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BUENOS AYRES.

We have received Chile journals to the 25th ult., by which we are fully acquainted with the details of the late events in Perú. It is now beyond doubt that the declaration of independence and withdrawal from the throne of General Santa Cruz by the North Peruvians, was the achievement of public opinion; but although General Orbegoso placed himself at the head of the movement, and for this conduct had been declared a traitor by General Santa Cruz, he had ordered Señor Riva-Agüero to supersede him in the Presidency, still subsequent occurrences render the sincerity of his adhesion problematical. The simple recital of the facts as they took place, will sufficiently confirm this view. The first public expression of the popular feeling occurred in Traxillo, upon the removal of the body of troops which garrisoned that place. On the 23th of July, a numerous assembly of the principal inhabitants was held, at which a series of resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect—that the treaty of La Paz in which was founded the styled Peruvian Confederation was from the commencement absolutely null, having been concluded without the necessary authorisation on the part of the Peruvian Plenipotentiaries—that all the subsequent acts of the same tendency were totally devoid of legal validity, and that assemblies installed under the influence of foreign bayonets—that in consequence thereof Perú had lost its nationality, and its government had become a mere expedient—that it was the undoubted will of the Peruvian people to reconstitute their rank among independent nations—that therefore the former political constitution was re-established, and the National authority resided in the person of General Orbegoso.—Similar meetings were held in the other chief towns, heads of departments and similar resolutions passed, which were hailed with enthusiasm by the different divisions of the Peruvian army. General Orbegoso, as his friends' Confessors, saw that it was impossible to ston the tide of public opinion, and resolved in consequence to place himself at the front of the reaction. At the head of his troops he proclaimed the independence of North Perú, the cessation of the authority of General Santa Cruz, the abolition of the new codes of laws introduced by the latter, and the re-establishment of the former institutions. The Bolivian division of troops was ordered to leave the territory of the Republic, and was suffered quietly to return to its own country, General Orbegoso writing at the same time to General Santa Cruz, informing him of the imperative necessity which had compelled him to follow the course he had adopted. None of the proceedings met the least opposition from any of the military chiefs, for although General Miller had at first assumed a hostile position in Callao, he appears finally to have acquiesced in the new order of things. After acts seemingly of such decided hostility to the interests of General Santa Cruz, it might have been expected that the Chilean army about to arrive would be received with open arms; but treppled with the extraordinary declaration of General Orbegoso that the war with Chili still existed, although the hope was expressed that peace would soon be re-established. In these circumstances the Chilean expedition reached the shores of Perú; and a note was immediately forwarded by the new government to General Balnes, acquainting him with the change that had been effected in affairs, and inviting him to enter into negotiations for the re-establishment of friendly relations between both countries. Ge-

