

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1093.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 31st, 1847.

(Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

The doubt is at last solved. Count Walewski has finally spoken out; and we have now the certainty that the French Plenipotentiary, in direct opposition to the determination of his colleague and in utter disregard of the remonstrances of neutral agents, takes upon himself the serious responsibility of protracting a blockade justly denounced on all sides as "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," prejudicial in the highest degree to the lawful commerce of the whole world.

Count Walewski gave the first intimation of the decision he has come to in an interview he had with the puppet-President in Montevideo on the 23d inst., when he stated:

That the mission which H. M. the King of the French had entrusted him with, had for its object the making an arrangement on the Hood bases, which might allow of the pacification of this country being obtained; that all the efforts which he had ceased not to make in Buenos Ayres and the Cerrito, in conjunction with his colleague the Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., in order to arrive at so desirable an end, had been unavailing; that, consequently, things remained in the state they were before; that the naval forces of H. M. the King of the French would continue blockading the Oriental coasts occupied by General Oribe and the coasts of Buenos Ayres.

Subsequently, M. Devoize, the new French Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, addressed the following circular to the Foreign Agents:

Montevideo, 23d July, 1847.

Some doubts having been expressed to me in regard to the continuance of the blockade of the coasts of the Province of Buenos Ayres by the French naval forces, I conceive it to be my duty to inform you, in order to dispel all doubts in this respect, that the resolutions which were communicated to you by the circulars from the Consulate General of France in Montevideo, under dates 1st August and 23d September, have suffered no alteration, as far as regards the action of the French squadron; and that the vessels of said squadron will, consequently, continue to enforce, as heretofore, the absolute blockade of the littoral of the province of Buenos Ayres, as also that of the ports of the Oriental Republic which are, or may henceforth be, occupied by troops in the service of the Argentine Government.

Accept, &c. &c.

(Signed)

A. Devoize.

It is worthy of remark that Count Walewski does not make the least reference to the rejection by the nominal government of Montevideo of the "fair and honourable" armistice agreed upon by himself and Lord Howden with President Oribe; and we should be ignorant of the reasons which induced him to regard such rejection as justifiable were it not for the publication of the following documents:

Montevideo, 23d July, 1847.

Sir,

The Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. and myself have entered into a negotiation with General Oribe, for the purpose of obtaining an armistice between both belligerent parties. These are the conditions to which General Oribe might be brought to subscribe:

Article 1st. An armistice for six months.

" 2nd. Both belligerents to keep their respective positions.

" 3d. The city of Montevideo will be provided with cattle through the care of General Oribe, who obliges himself to deliver to the authorities of the city one thousand five hundred head of cattle per month, on a day fixed upon by the British, French and Oriental Commissioners.

" 4th. The blockades established on both sides of the Plate by the naval forces of France and England will be raised.

I entreat you, Sir, to inform me as speedily as possible whether an armistice founded on these bases will be agreeable to the Government of Montevideo.

You will please bear in mind that in an arrangement of this nature, when an endeavour is made to bring two parties to an understanding, it is not proper, in any respect, that publicity should in any manner interfere with the negotiations which take place thereon.

In consequence, Sir, I request you to consider this note as confidential, and inform thereof only such persons as may be called upon to deliberate on its contents.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

Walewski.

Office of Foreign Affairs.

Montevideo, July 15th, 1847.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received and laid before the government the confidential note dated yesterday, which Count Walewski, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French, has been pleased to address him, informing him that H. E. in conjunction with the Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. had opened a negotiation with General Oribe, for the purpose of establishing an armistice between both belligerents, which he might be brought to subscribe.

The undersigned has received orders to answer H. E. that the Government would have desired such an armistice as should serve rather to pre-dispose all Orientals towards the attainment of a solid peace, by adequate means, without derogation, during this armistice, of the conditions of our existence. One of the chief is, undoubtedly, the maintenance of the blockades established on both sides of the Plate by the naval forces of France and England, and consequently the raising of them, by enormously diminishing our ways and means, would fearfully compromise our preservation.

In that view, therefore, the Government, convinced of the noble sentiments which animate the Ministers of France and England, thinks that, taking into consideration our delicate situation, they will recognize the just motives which prevent it from accepting the armistice founded on those bases; a resolution which has been unanimously adopted both by the government and by the Council of State whom it previously consulted.

The undersigned, on having the honour of thus making it known to H. E. Count Walewski in answer to his much esteemed confidential letter, feels great satisfaction in repeating the assurances of his high consideration and esteem.

