

# British



# Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1090.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 10th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

As it was known that the following correspondence had taken place, a very general wish was expressed that it should be published. The permission of the parties to it having been given, we are now enabled to lay it before our readers. We think we best consult the important interests we are anxious to serve, by refraining for the present from all comment.

Legation of the United States.  
Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1847.

My Lord :

Rumor had prepared me to anticipate, what the obliging candor of yourself and the Count Walewski has just confirmed. Your joint negotiations with the Argentine Government have ended, without any definite arrangement of the difficulties, which have so long existed between your respective governments. This is, indeed, a termination of your labors, which I most deeply regret. I regret it, on many accounts. It is a result, which will be extensively detrimental, even to the true commercial interests of England and France themselves; it will be deeply and vitally injurious to the Provinces of the Confederation; and prejudicial, to the last degree, to the lawful Commerce of all neutral nations. This has, indeed, been the condition of things from the beginning. The blockade has, in no respect, accomplished the end for which it was avowedly established. It has only tended to annoy and irritate those, whom it was meant to coerce. Another practical effect has been, that whilst it destroyed all lawful and open commerce, it has forced a sort of spurious commerce, through the port of Montevideo, obliging it to pay both an import and export duty, which was levied for the support of the anomalous government in that city. The chief benefit, however, even of this system, did not enure to the governments of England and France, or to the people at large, of those governments, but confessedly and notoriously to the advantage of a few persons in Montevideo, and a still smaller number, in this city. I may safely state, then, that such has been the chief practical effect of this blockade; a blockade which has been kept up at an immense expense, and even some inconvenience, to the governments of England and France.

In regard to the question of policy, assumed and acted on by your government, in connection with that of France, with respect to the affairs of the River Plate, your Lordship is advised of my opinion, and of the opinion and policy of my government, in regard to it. I may be permitted, however, to repeat here, that the uniform policy of the government of the United States, from its foundation to the present moment, has been, never to interfere, or to claim a right to interfere, in the internal concerns of other governments. It leaves all to pursue that line of policy, and to adopt that system of measures, which each may deem best calculated to promote its own interests, and to secure its own happiness. Acting upon this principle, therefore, and with a consistent adherence to its own just policy, it could not sanction the intervention of one or more governments, as of right, or by force, in the affairs or internal concerns of another independent government. And this principle, perhaps, could be the less tolerated by it, when the attempt to enforce it on this continent is made by those governments, whose constitutions or political forms do not recognize the great conservative principle, that the people are the true, and only legitimate source of all political power.

Notwithstanding, however, that such is the policy of my government, upon principle; and, notwithstanding, it could not approve the attempt of the governments of England and France to enforce

a contrary doctrine by hostile measures, upon the governments of the Plate; yet, it has judged it best to conform, for a time at least, to that course of measures, which they here thought proper to adopt. This it has done, for a period of nearly two years; but which has been done, however, as your Lordship knows, under protest. It has not, and does not, admit the legality of such a blockade, as has been established by the intervening governments in the River Plate. And your Lordship will permit me to express the opinion, that should the question of the legality of this blockade be hereafter raised, in any court of admiralty, either in Great Britain, France, or the United States, where a proper scrutiny into the facts, and a rigid application of the principles of international law shall take place—principles that have been acknowledged and established by Great Britain herself—that such court will decide against its legality. Such a judgment would follow, no less from the principle upon which this blockade was founded, than from the manner in which it has been conducted. This last aspect of the case will be abundantly apparent to your Lordship, when I state to you the fact, that from the 23d of February 1846, to the end of May 1847, the aggregate number of vessels which have entered and sailed from the Port of Buenos Ayres, has been four thousand and twelve. I state this from the regular monthly returns, which have been made to this Legation, and which are now before me. It is true, that these were chiefly vessels of small size, passing in and out in the night time; but it is also, equally true, that quite a large number of them—perhaps, half of them—passed in and out in open day, and in full view of the blockading forces, without any serious attempt to stop them. These vessels, however, paying tribute in the port of Montevideo, upon the merchandize or produce which they carried, as I have before stated.

