

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1099.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1847. (Established in 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

Our readers have no doubt heard of the Mexican and South American association of Liverpool, and of the attempts made by the agents of the loan-jobbers of Montevideo in England to abuse the public minds through its medium. Their measures were however foiled, and since their exposure they have never again ventured to appear in public. To the nefarious efforts which the Montevidean agents made through this body may be in a great measure attributed the present disastrous and unjust intervention in the affairs of these countries. But their game in England is up; and they must therefore as a desperate resource try their fortunes nearer home. Though aware no one in the River Plate will give credence to their assertions, still counting on the support of their favorite organ, the *Comercio del Plata*, they get their productions inserted in that paper and by this means keep alive the feeling of resistance in the armed legionaries, who some day or other will doubtless repay their trouble as it richly deserves. Lately there appeared in the above mentioned print the following letters signed by Mr. George Hodgskin, which we think will serve to illustrate the conduct of those worthies. Mr. H., it is to be remarked, is a large share holder of the Montevidean custom house contracts, inspector of the preventive service under the foreign administration of the customs revenue, and, lastly, by his own particular desire and for his special ends, honorary secretary of the association of British merchants at Montevideo—a body, by the way, of which he has no right to be a member, since he is not a British merchant nor does he represent any other interests than his own,—which are of that anomalous class called at present Montevidean, and of the worst possible description,—on which to found any claim to the protection of his country.

Dear Sir,

Will you do me the favour to give publicity, through your Journal, to the following copy of a letter addressed, on the 25th ultimo, by the Committee of the Association of British Merchants in this city to H. B. M. Consul, in reply to his Communication of the 25th, which appeared in the *Comercio* of the 28th.

I am authorized to make this application to you by a resolution of the members of the Association passed at the General Meeting held yesterday, and counting upon your ready compliance with their wishes,

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant

G. HODSKIN,
Honorary Secretary.

Montevideo, 3rd. September, 1847.

To the Editor of the *Comercio del Plata*.

Montevideo, 28th August 1847.

Sir,
I am desired by the Committee of the Association of British Merchants to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., enclosing copy of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert's communication to you of the 25th inst., in which he intimates that, in consequence of the Montevidean Government having required that the Fort of San José, now occupied by the Royal Marines, should be given up, he had determined on embarking the whole of them, and he, at the same time, assures you that every protection will be given to British Subjects and their property.

The Committee desire me to state that the pretext assumed for the withdrawal of the Marines is, in their opinion, unjustifiable. For nearly four years and a half the Custom House stores have been under the care of a guard of Marines, and for more than half that time the Fort of San José was not held by those troops, Commodore Pereira and Admiral Ingfield having considered the Custom House and lodgings adjacent sufficiently secure. The San José fort, situated at the remotest extremity of the Town, distant alike from the Victoria Barracks, and from the residences of the British generally, and having no facilities of embarkation, is evidently a point in case of danger. The Custom House, on the contrary, from its central position and vicinity to the principal places of embarkation, being guarded by marines, not only yields protection to the large amount of British property deposi-

ted in it, but also renders the communication with the vessels of war easier and more convenient, from that point than from any in town.

The Committee fully agree with Commodore Herbert, that it is "his bounden duty to afford to British Subjects, at all times, and under all circumstances, the protection that it is in his power to give them;" but, remembering his abandonment of his countrymen at Colonia [who were there thrown upon the French Admiral's protection], entertaining a firm conviction that a strong representation alone prevented the British force to be withdrawn from Montevideo some months ago; and witnessing now his threatened consummation of that act, under the pretext put forth in his letter of the 25th inst., they cannot help saying that his words and his acts have been, and are, most widely at variance.

The Committee however consider it unnecessary to dilate on this point, as Her M's Government has already been memorialized on the subject of Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert's proceedings in the River Plate, and it now only remains for them to protest against the removal of the Marines from the Custom House—the depository of so large an amount of British property, and the long appointed and most efficient rallying point, in case of need.

I have the honour to be

& c. & c.

To Martin T. Hood Esq. acting Consul General,
& c. & c.