Miguel Barreiro.

So, then, the necessity of the continuance of the blockade for the maintenance of an "anomalous" government "without money, without credit, and without native troops," and "controlled by a foreign garrison," is, in the opinion of the Plenipotentiary of France, a sufficient plea for destroying the commerce of all the rest of the world! Will England, will the United States, will the other maritime powers tamely submit to such outrageous injustice! We hope not. Besides, even allowing the blockade to have been

lawful at its commencement, it has "entirely lost its original character." It was not an English nor a French blockade, but a joint Anglo-French blockade, and from the moment the co-partnership was dissolved, it ceased *de jure* to exist. If France, on her own account, wishes to perpetuate a state of things avowedly created "by her and for her," she must at least pay some respect to the forms, if not to the principles of the laws of nations; and we confidently trust that that respect will be exacted from her.

The Rio Janeiro journals contain news from England to the 22nd of May. The Irish relief bill passed the third reading on the 18th. There is no other parliamentary intelligence of any interest, except the notice on the part of government of the intention to bring forward a measure to authorise the establishment of diplomatic relations with the court of Rome. The Earl of Besborough, Viceroy of Ireland, died on the 16th of May. The Earl of Clarendon had been appointed to succeed him. In Clare and Limerick there had been serious conflicts between the people and the police. It is stated in the *Times* that letters from Nice announced that Mr. O'Connell had died on his arrival at Genoa; but that by subsequent accounts it only appeared that the honourable gentleman had suffered a slight indisposition which had not allowed him to continue his journey to Rome by land. It was reported that Don Miguel had made his appearance in Oporto. England, France and Spain had entered into a convention for the settlement of the affairs of Portugal.

The last accounts from Mexico reach to the 29th of April. General Scott was closely pursuing the remnants of the Mexican army, and after occupying Jalapa and Perote, was about to make a demonstration on Puebla. General Santa Ana was at Orizaba organizing fresh troops. He had under his command about 6,000 men.

Under date of the 20th inst., the Argentine Government officially replied to a letter from H. M. Queen Victoria, dated the 19th June, 1846, announcing the birth of the young Princess, which took place on the 25th of the previous month. This letter, after having remained three months in the possession of Mr. Ouseley, was finally transmitted by the latter in a Sardinian vessel of war to Lord Howden, who had the honor of delivering it to this Government on the 15th of May last. Both the letter and the reply are couched in the usual terms of cordiality, just as if no interruption to friendly relations had occurred.

It will be remembered that in April last year, a party of assassins attacked the house of Mr. Simon Dodge, in a lonely locality in the district of Pila, murdered his wife and a labouring man named John Steward, robbed the premises and severely wounded the owner. The perpetrators of this horrid deed were unknown at the time and no clue could be obtained to lead to their discovery. However, though the active zeal of the authorities, three of them were at length detected, and having been conveyed to this capital for trial, their guilt was fully established, and sentence was accordingly passed upon them on the 6th inst. In terms thereof they are to be executed in the town of Dolores, the nearest to the place where the crime was committed, and their bodies suspended on a gallows for twenty-four hours. The culprits were removed from the Cabildo prison on Monday last to undergo the awful penalty. Roque Farias, one of the malefactors who has as yet kept out of the reach of the arm of the law is also condemned to be executed in like manner whenever apprehended.

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

Headquarters of the Army.
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz.
March 26, 1847.

Outlines of instructions to the Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and commissioned by the undersigned to treat with such persons as may be duly authorized on the part of the City of Vera Cruz and its dependencies, on the subject of the surrender of the same:

1. The whole garrison or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States as prisoners of war.

2. The garrisons to be permitted to march out with the honours of war, and to ground arms, to such force as may be appointed by the undersigned, and at a point to be agreed upon by the Commissioners.

2. The surrendered places to be immediately garrisoned by American troops.

4. Mexican officers to preserve their side arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, (regular and irregular officers,) at the end of — days, to retire to their respective homes on the usual parole, with the exception of such officers as the two parties may deem necessary to accompany the rank and file to the United States.

5. The rank and file of regular regiments, corps or companies, to remain as prisoners of war, subject to be sent to the United States, (with such Mexican officers as may be needed with the men,) and to be clothed and subsisted by the United States, at the ultimate cost of the belligerent that may be agreed upon by a definitive Treaty of Peace.

