

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1087.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 19th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

A hope was very generally entertained that something definitive in regard to the result of the negotiations for peace, some time since going forward, would be ascertained before the departure of the last mail for England. All that diplomatic reserve, however, has allowed to transpire is that several points have been already arranged, and that there is no reason to despair of the final settlement of the rest before the lapse of many days. For our part we confidently anticipate an honourable and satisfactory issue, for we believe all parties to be sincerely desirous of reaching that result, and we know that where there is a will there is a way.

The following, which we copy from the Oriental journal *Defensor*, of the 11th inst., affords a further illustration of the reckless system of calumny pursued by the Ministerial journals of Brazil in regard to the legal authorities of the Oriental State:—

To the Editor of *El Defensor de la Independencia Americana*.

Sir,—During my stay in the Province of Rio Grande, there appeared in all the journals of Brazil, including those of the above-mentioned province, a list of persons stated by them to have been murdered by the forces of the Republic under the command of H. E. the President, Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe; and as there falsely figured among them the name of Senhor Paulino, overseer of my estancia of San Rafael, the assassins being no others but H. E.'s enemies, who had also cut the throat of an Englishman on the same estancia, I addressed the paper published in Rio Grande under the title of *El Telégrafo* a letter which it declined to insert, doubtless on account of its combating the calumny and rectifying the fact, declaring who the real murderers were. Consequently, I resolved to come to this Republic and transmit to you the same statement, in the hope that you would be pleased to publish it in *El Defensor de la Independencia Americana*, with my protestation of not being actuated in this step by any other feeling but my sense of honor, compromised in a calumny which it is my duty to repel, instead of sanctioning by my silence.

A. N. Smith,
Citizen of the U. S.

"Mr. Editor,
"Having read in *El Telégrafo* of the 18th inst., in the list of Brazilians stated to have been assassinated by Oribistas, the name of Senhor Paulino, my overseer in the estancia of San Rafael on the coast of the Yí, I feel myself bound to state that the said Paulino was murdered by Riveristas belonging to the force of Col. Miguel Baez, and that a British subject by the name of William Robertson had his throat cut by the same party, a few days previous, on the aforesaid estancia.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"A. N. Smith.

"Rio Grande, May 19th, 1847."

On Sunday the 13th inst., the infant daughter of the Count and Countess Walewski was baptised at the conventual church of San Francisco in this

city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Pierre Durand, O. S. F., in the presence of the noble parents and all the members of the French Legation. The child was named Isabelle Bathilde Elize. Rear Admiral Le Prédour and Mad. the Viscountess de Chabannes stood sponsors.

We have strong reason to recommend the *Enterrios*, *Corrientes*, and *Rio Grande* papers to warn the public of their respective provinces of the necessity of taking precautions in order not to be overreached in the purchase of spurs, stirrups, *pasadores*, and other articles apparently of silver, but which, in reality, are of iron or some other inferior metal, plated by the new electro-galvanic process, so that it is very difficult, or rather impossible, to distinguish them at simple view. Intelligence not to be disregarded has reached us of this kind of speculations; and we are induced to give this warning for the benefit of private individuals and of commerce in general. The *Buenos Ayres* and *Miguelete* journals would do well in repeating this notice.—(*Mont. Comercio*.)

Mr. Ouseley left Montevideo on the 10th inst., in the *Rattler*, for Rio Janeiro, whence, it is understood, he is to be conveyed home in the *Curaçoa*.

Commandant Argentó, the gallant defender of Paysandú, made his escape a few days since from Montevideo, with the officer who had him in charge. Several other Oriental prisoners who were confined on board a hulk had previously escaped. Latterly the intrusive government in Montevideo has ordered the rest of the prisoners of war in custody of the police to be set at liberty, with the proviso that they shall leave the city for the Argentine Provinces within the space of six days.

The Rev. Mr. Falkner, successor to the Rev. Barton Lodge in the chaplaincy of the British Episcopal church in this city, has arrived at Montevideo.

The terms of the suspension of hostilities as regards non-intercourse are so strictly observed by the besieging forces at Maldonado that the beleaguered party complain that not even an egg is allowed to be brought in from the country. The consequence is that the garrison is reduced to a complete skeleton from continued desertion. The Montevideo papers undertook to account for the rigor of the besiegers, by supposing that Silvera with his score of marauders had surprised and cut to pieces a whole division of President Oribe's troops, but unfortunately for the success of this ridiculous invention, the division alleged to have been discomfited was at the time stated at no less than three hundred miles distance from Silvera's haunt among the wilds of the department of Maldonado.

The French legionists in Montevideo appear to be at sixes and sevens about some question connected with the French hospital. Thibaut takes to himself the credit of being the founder of that establishment, and wishes to exercise an absolute controul accordingly. These pretensions are stoutly resisted by an other party who accuse him in no measured terms of an overweening ambition and seem determined not to submit to his dictation.