Your Lordship will also permit me to state further, that a longer continuance of the blockade, in its present form, would probably give some color to the opinion, long since entertained, that one or both the governments of England and France have objects and purposes distinct from, and beyond those, which this intervention was avowedly established to regulate. That they have some purpose to establish a permanent political influence in the Banda Oriental, which might control or change the present form of that government. I do not assert this to be so. I certainly have no evidence of such an intention beyond what passing events—the blockade and its incidents—may authorize the public to believe. But, I must be permitted to declare it as my opinion, that the government of the United States could not sanction for a moment, the establishment of any governments or colonies as political communities in any of the provinces of the Plate, by any European government. And, without permitting myself, even to indicate what line of conduct my government would pursue in such a contingency, I may safely declare, that it could not look upon it with approbation or indifference.

I do, therefore, again, in the name of my government, and for the preservation and sustentation of a great principle, which it must ever hold sacred, most respectfully, but solemnly protest against the further continuance of the present blockade. I protest against it, as well for the principle upon which it has been established, as on account of the manner in which it has been conducted, and the object or objects it is intended to enforce.

I may be allowed, however, respectfully to suggest, that it is every way politic and expedient that the blockade should now be raised. Whilst such a measure would be viewed in the most favorable light, by all neutral nations, whose interests and convenience have been so seriously affected by the existing state of things; whilst they would consider it as a friendly concession to that patient forbearance, which they have so long and so faithfully exercised during

these difficulties; I am persuaded, that it would also have a favorable bearing upon any future effort to adjust, by negotiation, the matters of difference between the Argentine government and those of England and France. It certainly could have no unfavorable effect, upon any further attempt of a settlement. For, it may be asked, if the blockade has not only proved useless, but worse than useless, as it really has, why continue it? Why not raise it at once, in that spirit of conciliation which your Lordship has so constantly exhibited in these negotiations, and trust to some other and more favourable moment to arrange all these difficulties?

I have addressed these observations to your Lordship, in that frank and friendly spirit, which your own kindness and candor have been so well calculated to inspire; and, you will see in them nothing more, than an anxious desire to remove those embarrassments which operate even more harshly upon your friends, than upon those whom you may have considered your enemies.

It is, perhaps, proper that I should say, that I shall also address a copy of this note to the Count Walewski, in the hope, that you and he may yet agree upon some mode, in deference to the interests and wishes of neutrals, by which the blockade may be immediately removed.

I avail myself of this occasion to bear the most willing testimony to the zealous and conciliatory spirit, and the anxious desires which you have manifested, to settle these difficulties—if that could have been done consistently with your instructions, and in accordance with what you considered your duty to your government.

I pray your Lordship, to accept the assurances of my most cordial esteem and consideration.

W. A. Harris.

To the Right Honorable Lord Howden, H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, &c., &c., &c., on a Special Mission to the Plate.

Hotel de Provence.

The same note was sent to the Count Walewski, only changing the form of address.

W. A. H.

Buenos Ayres, July 2nd, 1847.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st of July, in which, in a most courteous manner, you make some observations on the circumstances of the present moment, and in which, as a Representative of the United States of America, you protest against the continuance of the blockade in these waters, as not only illegal and unjust, but even detrimental to the objects it was intended to attain.

From the urbanity and moderation which have distinguished you in the many conversations we have had together, I am sure that you will hold me excused from discussing the legality of any acts of my Government at a moment when my mission here is terminated; but there is one point touched on in your letter which it is impossible for me to pass over in silence.

You say that suspicions have been entertained that either the two Governments of Great Britain and France, or one of them, may harbour some ulterior designs inimical to the Independence of the States in the neighbourhood of the River Plate. I cannot allow such an accusation, though, I rejoice to say, not made by yourself, to be put even in the shape of a rumor, without utterly disclaiming it on the part of my Government, and declaring unhesitatingly in its name, in the fullest and most unreserved manner, that it neither ever had or has, the remotest idea, wish or design, against the perfect Independence of both the Argentine Confederation and the Republic of the Uruguay, and their entire enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities belonging to independent nations.

With regard to your remarks on the utility of

the blockade and its pernicious effects on the commerce of neutrals, you may rest assured that I give them my deep and anxious attention. But as it is expressly enjoined to me in my instructions to act in entire concert with the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the French, you will see the propriety of my not giving any insulated opinion on a subject embracing so many interests.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, with regard and respect,

Your very humble and  
very obedient servant,

Howden.

The Honorable William A. Harris, &c., &c.

(TRANSLATION.)

Mission Extraordinary  
in la Plata.

Buenos Ayres, July 3, 1847.