6. The rank and file of the irregular portion of the prisoners to be detained — days, subsisted (if necessary) for the time by the United States, when they may be permitted to retire to their respective homes, their officers giving the usual parole that the said rank and file shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

7. All the materiel of war, and all public property of every description found in the city and its dependencies to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same, not injured or destroyed in the farther prosecution of the actual war, may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive Treaty of Peace.

8. If the Mexican commissioners decline, from the want of power or authority to treat of the surrender of the Castle of San Juan de Ullua, the American Commissioners will urge the former to ask for such powers, and grant any necessary delay to that end; but if such power be not asked for, or be not, on application obtained, the American Commissioners, may, hesitatingly, consent to refer the subject back to the undersigned for farther instructions to meet the state of things.

Winfield Scott.

NOTE.—Article 8 was not, of course, given to the Mexican commissioners.

A true copy from the original paper.

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

Six propositions from the Mexican Commissioners to the General-in-Chief.

1st. The garrison will evacuate the place within a time to be agreed upon between the belligerent parties, retiring to the City of Orizaba or Jalapa, by regular day marches, according to the custom of armies on a march.

2d. The aforesaid garrison shall march out with all the honours of war, colors displayed, drums beating, stores belonging to the corps of which it is composed, the allowance of field pieces corresponding to its force, baggage and munitions of war.

3d. The Mexican flag will remain displayed on the bastion of Santiago until the retiring Mexican garrison shall be out of sight of the city, and, on hauling it down, it shall be saluted with twenty-one guns fired from the same bastion, until which time the forces of the United States shall not enter the place.

4th. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz shall continue in the free possession of their movable and immovable property, in the enjoyment of which they shall never be disturbed, as well as in the exercise of their religious faith.

5th. The national guard of Vera Cruz, if they find it convenient to retire peaceably to their homes, not to be molested on account of their conduct, in bearing arms in defence of the place.

6th. The undersigned desire to know, in case the Señor General Scott should have to continue hostilities on account of not admitting these propositions, if he will permit the neutrals to go out of

the place, as well as the women and children belonging to the Mexican families.

Pedro M. Herrera.
Jose Gutierrez de Villanueva.
Manuel Robles.

Headquarters of the Army.

Of the United States of America.

Camp Wash. before Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847.

The undersigned, Major General Scott, General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States of America, has received the report of the Commissioners appointed by him yesterday, to meet the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency, Gen. Landero, the Commander-in-Chief of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ullua.

In making that report the undersigned received, informally, from his Commissioners, the project of an arrangement presented to them by the Mexican Commissioners, consisting of six articles. Without reproducing those articles, in extenso, the undersigned will simply refer to them by their respective numbers:

Article 1. Is wholly inadmissible. The garrisons of the places, in question, can only be allowed to march out or to evacuate them as prisoners of war; but the undersigned is willing that each garrison, without distinction between regular troops and national guards of militia, may retire, in the delay of — days, to their respective homes—the officers giving for themselves and their respective men, the usual parole of honor not again to serve against the United States of America in the present war, until duly exchanged.

Article 2. The garrison may be allowed all the honours of war usually granted to gallant troops; but to surrender their arms of every sort, save the side arms of the officers.

Article 3. As far as practicable by the Commissioners of the two armies, this may be arranged to satisfy the just pride of the gallant defenders of the places in question.

Article 4. Is readily agreed to, and may be solemnly promised.

Article 5. This is substantially met in the above remark under article 1.

Article 6. Not admissible in any case. Taking the foregoing remarks and the instructions of the undersigned to his Commissioners—which instructions were substantially communicated to the Mexican Commissioners—as the basis of an honorable capitulation, the undersigned, to spare the farther effusion of blood, is willing to refer back the whole subject to the same Commissioners of the two parties—provided that the said Commissioners meet again to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the same place as yesterday, and proceed without delay to a definitive conclusion of the whole subject.

The undersigned will wait the answer of his Excellency, General Landero, up to 9 o'clock, this day, and, in the meantime, renews the assurances of his high respect and consideration.

Winfield Scott.

Copy of the original paper for the Hon. Secretary of War.

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

Articles of Capitulation of the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ullua.

Puente de Hornos,
Without the walls of Vera Cruz.
Saturday, March 27, 1847.

Terms of Capitulation agreed upon by the Commissioners, viz.

Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow, and Col. J. G. Totten, chief engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and Col. José Gutierrez de Villanueva, Lieut. Colonel of the Engineers, Manuel Robles, and Col. Pedro de Herrera, commissioners appointed by General of Brigade Don José Juan Landero, commanding-in-chief, Vera Cruz, the Castle of San Juan de Ullua and their dependencies—for the surrender to the arms of the United States of the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons and arms.

1. The whole garrison, or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States, as prisoners of war, the 29th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honours of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the General-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed regular and irregular officers, as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes, on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article one, the Mexican flags of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and immediately thereafter forts Santiago and Concepcion and the Castle of San Juan de Ullua occupied by the forces of the United States.

4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of, after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes. The officers, in respect to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole, that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

5. All the materiel of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the Castle of San Juan de Ullua and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured or destroyed in the farther prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive treaty of peace.

6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers and attendants and officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

7. Absolute protection is solemnly guaranteed to persons in the city, and property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States, without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guaranteed.

(Signed in duplicate)

W. J. Worth, Brigadier General,
Gid. J. Pillow, Brigadier General,
Jos. G. Totten, Col. and Chief Eng'r,
José Gutierrez de Villanueva,
Pedro Manuel Herrera,
Manuel Robles.

Captain Aulick—appointed a commissioner by Commodore Perry on behalf of the navy, (the General-in-Chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the navy until after commissions had been exchanged)—and being present by General Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof—hereto affixes his name and signature.

J. H. Aulick, Capt. U. S. N.,
Headquarters of the Army of the United States
of America, Camp Washington, before Vera
Cruz, March 27, 1847.

Approved and accepted.

Winfield Scott.
M. C. Perry.

Commanding-in-Chief U. S. N. forces Gulf of Mexico.

Vera Cruz, Marzo 27, 1847.

Aprobado y aceptado.

José Juan de Landero.

A true copy of the original articles of capitulation.

E. P. Scammon.

1st Lieut. Topo. Eng's Act'g Aid-de-Camp.

From our Navy before Vera Cruz.

U. S. Steamer Mississippi,

At anchor near Vera Cruz, March 21, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department of my arrival, yesterday, at this anchorage, and of the transfer of the command of the Home Squadron to me by Commodore Conner, this morning at 8 o'clock.

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

M. C. Perry.

Commanding Home Squadron.
Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy.

Flag ship Mississippi.

Off Vera Cruz, March 25, 1837.

Sir: The sailing of the Princeton this day for the United States offers me an opportunity of informing the Department that Gen. Scott had, on the 22d inst., the day after I assumed the command of the squadron, so far completed the erection of his batteries in the rear of Vera Cruz as to authorize the summoning of the city, and on the refusal of the governor to surrender, of opening his fire at three o'clock of that day.

In conformity with arrangements made in the morning with Gen. Scott, I directed the flotilla of small steamers and gun-boats of the squadron, led by Commander J. Tatnall, in the Spitfire, to take a position and commence a simultaneous fire upon the city. The order was promptly and gallantly executed, and the fire was kept up with great animation until late in the evening.

On visiting them at their position, I found that the two steamers had nearly exhausted their ammunition; but having received a fresh supply during the night from this ship, they at sunrise moved to a more favourable and advanced point, and resumed and continued their fire until recalled by signal.

At the earnest desire of myself and officers, General Scott generously assigned a position in the trenches, to be mounted with guns from the squadron, and worked by seamen. Three 8-inch Paixhans and three long 32-pounders, (all that were required,) were consequently landed, and after immense labour in transporting them through the sand, in which parties from the divisions of Generals Patterson, Worth, and Pillow, respectively detached by those officers, cheerfully participated, the pieces were placed in position and opened upon the city about 10 o'clock yesterday, immediately drawing upon them a sharp fire from the enemy, which in a short time killed and wounded ten of the detachment from the squadron.

In order to give all a chance to serve in the trenches for the honor of which there is a great though generous strife, I have arranged that detachments from each ship in charge respectively of Lieutenants, and the whole commanded by a Captain or Commander, shall be relieved every twenty-four hours. Captain Aulick, assisted by Commander Mackenzie, and several Lieutenants, had the direction of mounting the guns and opening the fire, and well and bravely was the duty performed. Capt. Mayo is now in charge and will be relieved in turn.

The Ohio arrived on the 22d inst. but in consequence of a norther did not reach her proper anchorage until yesterday afternoon. Detachments of boats from all the vessels are employed night and day in landing from the transports the stores and munitions of the army.

Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded ascertained up to this hour, [12 meridian,] with the report of Capt. Aulick; also a list of the small vessels comprising the flotilla, of the squadron, all of which were engaged on the 22d inst.

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

M. C. Perry,
Commanding Home Squadron.
Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy.

Friday, March 26, 1847.

Sir: The detention of the Princeton enables me to inform the department of events up to this hour, (10 A. M.)

Capt. Mayo and his party have returned, having been relieved in the batteries by a detachment under Capt. Breeze. I hardly need assure the Department that the party under Capt. Mayo sustained with unabated courage and spirit, the admirable fire of the naval battery. The bombardment from the trenches was continued through the night. A heavy norther now blowing, [the third in five days,] has prevented communication with the shore since last evening. Several merchant vessels have been thrown, this morning, ashore by the gale.

The report of Capt. Mayo is enclosed, as also an additional list of killed and wounded. Among the names of the killed, will be found that of Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, a most amiable and promising young officer.

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

M. C. Perry,
Commanding Home Squadron.
Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy.

Sunday, March 28, 1847.

Sir: I am happy to inform you that the City and Castle of Vera Cruz, surrendered yesterday to the combined force of the Army and Navy of the United States, on terms highly favourable to us.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

M. C. Perry,
Commanding Home Squadron.
Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy.

List of killed and wounded of the Detachments at the Naval Batteries, March 24 and 25, 1847.

Killed on the 24th—William Marcus, seaman; John Williams, quarter-gunner; Jno. Harrington, boatswain's mate; Daniel McGinnis, landsman; Jno. Tooke, seaman.

Killed on the 25th—Thomas B. Shubrick, midshipman; Jno. Williamson, seaman.

Wounded on the 24th—A. S. Baldwin, Lieutenant, slightly; Edward Black, seaman, slightly; Mathias Nice, seaman, slightly; Deforest Cary, seaman, slightly.

Wounded on the 25th—Three seamen, slightly, names not ascertained.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. Perry,
Commanding Home Squadron.
Hon. Jno. Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy.

United States ship Potomac,
Off Sacrificos, March 25, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with your letter this moment received, calling for a report of my proceedings in command of the detachment on shore yesterday, I have the honor to state that the battery of three 8-inch Paixhan guns and three long 32-pounders landed from the squadron was turned over to me, at 10 A. M. by the accomplished engineer officer who constructed it, (Capt. R. E. Lee,) who, as well as Lieuts. Smith, of the engineers, and Williams, aid of General Scott, remained in the battery throughout the fire; the enemy having but a few minutes before discovered our position, commenced the attack upon us. I immediately ordered the guns to be unmasked, and the firing commenced on the enemy's batteries, which was steadily and deliberately continued until about half past 2 P. M. when our last charge of ammunition, of which we had only about fifty rounds to each gun, was expended. By this time our sand bag breastworks and traverses were much delapidated by the shot of the enemy and the concussion of our own heavy pieces. I now directed the embrasures to be closed up with sand-bags, (for the suggestion of which I must thank Capt. Lee,) and everybody to seek the best shelter from shot that the work afforded, until the ammunition we expected should arrive.

At 4 o'clock, Capt. Mayo, with a fresh supply of ammunition and a relief party of officers and men, arrived. I then relinquished the command to him agreeably to your order, and returned to my ship. Our loss was four men killed, and one officer and five men wounded, one of the latter mortally, (since dead,) the other slightly. When it is considered that we had the concentrated and very active fire of five of the enemy's batteries upon us at a distance of less than eight hundred yards, beside occasional shells from the Castle of San Juan de Ullua, it is a matter of surprise that our loss is so small.

It affords me great satisfaction to add that every officer and man in the battery behaved with the utmost coolness, activity, and cheerfulness.

Commander A. S. Mackenzie, who had superintended the duty of placing the guns in battery, promptly tendered his services to me, and took charge of one of my 32-pounders, which he managed with great skill, and I doubt not, with great effect upon the enemy's works. In the course of the firing the flag on one of the enemy's forts was brought down by a shot from a gun fired by Lieut. Baldwin. It was, however, quickly again displayed from the same flag-staff. It is due to Midshipman Allan McLane that I should not omit to mention that on a call for volunteers to cut away some brushwood which obstructed the view to a battery on which we wished to direct our fire, he sprang through an embrasure, followed by two men, (William Cavenaugh seaman—the name of the other I have not been able to ascertain,) and amid a shower of balls, quickly removed the obstruction, for which gallantry I complimented them on the spot. I am, however, sure that any other officer present would have been happy of an opportunity to have done the same. As you desire to forward this report to the Department by the Princeton, leaving at 12 M. to-day, it is necessarily a very hasty and brief one.