In the number of the 11th inst., of the *Courrier de la Plata*—a French journal lately started in Montevideo—we read the following disingenuous attack upon Sir Thomas Herbert:—

It appears that the long stay which Commodore Herbert made some years ago at Buenos Ayres has left him pleasing recollections which give rise in him to a superabundantly pacific inclination. His countrymen see in his marches and countermarches a conduct more favorable to the views of Governor Rosas, than to the British interests on the banks of the Plata. Commodore Herbert, if one is to believe the complaints raised against him, might be accused of perfidy if he did not command the forces of a loyal government and of a generous nation. It is not convenient for us to state here all the acts he is accused of, and we shall abstain from all reflections on his conduct. We shall only remark the anxious politeness with which he lends himself to the interchange of communications between two Generals whose ports he is blockading by order of his sovereign, while he has such weighty interests to defend.

We have not the least doubt that the gallant Commodore is desirous of seeing a permanent peace established in these fertile regions; his conduct since assuming the command in the River Plate superabundantly proves it. We are equally confident that peace on any terms would be disagreeable to a certain few of our countrymen who profit amidst scenes of blood and desolation. But whatever a few outcasts and loan-jobbers at Montevideo may say to the contrary (and they have already proved themselves unworthy of credit) we deny most emphatically that any British merchant in Buenos Ayres or Montevideo sees in the movements of Sir Thomas any other views than those which emanate from an earnest desire to fulfil the orders of his Sovereign and foment true and legitimate British interests. Such being the fact, we suppose it matters little to the Commodore what epithets the Editor of the "*Courrier de la Plata*" or his English patrons in Montevideo may please to apply to him or his conduct, since it is indisputable that no portion of British interests there or here is represented by either. We know not to what motive to attribute the affected silence which the *Courrier* wishes to preserve regarding facts or matters that it says are spoken of at Monte Video to the Commodore's prejudice, unless indeed it proceeds from the same source of sophistry, iniquity and falsehood that has characterized the Montevideo press generally against all those who did not blindly concur in their views and contribute to produce the present state of things so detrimental to both natives and foreigners. For the rest, the charge of communicating between the Generals whose ports the Commodore is ordered to blockade implies that such communication has taken place without the knowledge or consent of the Ministers of England and France; and this is, obviously, as absurd as it is false.

We have no desire to enter into any discussion with the *Courrier* on personal views or opinions, but if the defence of truth, whether relating to Sir Thomas Herbert or any one else connected with the present question, requires us to do so, we shall not be backward in our endeavors to place things in their true light, in the full conviction that the advantage to be gained by such discussion will in the eyes of all impartial men be entirely on our side.

List of Subscribers
TO THE
Irish Relief Fund.
(Concluded.)

	Sterling	Cur.	Gold
Wilfred Latham.....	£5		
Jacob Chapman.....		200	
Thomas Bell.....		200	
James Scott.....		100	
Thomas Murphy.....		100	
Peter Sheny.....		100	
John Clark.....		100	
Bernard Wallace.....		100	
David Fleming.....			1 sov
Christopher Kennedy.....		50	
Bernard McConnel.....		50	
Mrs. C. Hartley.....		50	
Michael Hanley.....		100	
Robert Nugent.....		50	
Michael Nugent.....		50	
Patrick Moran.....		50	
James Lowry.....		50	
Wm. Ramidge.....		30	
Michael Grinnon.....		30	
Patrick Heaudivan.....		30	
Michael Nally.....		30	
Patrick Glynn.....		20	

Making the total sum collected
£37,504 in currency, amounting in
Sterling to
And a bill for

£421 1s. 10d.

£ 20

£441 1s. 10d.

Which has been forwarded by this packet to the Central Committee sitting in Dublin.

Anthony D. Fahey,
Chairman of the Committee.
Bart. Foley,
Secretary.

By the British barque *William Peile* we have received London papers to the 12th of April and Liverpool to the 13th.

The scarcity of money, the dearth of corn, and the consequent distress of the people, are the subjects which most engage the attention of the governments, the public and the press in the principal states of Europe.

The monetary crisis in England was the source of the most serious uneasiness. It is, perhaps, the greatest she has suffered since 1825; and its importance may be judged by merely the knowledge of the fact that the price of Consols on the 10th of April—the latest date of the news from 'Change—was 85½ & 85¼. Referring to the file of our papers, we see that on the 1st of January this year they were at 93¾; which shows, in little more than three months, a decline of 8 per cent. This fall in the public funds is the surest token of the want of money and of the high rate at which it is to be obtained. The Bank of England had given notice that the minimum of the interest on bills not exceeding 95 days, discounted at the Banks was 5 per cent.

