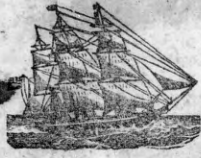


# BRITISH PACKET



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1092.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 24th, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

### BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.

The tragi-comedy of Anglo-French intervention in the River Plate appears to be drawing near its denouement—at least the plot evidently begins to thicken most amazingly.

The following documents contain the only authentic information yet received in regard to the new phasis which affairs present; and as nothing positive is known with respect to the final course adopted by Count Walewski, we deem it prudent not to hazard any remarks, especially as the lapse of but a very short time must place us in possession of data whereon to form a correct judgment.

Monte Video, July 15, 1847.

Sir,

In my instructions from Lord Palmerston, dated March 23rd, 1847, it is said—

"You can, if needful, give to the arrangements the character of simple military conventions involving no idea of a recognition of rights, but simply containing the admission of an existing fact, that certain persons are at the head of certain bodies of troops."

Acting according to the spirit of this permission, and anxious to avoid the dreadful expenditure of human life cruelly and unprofitably consumed in a war such as this, when, though the daily conflicts be inconclusive and inglorious, the sum total of deaths at the end of the month is very considerable, I proposed in concert with my colleague, Count Walewski, a fair and honourable armistice to the Government of Montevideo and to General Oribe. It was to last 6 months, during which time the town was to be provisioned by General Oribe, who was to furnish, at the lowest price of first cost, fifteen hundred head of cattle per month.

General Oribe accepted this armistice not only with the condition imposed, but in a manner by which the title he assumes of legal President should not be presented in signature, so as to incapacitate the Plenipotentiaries of England and France affixing their names to the document.

The Government of Monte Video has refused this armistice, which, I do not hesitate to say, was advantageous to its interest, as it is without money, without credit, and without native troops. As I consider, firstly, that the Orientals of Monte Video are not at this moment free agents, but entirely controlled by a foreign garrison; and, secondly, that the blockade having entirely lost its original character of a coercive measure against General Rosas, has become exclusively a mode of supplying with money, partly the Government of Monte Video and partly certain foreign individuals, to the continued detriment of the extensive and valuable commerce of England in these waters;

I hereby request you, Sir, to raise the blockade of both sides of the River Plate and to take the necessary measures for ceasing all further intervention in these waters.

After acting together for so long a time, allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you sincerely for the uniform kind and effective assistance I have received from you on every occasion for the furtherance of Her Majesty's service during the protracted and difficult negotiation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, &c., &c.

HOWDEN.

To Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert.

Headquarters at Cerrito de la Victoria.  
July 15th, 1847.

Excellent Sir,—I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's note of this date in which you state that the provisional government of Montevideo having refused to assent to the armistice which Y. E. considers reasonable, fair and very desirable for humanity's sake, you have determined accordingly to raise the blockade of both sides of the River Plate, as far as the vessels of H. B. M. are concerned, and to cease all further intervention, and that Y. E. expects that on my part you will be afforded the great satisfaction of having confirmed the engagement of an amnesty entered into with Mr. Hood, and on the same terms, if I should enter by the fortune of arms into the city of Montevideo. Y. E. concludes by saying that you have no doubt that my personal sentiments would prompt me to grant the amnesty without any application on your part, but that it will be highly gratifying not only to your government but to the English people to have a guarantee thereof under my signature.

In this view, I hasten to reply that I acknowledge and confirm in all its parts the promise of amnesty given by me, on the same terms proposed and accepted in article 9 of the Convention concluded with Thos. Samuel Hood, Esq., late special Commissioner of the Governments of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French, to which Y. E. refers in your above-mentioned note of this date.

I avail myself of this occasion to salute Y. E. with my most distinguished esteem.

Manuel Oribe.

To H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Howden, Peer of the United Kingdom, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, &c., &c., &c.

The news of the prompt and decided conduct of Lord Howden wrought the foreign mercenaries in Montevideo up to such a pitch of exasperation, that his Lordship narrowly escaped falling a victim to their deadly spite.

The *Comercio* of the 17th says:—

"We understand that Lord Howden was to have landed yesterday to take leave of the Government, which he did not do owing to some mistake that occurred. The noble Lord is to proceed to Rio tomorrow, or on Monday, in H. B. M.'s ship *Eagle*."

The true cause of his Lordship's non-departure is, through fear or malice, or perhaps both, wholly suppressed. The fact is this—

As Lord Howden was getting into a boat from her Majesty's Ship "*Raleigh*" to proceed to the town of Montevideo to take leave of the so-called Government, a signal was made by Mr. Consul Hood to the following effect: "The French Minister and the Montevidean Minister entreat Lord Howden not to come on shore as his life is threatened by the foreigners."