I annex a list of the killed and wounded, and also of the officers of the detachment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. H. Aulick, Captain.
Commodore M. C. Perry.

List of Officers of the Detachment.

Commander: A. S. Mackenzie. Lieutenants: Charles Kennedy, Sidney Smith Lee, Harry Ingersoll, O. H. Perry, and A. S. Baldwin. Assistant Surgeons: O. F. Bayler, and John Hastings. Passed Midshipmen: C. Fauntleroy, and Charles Dyer. Midshipmen: Wm. H. Parker, Allan McLane, John P. Jones, R. B. Storer, M. J. Smith, W. K. Mayo, W. V. Gillis and J. Maury. Captain's Clerk: S. F. Emmons—(Potomac).

J. H. Aulick, Captain.

List of Killed.

Wm. Marcus, seaman, Mississippi; John Williams, quarter-gunner, Baritan; John Harrington, boatswain's mate, St. Mary's; Daniel McGinnis, landsman, St. Mary's; and John Tooke, seaman, Potomac.

List of Wounded.

Lieut. A. S. Baldwin, Potomac; Ed. Black, seaman, Potomac; Mathias Nice, seaman, Potomac; Wm. Hamblin, seaman, Potomac; and Deforest Carey, landsman, Potomac.

J. H. Aulick, Captain.

United States Steamer Mississippi,
Off Vera Cruz, March 26, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your order, I proceeded, on the afternoon of the 24th inst., to the naval battery opposite Vera Cruz, with detachments from this ship, the Potomac, Baritan, Albany and St. Mary's, under the officers named in the accompanying list, and relieved Capt. Aulick and the officers and men under his command.

The breastworks having been much broken down in the cannonade of the day, the night was passed in repairing them by Lieut. Tower, United States Engineers, and his party, from whom I received great assistance. Shortly before sunrise of the 25th, the enemy having opened his fire upon us from four of his batteries, an active cannonade was returned by us, and continued without interruption until half-past two P. M. when they were silenced. Two batteries on their extreme left subsequently turned their fire towards us; but on our briskly returning it, they also ceased firing, and about half-past three P. M. our ammunition being expended, the cannonade ceased on our part.

I cannot too highly commend the zeal, courage and activity displayed by every officer and man under my command; and I regret that the efficient service which they rendered should have been attended with the loss of one officer, Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, and one seaman, J. Williamson, killed, and three slightly wounded. The admirable conduct of Midshipman Shubrick, down to the moment of his fall, while pointing a gun on the enemy, occasioned me the more to lament his loss. He was a young officer of great merit and promise, and, had he lived, must have become an ornament to his profession and country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. Mayo, Captain.
Com. M. C. Perry, Commanding Home Squadron.

Advertisements.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned having retired to the country with the intention of establishing himself permanently there, Mr. Joseph Caesar Mohr, who has just returned to this country, is at present the only partner of the late firm of Mohr, Ludovici & Co., authorized to recover outstanding debts to regulate definitively all the accounts that remain unsettled.

Consequently the power of attorney, that the undersigned had given to Mr. Iwan C. Mohr, remains void and of no effect from the present date forward, and he signs the present notice as a proof of his conformity.

Buenos Ayres, June 31, 1847.

Francis J. Mohr.
Iwan C. Mohr.

Advertisement.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement I beg leave to inform the mercantile public that I have established a commission house, in this City, under the firm of Joseph Caesar Mohr. I will continue to do business in all the branches the liquidating house of Mohr, Ludovici & Co. was engaged in.

I have given to my cousin Mr. Iwan C. Mohr the power to sign for me, by procuration.

Buenos Ayres, 31st June, 1847.

Joseph Caesar Mohr.