To show that this letter does not emanate from the body it pretends to do, and that it does not contain the views and expressions of any British merchant at Montevideo, it is only necessary to observe, first, that it is not signed by the chairman (who by the by is one of the cautious school); secondly, that neither the time or place of meeting is reported, nor the chairman or secretary's authority for it expressed, except indeed by the latter himself in an introductory letter to the Editor of the *Comercio del Plata*.—We do not pretend to judge of the correctness of Sir Thomas Herbert's motive for withdrawing the marines from the Custom House, after he had been desired by the Montevidean Minister of War to evacuate Fort San José, but it certainly appears to us that the occupation thereof by British marines, and as a rallying point or place of embarkation and landing was a precautionary measure of the highest value and necessity for the security of British residents and men on shore. There are other reasons why it should be occupied by British forces; the flag staff of the garrison is there, and although England contemplates no present or future attack on Montevidean nationality, the inference to be deduced from the desire of the Montevidean Minister for its evacuation we leave our readers to draw, in the full persuasion that their conclusions will be the same as ours on the particular.

No reason is assigned by the Montevidean Minister in the note in which he asks Sir Thomas to evacuate the Fort. It cannot be used as a means of defence against attacks from the land side, and the loanjobbers have for the present Mons. Le Prédour to protect them by sea. But the crowning point of absurdity in this protest or letter of the Honorary Secretary of the Custom House *embrollá* Association is their remonstrance against an act of the Government of Montevideo, their dependant, which, when even surmised a short time ago amongst themselves,—for it was never dreamt of anywhere else,—as about to be put in execution by Sir Thomas Herbert, was denounced in a petition to Mr. Ouseley as dangerous and ruinous to the loanjobbing interests. Surely this will open the eyes of some of the Montevidean merchants to the views of their Mentors, and show them that with the dupers and the dupes no possible community of interest can exist. British interests in Colonia, says the letter, have been thrown on French protection. We should like to know what British subject claimed it, or what British interests have been there, except those which Garibaldi sacked under British protection in August, 1845, and to obtain compensation for which Mr. Le Bas, the sufferer, has lately proceeded to England to substantiate his claims; or

what British interests exist there, since, a short time ago the only British subject was one, of doubtful origin, who could not speak English; and under the pretext of protecting him, 40 marines were to be left on shore, a ship of war in the harbour, and rations supplied to the inhabitants and garrison, who otherwise would have perished with hunger, *malgré* the large revenues of the Custom House at Montevideo.

Our space will not permit us to amplify with other reflexions our observations on the nefarious, juggling system which has for so long a time been carried on in the unfortunate city of Montevideo. We shall, however, revert hereafter to this subject, and we are determined not to let it rest until the hornet's nest is rooted out. We trust to obtain the cordiality and support of all legitimate traders in this river. At the same time we cannot close this article without expressing our astonishment at the apathy shown by the foreign commercial community generally and especially by the British at the ruin of their interests in these countries. It is their duty in view of the efforts making at Montevideo to destroy their trade, energetically to memorialise their Government either individually or collectively, and efficiently to support the British naval commander-in-chief in these waters against the despicable and insidious attacks of interested adventurers, in the certainty that their representations will be attended to, and an end put at once to the state of things which has already existed too long, and is detrimental to the honour and credit of the British name. It is not a question of politics or of party; it is one of life and death to all lawful mercantile interests at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

Since writing the foregoing we see by the *Comercio del Plata* of the 7th inst., that a meeting of the Custom House share holders was to be held yesterday, 10th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of imposing additional import and transit duties on all goods landed at that port, and certainly consumed in this and the adjoining provinces, for there is no demand for Montevideo consumption; and as no doubt the avowed object of the British Association at Montevideo is to protect British trade, we are curious to see how the Honorary Secretary will support this new move—with regard to which more anon.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with those appertaining to the Argentine Confederation.

Buenos Ayres, August 11, 1847.

To Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of H. B. M. in the River Plate. Agreeably to what the undersigned stated to you by order of H. E. the Governor, in a note dated the 7th of July last, in reference to that addressed to the Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Department, General Lucio Mancilla, directing him to forward to this city the gun belonging to H. B. M's navy, which was on board the "Federal" for the purpose of being delivered to you; the undersigned, in pursuance of a similar command of H. E. the Governor, has the satisfaction to inform you that the abovementioned gun which has been forwarded by said Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Department, with the note of which a copy is hereto annexed, is now sent to you in the Sardinian schooner of war *Ninfa*, together with the mounting and necessary implements appertaining to said gun according to the inventory, which is also enclosed.