It would be impossible for the worst enemies of the existing government of Montevideo to select an incident in its whole history more calculated to prove its utter helplessness, and its complete degradation, and, at the same time, the sanguinary character of the armed banditti who lord it over that unhappy town. Amidst the wildest savages the character of an Envoy is held sacred and runs no danger, but that universally recognized principle, one of the decencies of life, is unknown to the horde of thieves and runaway galley slaves composing the bulk of the population of Montevideo. The French people, if not the French government, cannot but be ashamed

of the assassins they have taken under their protection, and we trust that the intended and premeditated murder of an English Minister will draw down from all Europe a hearty execration upon the cowardly and ferocious wretches who disgrace the shores of the River Plate.

It is proper to state, however, that the loan-jobbers, if not so brutal, have been equally malignant on this occasion. A Mr. Henry Sparks had the audacity to address an insolent letter to Lord Howden, in which he betrayed all the venom of a disappointed Shylock, with a slight spice of Boetian wit. After such a proceeding Mr. Sparks needs not, like honest Dogberry, feel the least concern about the right appreciation of his character. It is not requisite for him to say—

"But, masters, remember, that I am an ass; though it be not written down, yet forget not that I am an ass."

Admiral Brown embarked yesterday on board the Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, for Montevideo, whence he is to take passage for his native country, whose shores he is anxious to revisit after an absence of nearly 50 years. Our best wishes accompany the gallant veteran, and we hope that on his return to the land of his adoption he will be in the enjoyment of such health as will continue to make him what he has long been—the pride and ornament of the Argentine naval service.

The following able article from the *Morning Chronicle* of 13th April is peculiarly interesting at the present juncture:—

It is a common thing with foreigners to give us Englishmen credit for great sagacity, or selfishness, in all our dealings with the rest of the world. Whatever the apparent tendency of our measures, or their professed motive—whether the flag we sail under be that of religion, philanthropy, or free-trade—it is all one to these gentlemen. Through all our disguise they recognize the same features, and can acknowledge no principle of action in us but a determination to forward our own peculiar interests, at all times and in all ways.

Yet it would be unfair not to show our critics that we do not, always at least, deserve the complimentary character they attribute to us; and we cannot but think that even they will confess that their short and simple rule fails, when they attempt by it to account for the line of policy to which Lord Aberdeen committed this country in the affairs of the River Plate. Three years ago we were carrying on a trade with Buenos Ayres of so extensive and profitable a nature, that the exports alone of manufactured goods, from the port of Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, amounted in 1843 to £594,800, and in 1844 to £333,300; and, concurrently with this valuable outlet for our fabrics, we were receiving from thence considerable quantities of raw produce, which, besides being articles almost of first necessity, were, from their bulky nature, peculiarly serviceable in furnishing valuable freightage to the numerous British vessels that repaired thither. Well, to this valuable trade did Lord Aberdeen put so entire and effectual a stop, that for the last eighteen months we have not exported or imported a single dollar's worth of merchandize of any kind to or from that country!

But this is not all. The destruction of this trade was not effected without some trouble and considerable expense. It did not die away of its own accord, or simply because Lord Aberdeen frowned upon it. No! a great number of ships and men,

and a great deal of powder and shot were requisite in order to give it the *coup de grace*. But, stranger still, a large sum of money has actually been paid by Lord Aberdeen's agent to the Monte Video clique for their assistance in destroying it. For no less a sum than £46,896 13s. 7d. has John Bull been called upon to bleed to these harpies for this suicidal purpose. The item will be found by the curious in such matters in page 2 of a paper printed by order of the House of Commons on the 22d of last month, entitled, "An estimate of the sum expended under the head of civil contingencies in the years 1844, 1845, and 1846." It is true the paper states that the money is "to be hereafter repaid," but the words are printed in italics, which we suppose we may understand as a piece of irony on the part of the printer's devil, as though he would say "don't you wish you may get it?" We believe that if any honorable member should think it worth his while to inquire into the matter, it will be found that this sum of £46,896 13s. 7d. is only a part of the expenditure which the country has been saddled with for the benefit of Lord Aberdeen's Monte Video friends, and that a perhaps not much smaller amount has been spent upon them in arms, ammunition, military stores, &c., furnished to them from our squadron, *to make peace with!*

Our readers will do us the justice to bear in mind, that from the commencement of this ridiculous and disgraceful affair we did our best to awaken the Government to the folly of the course they were entering upon, and to save them from falling into the trap which that wily old man on the other side of the Channel had laid for them. We called their attention repeatedly to the peculiar interest which the marriage of the Prince de Joinville to a Brazilian Princess, possessed of a large territorial appanage in the adjoining province of St. Catherine, and not far removed from the succession to the Imperial throne, gave to Louis Philippe in maintaining the preponderance of French influence in Monte Video. "Now it is bad enough," we wrote on the 30th of September, 1845, "to be compelled to look on at the perpetration of these schemes, which, though perhaps not directly levelled at our interests, must at all events compromise them. But that we should ourselves become active parties in carrying them out—that even in this remote quarter of the world Lord Aberdeen cannot escape the fatality of being used *pour tier les marrons*—is a humiliation hardly compensated, we think, by the interesting spectacle of the united flags of England and France floating over a bathing box at Tréport."

