

BRITISH GAZETTE

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1247.)

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, July 27, 1850.

[Established in 1826.]

Buenos Ayres.

With this number concludes the Quarter of the British Packet.

The following article from the Paris *Journal des Debats*, one of the most respectable and moderate papers in France, shows the deep impression produced in the capital of the French Republic by the late misunderstanding with England on the subject of the Greek question.

Paris, May 27th. We are not amongst the number of those who believe that the singular proceedings of Lord Palmerston towards France in the Greek question, will immediately determine his fall in England. We have shown that we were offended, and we had reason to be so, but we do think that the Queen and Parliament of England will hasten to sacrifice Lord Palmerston to appease our discontent. We may increase the misunderstanding we have with Lord Palmerston and will be careful not to convert it into a discussion between both countries. No, however extravagant that may appear, France has a personal misunderstanding with Lord Palmerston, she has the misfortune to dispense the noble Lord, and she has been thus suffering under for a length of time past whenever any have been more loyal when treating with foreign governments. We do not expect that Lord Palmerston will restore us to his good graces, but we will wait patiently until England shall see fit to have a more conciliatory agent, and one who shall be more loyal when treating with foreign governments. Until this takes place it is not worth while for us to treat with England in regard to the affairs of Europe, since we are reduced to the sad necessity of not crediting her word. It is more civil to abstain from holding converse with certain people than to speak with them merely to give them the lie.

We repeat that we do not demand England for the singular affection she entertains for Lord Palmerston. She knows what are his good qualities and what his defects; she accepts the acquiescence of the latter, she gives the advantages of commerce that is not our business. Nevertheless, in future we should keep aloof from the head of the foreign affairs of England.

Firma legal in forma: contra first lie; suite.

Rear-Admiral Le Couronier, aide-m. embarcad on Sunday last on board the French steamer *Archimedes*, in order to proceed to President Ozbe's Head-Quarters. Don Antonio de los Reyes, Oriental Charge d'Affaires, also went passenger in the *Archimedes* for the same destination. The Rear-Admiral was accompanied on board by the Captain of the *Ree*, Colonels Toli and Erenaco, Lieut. Alsigory and Don Maximo Terrero. On passing the national vessels of war lying in the inner roads, the Rear-Admiral was saluted with 17 guns from the *Mulino*, the French flag flying at the fore, the salute being shortly after returned by the *Astrolabe*.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro to the 7th inst. mention that H. B. M. steamer *Corsair*, after expiring and setting fire to the Brazilian schooner *Revol de Cabo Frio*, had proceeded to Paragaguay and commenced overhauling the Brazilian merchant vessels lying at anchor in that port. The fort situated at the entrance of the harbour there fired on the *Corsair*, but the latter, being beyond the reach of its

guns, leisurely continued her examination, finally taking possession of four vessels on board of which the crews were found of their being engaged in the slave trade, viz: the *Leontida*, *Astrea*, *Serena* and *Ana*. The *Corsair* was then proceeding to leave the port, with said vessels in tow, when she was again fired upon by the fort, a shot killing one man and wounding two others of her crew. At this moment the steamer cast loose her prizes and taking up a raking position opened fire on the fort, which she completely destroyed: she then again took the prizes in tow and having conveyed them outside of the harbour set fire to them.

The *Corsair* returned to Rio on the 6th inst.

Sunday last ushered in a change of weather which, whilst it has certainly been beneficial to the country from the quantity of rain which has fallen, has, at the same time, been productive of serious injuries to the shipping, not only in this port but also in the neighbouring ports of Montevideo and Buco. The morning broke unusually fine, with a gentle breeze from the E., and a belching anything but a coming storm, but at 2 in the afternoon the sky was suddenly overcast, the wind shifted to the S. E. and freshened considerably and a short time after it began to rain, which continued heavily all night. On Monday it rained all day, a strong gale blowing meanwhile from the S. and S. E., which became still more violent during the night and finally lulled at dawn on Tuesday when the storm may be considered to have terminated. The tide rose considerably. We are informed that where the Light-bulk is situated, in the vicinity of the Chico Bark, it rose 9 feet above the usual level. The lowlands in the vicinity of Palermo, the Boca and Quilmes were consequently inundated, and even in some cases oxen and horses were swept away by the tide. A bridge thrown across one of the small rivulets branching from the Riachuelo, and an entire pile of timber from one of the wood-yards in that neighbourhood were carried away and deposited on the Boca-road contiguous to Mr. Horne's quays. Large logs of timber from the same quarter were strewn along the shore as far as the Recoleta. The damage done to buildings in the vicinity of the river is far from inconsiderable; no less than 17 brick buildings having been more or less damaged, besides several wooden houses, sheds, fences, &c., which have been thrown down or swept away. The wall along the Julio promenade, as far as it may be said it is completed, has stood the test well. That part which was in course of erection, fronting Corrientes Street, has, however, suffered severely, which is on the other hand not to be wondered at, from the freshness of the work and from the fact of its being completely covered with water and consequently subject to the dashing of the waves on both sides.