God preserve you many years.

Felipe Arana.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Raleigh,"
Off Montevideo, 14th August, 1847.

Excellent Sir,

I have had the greatest satisfaction to receive the gun and accoutrements belonging to it, which your Excellency, in a former communication, promised should be forwarded to me; and I have also had the pleasure to receive the letter of the 11th of August, which Your Excellency has done me the honor to address to me on

this occasion. I shall take advantage of the earliest opportunity of sending to England this gun with all belonging to it, that Her Majesty's Government may fully appreciate the kind feeling which has led to its restoration.

I have the honour to be,

Excellent Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. Herbert, Commodore.

To His Excellency Señor Don Felipe de Arana, &c.,
&c., &c.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir,
You will confer a favour on one of your subscribers by publishing the enclosed document, so honourable to the English Government, and so gratifying to the feelings of every American.

I remain very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
An American Citizen.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 30th, 1847.

AMERICAN AID TO IRELAND ACKNOWLEDGED.
The Union publishes the following note from Lord Palmerston presenting the thanks of the British Government and Nation to the people of the United States for their liberal contributions in aid of the suffering people of Ireland:

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 31, 1847.

Sir:—I have received your dispatch, No. 8, of the 12th ult. stating that measures have been taken for the purpose of raising a subscription in the United States for the relief of the destitute Irish poor.

And I have to instruct you to take every opportunity of saying how grateful Her Majesty's government, and the British nation at large, feel for this kind and honorable manifestation of sympathy by the citizens of the United States for the sufferings of the Irish people. It might indeed have been expected, that a generous and high-minded nation would deeply commiserate the sufferings which an awful visitation of Providence has inflicted upon a large population, descended from the same ancestors as themselves. But the active and energetic assistance which the people of the United States are thus affording to the poor Irish, while it reflects the highest honor upon our transatlantic brethren, must tend to draw closer, and to render stronger and more lasting, those ties of friendship and mutual esteem, which Her Majesty's Government trusts, will long continue to exist between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family—separated, indeed, from each other by geographical position, but united together by common interests, to which every succeeding year must add increasing extension and force.

I am, &c.,
PALMERSTON.
To the Rt. Hon. RICHARD Pakenham, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Tod, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Brazil arrived, at Rio Janeiro with his family and suite on the 8th ult. on board of the U. S. line of battle ship Ohio, 74 guns, Captain Stringham.

The *Jornal do Commercio* says "A few days after the arrival at this court of Mr. Tod, the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the Imperial Government, his predecessor Mr. Wise addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs requesting his passports, adding that he would not solicit an audience to present his letter of recall.

"The passports were immediately sent to him and we learn that the Minister of Foreign Affairs on that occasion returned Mr. Wise's note without an answer in consequence of its being couched in unceremonious terms.

Mr. Seth Barton, Chargé d'Affaires from the United States to Chili, was to leave Norfolk about the middle of July in the U. S. frigate Brandywine for Rio Janeiro, whence he would proceed in the Ohio to his destination, the Ohio being intended to form a part of the squadron in the Pacific.

QUESTION OF THE RIVER PLATE. THE HOWDEN-WALEWSKI NEGOTIATION (Continued.)

Another conference took place on the 22nd of June. The Plenipotentiaries asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs on that occasion, if he was in a situation to enter into an examination of the points which had been left pending in the former conference, and the latter having replied that he was ready to give an answer on either of the two points which they might select, the Plenipotentiaries preferred treating on that relating to the ratification.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that the Argentine Government could not agree to the Convention being left unratified for reasons which he had stated in the previous conference, and which he repeated, adding that that deficiency might give rise to constructions dishonourable to the Government, and afford strong grounds for other inconveniences, which in the public opinion might present an unfavourable view of the case such as that of making concessions, which the Government could not make.

The Plenipotentiaries replied that they had no difficulty on this point, and that they were prepared in conformity with their credentials to conclude a convention in the name of their Governments which should be ratified, but that they must, nevertheless, repeat, that that ratification must not delay the execution of what should be stipulated.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs then stated that this point might remain provisionally thus established until he should inform the Government thereof so as to arrange it definitively in the next conference. It was thus agreed upon.