The state of the Bank of England had also contributed to augment the commercial crisis. It appears that that establishment, with a view to remedy in part the great want of money among individuals, or from a mistaken calculation of utility and management, considerably extended its discounts, in the last months, at the same time that its funds in the precious metals were diminishing with the greatest rapidity, from the demand for specie to pay for foreign grain. From the first of January this year, no less than five millions sterling have gone out of the vaults of the Bank; and the consequence of which has been a terrifying disproportion between its liabilities and its assets. Every thing announced that the demand for money, for the corn trade, would continue, at least till the next harvest; which is tantamount to saying that the precious metals would continue to leave the coffers of the Bank for two or three months longer. It appears that at the last dates, that establishment had commenced to curtail its discounts; but that very operation, done suddenly, was attended by the inconvenience of producing embarrassment among private individuals, who reckoned upon that resource. Such is the idea we can give of the pecuniary condition of England, formed from the perusal of the incomplete file of papers we have seen. The *Times* ascribes the blame of the situation of the Bank exclusively to the want of prudence and subjection to sound principles on the part of the directors of the establishment.

We have not words adequate to give a more complete idea of the frightful state of Ireland, than those of the correspondent of the *Globe*, which we read in its number of the 10th of April:

"Dublin, April 8.—I almost begin to despair of the country. The rates are augmenting every day, whilst the impossibility of paying them increases in like proportion: distress still exists in all its most appalling features. I have just been conversing with a very intelligent person, on his return from a long tour through the northwest of Ireland, deputed

by the commissariat. He declares that the progress of famine is greater still than what appears from anything that has yet been published. Death is looked upon as a blessing; and there is such a smell of the grave about beings who still drag themselves along alive, that nothing but a deep sense of duty could oblige the more affluent classes to mingle with them. The ravages of the dysentery are frightful: the person alluded to has several times seen people on the road-side, writhing in the pangs of agony, without having even sufficient food to enable them to recover some strength after having been attacked by the disease.

"Emigration rapidly continues: a vessel is scarcely advertised when all the borths are taken up. What most attracts attention this year is that those who abandon their native soil are not seen to shed a tear. Formerly the most painful scenes were witnessed: now all appear to fly from a place infected with the plague; their whole desire is to lose sight of land as soon as possible. The local papers of to-day report several crimes committed with the greatest boldness."

In the *Liverpool Standard* we read the following fact, which shows, perhaps more than any other, the frightful effects of the public distress:

"The person employed by the parish authorities to provide coffins for the unfortunate people who die every day of famine or fever, stated on Friday (9th of April) at the police office, that he distributed upwards of two hundred coffins every week. He said moreover, that on the 8th he had received orders for thirty-six dozens of coffins."

In the course of only nine days there had landed at Liverpool the following astonishing number of paupers from Ireland: 7,410 men; 4,287 women; and 2,918 children; total 14,615 persons. Swansea, Cardiff, Newport and other places on the South Wales railway line were literally crowded with wretched Irish people, who were leaving wherever they passed fever and the vestiges of their misery.

Madeira.—The ravages of famine appear to be horridly extending in Europe. Besides the accounts we have published of those it makes on the continent, we have to add the following gloomy picture, which we find in the *Liverpool* paper quoted above.

"By accounts to the 20th of March, we learn that the beautiful and interesting island of Madeira is in a most deplorable state from want of provisions. All the vessels which were loading in the port had left; and for a population of 112,000 inhabitants there was not in the whole island more than twelve or fifteen days' provisions. North American flour had risen from 13 to 30 dollars per barrel and other eatables in proportion. Many deaths from starvation had already taken place and the mother country involved in civil war, and almost as destitute as the Island, can send it no aid. Several disturbances had taken place. The governor had called a meeting of merchants: a subscription of 30,000 dollars had been collected thereat, to send to purchase provisions of any kind for the purpose of retailing them at the cost prices, the governor guaranteeing to refund the merchants any loss they might sustain. This wretched condition of the island is owing to the state of the corn markets in England, because the grain produced at Madeira in a year only suffices for its own consumption for three months; the remainder it always receives in Greek and Sardinian vessels from the Mediterranean; but now that England has become the great emporium, none of them have made their appearance at the Island, and it was feared that before provisions could reach it from England, that the most utter famine would be felt."

Spain.—A corps d'armee of 12,000 men stationed on the frontier of Portugal, under the command of General Manuel de la Concha, was ready to enter that kingdom on the receipt of orders from Madrid.

(Mont. Comercio.)

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

[From the St. Louis Republican, March 8th]
LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

Insurrection.—Death of Governor Bent and other Americans.—Progress of the Insurrection.—Situation of Santa Fé.—Colonel Doniphan at El Paso.

Independence, March 1, 1847.

I have news to communicate to you again, from Santa Fé, but it is of a different character from any heretofore given. Mr. Miller, of Saline county and Mr. Hoffmann, of Baltimore, and some others, are just in, having left Santa Fé, on the 13th of January. The 20 arrested on suspicion were released, and all apprehensions seemed to be quieted, when our informants left. After they had progressed some few days upon their route, there were overtaken

by some men, who told them of an insurrection about to take place or just then going on at Taos.