neral Balnes replied to this communication congratulating General Orbegoso upon the late events, and sent Señor Garrido as Commissioner to stipulate the necessary arrangements for the prosecution of the operations against General Santa Cruz, in conjunction with the Peruvian troops. Señor Garrido's mission, however, produced no satisfactory result, and he consequently returned. In the mean time General Balnes had commenced the embarkation of his army in Ancon, and scarcely had the half of the troops been landed, when he received a notification from General Orbegoso to re-embark, as the government could not consent to his landing without a previous understanding. General Balnes in reply, urged the necessity of the measure for the purpose of refreshing his troops after a long voyage, and stated his surprise that it could meet with any resistance, especially as he had evinced his readiness to enter into the necessary stipulations. A long correspondence ensued, General Orbegoso obstinately refusing to allow the embarkation without a previous convention, and as tenaciously shunning the celebration of any stipulations, his object being, it would seem to gain time, for the arrival of reinforcements. In the mean while General Balnes effected the landing of his army, but General Orbegoso prohibited all communication with it, and denied it every kind of supplies.—After several fruitless attempts to come to an arrangement, open hostilities were at last recommenced by General Orbegoso, which led to a battle on the 21st of August, between the army of the latter consisting of 2800 men, and that of the Chileans. The result, after three hours fighting, was the complete rout of General Balnes's forces, with the loss of 1000 men, between killed, wounded and prisoners, and the occupation of Lima by the troops of General Balnes, who lost in the action 400 killed and 141 wounded. The vanquished fled in all directions, and General Orbegoso with a few followers took refuge in Callao. The capital was thus left without a government. The President of the Council of State, as being the person on whom by the Constitution the Supreme authority devolved, was requested to place himself at the head of affairs, but this he peremptorily refused to do. In consequence, the municipality and other principal authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, held a meeting at which it was resolved to call General Gamarrá provisionally to the administration. He was consequently installed on the 25th, and immediately set about re-organising the government. An amicable understanding was come to with the Chileans, and measures were promptly taken to prosecute the operations against General Santa Cruz in the South. It was expected that all the Peruvian Generals who had been dragged into the encounter on the 21st, by the incomprehensible policy of General Orbegoso, would rally round the standard of General Gamarrá; and it was believed that Orbegoso would soon acquiesce, as General Gamarrá had carried the spirit of conciliation so far as to offer to reinstate him in the command, and serve under his orders, provided he would engage to co-operate frankly with the Chileans against the common enemy. News had been received in Lima, that a revolution had broken out in Bolivia against Santa Cruz, under the auspices of General Ballivian; so that it was confidently said that the downfall of that aspirant, who has been the cause of so much mischief, was near at hand. When General Orbegoso finally declared his intention of not receiving the Chileans as friends and allies, previous to the battle of the 21st, the Chilean naval forces entered the port of Callao and cut out the corvette Sacabaya.

ORIENTAL STATE.

Events crowd so thick upon us from this quarter, that we have scarcely time or space to place them in order.

In our last we expressed the opinion that the legal government of the Oriental State must succumb, from the French having taken a decided part with their opponents. This event has accordingly taken place, and Don Manuel Oribe, President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, with his ministers, Don Carlos Anaya, President of the Senate of that Republic, and about 200 emigrants from Montevideo, (including military, have arrived in Buenos Ayres in H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, United States brigantine Dolphin, and the French vessels of war *Alerte* and *Indienne*. The President of the Republic, and his Minister for foreign affairs, (Señor de Villademoros), the President of the Senate, and Don Pedro Lengua, came in the Sparrowhawk; the Minister of war and finance, (Señor Antonio Diaz and family), in the Dolphin; General Servando Gomez in a French vessel. It seems that a convention was signed between the opposing parties by means of Commissioners, whereby Brigadier General Fructoso Rivera, Commander in Chief of the Constitutional army, as he is now called, agreed to respect persons and property, and the President Don Manuel Oribe, agreed to resign his authority. The government of General Oribe previous to its resignation, demanded explanations of M. Barriere, Consul of France at Montevideo, relative to the *Martin Garcia* affair, and the hoisting of the Oriental flag on that island after its capture. The Consul expressed his ignorance of the matter, and said he would apply to Admiral Leliane. The subject we presume is now dropped. The American *larque Madonna*, was fired into a few nights since when leaving the port of Montevideo by a French vessel of war. Explanations were demanded by the American Consul in that city. The boat of the French brig *war Aerte*, was fired upon on the night of 10th inst. by the battery of San José at Montevideo, by which two of the crew were wounded. We have heard some details respecting this occurrence which we cannot at present notice.

We are not acquainted with any particulars respecting the new government at Montevideo.

In consequence of the arrivals from Montevideo, the beach presented a scene of infinite bustle from 9 o'clock in the morning until sunset on Thursday evening. General Oribe, Señores de Villademoros, Anaya and Lengua, were conveyed to shore in a boat of H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, the three former landed at the Boca, where a carriage was in waiting to receive them, and the latter at the mole.