That, in order to gratify their old spite against General Oribe for refusing to join them in 1838 against Buenos Ayres, and to further their political views upon Monte Video, it might be worth the while of the French to sacrifice their insignificant trade in the River Plate, we can well understand; but that any Foreign Minister of this country should make common cause with them, in purposes so exclusively their own, and put, as it were, the cards into their hands for them to play their game out with, would be incredible, if we had not witnessed it. The song of French statesmen has long been that Monte Video was *une véritable colonie française*—"une des meilleures colonies que nous ayons"—its territory "*presque français*;" and they never made any secret of their having overthrown the government of General Oribe purely because in him they found a resolute asserter of the independence of his country. "*Savez vous ce qui fit l'Amiral LE BLANC? La chose la plus simple. Il a dit à ORIBE—vous me refusez des secours, vous me gênez, vous me contrariez. Je vais vous faire la guerre.*" Thus says M. Thiers, and the same policy has animated his successor. But we were in a different position altogether; we never claimed Monte Video as our colony, nor had General Oribe ever *gené* us. Our trade there, moreover, was five times larger than that of the French. We happen now to have lying before us a statement of the imports into Buenos Ayres, in the second half of the year 1841, both from France and from England. Those from France amount to 7,086,632 dollars, and those from England to 37,209,661 dollars, or more than five times as much. Thus, nothing could be more unequal than the respective shares of the two countries in the partnership crusade against the independence and nationality of the republics of the River Plate. All the loss was to be ours, and all the gain our partner's. A more gross case of being made a cat's paw of never happened.

With the antecedents we have mentioned, and the fact before him of Louis Philippe having so long cast a longing eye upon Monte Video, the obvious policy of a British statesman was to stand by and back up the national party, which had already shown its determination to resist French aggression instead of joining in the attempt to put it down.

Had he adopted this course, it would have redounded greatly to the advantage of the British interests in those countries, and to the esteem which our generally just and temperate conduct had previously obtained for us there. But though these advantages have been thrown away by the injustice, intemperance, and violence which have characterized all the proceedings of Lord Aberdeen's agent, still the greater mischief which was to be apprehended, of the utter subjugation of the Oriental republic to a band of venal and worthless renegades and foreigners, has been defeated by the bone and sinew, the pith and pluck, the honesty and patriotism of the native inhabitants of the River Plate. According to the last accounts, Rivera, the tool of the French, whom they set up in 1838, as they confess, for their own purposes, and whom it cost this country, as appears by the parliamentary paper (estimate of civil contingencies) above quoted, page 6, the sum of £22 to convey in a British man-of-war to the *locale* thought best adapted for his congenial habits of destruction, has been entirely defeated, and barely escaped with his life. The affairs of the loan party in Monte Video are thus now at a lower ebb than when Lord Aberdeen was first entrapped into their service, excepting that they have pocketed some handsome dividends since. In a Monte Video paper of January there is an advertisement of a dividend of 12 per cent., to be paid on the shares of the Custom-house Company, for the plunder of the month of December.

It is grievous to think that the blockade of Buenos Ayres, so ruinous to the commercial interests at large, should have been maintained for nine months after Mr. Hood agreed that it was to be raised, solely for the purpose of forcing all the trade of the Plate into Monte Video, in order to raise enormous dividends for the shareholders in this company; but it is still more grievous to think, that during the same period usels and wanton hostilities have been allowed and abetted by the two ministers of *peace*, which have caused the sacrifice of some thousands of human lives. The destruction of the town of Paysandú by the French, who threw 150 shells into it, pending (be it remarked) a reference to their own Government on one minor point only of Mr. Hood's negotiation, which point was raised by their own minister, is the most gratuitous piece of barbarity we ever heard of; and if there is one consolatory circumstance in the whole of this disgusting intervention, it is that the British forces were not disgraced by any participation in this unjustifiable and inhuman exploit. We would fain hope that our not having taken any part in it will be of assistance to Lord Howden, in his endeavours to efface the prejudice which Mr. Ouseley's violent and intemperate conduct must naturally have excited against us in the minds of the people both of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, and to restore us to a share of their former good opinion.

[From the Washington Union.]  
From our Army at Vera Cruz.  
(Continued.)

A.  
Headquarters of the Army  
Of the United States of America.  
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 22, 1847.

The undersigned, Major General Scott, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, in addition to the close blockade of the coast and port of Vera Cruz, previously established by the squadron under Commodore Connor, of the Navy of the said States, having now fully invested the said City with an overwhelming army, so as to render it impossible that its garrison should receive from without succor or reinforcement of any kind; and having caused to be established batteries, competent to the speedy reduction of the said City, he, the undersigned, deems it due to the courtesies of war, in like cases, as well as the rights of humanity, to summon his excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City of Vera Cruz to surrender the same to the arms of the United States of America, present before the place.