They placed little reliance on the report, until overtaken by Mr. Lucien Maxwell and a Spaniard, who had been in the employ of E. Leitensdorffer Maxwell, who had a farm, was fortunately apprised of their movements, and escaped by fleeing to the mountains. All his stock had been taken. Through the Spaniard, upon whom reliance can be placed, and who had also to flee for his life, we learn that Gov. Charles Bent, who went up to Taos, a few days before, to look after his farm, near town, was killed; as well as Stephen Lee, then acting sheriff, (who had, a day or so before imprisoned some supposed insurrectionists,) Gen. Elliot Lee, Henry Leal, and all the Americans in the place, stripping them and their families of all they had on earth, and killing also the Spaniards at all favorable to the Americans—the chief alcalde of Taos being one of them.

This occurred on Tuesday the 17th. On Wednesday, it was their determination to attack Mr. Miller's party and waggon; but in this they foiled them, by travelling fifty miles a day. On that day they attacked Turley's distillery, in the valley of Taos. Turley, with eight men, defended himself for two days, having a kind of breastwork thrown up around his establishment.

At the commencement of the insurrection, the alcalde of Taos sent word down to the alcalde of Vagus of their movements, and wished him to join them. He would not, but sent an express immediately to Santa Fé advising them to be on their guard, as the mob, who were composed of the lowest rabble, whose desire was plunder, (about six hundred in number,) were hurrying on to the Puebla Indian villages and settlements, to arouse them, and march directly to Santa Fé and take possession of that place, and all that was in it.

What can be done there, no one knows. Messrs. Miller and Hoffman say that there are only about four hundred effective men in Santa Fé—the rest all on the sick list, or have gone down to Doniphan; and of course they cannot send any help out to the neighbouring points and in all probability will not be able to defend themselves there.

The fort is not completed, as the block-houses are not finished, which renders it impossible for the troops or citizens of Santa Fé to retreat to it, with their sick in case of an extremity. The cannon are all in the square, in town, and are in a bad situation to be of great service.

After the mob had attacked Taos and Turley, it was their intention to take some Government waggon, going into Santa Fé with supplies. When news was received at Bent's Fort, by some men who had fled there with Mr. Miller's company, they immediately sent out a few men to pick up the remaining stock and other property which they could find.

General Doniphan had representations made to him, that Chihuahua would be an easy conquest, and, after a few easily obtained victories, he was to march down sufficiently far into the interior to be surrounded, and all his men cut off. No word had been yet received by him of General Wool.

Magoffin was to make his escape with Kirker, who waited a long while at an appointed place for him; but from the fact of his not coming on, it is supposed his escape was made known, and that he has been dealt with accordingly.

Mr. Miller met our paymaster (Capt. Murphy we suppose,) about one hundred and fifty miles from Santa Fé, and Sublette about seventy miles this side of Bent's Fort. Lieut. Abert, of the army, coming in with some Government waggon, &c., had all his mules taken from him, and he left upon the plains to get along as he might.

Mr. Brown, one of the lessees of the penitentiary, left Santa Fé a few days before Messrs. Miller and Hoffman, with the express mail, and is now a short distance from here, in distress. Help has been sent him. You will get letters by him, which will tell you more. It is the opinion of all at Santa Fé, that if Wood had gone on direct to Chihuahua, there would have been no trouble anywhere in New Mexico.

In great haste, yours, &c.

J. M.

The Tidings from New Mexico.

The Telegraphic intelligence received yesterday from Pittsburgh, startling as was its tenor, had the effect of suddenly turning all eyes and thoughts from the Southern to the Western field of operations; from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the neighbourhood of that river's sources. We entertained a hopeful suspicion that the account might not be true; and though on more deliberate reflection we can see no good reason for not believing that some

disastrous event has taken place, we still incline to the belief that matters are not so very bad as a cursory reading of the telegraphic report might induce one to suppose.

The difficulty in the case is the locality. Taos is a small town or village of 2000 inhabitants, on the Rio Grande, about 60 miles Northwest of Santa Fe; and though it is a hundred miles nearer to Independence than Santa Fe, the wagon road from Independence to the latter is direct, passing far to the Southward of Taos. Bent's Fort, again, is fifty or sixty miles North East of Taos, to which there is no wagon road from the fort. General Kearney's line of march to Santa Fe was by Bent's Fort, whence his corps deflected sharply to the South West, leaving Taos far to the West and North. Under all these circumstances we cannot understand, or conjecture, what the Executive of New Mexico was doing at Taos.