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 22 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 Afghanistan, England Displayed, English Reader, Edgeworth on Education, Fawn of Spring Vale &c. by Carleton, Florist's Directory, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Latin and Greek Grammars, Goldsmith's Roman History, Hervey's Meditations, Harris's Encyclopedia, Hall's Master, Introduction to National Reader, Jones's (Sir William) Letters, Kyd on Bills, Lady Russ's Letters, Martine's Library, Martin Doyl'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, Special's 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.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 24.—Wind W.
No arrivals or sailings.
July 25.—Wind S.W., at noon changed to N.
No arrivals or sailings.
July 26.—Wind N.W.
No arrivals or sailings.
July 27.—Wind W.
No arrivals or sailings.
July 28.—Wind N.W., rain.
No arrivals or sailings.
July 29.—Wind N.
Arrived, French schooner of war Venus.
Sardinian merchant brigantine Dos Amigos, Nicholas Martinez, from Patagonia; she was warned off by the Pandour.
Sailed, Sardinian brigantine Dos Amigos.
July 31.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S.E., heavy rain.
No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 17.
Brazilian brig Suarez, J. A. Cabral, from Rio Janeiro 1st July.
Oriental brig Tigre, J. Angier, from Marseilles 18th April.
July 18.
H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Baker, hence 16th inst.
French frigate La Charte, Captain Herail, from Toulon 7th May and Rio Janeiro 8th inst.
Sardinian brigantine Rosa, N. Croce, from Rio Grande 11th inst.
Danish brig Sarah Johanna, Callissen, from Cape de Verde.
Spanish brig Margarita, S. Ansoategui, from Malaga 22nd April and Algeciras 27th May.
Brazilian schooner Jorge, V. Antonio, from Rio Grande 13th inst.

July 19.
Brazilian schooner Manuela, J. G. de Amorin, from Rio Grande 14th inst.
American brig Treaty, Tatham, from Parnaguá 4th inst.
July 20.
H. B. M. steamer Aleto, Commander V. A. Mazingberd, hence 19th inst.
American schooner Forest, R. Leland, from Rio Grande 17th inst.

July 24.
Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, hence 23d inst.

July 25.
American barque Rosalba, Burrows, from the South coast.
July 27.
H. B. M. sloop of war Comus, Commander C. T. D'Eyncourt from Maldonado.
Danish brig Margarita, Jorjan, from Hamburg 19th May, Cape de Verde 24th June.
Danish brig Ocean, O. F. Drescher, from Cape de Verde 5th June.

July 28.
British brig Lima, William More, from Liverpool 19th April.
Sardinian polacre Union, Nicolas Brumengo, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst.
Sardinian brig Anibal, Luis Pico, from Genoa 10th April.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

July 19.
Brazilian brigantine Teresa, J. P. Coimbra, for Brazil.

July 20.
do. schooner Jorge, V. Antonio, from Rio Grande.

July 31.
British brig Ararat, John Banks, for Liverpool.

July 23.
H. B. M. packet Kestrel, Lieut. Baker, for Rio Janeiro with the mail from the River Plate.
Bremer brig Daniel, H. Wenks, for the Continent.

American schooner May Flower, Bennet, for Rio Grande.
Sardinian galliot Union, A. Croce, for Rio Grande.
French barque José, for Havre.

July 26.
H. B. M. frigate Eagle, 50 guns, Captain G. B. Martin, for Rio Janeiro, having on board H. E. Lord Howden and suite.

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.
Schooner Venus.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. C. A. da Rocha Freire.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres.
The master of the Sardinian brigantine Dos Amigos, (the arrival of which we have mentioned in another part of our paper) was allowed by the blockaders to land and take off a pilot for the purpose of continuing his voyage to his destination.
This day (31st inst.) completes the 672nd day of the blockade.

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

Saturday	50
Sunday	51
Monday	52
Tuesday	54
Wednesday	55
Thursday	56
Friday	59

Two piratical boats fitted out in Montevideo have lately committed a number of depredations on coasting craft in this and the interior rivers, putting, in one instance at least, the crew to death. We trust H. B. M.'s naval forces in these waters will not remain indifferent spectators of such atrocious proceedings, though sanctioned by the protégés of the authorities of H. M. the King of the French.

Advertisements.

Cheap Books,

Calle de Cangallo No. 89.