The second point relative to the title corresponding to H. E. the legal President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, and the manner in which he should be styled, was then discussed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Argentine Government could not but recognize Brigadier Manuel Oribe in the character of legal President of that Republic; but that considering the position of the Plenipotentiaries in this respect, an article might be agreed upon which should establish that of the three Governments respectively. The Plenipotentiaries on agreeing thereto, solicited from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a draft on this point, and he presented them the following:

"It is admitted that the denomination given in the copy of this Convention for the Argentine Government, and the title given in the copies for the Governments of H. B. M. and H. M. the King of the French does in no wise alter the respective position of the three Governments as regards H. E. General Manuel Oribe, whom the Argentine Government recognises in the character of legal President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and the Governments of England and France in that of H. E. General Manuel Oribe."

After perusing it, and making some objections to the manner in which it was drawn up, the Plenipotentiaries said they could not return an answer immediately in regard to its admission or non-admission, but that they accepted the idea; that at that moment the only difficulty they perceived, arose from what had been declared in said article by the Argentine Government to the effect that H. E. General Oribe was the only legal President of the Oriental Republic, and it having been stipulated in the bases presented by the Confidential Agent, Mr. Hood, that a new election should take place in the Oriental State, it was necessary to avoid, in case H. E. General Oribe should not be the appointed President, that the Argentine Government should refuse to abide by the result and wish to maintain that he was still the legal President, more particularly so when there was no stipulation in this respect on its part, whilst in the arrangement which they should enter into with H. E. General Manuel Oribe, the latter was to declare that he would abide by the result of said election.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in answer to the Plenipotentiaries stated that in the article which he had presented to them, the legality of H. E. the President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, was recognized by the Argentine Government, and if he was not fit to submit to a new election, and if thence happened that another person was elected, the Argentine Government had officially declared its principles of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the Oriental State.

The Plenipotentiaries proposed that a declaration in this respect should be made in the same article in which the three contracting parties should bind themselves to recognize as President the candidate who should be chosen as such, in case the election took place.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs manifested to the Plenipotentiaries that this was a case which had not been stipulated in Mr. Hood's bases, and in regard to which it was quite evident he could not answer them without previous instructions from his Government, but that if they would present him with said declaration drawn up in writing, he would in the next conference give them an answer. They replied they would send it to him.

After discussing the previous points in the manner stated, the discussion of the articles continued; and having commenced with the preamble, that proposed by the Government in the draft annexed to the note of the 13th of June last was accepted.

The first article was then discussed. The Plenipotentiaries proposed the adoption of that which had been last presented by themselves in the notes which they had sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs after the last conference.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government could not adopt it because it did not obviate by the manner in which it had been drawn up, the difficulties which he had presented in his note of the 13th of June last; that by accepting that draft of the article it would have abandoned its ally; and the fact that the signing of the Convention concluded with this Government had taken place after having agreed with H. E. the legal President of the Oriental Republic, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, and the latter communicated that arrangement to the Argentine Government, and his consent to the points which concern him in the provisional agreement of the Plenipotentiaries with this Government, as it should be, would not have been clearly made manifest; and besides, because the suspension of hostilities would appear as having been effected by the mediation of the Plenipotentiaries, which introduced another and inadmissible feature in the matter, such as the recognition of the competency of the same interested and belligerent parties to become mediators, which could not by any means be accepted by the Argentine Government, and, beyond all doubt, would not either be accepted by H. E. the legal President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs then explained the most prominent points of the note addressed by the Government on the 13th of June last, in support of its draft of a Convention, which solved every difficulty, did not injure any of the contracting parties, and placed it as regards its ally H. E. the President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, in an honourable position such as befit its solemn engagements.

The Plenipotentiaries stated that they did not insist that the word "mediation" should appear in the article. They thought they had consulted the views of the Government by that wording, and given to understand distinctly that the Government had not signed its Convention until after every thing had been arranged between themselves and H. E. General Manuel Oribe, which, in the opinion of the Plenipotentiaries, suited all parties. This was the more evident since, in the 4th article which they had proposed, the withdrawal of the Argentine troops was not to take place until after the Argentine Government should have consulted its ally, and come to a full understanding with the latter, by which they thought to express all that the Government in this respect wished. They would, nevertheless, treat further of this and arrange it in some new form.