The population of Taos, as we have said, is about 2000, a large portion of the number Mexican Indians. The account says that the number engaged in the rising was 600. This would be much more than the ordinary per centage for the male adult population; and yet the account says that the chief alcalde was killed, and that a number of Spaniards had to fly for their lives. There must have been a very extraordinary want of prudence and precaution on the part of Governor Bent and the other Americans at Taos if 600 armed men could be concentrated in that little place, the chief alcalde and the Spaniards being adverse to or ignorant of the plot, and the 600 could carry out their design without discovery or resistance.

But without farther examination of the alleged massacre, we turn our attention to other parts of the report. Admitting that Governor Bent and his companions have been surprised and put to death, we think there is room to hope that the remaining portions of the tidings are somewhat highly colored.

It is said that the insurrectionists were sending out messengers all over the country to raise assistance, and were preparing to take possession of Santa Fe, where the effective force of the Americans was only five hundred. This would be abundant to withstand and repel any attack from the six hundred of Taos, or even twice or thrice that number—for the five hundred, it must be remembered, have fortifications and artillery, the latter of which must be wanting to the insurrectionists. But where or how are those latter to increase their numbers very greatly in that thinly peopled country? To attack Santa Fe with only six hundred, or even twelve hundred men, unprovided with artillery, would be sheer madness.

On the whole, without disputing the fact that there has been a conspiracy, or that the Americans at Taos have been massacred, we think there is reason to hope, at least, that the insurrection has not been so widely and fatally successful as the account received yesterday would lead one to suppose; and that the force at Santa Fe may have been able to sustain itself until the arrival of succors, or perhaps even to quell the insurrection without receiving aid.

The worst part of the business is the impossibility of affording aid within any thing like reasonable time. If there is hostile population enough in New Mexico to get up such an insurrection, then the military occupation of that country has been wretchedly mismanaged. Why has Gen. Kearney gone wandering away, nobody knows where, to be lost for months in the wilds between New Mexico and California? Why has Col. Cook been sent off in the same direction with the Mormon battalion? Why has Co. Doniphan gone off to El Paso and Chihuahua? Nothing could justify these movements—this weakening of the occupying force—except the most convincing assurance, the most undoubted proof, that a small body of troops would be abundant to secure the tranquil possession of Santa Fe and all the adjacent country. At such an immense distance from reinforcements and supplies all excess of precaution would have been nothing more than reasonable prudence—the least degree of rashness or oversight under such circumstances would become a crime.

A comparison of the two cases brings to view a remarkable similarity between our occupation of New Mexico—supposing it to have been attended by the reported disaster—and that of Afghanistan by the British. There the overrunning of the country was effected with no great difficulty; a sort of civil government was established, nominally under the puppet Sultan Shah Soojah, but really under Sir Edward Burnes; a lapse of months passed in quietude and apparently willing submission threw the forces off their guard—when suddenly an insurrection broke out, in the first rush of which the English civil functionaries were cut off almost to a man, and the military, being attacked by vastly superior

numbers in their entrenchments, after a gallant resistance, were compelled to surrender and, with the exception of a mere handful, perished under the deadly assault of their exasperated enemies. We cherish an abiding hope that the immediate issue of our affair in New Mexico has been much less disastrous, and that the painful duty will not devolve upon our Government of enacting, as England did finally in Afghanistan, a great and terrible work of sanguinary vengeance. Well for England would it have been if her troops had been kept away from Afghanistan in the first place. The parallel may be carried out here also, we fear, in its application to our own country.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

The California Expedition.

We were favored yesterday with the perusal of a letter written by an officer in the command of Col. Cooke, who is at the head of the Mormon battalion on its way to California. This letter is dated on the 24th of November, at Las Playas, Sonora. The writer says:—We are now about 350 miles from Santa Fe, on our way to California. So far we have been successful in finding a good road, that may be considered a natural one, for we have but little work to do.

We find water scarce, and prospects still worse ahead, though I am in hopes we shall not suffer. The grass for our animals is very fine. We have crossed several high mountains, or rather passed through them, without difficulty, and have suffered but little from cold. Our course has been farther South than we wished to follow, but it was necessary on account of water. We are about fifty miles north-west of Yaras, so by reference to the map, you can see our present position.

From here, we go to San Bernardo, and thence to the Rio San Pedro, and down that, to the Cila; thence across to San Diego, and up the coast to Monterey. There our journey westward will be ended. We will require at least seventy days yet to perform the trip, for our animals must necessarily fail, if we attempt to push them. They are our only hope, and it behooves us to favor them in every possible way.

This is a wild country, and too far from home ever to be settled by white men. The health of the command is good—in fact, the air is too pure to have disease of any kind generated in it. This will be taken to Santa Fe by a Mexican, who was found trading here with the Indians.

This letter must put to rest a report which had found some believers here, that Capt. Cooke's command had been captured by the Mexicans. It is the latest intelligence from that quarter.

(Ibid.)

Particulars of the loss of the British Royal Mail Steamer Tweed.