A similar scene took place yesterday on the landing of the emigrants from Montevideo, who were conveyed to shore in 3 French and 5 shore boats. The military wore the government device, viz:—a white ribband round their caps, with the inscription—*Defensor de las Leyes*.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The notes dated 17th inst., from the government to the House of Representatives respecting financial matters, shall be noticed in our next.

A communication dated 10th inst., from General Arzél Pacheco, to General Corbalán, principal Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, states, that the force which the *malhada* Callén had collected in the Province of Santa Fe, consisting of Indians, had been totally routed, with great loss, by the Santafesinos commanded by Lieut. Col. Juan Pablo Lopez.

A note dated 15th inst., from the Minister of Finance to the Collector General, requests that he will forward to the Finance department within a month, a list of leaseholders to whom preference having been given for the purchase of public lands, in conformity to the decree of 28th May last, have not made application for that purpose, &c. &c. &c.

Communications have been published dated 10th August last, from the government of the Province of Rioja, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, expressing its approbation of the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres, in the que-*tion it hasse stained with the French Invasion*. It is a French King, who offers congratulations upon the resolution which the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres had come to in approving the conduct which the government of Buenos Ayres had been pursuing respecting the French Invasion. Adding, that the blockade instituted by the French is an unmerited act of hostility, highly offensive to the sovereignty and independence of the country; and that the inhabitants of Rioja, seeing it so much, had enthusiastically determined to make all sacrifices in defence of the national honor so unjustly attacked by the agents of France.

A note dated Hall of Sittings in Buenos Ayres last, was forwarded to His Excellency the Governor by Don Manuel V. de Maza, President of the House of Representatives, in honor, that the House conceived it to be its duty, to call the attention of His Excellency to an affair, in which public opinion had been unequivocally expressed, viz:—It is well known that His Excellency devotes those hours of the night to public business which others take in rest, and that the doors of his residence are open to all, and His Excellency without any personal guard, reposing as he did in the respect and esteem of the inhabitants of this country. But however docile the Porteno people may be, and it is well known that in all the political questions of this country, they have never descended to those great crimes of which ancient and modern history give such examples, yet it is not impossible, that in a city like Buenos Ayres, containing such a multitude of so different nations, some depraved enemy of the country, intent upon plunging it into all the horrors of anarchy, may make an attempt upon the life of His Excellency. The Representatives had therefore taken to the resolution to request His Excellency to have a guard at his residence, which his republican and liberal principles had hitherto waived, although he has a right to a guard of honor as Governor of the Province.

His Excellency replied to the above on the 10th, thanking the Representatives; adding, that he had no other object in view than to sustain inviolate the liberty, honor, dignity and glory of the country over which he presides, and that he desires to honor our safeguard but the esteem of his fellow countrymen. In deference however to the opinion of the hon. House, he would accept a guard of six men, which he thought sufficient for the end proposed.

Since the capture of Martin Garcia, the daily papers of Buenos Ayres, have teemed with strongly written articles upon the conduct of the French, their presumed designs, &c. &c. We cannot of course be expected to notice all of them, and have therefore, selected the following from the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Saturday last.

After the no less decided than irritating aggression of the French government against three American Republics, and against America in general, without any other right or pretext than the unjustifiable abuse of force, it would be a meanness of which the Americans are incapable, to remain with apathy in dissonant inaction. He would be a vile, infamous traitor, who could imagine anything in contradiction to the just public effervescence with which the

sons of liberty now run to arms, animated by the magnanimous immortal example which the illustrious magistrates who preside over the destinies of the Argentine Confederation has given them. May exorcitation and shame fall upon the coward, the spurious American who does not feel in his breast the ardour and the fire which electrifies his soul and his bosom. If he has sworn before God and the Universe to sustain until it be secured or be overwhelmed in the ruins of a whole continent.