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires,  
I have received the letter you did me the honor of addressing to me under date of the 1st of July. Please to be assured that I regret as much as you the inefficacy of the efforts which Lord Howden and myself have not ceased to make in order to put an end to the present state of things in La Plata. I am bold to hope, after the conversations we have had together on this subject, that no doubt rests with you respecting the share of responsibility attaching to each party in the failure of the negotiation carried on between us and the Argentine Government.

You believe it to be your duty, Sir, as a Representative of the U. S. of America to protest against the blockade established in La Plata by the Governments of France and England. Allow me not to enter here into a discussion of principles in order to prove to you that, in concerting with the Government of H. B. M. to interpose a joint mediation between the two States at war on the banks of La Plata, the Government of H. M. the King of the French have done naught else but what was commended to them by the interest of their countrymen and humanity, without in any way transcending the rules of the law of nations.

I flatter myself with the belief that a more mature and attentive consideration of the facts will suffice to show you the legality of a blockade in conformity with the most elementary principles of international law.

But there is one assertion in your letter which I cannot allow to pass unanswered. You think that the protraction of the present blockade would seem to give some weight to the hackneyed accusation levelled against the Governments of France and England, or one of them, of harbouring jointly or separately some design against the independence of the Oriental State. This allegation is so destitute of foundation; is in so manifest contradiction with the principles which have guided the mediation—the object of which, uniformly proclaimed by the Governments of France and England, is chiefly to secure the complete independence of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay—that I ought perhaps to refrain from repelling it. Nevertheless, as it is possible that erroneous advices may have left some doubt in this respect on the mind of the Government of the U. S. of America, I do not hesitate to declare in the most formal manner, in the name of the King's Government, not only that they never have had the intention of inflicting the least injury on the independence of the Argentine Confederation or that of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, but, moreover, that the constant object of their policy in La Plata is, and always has been, to secure to these Republics the full and entire enjoyment of that independence and of the rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

As regards the injury inflicted by the blockade on the commerce of neutrals and the manner in which that blockade has been conducted up to the present, I would cheerfully concur with the Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., with whom my instructions enjoin me to act in the most perfect accord, in order to avert, if practicable, the inconveniences you point out, and it would be gratifying to me to cause to cease in concert with Lord Howden the injury inflicted on the commerce of neutrals, provided the possibility of doing so were afforded us. Allow me, therefore, to add, sir, that it is desirable that the just influence which the friendly voice of reason should always exercise should be sufficiently made to be felt in your relations with the Argentine Government in order to place us in a situation to satisfy your wishes which are in entire accordance with our own.

I will not close this letter without returning you thanks for the testimony you are pleased to bear respecting the spirit of conciliation which I have not ceased to evince during the pendency of the ne-

gotiation. Believe me also, sir, that I appreciate at its just value the concurrence you have more than once lent, in making the Argentine government hear words of moderation and elevated reason worthy of the nation you represent.

Please to accept, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

A. Walewski.

M. Harris, Chargé d'Affaires of the U. S. of America, &c., &c., &c., Buenos Ayres.

#### UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Headquarters Army of Occupation.  
Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista,  
Mexico, February 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst. that the enemy had assembled in a very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22nd the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, A. M. a flag was sent, bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith enclosed. The action commenced late in the afternoon, between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista, and a demonstration upon the City of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp, and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of general Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the Government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant.

Z. Taylor.

Major General U. S. A. commanding.  
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington,  
D. C.

[Translation.]

Summons of Santa Anna to General Taylor.

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and Liberty. Camp at Encantada, Feb. 22nd, 1847.

Ant. Lopez de Santa Anna.

To General Z. Taylor, commanding the forces of the United States.

Headquarters Army of Occupation.

Near Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847.

Sir: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg

leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir,  
your obedient servant.

Z. Taylor.

Maj. Gen. United States Army, commanding.  
Señor Gen. D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna,  
Commander-in-chief, La Encantada.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,  
Saltillo, Feb. 25, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the main Mexican army at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the position they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with Gen. Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, beside the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 20 missing. One company of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
Z. Taylor.

Major Gen. U. S. A. commanding.  
The Adjutant Gen. of the army, Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Army of Occupation.  
Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I dispatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500 and may reach 2,000 men, killed and wounded, beside 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to say that they succeeded near the village of Marin in destroying a train of supplies and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Col Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Cervalvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several encounters, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Capt. Graham, A. Q. M. volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from farther interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such farther arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
Z. Taylor.

Major Gen. United States Army commanding.  
The Adjutant General of the army, Washington,  
D. C.

[From the Washington Union.]

From the Camp.