The undersigned, anxious to spare the beautiful city of Vera Cruz from the imminent hazard of demolition—its gallant defenders from a useless effusion of blood, and its peaceful inhabitants—women and children inclusive—from the inevitable horrors of a triumphant assault, addresses this summons to the intelligence, the gallantry, and patriotism, no less than to the humanity of his excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vera Cruz.

The undersigned is not accurately informed whether both the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ullua be under the command of his excellency, or whether each place has its own in-

dependent commander; but the undersigned, moved by the considerations adverted to above, may be willing to stipulate that, if the city should by capitulation be garrisoned by a part of his troops, no missile shall be fired from within the city, or from its bastions or walls, upon the castle, unless the castle should previously fire upon the city.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to his distinguished opponent, his excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vera Cruz, the assurance of the high respect and consideration of the undersigned.

Winfield Scott.

B.

[Translation.]

The undersigned, Commanding General of the free and sovereign State of Vera Cruz, has informed himself of the contents of the note which Major Gen. Scott, General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, has addressed to him, under date of to-day, demanding the surrender of this place and Castle of Ullua; and, in answer, has to say, that the above-named fortress, as well as this place, depend on his authority; and it being his principal duty, in order to prove worthy of the confidence placed in him by the Government of the nation, to defend both points at all cost, to effect which he counts upon the necessary elements, and will make it good to the last; therefore, his Excellency can commence his operations of war in the manner which he may consider most advantageous.

The undersigned has the honor to return to the General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States the demonstrations of esteem he may be pleased to honor him with.

God and liberty!

Juan Morales.

Vera Cruz, March 22, 1847.  
To Major General Scott.

Artillery Headquarters.

Camp Washington, March 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report for the information of the General-in-Chief, that on the 22d inst., and as soon as the Chief Engineer had reported that the batteries were sufficiently advanced to receive seven mortars, I placed that number in battery. By 2 o'clock on that day I was prepared to open the fire upon the City of Vera Cruz. At a quarter past 4 I received the orders of the General-in-Chief to commence firing on the city, and the batteries Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were opened with great animation and apparent effect.

From the moment the batteries opened on the afternoon of the 22d inst., the fire has been incessant day and night.

On the 22d, and during the night, battery No. 1 was under the command of Capt. Brooks of the 2d Artillery; battery No. 2, under the charge of Lieut. Shackelford of the 2d Artillery, and battery No. 3, under the charge of Capt. Vinton of the 3d Artillery, and until the hour of his death, about 1 o'clock P. M. when the command devolved upon Lieut. Vanvliet, 3d Artillery.

The severe loss to the Army by the death of Capt. Vinton, was the only loss we sustained on the first day. Several of the men were slightly wounded.

The fire from the city and from the castle on our batteries, with shot, shells, and rockets, has been intermitted, but with very brief periods, since we opened our batteries; and we must ascribe our safety under such a heavy and constant fire, to the skill and science of the officers of engineers in the construction of our batteries.

From the morning of the 23d to this morning, the batteries have been in charge of Captain McKenzie, of the 2d artillery, and Capt. Anderson and Brevet Capt. Taylor of the 3d artillery.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock M. I was able to place three more mortars in battery, but owing to the highness of the wind, the shells could not be landed from the store-ship, and our fire to this time has been very moderate, not exceeding one fire in every five minutes.

Last night I succeeded in moving three 24-pounder guns to battery No. 4, with the necessary ammunition and implements which have been placed in battery.

One more 24-pounder and two 8-inch howitzers will be moved out to-night, and to-morrow morning (as we shall doubtless obtain a supply of shells to-day, the storm having abated sufficiently to land them) I shall be able to open the four batteries with ten mortars, four 24-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers, with increased effect and renewed vigor.

I can bear testimony, from personal observation, to the skill and gallantry of all the officers detailed on Artillery service under my direction, and of the

cheerfulness and steadiness of the men in the performance of their laborious duties.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

James Bankhead.

2d Artillery, Chief of Artillery.  
Lieut. Scott, Acting Adjutant General.

Artillery Headquarters.

Camp Washington, March 24, 1847—5 P. M.

Sir!—Since my report of this date of operations in the batteries up to 4 o'clock A. M. the hour when the troops are relieved, I have to state for the information of the General-in-Chief that the enemy opened a brisk fire on our batteries soon after sunrise this morning, without any effect; but about 10 o'clock, most of their batteries were again opened on us, and one man of company B, 2d Artillery was killed at battery No. 1, and three men were severely wounded.

A shell fell into the battery No. 3, where four men of Company P, 2d artillery, were wounded. The shell fell on one of the mortars, breaking the mortar bed and throwing the mortar thirty feet from the platform—another mortar bed can be obtained from the ordnance depot, and the mortar will be remounted.