We have been favoured with an Extra Diario de la Marina, from Havana, of the 3rd inst., containing the particulars of the loss of the British Royal Mail Steamer Tweed, on the morning of the 12th ult., together with many lives. A list of the survivors will be found below; but unfortunately the names of the lost are not given. According to the statement of Lieut. Davis, mentioned below, the whole number of passengers on board was 55, and of persons connected with the ship 88. This would make the loss of passengers 26, and of persons belonging to the ship 38. Total 64. A slip from the Charleston Courier, which has received Havana papers to the 4th, states the whole number of passengers at 58, and of other persons 92; according to which the loss of passengers was 29, and of other persons 42. Total 71. Among the saved are F. M. Dimond, of the United States, William Ellis, of England, and Benito Gomez Farias, son of the Vice President of Mexico. The whole number saved was 79, of whom 17 were cabin passengers, and 12 steerage. The remaining 50 belonged to the steamer. The survivors, after reaching the shore were taken off by the Spanish brig Emilio, Capt. Camp, from Sisal, for Havana. On rescuing them, she immediately returned to Sisal, and sailed again for Havana, where she arrived on the 3rd inst., bringing the information detailed below. The loss of property by the destruction of the Tweed is estimated at \$1,000,000. She was last from Havana, and was bound to Vera Cruz. Among the passengers in the Emilio, was Ex-Governor Barbachino, who by the late Revolution in Yucatan was relieved from his official duties.

From the paper above mentioned, we translate the following paragraphs.

Merida Feb. 16.—With the deepest sorrow, we insert the following paragraphs of a letter from Sisal to a respectable gentleman of this city:

"The brig Emilio sailed for the North, and to-

day has returned, bringing ten men whom she fell in with in a boat, belonging to the English packet steamer Tweed, which on the morning of the 12th inst. struck on the Alicran, and went immediately to pieces. Among them is Mr. John Davis, who had charge of the mail to Vera Cruz, and his statement is, that the ship's company consisted of 88 men; that there were 55 passengers, including two ladies; and that when they left Alicran, about 60 had been drowned. Among other merchandise, she had on board 1178 flasks of quicksilver.

"Although the storm had not entirely ceased, the Emilio immediately bore up for Alacran, for the noble purpose of saving if possible, the survivors."

Merida, Feb. 20.—The brig Emilio has returned to Sisal, bringing the passengers and crew of the Tweed, whom she was able to save,—79 in number, including a son of Gen. Farias. More than 100 persons perished, and among the number are four Yucatécans, viz: Nestor Escudero, his wife, a cousin of the latter, and a servant maid. Young Farias was Secretary to the Mexican Legation at London whence he came (en commission) on public business.

Merida, Feb. 21.—The loss of the Tweed has caused a great sensation in every mind. * * * Since the return of the Emilio, we have learned some further particulars, though we cannot state the precise number of the lost; but to-morrow we will publish a list of the saved, from which it will be easy at Havana to ascertain who are lost. Here the number of victims appears to exceed 100.

The night, though not serene, was not extremely dark or tempestuous. The North wind blew, but was only fresh, and was gradually subsiding. It was about three o'clock in the morning when the steamer struck the sharp rocks of Alacran. The cabin first filled, and in it perished many in their berths, among whom were our estimable fellow countryman, Mr. Escudero, and his wife. The deck planks continued floating for some time, and upon them were many of the passengers and crew, who sought aid from God and struggled for dear life. There were scenes of desperation which amidst wailings and piercing cries, cannot be described, even by those who were present and participated in them. Some threw themselves into the water; others blew their brains out with pistols; others, cut their own throats; while others saw in a plank the hope of safety. By little and little the extensive platform which formed the deck gave way, and then some were swept off by the waves, and all struggled to swim some 50 yards from where the ship went to pieces, to where they could set their feet on land. Never never was twilight so long. When at length the morning rose, little groups were standing here and there,—wounded, naked and hungry. Some were approaching others, and beheld the unfortunate seamen mounted on the wheel-houses, and making signs for help, which it was impossible to render, as there was no boat nor means of affording assistance. They perished. Those who were on shore were only able to bring a barrel of flour, another of bran, and a little vinegar. A paste made of this strange compound, was their only aliment. They were ashore without provisions, without help, and exposed to death, some from exhaustion, some from discouragement, and the others from hunger and thirst; but—the Emilio made her appearance, and her whole crew rushed into danger, performing acts worthy of general applause. The shipwrecked persons greeted them with sweet tears of acknowledgement, as their friends and preservers.

The loss of the steamer is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Merida, Feb. 22.

The undersigned, captain and officers of the steamer Tweed, in their own name, and that of the crew and passengers of said ship, which was wrecked on the reefs of the Alacranes on the morning of the 12th inst., desire to express our lasting gratitude to Captain Bernardino Camp and pilot Villaverde, of the Spanish brig Emilio.