The firmness displayed by the Mexicans and their worthy government, and the Argentines and the illustrious Chief who presides over us, is characteristic of American feeling, of the feeling of nationality implanted in the heart of all freemen and of free people; and it is likewise the eloquent pre-ursor, of the general rise up against the great and unjust enemies of American independence, who in this period of the civilisation and liberty of the world, pretend to subject and try upon our American, the victorious banner of Algiers on the spot where the standard of Pizarro was plucked away from France.

The French cabinet although excited by ambition and surrounded by powerful elements of war, cannot but be aware that neither its colossal force can all be conveyed to America to overwhelm it, nor its commerce in this part of the world, be able to save itself from being drawn into which it is about to be plunged never to be re-established. But either obstinate in its views or deceived in its opinions, it reckons for its plan of colonising America, upon the imaginary French party, which the French newspapers depict as very powerful!!!! What a list I would!!!! A powerful French party, that horde of vandals, assassins and robbers, headed by the traitor Rivera and the miserable intrigues of the French party, which the French newspapers depict as very powerful!!!! What a list I would!!!! A powerful French party, those wretches who are marching to the grave which the unaccountable indignation of America prepares for them! . . .

These filthy dresses are alien to such importance as a grain of sand in the immensity of the American shores; and what the French government will gain by associating itself with those ferocious vandals, stained with every crime as it has done in the case of our island of Martin Garcia, will be to make itself still more execrated in the eyes of America, and degraded in those of the civilised world, who sees it descend so low as to ally itself with the cause of rebellion, tyranny, pilage and the most sanguinary ferocity.

These are not doubtless the acts most in conformity with the solemn promises of His Majesty Louis Philippe, to the civilised world, when addressing the Representatives of the French nation after the revolution of July, he pronounced these memorable words.

"Yes, Gentlemen, happy and free will this France be which is so dear to us; and we will show to Europe, that occupied solely with her domestic affairs, she respects peace and the rights of her privileges, and has no other desire but the welfare and repose of her neighbours."

When afterwards he proclaimed, "Respect to all rights, care of all interests, good faith in the government."

And when installed King of the French, he said, "I have yielded to the national wish with the firm resolution to comply with all my obligations, to secure interior and foreign peace and the empire of the laws."

These words of peace for the world have been lost in the clamour of a turbulent and insubordinate policy, which displayed on the coast of Africa, has directed its flight towards the pacific and hospitable Republics of America, to bring war in exchange for the frank friendship with which they have treated France, to return them with unlimited hospitality with the highest gratitude, to excite a desolatory war in that commerce which so much the welfare of the States in the vicinity of France and of every other nation of

the world, rendering illusory the respect for all rights, and to excite an insatiable French ambition, a war of ambition, a war fatal to commercial Europe, a war of colonisation and maritime preponderance on the part of France.

To the maritime States of Europe it is important to consider, with what elevation France will arrive at if she be able to make herself the mistress and possessor in the gulf of Mexico, of Vera Cruz and its strong fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, the Gibraltar of America, the important centres of the commerce and of the various products of the East Indies, by the way of Acapulco from the Philippine Islands; of Acapulco itself in the Pacific, with its fine port and commodious harbours, its numerous and important maritime, military and mercantile points of view; where she can establish strong posts, and successively accumulate powerful elements of conquest, over all the Mexican Territory, over the very United States of North America in case of a war with France—and even over the British possessions in the navigation of those waters in the contingency of a war with Great Britain. But this consideration of possible events, upon the part of the United States, the cradle of American independence, which would have in their vicinity a neighbour if not imposing at any rate dangerous.

To the maritime States of Europe, and directly to America, it becomes to pay vigilant attention to the necessary results which will follow the successful attempts which France might make at giving an issue to her, upon the important point of Montevideo, on the North side of the River Plate, and fit out an expedition against Buenos Ayres. Nothing should be done but, and every thing apprehended, save that the plans of the French government have been clearly developed in the occupation by main force, in conjunction with the pirates of the bandit Garcia Rivera of the Island of Martin Garcia, in forming a new position in that river, and since that in Brazil it has possessed one of a great part of Galena which it has taken; all by the right and it is confirmed by the new laws of nations which the French government has established in the United States, although it would resist it should any other powerful nation wish to turn it against France.