After the Plenipotentiaries had drawn up several articles which were not admitted, they proposed the following to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, without accepting it, promised to lay it before his Government, and acquaint them with its opinion thereon.

Article 1st.—The Argentine Government will adhere to an immediate suspension of hostilities between the Oriental forces of the city of Montevideo and those occupying the country districts as soon as the said cessation of hostilities shall have been signed by its ally H. E. General Oribe."

The Plenipotentiaries stated that they believed that said article overcame every difficulty, because the Government agreed to the cessation of hostilities, after it should have been concluded with H. E. General Oribe, and to the withdrawal of the Argentine troops after having consulted its ally, as had been proposed by them in the 4th article. They could not by any means accept the 3rd article of the draft of this Government, because it had an evident reference to a third party which would render any agreement useless; and on the other hand as it would be signed after they had made arrangements with General Oribe, if such an arrangement with the latter did not take place, that which should have been stipulated with the Argentine Government would be of no value, and if it should take place, the difficulties presented by this Government with regard to it, respecting its alliance and the precedence of its signature, would be thus surmounted, as the latter would appear to have been affixed after an arrangement with H. E. General Oribe.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs again repeated to the Plenipotentiaries the views and the position of this Government, which they recognized, stating at the same time that to overcome those difficulties had been the object of their most earnest endeavours, because they did not wish, they repeated, to force this Government to forget its duties as an ally; they only wished not to involve themselves in a line of policy which it did not become them to approve or disapprove. In their judgment all the difficulty would be overcome if this Government would address H. E. General Oribe, and come to an understanding with him, publishing afterwards at the head of the Convention which might be concluded with them, all the correspondence on this point. It would then be quite evident that this Government had not abandoned its ally.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in answer to the Plenipotentiaries stated that this step offered some difficulties, one of which was that it was not to be expected that H. E. the legal President, Brigadier Manuel Oribe, would acquiesce therein without being aware of what the Plenipotentiaries might require from him, and above all because the complication which would result therefrom to the Government and to H. E. the legal President himself was not doubtful, if such a step were taken in the manner proposed without presenting him with a basis on which he might be enabled to ground his acceptance or rejection of the point in question.

This conference having terminated, the Plenipotentiaries sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the articles they had treated upon drawn up in writing, in order that they might be examined by the Government. One is inserted above; the other is as follows:—

"It is agreed that the denominations employed in this Convention with reference to General Oribe do not in anywise change the relative position of the three Governments with respect to H. E. General Oribe, inasmuch as the Governments of France and England, after the abdication of General Oribe, have never recognized and do not recognize him as legal President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, whilst the Argentine Government acknowledges him as such.

"But, on the other hand, all the contracting parties bind themselves to acknowledge as sole legal President of the Republic of the Uruguay the candidate duly chosen in the next election which shall take place in the Oriental State in conformity with the bases of pacification presented by the Confidential Agent Hood, and accepted by all the parties concerned."

On the 23rd, the Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. addressed a note to the Government, in which, in consequence of its being believed that an erroneous notion was entertained in regard to the flags and cannon, to which the article of the draft of a Convention which he had presented in conjunction with the Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French referred, the flags and cannon to which it alluded were explained. The reply of this Government has been already published.

(To be continued.)

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

New York, June 15, 1847.

The New Orleans *Picayune* Extra, issued at noon on the 7th inst., announces the arrival of the steamship New Orleans, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed 1st inst. She touched at Brazos on the 4th.

Gen. Scott had left Jalapa at the head of six thousand troops.

Gen. Twiggs and his division entered Puebla on the 29th.

It was not positively known, but supposed, that Gen. Scott would advance on the capital with his present force. Authentic news has been received that Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency on the 28th, but it was not known whether Congress had accepted the resignation or not. He took the step, in consequence of opposition to his views of the defence of the capital, and defamatory articles in the public prints. Santa Anna commanded fortifying Guadalupe in person, and Mojcaezingo, near the suburbs, but unusual disapprobation was manifested, and his resignation followed. It was believed that his resignation would be accepted, and Herrera nominated. About three thousand troops were collected at the capital.

The American army was generally expected at Mexico on the 15th of the present month, and but slight resistance was anticipated.