Guided no doubt by the finger of the Almighty, and animated by the most noble and disinterested sentiments, they did not hesitate a moment to expose themselves to the most imminent perils, in order to save 79 unfortunate individuals from the horrid fate which appeared to await them.

From the first moment when we implored their aid, it was generously granted, and in affording it they displayed a skill and promptitude worthy of all praise.

Each one of us in particular has endeavoured to manifest his lively sentiments of gratitude to our preservers,—and now, being assembled, we do it publicly, hoping that others also may render their tribute of admiration for the happy issue of an act so generous and humane.

(Ibid.)

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

June 12.—Wind E.N.E., opposite coast visible, heavy rain during the day.

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner Ranira, William Mason, Commander, from Montevideo 10th inst. Passengers, Messrs. Julius Dickinson and McKern.

June 13.—Wind W.
Arrived, H. B. M. sloop of war Comus, 18 guns, Commander Edwin C. J. D'Eyncourt, from Montevideo 11th inst.

June 14.—Wind N.
Sailed, H. B. M. sloop of war Comus, for Montevideo.

June 15.—Wind S.E.
No arrivals or sailings.

June 16.—Wind S.S.W.
Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty from Montevideo 15th inst.

Passengers, Rev. Henry Falkner and lady. Messieurs Donald Campbell, lady, two children, a sister and 3 servants, Charles Nuttal, daughter and servant, Joseph Butter, Frederick Hughes, Santiago Gonzalez, lady, sister, and servant, Antonio Salvo, Cipriano Soulas, Pascual Zarzana, Peter Boucher, Francis Legrand, Bartolomé Boc, José Maria Bolor, and Jaime Mayol. Mesdames, Laureana Olazabal, 3 children and servant, Catalina Andires and 2 servants, Antonia Costa and 3 children, and Augusta Favier.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Harpy, Lieut. James W. Tomlinson, for Montevideo, with the mail hence for England.

Passengers, Messieurs Joseph Mohr and Henry A. Green.

June 17.—Wind N.N.W.
No arrivals or sailings.

June 18.—Wind S.W.
Sailed, French war steamer Chimère, Captain Poudra, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Le Prédour, for Montevideo.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

June 7.
Brazilian brig Veloz, José Maria da Concepcion, from Santos 24th ult.

Oriental schooner Vigilante, C. Brito, from Rio Grande 12th ult., Castillo 1st inst., and the Island of Lobos 5th.

American ship Star Republic, Elwell, from the Island of May 3rd May.

British barque William Peile, J. Sprott, from Liverpool 13th April.

June 8.
H. B. M. steam frigate Firebrand, hence 7th inst.

Sardinian schooner Sagrado Corazon de Jesus, L. Figari, from Gibraltar 5th Feb., and Bahia 13th April.

June 9.
Brazilian sloop of war Union, hence 7th inst.

June 12.
Oriental brigantine Enrique, Angel Raggio, from Rio Grande 1st and Maldonado 11th inst.

Brazilian polacre Nuevo Asilo de la Virtud, Vicente Ferreyra, from Santos 1st inst.

Sardinian brigantine Sol, Melo, from St. Catherine's 3d inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

June 4.
Hamburg galliot Carl Heinrich, Hamschild, for Rio Grande.

June 5.
Sardinian schooner Union, A. Crose, for Rio Grande.

Brazilian do Jorge, V. Antonio, for ditto.

American brig Joseph, Mayo, for ditto.

June 8.
American schooner Forest, R. Leland, for ditto.

June 8.
Brazilian brig Norma, A. F. Pereira, for ditto.

British brigantine Choice, Decane, for England.

Oriental brig Golondrina, Olivares, for England.

Sardinian zumaca Angelita, for Per-nambuco.

Sardinian brigantine Benedetta Maria, Frugoni, for Rio Grande.

H. B. M. steamer Rattler, Commander Richard Moorman, for Rio Janeiro.

June 10.
Sardinian polacre Grillo, P. Briganti, for Genoa.
American barque Rosalva, Burrows, for Rio Grande.

June 11.
Spanish brig Enrique, J. Barcelo, for Malaga.
American three masted schooner Hannah, for Patagonia.

Sardinian schooner Suerte, P. Recogno, for Rio Grande.

June 12.
Oriental barque Ernestina, Goodrich, for Liverpool.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool for the River Plate, on the 12th of April.

British barque Henrietha, Pearce.
British brigantine Merchant, Luke.
British do. Lima, Moore.

The mail conveyed hence 14th January to Rio Janeiro by H. B. M. packet Griffin, and thence to Falmouth per packet Seagull arrived at the latter port on the 6th of April.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

BRITISH—Steam sloop Alceste, Commander Vincent A. Massingberd, bearing the flag of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert.

Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal. Schooner Ranira, William Mason, Commander.

FRENCH—Steam frigate Cassini, Captain Chabannes. Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Capt. Duparc.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Donna Januaria, 22 guns, Captain Wandenkolk.

SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.

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

June 17.—A French armed launch arrived this afternoon from the south east.

No other movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (19th inst.) completes the 630th day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	56
Sunday	56
Monday	56
Tuesday	54
Wednesday	55
Thursday	53
Friday	51

Advertisements.

Victoria Theatre.

To-morrow, 26th June,
MACIAS

OR
EL DONGEL DE VILLENA.
With an Afterpiece.

Tuesday, 22nd June,
For the Benefit of Da. Alvara Garcia.
EL ARABE ESCLAVO,
With an Afterpiece.

Thursday 24th June.
ADRIANO.

OR
LA DUQUESA DE LA BOLAIEN.

Angl Porteno Cricket Club.

NOTICE is hereby given that the third General Annual Meeting of the above club, will be held at the house of Mr. Benjamin Henderson on Thursday next, the 24th day of June, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and on other business. When Members are particularly requested to attend. By order of the Committee. Buenos Ayres, 17th June, 1847.

Second Hand Books.

FOR SALE

No. 894 Calle de Cangallo.

AINSWORTH'S Latin Dictionary. Beauties of England and Wales, with engravings 6 vols., Bell's British Theatre 32 vols., Boswell's Life of Johnson, Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, Blake's Natural Philosophy, Cook's Voyages 6 vols., Dennee's Letters on Afghanistan, England Displayed, English Reader, Edgeworth on Educator, Fawn of Spring Vale &c. by Carleton, Floris's Directory, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Latin and Greek Grammars, Goldsmith's Roman History, Hervey's Meditations, Harris's Encyclopedia, Italian Master, Introduction to National Reader, Jones's (Sir William) Letters, Kyd on Bills, Lady Russell's Letters, Mariner's Library, Martin Doyle's Works, Nicholson's practical Geometry, Novels, National Reader, Part Folio 22 vols., Port Royal Latin Dictionary, Penny Magazine, Rambler's Recollections, Rollin's Ancient History, Spectator complete, Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind, Saturday Magazine, Thompson's Geographical and Historical Dictionary of North and South America and the West Indies, Thomas's Practice of Physic, Unitarian Miscellany, Villerot, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, Young's Night Thoughts, and many other works in English, Spanish and French.

Books in any language bought, exchanged or sold on Commission. Superior letter-paper, quills, steel pens, wafers &c. constantly on hand. Black and red ink, by the dozen or single bottle.

British Medical Dispensary.

THE annual general meeting of the above charity will be held in the school-room attached to the British Episcopal Church on Monday 21st inst. at 1 o'clock precisely.

HENRY G. COLEMAN, Secretary.

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 qualities, and on the most reasonable terms; he hopes by attention and diligence to merit a share of the public patronage.

Hugh McLean.

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. 941 Cangallo Street, front of the Gaceta Mercantil Office, whence, by a constant attention to business, he hopes to insure the public patronage.

No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo. Agent.

DIED.

At his house Calle 25 de Mayo on the 4th inst., Mr. James Moore, native of Liverpool, aged 42 years. The deceased had resided in this country for a period of 22 years, and his loss will be much regretted by a large circle of friends.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	302	4	304	each
Do. Patriot	302	4	302	do.
Plata, macuquina	16 1/2	4	17	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	18	4	18	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	17 1/2	4	18	do.
Six per cent. Stock	100	4	100	do.
Exchange on England	2 1/2	d.		
Do. France	29	4	30	franks per ounce
Do. Rio Janeiro	14	4	14	per patron.
Do. Montevideo	15	4	15	per cent. prem
Do. United States	16	4	17	do.
Hides, Ox, for Engd & Germ	53	4	55	per pesada
Do. France	45	4	48	do.
Do. North America	40	4	42	do.
Do. Spain	41	4	44	do.
Do. salted	42	4	45	do.
Do. Horse	23	4	25	do. each
Calf skins	45	4	48	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	25	4	26	per dozen
Do. fine	35	4	36	do.
Deer skins			without price	do.
Goat skins			do.	do.
Nutria skins	4	4	5	nominal
Chinchilliskins			without price	do.
Horse hair, short	46	4	47	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	55	4	60	do.
Do. long	100	4	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	17	4	20	do.
Do. picked			without price	do.
Do. shorn from skins			do.	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	4	28	do.
Tallow, pure	30	4	25	do.
Do. raw	24	4	25	do.
Do. with grease	25	4	27	do.
Jerked beef	30	4	32	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	120	4	120	per thousand
Do. Ox	400	4	450	do.
Shin bones			without price	do.
Hide cuttings, white	10	4	12	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white			without price	do.
Do. black	9	4	11	do.
Salted tongues	9	4	10	per dozen
Salt, on board			none.	per fanega
Discount	11	4	11	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 312 dollars. The lowest price 288 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2. The lowest 2 1/4.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.