The following is a synopsis of the injuries sustained by the shipping, in the port.

The National brig *Moncoirda* parted from her berth in the night, and was driven to the 23d, and ran ashore off San Isidro; does not entertain of her being got off.

The French brig *Alamena* (which had been previously posted to sail for Havre on the 21st with a full cargo of produce) was in contact with the *Novateur Provencal* in the outer road, both vessels subsequently parted from their anchors. The *Alamena* was 32 anchors, 5 chains, and 1 stream hawser; 2 boats, jib-boom, foremast, main-fore-top-gallant and royal yards, rudder, and her stern stove in. She finally ran before the wind and grounded at

the mouth of the Mini, about 20 miles N.W. of Martin Garcia. This vessel in consequence of the damage sustained in her hull is pronounced to be no longer seaworthy.

The French barque *Novateur Provencal*, in collision with the *Alamena*, had her bows stove in, lost her jib-boom, fore-top-gallant-mast and royal yard, two boats and all her anchors and chains; she grounded at the Abra Vieja, about 15 miles above San Fernando. The *Novateur Provencal* was also nearly ready for sea, having shipped a cargo of produce; she has likewise been pronounced no longer seaworthy.

The Brazilian polacre *Novo Asilo da Virtud* having been run foul by the *Novateur Provencal*, lost both her boats in the collision.

The French barque *Parana* ran foul of the Sardinian brig *Eden*, whereby the latter lost one anchor and chain cable.

The Swedish brig *Agation* dragged her anchors about 13 miles and finally brought up at Playa Hinda, whence she was conveyed back to the roads on the 23d by Mr. William Turner, chief inner-road Pilot.

The Spanish barque *Angelita* lost her anchors and chain cables.

The *Moven Marana* (Spanish barque) lost 1 anchor.

The Spanish brigantine *Antonio* lost 2 boats.

The British brig *Guante* parted three chain cables and ran before the wind to about 10 miles above Martin Garcia, whence she was brought down on the 24th by Mr. William Burns, inner road pilot.

The Peruvian mail barque *Astrolabe*, lost 1 anchor and about 150 fathoms of chain cable.

The National cutter *John of May* lost 2 boats that they were subsequently picked up.

The American barque *Main de Orleans* lost one anchor and 90 fathoms of chain cable.

The British brig *Hibbitt* lost 1 boat and one man over board.

The British brig *Climax* lost 1 boat.

The British brigantine *Holstein*, which sailed hence on the 20th, in ballast, for Brazil, put back on the 23d with loss of fore-top-gallant-mast, jib-boom, 1 anchor, 45 fathoms of chain cable and other damage; and the mate over board.

The *Parchimides* early rode out the storm about 10 miles N. by W. from the light-ship, whence she sailed at noon on the 23rd and reached Montevideo on the 25th.

In Montevideo the gale lasted precisely the same time as here, but is stated to have blown from the E.S.E. and S.E. The following vessels have run ashore or have otherwise sustained damage.

The British barque *Mercurius*, completely dismantled, ran ashore near Lufes's wharves.

The French barque *Ville de Rouen*, in ballast, ran ashore and went to pieces; the mate, cabin boy and another young man perished.

The Oriental schooner *Vigilante* parted her cables and capsized on the coast. The Argentine schooner-of-war *San de Julio* captured by the French, may force in 1845, now called the *Palmar*, also went ashore and capsized.