APICIAN Morsels 1 vol., Buck's Theological Dictionary 1 vol., Blunt's MSS. selections from the papers of a man of the world 2 vol., Blair's Universal preceptor 1 vol., Clarendon's History 3 vols., Carpenter's Geography of the New Testament 1 vol., Duchess de la Valliere a play by Bulwer 1 vol., Discipline a novel 4 vols., Diary of a invalid 1 vol., Dymock's Latin Dictionary 1 vol., The Fudges 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., Infantry regulations of the U. S. 1 vol., Infant's progress by Mrs. Sherwood 1 vol., Juvenile Pinacch 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., Origines Sacrae by Stillingfleet 1 vol., Park on Insurance 1 vol., Park on the experienced Farmer 1 vol., Red Rover 3 vols., Sanford and Morton 3 vols., Scientific Diagrams 5 vols., St. Clair of the Isles 1 vol., Spanish Grammar 1 vol., Tales of the Colonies 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. also 24 vols. Sporting Magazine with elegant engravings, Mole's Elements of Algebra, Life of Brainerd, Chalmers Evidence and Authority of Christian Revelation, Moore's Epitome of Navigation, Encyclopedia of Geography by Hugh Murray F.R.S.E. illustrated by 82 maps, and above eleven hundred other engravings on wood &c. 3 vols., Elegant Extracts in poetry, French and English Dictionary, Field's Speaker, Gooden's Arithmetic, Wallingford's do., Southern and Western Calculator, Keith on the Globes, Introduction to Geography and Astronomy by E. and J. Bruce, Elements of Land Surveying, Lionel Lincoln, Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry, Musical Review, Beretti's Spanish and English Dictionary, O'Halloran on the Insurgent Chief Plans for the government and liberal instruction of boys as practised at Hazelwood school, Racing Calendar 1 vol., 2 vols. Student, 1 vol., Turt Register, 1 vol., Lunar and Horary Tables, &c. &c. &c.

Notice.
THE person who has taken "Blackwood's Magazine" of September 1846, from the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, is requested to return it without delay.

Notice.
STOVES, GRATES, &c.
JUST received a splendid assortment of stoves, grates, fire-irons, iron mantle pieces, coal basins, &c. to be sold at No. 56 Calle la Paz, at prices to suit purchasers, also some black varnish, black lead for polishing grates, and a variety of kitchen utensils.

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.
Rowlands' Mæscuar Oil, for the growth, and for preserving, improving and beautifying the human hair.
Rowlands' 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.
Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, for rendering the teeth beautifully white, strengthening the gums, and for giving sweetness and perfume to the breath.
Rowlands' Aisana Extract, for relieving the most violent tooth-ache, gum boils, and swelled face.
Mr. C. T. Getting, Buenos Ayres, has always an extensive stock of the above celebrated articles, together with Rowlands' 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 of 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.

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.

Education.

MRS. Andrew Miller begs to inform her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to No. 83 Calle del Perú, 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 approved masters.
Early applications are respectfully solicited.

DIED.

At Montevideo, on the 24th ult., Mr. Michael Welsh, native of Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 58; formerly a master bricklayer in this city where he had resided for upwards of 26 years, and was much esteemed by his countrymen for his jovial good nature and upright conduct.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	381	4	382	each
Do. Patriot	379	4	380	do.
Plata, macuquina	17	4	18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	22	4	22 1/2	each.
Do. Patriot & Pacones	22	4	22 1/2	do.
Six per cent. Stock	100			
Exchange on England	24			
Do. France	1	4	14	premium
Do. Rio Janeiro	1	4	14	premium
Do. Montevideo	20	4	22	nothing doing.
Do. United States	56	4	60	per pesada
Hides, matadero or saladero	26	4	27	lb. ea.
Do. matadero, country	45	4	50	do.
Do. Spain	42	4	44	do.
Do. North America	39	4	41	do.
Do. of all stalks	40	4	45	do.
Do. salted ox	45	4	50	do.
Do. do. cow	42	4	43	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	per dozen
and ordinary				
Great skins				without price
Nutria skins	4		5	nominal
Horse hair, mixed	58	4	70	per arroba
Do. short	53	4	65	do.
Do. long, 18 to 24 in.	110	4	130	do. 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	35	4	36	do.
Do. pure melted	25	4	29	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	15	per lb.
Salted tongues	9	4	12	per dozen
Hide cuttings	16	4	12	per arroba
Skin bones				without price
Salt, on board				none.
Discount	11	4	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 382 dollars.
The lowest price 365 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 24.
The lowest 24.
Doublons 58 shillings—25,300 done.
France, 85 francs per ounce.
The produce market continues in the same state as last week. Hops and rice scarce and much in demand. Sugar camp larder, weighing 28 lbs. were sold at 498.
G. THOMAS, Responsible Editor.