We publish General Taylor's "order" from the field of battle, to his victorious division, over the Mexican forces of 20,000 men, commanded in person by Gen. Santa Anna, in the conflicts of Buena

Vista, on the 22nd and 23d of February, 1847. It is written in fine taste. It alludes in the most modest terms which he could employ, to the brilliant victory which our troops have won over the immense superiority of the Mexicans, headed by their most distinguished military leader. It pays due honors to the brave officers and troops who live to receive the gratitude of their country. It pays a brief but affecting tribute to those gallant spirits who have gloriously fallen in the battle, but whose "illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army," and as a monument of the glory of our Republic in the eyes of Europe. It treats as delicately as possible all those inexperienced soldiers who ingloriously fled, to whom he administers the warning lesson of seeking to retrieve their reputation by future exertions on another field. It is impossible to read the various descriptions of this remarkable battle, where the skill of the commanding General in seizing his ground and manœuvring his troops vied with the chivalry of his men, without the deepest emotions.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,  
[Orders No. 12.] Buena Vista, Feb. 26, 1847.

1. The Commanding General has the gratifying task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflicts of the 22d and 23d. Confident in the immense superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in every effort to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

2. The General would express his obligations to the officers and men engaged for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action. It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the Government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day. He would also express his high satisfaction with the conduct of the small command left to hold Saltillo. Though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services were very important and efficiently rendered. While bestowing this just tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the General deeply regrets to say that there were not a few exceptions. He trusts that those who fled ingloriously to Buena Vista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputation and to emulate the bravery of their comrades, who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained against fearful odds the honour of the flag.

The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank and rare merit. While the sympathies of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the Army.

By order of Major Gen. Taylor:

W. W. S. Bliss, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

*Gen. Santa Anna's Account of the battle of Buena Vista.*

We have Santa Anna's report of the battle of Buena Vista to the War Department. He claims an indecisive victory; admits the loss of one thousand men; and claims that the Americans lost two thousand. We make room for the whole document.

[Washington Union.]

*Republican Liberating Army.*

General-in-chief—Excellent Sir: During a moment of leisure—it being now 7 o'clock in the morning—I have to inform your excellency, in order that you may communicate the same to the Sr. Vice President of the republic, that the army under my command, after a painful and long march over the desert between the Cedral and this place, has had to encounter, in a battle that lasted two days, the United States army under Gen. Taylor, composed of 8 or 9,000 men, with 26 pieces of artillery. Both armies have fought a bloody and desperate fight. This morning the action commenced at 6 o'clock, and continued until sunset. The field of battle is covered with the dead. Blood has flowed in torrents. Two standards, which I have the honor to send to your excellency, were taken by us, together with three pieces of artillery, of the calibre of 6 and 4 pounders, with their complement of ammunition, and four waggons with their horses. Although the battle was not decisive, I can assure your excellency that the field however shortly disputed, finally remained in our possession, as is manifested by the trophies I have mentioned. Upward of 2,000 of the enemy's dead lie strewed upon the

field of battle, and we have taken some prisoners, the exact number of whom has not been made known to me.

On our own part I regret to say that with generals, officers and troops, we have lost, in killed and wounded, about one thousand—readily accounted for by the obstinate encounter we have had, lasting through two successive days. During one of the charges to-day, my horse was killed by a grape-shot. The strong position of the enemy was all that saved him from a complete route.

A few hours before I reached this point the enemy, having notice of our advance, retired from his position at Agua Nueva, where he was first posted, and fell back to his defile, which may be even compared to the pass of Thermopylae. But he must have been taught by the experience of these two days, that neither the rugged steep of the mountain nor his fortified position, nor any other of his advantages, could restrain the Mexican soldier from battling in defence of his country and her rights.

Our soldiers are indeed worthy of all commendation: and I glory in the consciousness of being at the head of an army of heroes, who not only know how to fight bravely, but to suffer patiently both hunger and thirst for forty-eight hours, a sacrifice required of them by the Nation, and of which I have myself been a witness.

The only painful reflection I have at this moment is, that not a biscuit nor a particle of rice can be had here for our sick and wounded. We have subsisted for many days on meat alone. Thus is verified the complaints I have heretofore made of the neglect this army has suffered from having to depend for supplies on its own resources during the last two months. I will now add that it is not possible to carry on the campaign successfully, unless the Army is provided with all the supplies required in war. I therefore think of moving back my camp, early to-morrow morning, to Agua Nueva three leagues distant, to provide myself with some necessaries that must have arrived at the hacienda of Encarnacion; and if I succeed in obtaining those necessaries, and relieve myself of the incumbrance of the wounded, I will return to the charge—in spite of my own wound, which has reopened in consequence of being continually on horseback twelve hours of each day.

