washington of the 29th which runs thus:

"P. S., 5 in the afternoon. An officer of the army has just said publicly that the Secretary of State has received dispatches from General Campbell, U. S. Consul at Havana, informing him that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa and Vera Cruz surrendered on the first summons from General Scott and Commodore Perry. No one doubts the truth of this news, and to government it was not altogether unexpected."
(*Montevideo Comercio*.)

Famine in Ireland.

Dublin, March 14.—The following letter, which has been published in Cork, gives, doubtless, a faithful picture of the progress of the famine in the quarter whence it bears date. The plague, it is but too plain, has not yet been stayed. The details are heartrending.

Bantry, March 10.—I beg of you to allow me once more to trespass upon the attention of your readers. Destitution, disease, and mortality are progressing in a fearful ratio. In the week before last there were seventy deaths in the workhouse, the number of inmates being but 603. This mortality is partly to be accounted for by the overcrowded state of the hospital wards, but principally by the fact that no one enters the workhouse until he is nearly dead from starvation. In a grave yard adjoining the town was witnessed this day the appalling spectacle of 193 coffins in one pit, all deposited within a few weeks. As coffins cannot be purchased for all the dead, the relief committee have provided three coffins, and hired a horse and cart with two attendants to convey the corpses of the laid poor to their resting place, where they are shrouded and coffinless—no mourner following their remains. I saw three of those, who were buried in this manner, in the miserable hevel where they died. On one litter of straw lay the father, on the other the son, the limbs not straightened, their eyes unclosed, their hands clasped, and their lifeless forms crouching in the attitude in which they had died three days before. Our social condition is completely disorganised; every one's occupation is gone—weavers, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, masons, fishermen, dancing-masters, and school-masters, are all either employed, or looking for employment on the public roads; most of the dressmakers are reduced to the greatest poverty, and have dismissed their apprentices. On Shrove Tuesday, formerly famed for the number of weddings, I saw but one couple coming to town, while I, as secretary of the relief committee, was beset with hundreds of women, young and old, all looking for employment on the roads. "Do, sir, put me down on the lists, all my goscons are too young to work;" "I'm a poor widow," chimed in another; "and I have neither man nor boy to work for me,

none but little girls.' A crowd of importunate petitioners for relief through the doors of my lodging from morning till late at night. I cannot pay a sick visit without being followed to the door, and frequently into the house, by poor wretches, all clamouring together. A like retinue accompanies me to church both morning and evening. It is frightful to witness the savage fury of the people who receive gratuitous supplies of food at the relief stores or soup kitchens; it cannot be surpassed by that of wild beasts when being fed. They push and tear, and stamp and blaspheme in a manner which makes one shudder, and, did we not know the long suffering of our Creator and Redeemer, might well make us apprehensive that they would all be swept away as with the besom of destruction. Oh, sir, if at any time Christians prayed, earnest and tearful prayers should now be offered up to our merciful Father on behalf of unhappy Ireland. I am confident that the end of all things will be good, but perhaps these are but the beginning of sorrows! Our heaven is overcast and the clouds are threatening, but now and again a bright gleam visits us, as faith lights up the scene with its associated promise. 'Yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and ALEXANDER HALLOWELL, Curate of Bantry.'

"I am, sir, your faithful servant,
"ALEXANDER HALLOWELL, Curate of Bantry."

In passing through the country from Cork to Dublin, the prospect is melancholy and distressing. In the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Kilkenny, the fields are desolate, with little evidence of farming or agriculture. The only appearance of activity or employment is where the labourers are engaged in large numbers on the roads, which are in many cases in a dangerous state. The dead carcasses of donkeys and horses met at intervals along the road, and the wan and sickly appearance of the ill-clad and wretched multitudes who throng the towns and vilages, and congregate about the coach to shriek their miseries into the ears of the passengers, too plainly testify of extreme want and suffering. There are not wanting, however, evidences of isolated and energetic attempts on the part of benevolent individuals to grapple with and mitigate the prevailing destitution. In the neighbourhood of Kilkenny, the Earl of Desart has numbers of the farming population employed on his estate, under the directions of his steward, principally in draining, which his lordship is executing on a large scale. At Abbeyleix, Queen's County, the residence of Lord De Vescei, not a beggar is to be seen in the streets, and the people appear comfortable and industrious. Many other resident landlords are following these examples. In Carlow, Queen's County, and Kildare, preparations for the harvest appear to be generally in operation—the plough is to be seen at work in various directions, and hundreds of labourers, who had been at work on the roads, are now engaged in the fields in farming operations of various kinds. Towards the south of Ireland, the suffering from famine and sickness, and the physical and moral prostration of the people's energies, appear to increase in degree and intensity.