We have been restrained from the want of shells from throwing one every five minutes during the day. A full supply will be in place to-night, and as soon as it is dark enough to send them to the batteries without being observed by the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

James Bankhead.

2d Artillery, Chief of Artillery,  
To Lieut. Scott, Acting Adjutant General.

(TRANSLATION.)

Vera Cruz, March 24, 1847.

The undersigned, Consul of different Foreign Powers near the Republic of Mexico, moved by the feeling of humanity excited in their hearts by the frightful results of the bombardment of the City of Vera Cruz during yesterday and the day before, have the honor of addressing, collectively, Gen. Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States of the North, to pray him to suspend his hostilities, and to grant a reasonable truce, sufficient to enable their respective compatriots to leave the place with their women and children, as well as the Mexican women and children.

The request of the undersigned appears to them too conformable to the existing ideas of civilization, and they have too high an opinion of the principles and sentiments of General Scott, not to be full of confidence in the success of this request. They pray him to have the goodness to send back his answer to the *parlementaire*, who is the bearer of this, and to accept the assurances of their respectful consideration.

T. Gifford,

Consul de sa Majesté Britannique.

A. Gloux,

Le Consul de sa Majesté le Roi des Français.

Filippe F. de Escalante,

El Consul de España.

Henri D'Oleire,

Consul de S. M. le Roi de Prusse.

A true translation of the original paper, for the Secretary of War.

E. P. Scammon, A.A.D.C.

Headquarters of the Army,  
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz,  
March 22, 1847.

I have this moment received your note of this date, inquiring whether, in my opinion, it may not be a necessary measure of expediency to stop for the present the intercourse heretofore allowed between neutral vessels of war off this coast and the City and Castle of Vera Cruz.

I promptly answer in the affirmative, considering that both places are now blockaded by our squadron under your command, and the city not only invested by the army, but actually under the fire of our land batteries.

The intercourse—the subject of your note—cannot, it seems to me, however neutral in its intended character on the part of the foreign ships of war present, fail to give the places in question, under our fire, much moral aid and comfort.

With high respect, &c. &c.,

Com. M. C. Perry. Winfield Scott.

United States Steamer Mississippi,  
Off Sacrificios Island, March 22, 1847.

Sir,—The City and Castle of Vera Cruz being now closely besieged and blockaded by the military and naval forces of the United States, it has become necessary to prevent all communication from outside, unless under the sanction of a flag of truce.

I am, therefore, constrained to inform you that all intercourse between the vessels and boats under your command and that part of the American coast encompassed by the United States forces, must for the present cease.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

M. C. Perry,

Commanding Home Squadron.

Commander H. S. Matsou, H. B. M. sloop Daring.  
Capt. Manuel de la Puente, commanding H. C. M. naval forces, Gulf of Mexico.

Capt. G. Dabut, commanding French naval forces, Gulf of Mexico.

Headquarters of the Army,

Vera Cruz, March 23, 1847.

Sir,—The flag of the United States of America floats triumphantly over the walls of this city and the Castle of San Juan de Ulúa.

Our troops have garrisoned both since 10 o'clock. It is now noon. Brigadier General Worth is in command of the two places.

Articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged at a late hour night before the last. I inclose a copy of the document.

I have heretofore reported the principal incidents of the siege up to the 25th inst. Nothing of striking interest occurred till early in the morning of the next day, when I received overtures from Gen. Landero, on whom Gen. Morales had devolved the principal command. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city, and impossible to refer to Commodore Perry. I was obliged to entertain the proposition alone, or to continue the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to surrender, for the loss of a day, or perhaps several, could not be permitted. The accompanying papers will show the proceedings and result.

Yesterday after the matter had abated, and the Commissioners appointed by me early the morning before, had again met those appointed by General Landero, Commodore Perry sent on shore his second in command, Capt. Aulick, as a Commissioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement made with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate, with proper courtesy, to desire that Captain Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioners who had been reciprocally accredited. Hence the preamble to his signature. The original American Commissioners were Brevet Brigadier General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten. Four more able or judicious officers could not have been desired.

I have time to add but little more. The remaining details of the siege; the able co-operation of the United States squadron, successively under the command of Commodore Connor and Perry; the admirable conduct of the whole army—regulars and volunteers, I should be happy to dwell upon as they deserve; but the steamer Princeton, with Commodore Connor on board, is under way, and I have commenced organizing an advance into the interior. This may be delayed a few days waiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the meantime, a joint operation, by land and water, will be made upon Alvarado. No later expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement toward the Capital.

In consideration of the great services of Col. Totten, in the siege that has just terminated most successfully, and the importance of his presence at Washington, as the head of the Engineer Bureau, I entrust this dispatch to his personal care, and I beg to commend him to the very favorable consideration of the department.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

Winfield Scott.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War.

Proposition for the Appointment of Commissioners.