Exciting rumours prevailed at Vera Cruz, from Puebla, to the effect that the citizens had risen upon General

Worth, and cut off six or seven hundred of his men. The rumor was in every man's mouth, and much evidence given to support it. The Pica-yune and its Vera Cruz correspondent are sceptical.

The murder of Col. Sowers' party, officers and men, is confirmed.

A wagon master, and a quartermaster's clerk named Lathrop, supposed to have been murdered between Camargo and Monterey, are prisoners in the city of Mexico.

Suspicious are entertained at Jalapa of an attempt to retake the place. Further robberies have been perpetrated between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, and the Ranchoero force on the route is estimated at five hundred.

A private letter from Jalapa says that Col. Lawrence, bearer of despatches, and one of his escort were killed on the Vera Cruz road. This is doubtless a mistake for Sowers.

About eight officers and men came passengers in the New Orleans from Vera Cruz and the Brazos. Major Hammond, paymaster, a passenger, died on the 2d inst.

Later dates from Gen. Taylor's army bring nothing important. The Massachusetts regiment had started for Monterey. Lieut. Col. Wright was elected Colonel, Major Abbott, Lieut. Colonel, and Captain Webster, Major of the regiment.

Part of Col. Doniphan's force had arrived at Saltillo. The whole force was expected in a few days.

A speedy movement by Gen. Taylor on San Luis Potosi was spoken of, and expected daily.

New York, June 16, 1847.

No later arrivals at New Orleans; but we have further details, and many of them contradictory.

Capt. Lauma, of the Pennsylvania volunteers, informs the Pica-yune that the enemy were fortifying Rio Frio, and rapidly progressing with the fortifications—that an English courier had arrived at Vera Cruz the night before the New Orleans left, who said positively that twenty thousand Mexicans were engaged on the works; but another account reduces the number to twelve thousand. Capt. Lauma estimated the total number of effective men that Gen. Scott can concentrate at Puebla, at fifty-six hundred, independent of those recently arrived.

Gen. Alvarez is said also to have ten thousand men in the vicinity of the capital.

Verbal accounts, not credited, report positively the election of Herrera; others, that he had declined; that it was his intention to employ himself in making peace and had created Valencia commander-in-chief, and ordered the arrest of Santa Anna and Canalizo.

The British courier mentioned that when he left the capital Herrera had not been elected, but that Santa Anna continued to enjoy the title with less discredit than reported. The same courier contradicted positively the rumor that a large portion of Worth's force had been cut off at Puebla; and states that Scott was at Puebla, and that Santa Anna was elected President on the 15th of May, but declined. Herrera was the next prominent Presidential candidate, and a new election would take place on the 5th inst.

Gen. Bravo had resigned as commander-in-chief. The seat of government had been removed to a small place south of the capital. The city is in a beautiful state of confusion.

Gen. Cadwalader, with a portion of his command, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st.

Guerrilla parties had laid waste all the ranchos on the road up, and had also driven off all peaceably disposed proprietors.

Philadelphia, June 25.

We have received the New Orleans Pica-yune of the 17th, containing later dates from Vera Cruz, brought by the arrival of the U. S. steamship Massachusetts, Capt. Wood.

The Massachusetts brings over 155 sick and wounded soldiers, under charge of Dr. Tudor, besides the following passengers: Mr. Joseph Harrod, Mr. Tudor, U. S. Army, Parser Bryan of the Navy, and Mr. Bosworth and two servants.

The vomito is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz. We regret extremely to say that Paymaster Bosworth, who sailed from N. Orleans only on the 18th ult, has since sickened and died of the vomito at Vera Cruz. His remains were brought home on the Massachusetts in the charge of his brother.

Quite the most important intelligence brought by this arrival relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican Guerrillas, which has been partially successful. By the Pica-yune we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst., for Puebla, under the command of Lieut. Colonel McIntosh. The train had in charge \$225,000 in specie, of which sum \$100,000 belonged to the Paymaster's department, and the remainder to the Quartermaster. One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred pack mules were in the train, which was escorted by 800 troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th instant, and on Sunday, the 6th, when it had advanced about 25 miles it was attacked by a large party of Guerrillas. The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented as a defile broad enough for a single wagon only. It is said too that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans to obstruct our advance.