If the Government do not afford aid towards the sowing of the soil this spring, we shall have another famine next year. The thing will never be done without such help. This is universally maintained here. Parsnip seed has risen in Dublin to one guinea a pound.

Seventy Persons Destroyed by the burning of the Karlsruhe Theatre.

We read in a letter from Karlsruhe of the 28th ult. :—"The grand ducal theatre has just been destroyed by fire; it is at this moment a heap of ashes. Soon after five o'clock, and when a considerable number of persons had already entered the theatre, the third tier of boxes being nearly filled, the fire broke out suddenly in a box on the second tier. It is said that one of the gas-pipes burst, and this was probably the case, for in a few minutes the whole of the interior of the theatre was in flames. Assistance was soon procured from all sides; but as it was impossible to save the theatre, all the efforts were directed towards the preservation of the adjoining houses. At ten o'clock all danger was over as regarded them. But what is most terrible in this affair is the loss of life. Several persons in the boxes lost their lives, for, as soon as the fire had declared itself, escape was difficult. Some, who were in the third tier, jumped into the second, and then into the pit; others threw themselves out of the windows into the yard."

The Karlsruhe Gazette of the 2nd gives the following particulars:—"It was not in one of the boxes of the second gallery that the fire first broke out, but in one of the court-boxes, immediately after

the gas was lighted. The inquest is not yet terminated; but it is already known that there was no fissure in the gas-pipe, and that the flames, driven by a current of air, caught the hangings. The rapidity with which the fire spread is easily accounted for by the interior arrangement and decorations of this building in common with all old theatres. As soon as the audience part of the house was beginning to be filled with volumes of smoke, the confusion and alarm became general and frightful. Many persons on the third tiers of galleries were stifled. The number of persons dead and missing amounts, according to the police returns, to 70. The Grand Duke, although he had for several days been confined by indisposition, hurried to the scene of disaster, and by his presence encouraged the firemen. His royal highness has to-day expressed, through the authorities, his warm thanks to the inhabitants of Karlsruhe and its environs, and the military and gendarmery, for the zeal with which they all lent their assistance on this lamentable occasion."

A letter from Karlsruhe, in the *Manheim Journal*, says:—"Among the victims the following are named, viz.—a brother of M. Houburg, the man of letters; a son of M. Wabel, the prompter; a whole family who had just arrived from Ludwigsburg, and an English family who got lost in the corridors, besides many women and children. Most of the bodies are completely reduced to ashes; and of many others nothing was left unconsumed but the limbs, which have been carried to the cemetery. Some throw themselves out of the windows of the fourth story; one, in attempting to do so, was withheld by a young female, to whom he was affianced, and thus remained suspended till the building gave way, when they both sunk into the flames."

It is stated that the dreadful catastrophe arose from the ignorance of the man who had been newly appointed to attend to the gas lights. Finding that the burner in one of the boxes was out of order, he unscrewed it, when the gas burst forth and caught fire. Losing all presence of mind, he made use of a means to stop the escape of the gas, but ran away in terror.

Trade with Japan.