I have the honor of transmitting to your Excellency the exposition which has this moment been made to me by the Señores Consuls of England, France, Spain and Prussia, in which they solicit that hostilities may be suspended while the innocent families in this place, who are suffering the ravages of war, be enabled to leave the city, which solicitude claims my support, and considering it in accordance with the rights of afflicted humanity, I have not hesitated to invite your Excellency to enter into an honorable accommodation with the garrison, in which case you will please to name three Commissioners who may meet at some intermediate point, to treat with those of this place upon the terms of the accommodation.

With this motive I renew to your Excellency my

attentive consideration.

God guard your Excellency, &c.

On account of the sickness of the Commanding General.

Jose Juan de Landero.

Major General Scott.

Copy for the Hon. Secretary of War.

E. P. Scammon, A.A.D.C.

Credentials of Commissioners on the part of the United States.

In consideration of the proposition the undersigned has received from Señor General Landero, the actual commander of the City of Vera Cruz, and its dependencies, that three Commissioners be appointed on the part of each belligerent to treat of the surrender of the said city, with its dependencies, to the besieging army before the same—the undersigned, Major General Scott, General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States of America, has appointed, and does hereby appoint, Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow, with Colonel J. G. Totten, Chief of Engineers—all of the army of the said States, Commissioners on the part of the undersigned to meet an equal number of commissioners who may be duly appointed on the part of the Señor General Landero, to treat of the surrender of the City of Vera Cruz and its dependencies to the arms of the said States.

Done at Camp Washington, the headquarters of the army of the United States of America, this 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847.

Winfield Scott.

Gen. Landero's letter notifying the appointment of Mexican Commissioners.

In virtue of your Excellency's having accepted the proposition of accommodation which I proposed to you in my despatch of to-day, and in accordance with the reply I have just received, I have the honor to inform you that I have named on my part, the Señores Colonel D. Jose Gutierrez Villanueva, D. Pedro Miguel Herrera, and Lieut. Col. of Engineers D. Manuel Robles, to whom I have entrusted the competent power to celebrate said accommodation, having the honor to enclose you a copy of the expressed power.

I reiterate to your excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

God and Liberty.

Jose Juan de Landero.

Vera Cruz, March, 23, 1847.

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FOR SALE

No. 69, Calle de Cangallo.

ANSWORTH'S Latin Dictionary, Beauties of England and Wales, with engravings 6 vols, Bell's British Theatre 23 vols, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, Blake's Natural Philosophy, Cook's Voyages 6 vols, Dennis's Letters on Artichestian, England Displayed, English Reader, Edgeworth on Education, Fawn of Spring-Vale &c. by Carleton, Florida'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, James's [Sir William] Letter's, Kyd on Bills, Lady Russel's Letters, Mariner's Library, Marie Dore's Works, Nicholson's practical Geometry, Novels, National Reader, Port Folio 22 vols, Port Royal Latin Dictionary Penny Magazine, Rambling 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, Villot, 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.

### Notice.

THE partnership that has existed in this city under the firm of MacCann, Gerding & Co., has been dissolved by mutual agreement on the 5th inst.

Those who have claims against the firm or are owing accounts to it, are requested to make an early application at No. 12 Calle de la Universidad, for the adjustment of the same.  
Buenos Ayres, July 7th 1847.

WILLIAM MACCANN,  
EDWARD GERDING.

Malcolm Gilmore,  
TAILOR.

DEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has opened the Shop No. 86 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 Sale.

A Superior lot of potatoes at No. 64 Calle del 25 de Mayo

# MARINE LIST.

## PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

July 17.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to E. Arrived, during the night, H. B. M. schooner Ranita, from Montevideo.

July 18.—Wind S. E., slight rain during the night.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner Ranita, for Montevideo.

H. B. M. brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Louis S. Tindal, for Montevideo.

July 19.—Wind S., rain during the night.

Arrived, H. B. M. Alcega, Commander Vincent A. Macriagberd, from Montevideo 18th inst., Colonia 19th.

Sailed, H. B. M. steamer Alcega, for Montevideo.

July 20.—Wind W., rain during the night. No arrivals or sailings.

July 21.—Wind W., rain all day. No arrivals or sailings.

July 22.—Wind S. W. No arrivals or sailings.

July 23.—Wind N.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner of war Nina, Lieut. Riboty, for Montevideo. Passengers.—Admiral William Brown, Messieurs Mignat indart, Agustin Murguiondo, Pedro Bonches, Pedro Chappo, José Buso, Mannel Luis da Silva, Nicanor Fernandez, Angel Chavary, Adolfo Szalewicz, Juan Mendilago, Gustavo Basilla, Miguel Combaro, Pedro Fombrigo, Alejos Pascal and Fernan Frachi.—Mesdames Prudencia Castro de Capurro and 2 daughters, Balvina Castro, Faustina Castro, Angela de Chani, Antonia Yruchaga, Maria Castro, Joaquin San Martin, Maria Romero, a son and servant, Natividad Barros and daughter, Manuel Peruro and Petrona Nieto de Conlazo.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 13.