The Roman brigantine *Leopoldina*, in ballast, ran ashore on the 23d. The *Grande*, dragged her anchors to within a short distance of the shore, where she was still afloat. The British barque *Alexander Robertson*, laden with grain, likewise dragged her anchors and brought up within a short distance of the coast. Nothing was known at the date of the last account of the fate of the crews of the *Vigilante*, *Mercurius* and *Palmar*. The French barque *Zita*, which sailed hence on the 15th inst, was off Montevideo on the 21st, but no tidings had been obtained of her after the storm.

No detailed accounts of the injuries sustained in the port of Buco have yet reached us, but we have reason to believe they are commensurate with those suffered here and at Montevideo.

John Kidd has been sent to his friends in England after a residence of 18 months in Hospital.

The following is a specification of the number of admissions, diseases and deaths that have taken place since our last meeting; observing, at the same time, that many cases that were not receivable into the Hospital have been attended on out patients and have required medicines gratis, from Mr. Cravenell. So that I may say that every deserving object either presented by myself or others has been fully attended to.

The diseases and their results are as follows—

Disease	Entered	Hospital	Dead
Gastric fever	20	20	1
Rheumatism	13	13	0
Lockjaw	3	3	3
Consumption of the Lungs	2	2	2
Surgical diseases, wounds, &c.	40	40	4
Ague	5	5	0
Diseases of the skin	3	3	1
Asthma	2	2	0
Ulcers of the legs	13	13	2
Fractures of the thigh, legs, and collar bone	8	8	0
Inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis	10	10	1
Typhoid Fever	2	2	1
Gangrene of the bowels	1	1	1
Sea Scurvy	1	1	0
Dysentery	9	9	0
Epilepsy	3	3	0
Paralysis	1	1	0
Pleurisy	2	2	0
Sun Stroke	2	2	0
Diseases of the Eyes	2	2	0
Paralysis	2	2	0
Diseases of the heart	8	8	0
Chronic inflammation of the liver	4	4	1
Dalirium tremens	3	3	1
	170	10	11

The following is an analysis of the cause of death of 39 of these 11 instances.

The 1st, aged 25, died of Phthisis, a Spaniard of very sober habits.

The 2nd, aged 20, a sailor, was brought in dying of a violent inflammatory fever caught after drunkenness.

The 3rd, aged 49, a most frightful case of stricture, with bowels and gangrene which entailed on him two years of great suffering, brought on by a long course of drunkenness.

The 4th, aged 35, died of Phthisis, a notorious drunkard.

The 5th, aged 43, died of chronic Bronchitis after a fortnight's hard drinking and exposure; which added to slight inflammation of the lungs cut him off it may be said, before his time.

The 6th, aged 40, of enormous enlargement of the heart and lungs, was a gutta serena improved after a short sojourn in Hospital. But drunken earnestly advised to leave of his drunken habits, he immediately returned to them, re-entrance to the Hospital died in a few days.

The 7th, aged 37, the same disease of the heart brought on in a more rapid manner and wet in the camp.

The 8th, Lockjaw after operation, aged 35.

The 9th, aged 25, Lockjaw, a gutta serena wound in an incorrigible drunkard. This man died the day of his entering the Hospital, having been brought from Los Quijanes.

The 10th, aged 49, of Tetanus or Lockjaw of the kind called idiopathic, as coming on without a wound, and which from the very general recovery of such cases, it may be said would have terminated favorably but for the excessively intemperate habits of the patient.

The 11th, aged 25, of inflammation of the brain, and of the effects of wounds in the throat made in a maniacal attempt to commit suicide, which wounds were in the gross and vigorous stage.

Some of these cases are peculiarly melancholy on the subjects of our families, in their own country in prosperous circumstances and most desirous that these prodigia should have returned to their homes. While all, with one single exception, were in the prime and vigour of life and might have promised themselves, humbly speaking, many years of useful, honorable and comfortable existence. The eleven who died, died absolutely three away their lives from intemperance.

BRITISH MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

(Continued.)
The Medical Report for the year ending the 17th of June 1850, is as follows: There have been 170 admissions of this kind in the Hospital during the year. Two of our old pensioners named Thompson and Mackin have also died in the last year and