The attack was made upon each extremity of the train and upon the centre at the same time, the principal point, however, being the wagons which were supposed to contain the specie. The attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed.

Those continuing the specie we learn were not taken. The American Eagle of the 9th says, our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty, but private accounts from respectable sources give the loss as we have done at thirty men.

Private accounts say further that on the 4th a part of the volunteers also left with four howitzers to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops received the attack with the utmost coolness, and that the enemy being repulsed fell back towards the Puente Nacional, which some suppose they may attempt to defend.

No later dates from the train had been received.

On the morning of the 11th, the day the Massachusetts left, no later news had been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The reason of this is however obvious, for the present at least, as the communication has been entirely cut off.

We do not regard this as at all alarming, for General Cadwalader will open a passage to Jalapa at once, but it indicates a necessity for some cavalry force upon the line to clear away the brigands which infest it, and who must have mustered in greater force than had been anticipated, to attack a train guarded by eight hundred troops; but the audacity of the guerrillas does not stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing. For several nights alarms had been created in the city by these predatory attempts.

Private letters say that sixty horses had been stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the city. A regiment of Texas Rangers, it seems to us would find ample scope for employment in the vicinity of Vera Cruz. The steamer Palmetto and Edith, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. The schooner General Worth had also arrived with one company of volunteers. On the Palmetto a lady is said to have arrived from New Orleans in search of a runaway slave. Her pursuit is represented as successful.

On the 10th a large mail was despatched to this port on the propeller Washington, which may be hourly expected. Her letters may bring us further details.

[U. S. Gazette.]



Mortality among British Emigrants.

DAILY NEWS.—Some years ago, Mr. Charles Buller called the emigration of the day, a "shovelling out of paupers." He might call that of the present year "the emptying of a leazar-house."

The intelligence that reaches us both from the United States and the British North American provinces, of the condition in which the emigrant ships, and their human cargoes, are arriving there, can be compared with nothing but the dead carts of London in the time of the great plague, which were carried out to the charnel field in careless intermixture, the quick and the dead together. From the New York papers, it appears that about 60,000 emigrants landed in that city between the 1st of January and 31st of May last; that about 700 of the emigrants who embarked, died on the passage; that of those who landed, about 1,300 were sent to the hospital, sick; and that about 100 of those had died. The latest accounts from Quebec estimate the number of emigrants arrived at 30,000; the number of deaths on shore and at sea, 3,000. The number of deaths in hospital at Grosse Isle, during the week ending June 11, was 119; the number of deaths on board the thirty vessels performing quarantine there could not be ascertained, but was known to be greater. On one day there were one hundred and twenty-eight funerals. The statistics of death from the other Atlantic ports of North America are not so exact; but from Baltimore, Boston, St. John's, Halifax, Miramichi, there comes one unvarying story of the immense numbers of emigrants arriving, of the numerous deaths at sea, of the prevalence of fever and death among those who have landed. We noticed in our Tuesday's publication the case of the ship "Woochbank," from Dublin, in which 117 passengers out of 467 died during the seven weeks' voyage, and 40 during the week after its arrival at Miramichi. A report had gained ground in some quarters that the disease was typhus, and there may have been some cases. But in the immense majority of instances the "ship fever," as it has been called, appears to be a peculiar febrile affection, developed among the crowded inmates of ships, by anxiety and discomfort acting upon constitutions brought down by long-continued inanition. The future of the survivors may be such as to make them yet envy those who have escaped by so speedy a termination of their sufferings. Accounts from Quebec and Montreal state that numbers have perished on the passage between Quebec and Montreal. The majority of the emigrants are poor—many may be called destitute. How many may not lay them down and die by the way-side before reaching their destination in the interior? Apart altogether from considerations of humanity, is there not something in these details to excite a sense of shame in every Englishman? Complaints are not unaturally made both in the United States and British provinces that we are heartlessly sending our lazars and destitute to die among them, in order that our lack of charity may not be punished by the pain the spectacle of their suffering is calculated to excite. It was known months before the emigration season opened, that the emigration of 1847 would immeasurably exceed that of any preceding year: were any additional precautions taken to guard against the increased risk of sickness and suffering in the circumstances of that emigration? The inspecting-staff under the Passengers' Act was proved, last year, by the experience of the "Sarah and Elizabeth," and other emigrant ships, to be inadequate even to the average emigration of the year: has it been increased in proportion to the augmented number of voluntary exiles? The emigrant ships to British North America were relieved a year or two ago from the necessity of carrying a surgeon: have they been desired to provide medical assistance in a season when it is almost certain that a number of their passengers must, from the privations they have undergone, carry the seeds of lethal disease in their constitutions?