The Hague March 3.—The last news brought by the *Overland Mail* announces that the presents sent by the King of the Netherlands to the Emperor of Japan have been conveyed from Decima to Jeddo, escorted by a great number of Japanese civil officers, and had arrived on the 24th of January. These presents, being exposed to view in the great hall of the palace, were examined by the Emperor, the general of the crown, and the great men of the empire. The Emperor expressed himself particularly satisfied with the beauty of these presents, and the portrait of the King of the Netherlands excited his great admiration. The Japanese Government has caused orders in writing to be drawn up to be delivered to commanders of foreign vessels who may approach the coast of Japan. The object of these orders is to inform them that they cannot enter the Bay of Nangasaki, but that they can anchor to the north of Corvalhos, without, however, sending any person belonging to their crews on shore. Three French ships of war had anchored, on the 20th of July, 1846, in the bay, near to Papenburg. The sight of these ships had caused great sensation among the population. In the same month two American ships of war appeared off Jeddo, for the purpose of asking permission to trade; but they were answered that the Japanese allowed only the Netherlands and China to carry on trade, and that only at Nangasaki. It seems that the Danish war-frigate, *Galathea*, under the command of Count Stein-Bille Brahi, cast anchor off the Bay of Jeddo, but was not allowed to enter. The islands of Lin-kio, which are placed under the command of the governor of Satsouma, are now frequently visited by European ships. The efforts of some Europeans, who endeavoured to settle there, have hitherto been fruitless. However, two Europeans, left by a French ship in one of those islands, have been very well treated by the islanders. It is said that the French squadron has also shown itself in those seas, and that Vice-Admiral Ciale, commander of the squadron, had an interview with the chief of these islands. On the 10th of February and the 18th of March, 1846, a violent fire broke out at Jeddo, and a great part of the city was burned.

Gun Cotton and Machinery.

Isaac Mickle, Esq., of Camden (New Jersey), is applying gun cotton to the propulsion of machinery in his factory. The engine is constructed on the

plan of the ordinary steam-engine, only there are two cylinders, one working in the other. The gun-cotton is ignited by electricity, engendered and applied in a novel manner. Any degree of power may be obtained. It is safer than the ordinary steam-engine, and one person can run it.

Secret Correspondence.

A young lady, newly married, being obliged to show her husband all the letters she wrote, sent the following (in cypher) to an intimate friend, the key to which is to read the first, and then every alternate line:

"I cannot be satisfied, my dearest friend, blest as I am in the matrimonial state, unless I pour into your friendly bosom, which has ever beat in unison with mine, the various sensations which swell with the liveliest emotions of pleasure my almost bursting heart. I tell you my dear husband is the most amiable of men. I have now been married seven weeks, and have never found the least reason to repent the day that joined us. My husband is both in person and manners far from resembling ugly, cross, old, disagreeable, and jealous monsters, who think by confining to secure a wife, it is his maxim, to treat as a bosom friend and not as a plaything, or menial slave, the woman of his choice. . . . Neither party, he says, should always obey implicitly; but each yield to the other by turns; an ancient maiden aunt, near seventy, a cheerful, venerable, pleasant old lady, lives in the house with us—she is the delight of both young and old, she is civil to all the neighbourhood round, generous and charitable to the poor. I am convinced my husband likes nothing more than he does me; he flatters me more than the glass, and his intoxication (for so I must call the excess of his love) often makes me blush for the unworthiness of the object and wish I could be more deserving of the man whose name I bear. To say all in one word and to crown the whole . . . my former lover is now my indulgent husband; my fondness is returned, and I might have had a prince, without the felicity I find in him. Adieu! may you be as blest as I am unable to wish that I could be more happy!"

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 conduct at 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.

Advertisement.

THE Proprietors of the Foreign and Colonial Agency and Commission Office, 67 Strand, London, continue to execute orders for supplies of stationary, books, British and Foreign newspapers, periodicals, pottery, 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,

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

May 29.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. W. A. R. Pearse, from Montevideo 28th inst., with the April mail from England brought to Rio Janeiro by H. B. M. packet Express, from Falmouth 7th April, and thence to Montevideo on the 28th May by H. B. M. sloop of war Comus, from Rio Janeiro 20th May.

Sailed, during the night, Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. Carlos Augusto da Rocha Freire, for Montevideo.

May 30.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, from Montevideo 29th inst.