British brig Regina, Krebit, from London 30th April.

Sardinian brigantine Lusitano, Benito Dasori, from St. Catherine's 24th ult.

Do. schooner Suerta, A. Recagno, from Rio Grande 5th inst.

July 14.

Brazilian palacete Aguila Florida, M. Sicardi, from Rio Grande 9th inst.

July 15.

Hamburg brig Albatross, John Banert, from Antwerp 24th April, Cape de Verds 15th June.

British brig Cicely, John Christie, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult.

American brig General Pinckney, J. B. Cole, from Baltimore 19th May.

July 16.

Hamburg galliot Carl, Heinrich Hamschild, from Rio Grande 13th inst.

Brazilian palacete Condor, Joaquin Antonio Diaz, from Parnagua 6th inst.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

July 13.

Brazilian schooner Bella Maria, for Rio Grande.

Sardinian brigantine Sol, M. Melo, for Brazils.

July 15.

H. B. M. steamer Rattler, Commander Richard Moorman, for England direct.

## MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.  
FRENCH—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Capt. Duparc.  
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Argos, 5 guns. Lieut. C. A. da Rocha Freire.

### Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.

The blockade of this port by the British naval forces was raised on the 18th inst., having lasted 659 days.

This day (24th inst.) completes the 665th day of the blockade by the French naval forces.

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

Saturday	56
Sunday	60
Monday	58
Tuesday	50
Wednesday	46
Thursday	51
Friday	50

Mrs. Jane Booth, whose departure in the packet for England we mentioned in our last, has resided in this country the long period of thirty seven years. Her first husband, Captain Elijah Smythe, died at the capture of the Island of Martin Garcia from the Spaniards by the Patriot arms in 1811. Mr. John Booth her late husband, so well known for his love of field sports, died in 1827. We wish the venerable lady in the name of her numerous friends a prosperous voyage and happy return to her native country.

### Advertisements.

### SALE BY AUCTION,

BY THOMAS COWLAND,

At the Altos, No. 62 Calle del 25 de Mayo, the late residence of Mrs. Booth, on Monday 23th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold by Auction, the Household Furniture, consisting of—

- A superior piano
- 2 Horse hair seat sofas
- 3 Dozen mahogany chairs, hair seats
- 1 Mahogany sideboard
- 1 Bookcase
- 1 Round table
- 1 sofa table
- 1 breakfast ditto
- 2 Bedsteads, &c.
- 2 Barcases
- 8 Carpets
- 1 Wardrobe
- 1 Cupboard
- 1 Washstand
- 1 Dressing table
- 1 Superior clock
- A Mangle
- Candlesticks, dripstone, earthenware, glass, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. Patrick Hanton, will please present the same forthwith for adjustment, and all those indebted thereto are requested to call and settle their accounts at Brown and Gaynor's, No. 11 Calle del 25 de Mayo, within one month from this date.  
Buenos Ayres, July 17, 1847.

### Notice.

THE partnership in the engineering and general smith business hitherto carried on under the firm of Thomas and James Moore, in consequence of the decease of the latter, is this day dissolved, and the business will be for the future carried on as usual by Thomas Moore only.  
All those who have claims against the late firm are requested to hand in their accounts immediately, and all those who are indebted are likewise requested to cancel their accounts.  
Buenos Ayres, June 25th, 1847.

### Notice.

REQUIRED, two Ladies as Assistants in the Establishment for Education of Mrs. Heathfield and Carlson, No. 51 Calle de la Federacion.

### Wanted,

A NEAT and tidy young girl to take care of a child and do general house work of a small family. Apply at Mr. Tenker's, No. 55 Calle de la Catedral.  
Buenos Ayres, 24th July, 1847.

### Education.

MRS. Andrew Miller begs to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to No. 83 Calle del Perù, where she intends receiving a limited number of pupils as Boarders on moderate terms, day boarders, and day scholars. Having competent assistants she hopes her exertions will continue to merit the patronage of an enlightened public; trusting that nine years experience will attest her claim. Music, dancing and drawing, by approval masters.  
Early applications are respectfully solicited.

### FOR NEW YORK, FROM MONTEVIDEO.

THE superior A. I. 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, Frazier & Co.,

No. 69 Calle de Reconquista.

June 25, 1847

### TO MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

Rowland's Unique Preparations, UNDER the especial patronage of her Majesty "The Queen," the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe.

Rowland's Macassar Oil, for the growth, and for preserving, improving and beautifying the human hair.

Rowland's Kalydor, for improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all cutaneous eruptions, sun-burns, freckles, and discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair.

Rowland's Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, for rendering the teeth beautifully white, strengthening the gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Rowland's Alesna Extract, for relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gum boils, and swelled face.