From the "Dispatch."

It would be a gross dereliction of duty were we to omit calling the public attention to the losses of emigrant ships on the American coast, of which this week brings the intelligence. It should seem as if the unhappy were driven

from the chance of starvation at home, to perish more surely at a distance, as if the sea rather than a more hospitable land were to rid us of our surplus population. Again we have to record the wreck of a Sunderland vessel, chartered from Ireland, filled with emigrants, and the drowning of nearly 178 human beings out of about 300. This ill-fated brig, the Carrick, was taken up, it is said, by Lord Palmerston, properly surveyed before her departure, and made her voyage prosperously till the 19th of May, when she encountered a gale, and went on shore in a shoal about sixty miles eastward of Cape Rosaries, just as the poor pilgrims expected they were on the point of reaching their destination. This is one picture, and happily the most terrible, yet it is but one of a series. The Imogene and the Zenobia, one with 175, another with 300 emigrants on board, both chartered by the Government, were lost about the same time, fortunately the crews and passengers were saved. The emigrants in this case were therefore only doomed to worse destitution than that they fled from—the entire loss of all they possessed. The Miracle, hired also by the Government for the like purpose, was wrecked off the Magdalen Island, and 60 of her passengers were drowned. The Looshtank from Dublin to Quebec, escaped wreck, but was visited by fever; 117 died on the voyage, and the remainder 350, were more or less sufferers from the disease; the crew were disabled; 40 more of the emigrants died after her arrival. We do not expect from the Government, from the laws it provides, from the officers it employs to inspect, or the vessels it chartered to transport, perfection of success, or entire immunity from danger. But, with facts of this appalling nature and extent, we reiterate our demand for severe investigation. Life, which ought to be tended with far more than average care, is evidently subject to more than an reckless risk. Laws, officers, crews, or ships, one or all, must be shamefully unfit for their purpose. When last we called upon our readers to examine such a case, we more than suspected an insufficiency in the number of the crew. In this we were immediately confirmed by an able practical correspondent, and when we look at the late instances, we cannot doubt that the manning or command of some of the vessels was most blameably imperfect. In the first and worst case, where 178 were drowned, all the crew escaped. A vessel, chartered by Government and filled with human life, should be commanded, as we have before said, by some officer of the Royal Navy, whose point of honour it would be to see all safe before himself, who would leave the wreck the last. A crew should be provided willing and able to help him in the duty of saving his passengers. Seeing that the Carrick was fully insured, and that, therefore, the owners run no risk of loss, knowing that there is no examination required for the trust of commanding such a vessel, with a protest against the fixing of any imputation, we demand the proof that she was efficiently commanded and manned, that the captain knew the coast and was a good sailor, and, above all, as suggested to us by the correspondent alluded to, that the vessel was not so shorthanded that her commander, if ever so able, would be found to do the work of a common sailor, and therefore would have no chance of consulting charts, of scientifically navigating the ship, and doing his proper duty. Again, in the case of the fever-stricken company, the disease is said to have been discovered before the vessel sailed. Could a greater wickedness be committed than to proceed to sea with such a pestilence on board? If the Captain concealed, or the Inspecting Officer knowingly permitted the fact, it casts the moral responsibility of murder on whichever may be the culpable party. If an insufficient degree of care was taken by the individuals or provided by the law, either neglect cries aloud for redress. We have not been able to trace any proceedings as to the last fatal case, on which we felt bound to observe. The investigation, we presume, took place in an obscure spot on the Scotch coast, and all parties escaped from the consequences of publicity.

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 30, 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, 30th June, 1847.

Joseph Caesar Mohr.

For Sale,

IN the principal Sheep Establishment of this province, a lot of very superior Merino Rams, at a little more than the price of wethers. Also, some cross bred Saxony Rams of the finest in the country. Apply at No. 55, Calle de la Piedad.