May 31.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.
June 1.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 2.—Wind S.E., fresh.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Lizard, Lieut. W. A. R. Pearse, Commander, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, for Montevideo.
June 3.—Wind S.E., in the afternoon changed to E.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers—Messieurs Thomas C. S. Schuyler, Gustave Hartenfels, Henry Gwyn, Thomas Halsted Cce, José Demarchi, Prospero Nerones, Miguel Garcia, Cipriano Robles, Vicente Picazo, Alejandro Godefroy, Antonio Du-four, Emiliano Frias, Bernardo Capdecome, Alejandro Odera, Emilio Bettinota. Mesdames—Maria Francisca Reyes de Llambi, Carmen Llambi, Trinidad Llambi, Margarita Esteves, Margarita Nebel, Eloisa Nebel, Leopoldina Nebel, Petrona Ramos and daughter, Margarita del Valle, Francisca Sanchez, Francisca Amarote, Isabel Ibaran, and Saturnina Navarro de Lima.

June 4.—Wind W.S.W.

Arrived, during the night, Brazilian sloop of war Donna Januaria, 22 guns, Captain Wanderkolk, from Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

May 24.

Brazilian brig Belisario, Hipolito José Alvez, from Parnaguá 12th inst.

May 25.

French barque José, Nasereau, from Bourdeaux 17th March.

Bremen brig Daniel, Hans Wenks, from Hamburg 13th March.

May 26.

American schooner Forest, R. Leland, from Rio 24th inst.

Sardinian schooner Thalia, S. Chaparro, from Santos 1st inst.

French barque Universel, F. Ducormier, from Havre 27th March.

British barque Glenarm, Henry Guy, from Cape de Verdes 14th ult.

Brazilian brig Tres Guimaraens, F. A. Meida, from Parnaguá 7th inst.

Chilian barque Laca, Pedro L. Baico, from Valparaiso 17th ult.

May 27.

H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. J. W. Tomlinson, hence 26th.

Brazilian schooner Bella Maria, Francisco Geleich from Rio Grande 24th inst.

May 28.

H. B. M. sloop of war Comus, Commander E. J. C. D'Eycourt from Rio Janeiro 20th inst., bringing the April mail conveyed to Rio by H. B. M. packet Express from Falmouth 7th April.

French sloop of war Expeditivo, Captain Miniac, hence 27th inst.

Sardinian brig Josefina, Francisco Virchis, from Santos 17th inst.

May 30.

Brazilian schooner Correo, José María de Costa, from Rio Grande 15th inst.

do. do. Granadero, Juan Sicardi, from Rio Grande 19th.

do. do. Punta de Arena, Juan F. de los Santos, from ditto 24th.

May 31.

Brazilian brigantine of war Argos, Lieut. C. A. da Rocha Freire, hence 29th.

American barque Creole, William G. Coffin, from Baltimore 28th March.

Danish brigantine Comet, J. Nielson, from Philadelphia 20th March.

Spanish brig Arturo, José Ricoma, from Barcelona 3rd and Tarragona 19th March.

Dutch galliot Plata, J. H. Henning, from Antwerp 19th March, Cape de Verdes 19th April.

June 1.

Spanish brig Emprendedor, Juan Melina, from Barcelona 4th, and Malaga 14th March.

British brig Xarifa, Rosignol, from Cadiz 11th April.

Sardinian brig Aquiles, José Rosso, from Rio Janeiro 18th May.

French brig of war Tactique, Lieut. Bellanger, from the river Uruguay.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

May 24.

Spanish polacre Vicenta, Alsina, for Havana.

May 27.

Spanish brig Amnistia, J. Mirambel, for Spain.

May 28.

British barque Melody, J. Hooper, for Plymouth.

Brazilian brig Atala, J. Vincente, for Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian brigantine Alfredo, for Patagonia.

Oriental zumaca San Gregorio, for Pernambuco.

May 29.

H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. Tomlinson, for Buenos Ayres.

Sardinian schooner Thalia, S. Chaparro, for Valparaiso.

do. brigantine Fortuna, E. Copello, for Brazil.

Brazilian schooner Bella Maria, F. Geleich, for Rio Grande.

American barque Mason Barney, F. Scott, for New York.