Mr. C. T. Cotting, Buenos Ayres, has always an extensive stock of the above celebrated articles, together with Rowland's choice and fashionable perfumery, soaps, brushes, &c.; they are packed in small cases assorted suitable for Druggists and Perfumers. Their Perfumery is prepared expressly to suit every climate, and the high repute which it enjoys in every market of the world, commands for it a preference, and secures to dealers an advantage worthy of their attention.

### Cheap Books,

Calle de Cangallo No. 89.

A PICIAN Morales's vol., Buck's Theological Dictionary A. 1 vol., Blunt's MSS. selections from the papers of a man of the world 2 vol., Blair's Universal preceptor 1 vol., Clarissa Harlowe 8 vols., Carpenter's Geography of the New Testament 1 vol., Duchess de la Valliere a play by Balzer 1 vol., Discipline a novel 4 vols., Diary of an Invalid 1 vol., Dymock's Latin Dictionary of the U. S. 1 vol., English in England 1 vol., Flora Hibernica 1 vol., French Explanatory pronouncing Dictionary 1 vol., Guide to Domestic Happiness 1 vol., Greek Grammar and Testament, History of the Netherlands 1 vol., History of the Battle of Agincourt 1 vol., Introduction to Algebra 1 vol., Inheritance a novel 3 vols., Industry regulations of the U. S. 1 vol., Infant's progress by Mrs. Sherwood 1 vol., Juvenile Plutarch 1 vol., Johnson's Dictionary 1 vol., Key to Hutton's Arithmetic 1 vol., Letters on the Scriptures 1 vol., Morse's School Geography 1 vol., McHenry's Spanish Exercises 1 vol., Memorial of Mrs. Hemans 1 vol., Norman Leslie a novel 2 vols., Natural History of Birds 2 vols., Origins Sacrae by Stillfleet 1 vol., Park on Insurance 1 vol., Parkinson's experienced Farmer 1 vol., Red Rover 3 vols., Sanford and Merton 3 vols., Scientific Dialogues 5 vols., St. Clément of the Isles 1 vol., Spanish Grammar 1 vol., Tales of the Countess 2 vols., Thomson's Seasons 1 vol., Two Years before the Mast 1 vol., Travels of Cyrus 2 vols., Welsh Bible 1 vol., Zimmerman on solitude 1 vol. &c. &c.

### BIRTH.

On the 24th inst. Mrs. John Moore of a son.

### DIED.

On the 14th inst. Patrick Hanton, native of Wexford, Ireland. His remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 15th, attended by a numerous body of friends.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	266	4	268	each
Do. Patriot	265	4	266	do.
Plata, macquina	18	4	19	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	32	4	33	each.
Do. Patriot & Patagonia	31	4	32	do.
Six per cent. Stock	99	4	100	do.
Exchange on England	2	4	2	do.
Do. France	1	4	1	do.
Do. Rio Janeiro	1	4	1	premium.
Do. Montevideo	1	4	1	premium.
Do. United States	18	4	20	nothing doing.
Hides, magadero or saladero	56	4	60	per pesada
Do. 1 do. dirty 27 lbs. ea.	45	4	50	do.
Do. matadero, country	45	4	50	do.
25 & 28 lbs.	42	4	44	do.
Do. Spain	39	4	41	do.
Do. North America	40	4	45	do.
Do. of all kinds	48	4	50	do.
Do. do. salted or	42	4	45	do.
Do. do. cow	21	4	24	do.
Horse hides salted	35	4	36	do. each
Do. do. dry	21	4	24	do.
Calf skins from 3 to 12 lbs.	44	4	45	per pesada
Sheep skins washed, fine	27	4	28	do.
and ordinary	27	4	28	do.
Goat skins	without price			
Nutria skins	4	4	5	nominal
Horse hair, mixed	58	4	76	per arroba.
Do. short	53	4	55	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	110	4	130	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	18	4	21	do.
Do. do. dirty	9	4	10	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	24	4	30	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	4	15	do.
Do. fine washed	40	4	55	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	4	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	24	4	25	do.
Do. do. melted in cases	25	4	26	do.
Do. pure, melted	28	4	30	do.
Do. with grease melted	25	4	26	do.
Jerked beef	31	4	32	per quintal.
Horns, Ox	400	4	500	per thousand
Do. cow	100	4	150	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	10	4	11	per lb.
Salted tongues	9	4	12	per dozen.
Hide cuttings	10	4	12	arroba
Shin bones	without price			
Salt on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	12	4	14	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 375 dollars. The lowest price 360 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2. The lowest 3 1/4.

The produce market has been upon this week still duller than the foregoing week owing to the unfavourable weather and the stagnation in commerce. The only transaction that is worthy of note is the sale of 9,000 hides descarrados of 28 lbs. weight at 60 S. Hair is very scarce in the market, and very small parcels meet with good prices. 65 shillings per doublon on England. 86 francs do. on France.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.