In the detailed account of this obstinate combat, which I shall soon present, due notice will be given of the Generals, Chiefs, Officers, and others, who have bravely fought and poured out their blood in defence of the country. I have not been willing to detain this report for such details, supposing the Supreme Government would wish to have the earliest account of these successes. To-morrow, or the day after, I will cause to be transmitted to your Excellency the said detailed account, together with a notice of subsequent occurrences.

Accept, I pray your excellency, with this explanation, the consideration of my particular esteem. God and liberty. Field of Angostura, near Buena Vista, February 23, 1847.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

His Excellency the Minister of War.

*To Gen. Don Ciriaco Vasquez.*

Agua Nueva, Feb. 25, 1847.

My Esteemed Friend: The haste with which I sent off the last express to the Government hindered me from writing to you the news of the deeds of arms. We have fought for two whole days. The enemy awaited us at a point called the Narrows. The battle of the 23d was particularly bloody on both sides, but it was impossible to take the principal position of the enemy, which is another Thermopylae, although we drove him from five positions and took two banners and three guns. The blood ran in torrents, and it is calculated that both armies lost three or four thousand men in killed and wounded. Our bayonet charges resulted in the death of hundreds, but the enemy could not be completely routed on account of the strong position he occupied. We gave him to understand that the Mexican soldier can fight bravely, breast to breast, and without being deterred either by strength of position, nor by brokenness of ground, nor by hunger and thirst, which he suffered with heroic resignation. The strength of the enemy was 9,000 men and 26 pieces of artillery.

We have to lament the death of Col. Berro, Lieut. Col. Anonos, and the commanders of battalions and squadrons, Luyanda, Rios, Pena, beside other officers. Gen. Lombardino, Col. Brito, Col. Rocha, Gen. Angel Guzman, Lieut. Cols. Gallozo, Monteseoca, Andrade, Jicoteral, Oujiano, Basave, Onate, and other chiefs and officers are wounded.

I lost my horse by a gunshot in one of the first charges. We are destitute of necessaries for the wounded, and I therefore charge you to send on immediately the provisions in your place, so that they may meet the army, which has done its duty and saved the honour of the national arms.

God and Liberty!

Santa Anna.

*To his Excellency D. Ramon Adam.*

Agua Nueva, Feb. 26, 1847.

My Dear Friend—The hurry in which I wrote my last letter prevented me from sending you a copy of my despatch to the Government and the general order issued to the troops on the field of battle. I now send it, and suppose the triumph of our arms has been celebrated in your town. The want of supplies, together with the dysentery, which broke out in the army, compelled me to listen to the opinions of the Generals, and Chiefs of the army, and regulate my operations accordingly. They unanimously determined that the army ought to fall back on points where supplies might be had. I have, therefore, determined to retire by way of Cedral, Venegas and Matehuala, where I can establish a hospital for the wounded, who amount to more than 400, and also for the sick; after which I will return and seek the enemy, provided the Government furnishes the necessary resources.

I have informed the Government to this effect under the present date. I here take occasion to state, as all the world should know it, that the treason of a native Mexican prevented me from gaining a complete victory over our invaders. A soldier from the regiment of curassiers, a native of Saltillo, deserted from Encarnacion and informed Gen. Wool of my approach. Gen. Wool precipitately struck his camp, abandoning a part of his train and some provisions, and occupied the impregnable position of Angostura, which it was impossible to reduce, notwithstanding the great advantage gained by our troops, who took five of their positions, three stands of colors and as many pieces of artillery.

God and Liberty!

Santa Anna.

**Advertisements.**

**Malcolm Gilmore, TAILOR,**

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has opened the Shop No. 36 Calle Cangallo, where he hopes by moderate charges and strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. Buenos Ayres, July 10, 1847.

**FOR NEW YORK, FROM MONTEVIDEO.**

THE superior A 1. American ship "STAR REPUBLIC," burden 305 tons, coppered and copper fastened, and sails fast, will be dispatched from Montevideo for New York without delay. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations for 40 passengers, apply to

Zimmermann, Frasier & Co.,

No. 69 Calle de Reconquista.

June 25, 1847.

**Second Hand Books.**

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