May 30.

French barque Fauvette, Crussart, for St. Malé.

Brazilian brig Caboclo, A. G. Viana, for Parnaguá.

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, Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal. Steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson.
FRENCH.—Steam frigate Cassini, Captain Chabannes. *Brig Fandour, 10 guns, Capt. Duparc.
BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barroso.
Corvette Donna Jannaira, 22 guns, Captain Wanderkolk.

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

June 1st.—A zumaca which was this day coming in for the port, having in consequence of the fog passed close to the blockaders, was boarded by a French boat, and on its being stated that she was bound from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres was ordered to stand out and told she might subsequently pass at a greater distance. She entered the port during the night.

This day (5th inst.) completes the 616th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	55
Sunday	54
Monday	53
Tuesday	55
Wednesday	55
Thursday	56
Friday	56

The British and French vessels of war in port were handsomely decorated with flags on the 24th inst., in honour of Queen Victoria's birth day, the latter displaying, as did also the other foreign vessels of war, the British flag at the fore, and a general salute of 21 guns being fired on the occasion.

The Battery Libertad fired a salute of 21 guns at sunrise and another at noon on the 25th instant; the Brazilian sloop of war Union, brigantine Argos and Sardinian schooner Ninfa, also fired salutes at noon with the national flag at the fore in honour of the day.

Advertisements.

Wanted,

A SMALL house for a German family within four or five squares of the plaza. Apply at No. 14 Reconquista. A house with a good office on the ground floor will be preferred.
Buenos Ayres 22d May, 1847.

Victoria Theatre.

To-morrow, 6th June,

A new Comedy in 3 acts,

LA PENITENCIA EN EL PECADO.

With an Afterpiece.

Tuesday, 8th June,

(For the Benefit of Doña Trinidad Guevara)

A Drama in 3 Acts, with a Prologue,

LA POSADA DE LA MADONA.

With an Afterpiece.

Thursday, 10th June,

A Comedy in 2 Acts,

EL COMPOSITOR Y LA EXTRANGERA,

A Dance, and an Afterpiece in 1 Act,

UNA BODA IMPROVISADA.

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.

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 Federación, and situated in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, where they may be well served with groceries, wines and spirits, &c., of the best qualities, and on the most reasonable terms; he hopes by attention and diligence to merit a share of the public patronage.

Hugh McLean.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	\$ 4 302	franks per ounce
Do. Patriot	300 4 301	do.
Plata, maquina	16 4 17	do. far one
Dollars, Spanish	18 4 19	ench.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	18 4 18 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock	100 4	do.
Exchange on England	2 1/2 d.	do.
Do. France	88 4	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	14 4 11	at a par
Do. Montevideo	14 4 11	do.
Do. United States	18 4 15 1/2	per cent. prem
Hides, Ox, for Engl & Germ	54 4 55	per pesada
Do. France	45 4 50	do.
Do. North America	38 4 39	do.
Do. Spain	42 4 45	do.
Do. salted	40 4 43	do.
Do. Horse	22 4 24	do. each
Calf skins	44 4 46	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	25 4 26	per dozen
Do. fine	35 4 36	do.
Deer skins	without price	do.
Goat skins	4 4 5	nominal
Nutria skins	without price	do.
Chinchillskins	without price	do.
Horse hair, short	46 4 48	do. per arroba
Do. mixed	55 4 60	do.
Do. long	110 4 130	do.
Wool, common, washed	17 4 20	do.
Do. picked	without price	do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15 4 30	do.
Tallow, pure	32 4 36	do.
Do. with grease	25 4 26	do.
Do. with grease	26 4 28	do.
Jerked beef	32 4 33	per quintal
Horns, mixed	200 4 250	per thousand
Do. Ox	400 4 500	do.
Shin bones	without price	do.
Hide cuttings	8 4 10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price	do.
Do. black	10 4 11	do.
Salted tongues	9 4 10	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.	per fanega
Discount	14 4 2	per cent. mont

The highest price of Doublons during the week 303 dollars.
The lowest price 290 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 13-16d. The lowest 24d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.