And what would it be, if the infamous tyrant Santa Cruz, should in the despatch of his public affairs, to come to the aid of France, to form some important posts of Peru in the Pacific, to show himself grateful for the decorations of the Legion of Honor which His Majesty Louis Philippe has sent to him, and for the medals he has bestowed upon him, which the French authorities and forces have dispensed to him? What if the ferocious pirate Rivera, allied with the French, succeeding by the protection which they extend to him in raising himself on the ruins of the Oriental Republic, should save the life in the contingencies of an assault upon Montevideo, by delivering it up to them in order to prove his gratitude or to fulfil stipulations of the league which he has celebrated.

Then France would obtain the dominion of an immense coast, as well in the Pacific south and north as in the Atlantic, and become mistress of the navigation and commerce of the new world.

From all these facts, questions arise of the highest importance as it regards the peace of the political world, and the interests of the commercial world, which we declare over to them the existing policy of the Cabinet of St. James's in Europe, and that of Washington in America.—But our aim at this moment is not to enlarge upon them in these hasty observations. Our present business is to be satisfied with those regarding the Spanish American Republics, whose independence is now threatened by the French government, and with those which more immediately concern the aggressions as unjust as they are worthy of the present civilisation of the world.

We have said that the public spirit of the Americans will not bow to any power, when he defames their liberty and independence is in the question. Contemporary history luminously demonstrates this truth, when it is not unknown to the least informed in the affairs of America, since the days of its glorious emancipation, and which would have been before the French government never to have forgotten. The sound and flourishing civilisation of America is also proved and honorably applauded, notwithstanding the unjustifiable calumnies with which the *Journal des Debats*, the official paper of the French

government, pretends to present it uncrivilized, savage and barbarous, in *prisons* and in *things*. This perfidious tactics at variance with the evidence of facts, with the very conviction of the French government, and is too pitiful and mean to impose upon the good sense and enlightenment of Europe, especially of Great Britain. Thus those libels thrown out to alienate from us all the sympathies of civilisation will produce a contrary effect, because the French government cannot deny, because it very solicitude it shows to humiliate and decry us, reveals that it wishes to conquer and rule over us, by endeavouring to howl and the political world with its *fabrications* unworthy a liberal and enlightened age.

With these profane elements *public spirit* and *civilisation* which the French Cabinet has pretended to deny the Republics of America, the latter and their governments will know gloriously how to resist it, and place their seal to their independent destinies.

The Republic of Mexico and that of the Argentine Confederation, firm and fearless have ratified their oaths before God and the Universe, to resist rather than consent to the impairment of their independence, and their souls animated with their characteristic martial ardour, fortified by the sense of their justice and dignity, are now all in unison soldiers of American liberty, and take up arms not to lay them down, except when the odious enemies of their independences shall have yielded the field to justice, reason, and to the liberty over which they would fain tyrannise.

The Oriental State of the Uruguay, assailed likewise in its independence, and openly hostile will resume its ardent national spirit; and combat the declared enemies of its independence and liberty.

Chili who has been injured and assailed, who has other motives and ungrateful recollections in which the name of Lafayette figures with unequalled celebrity, which is now included by the *Jamaica Debate* amongst the *barbarous States of America* as it has declared to call the Americans, will burn with national patriotic zeal—Could she view with indifference these attacks on her sovereignty? Would she not fear for her own lot out part of Valparaiso, the equanimity and Concept on, with the French for mercenaries in the Pacific, and her alliance with the sworn enemy of Chili and of all America, the execrable tyrant Santa Cruz? Would she not resist their plans of domination?

The Republics of the ancient Colombia, New Granada, the Ecuador and Venezuela—would they remain unmovable, included as they are in these same insults of the French official journals, and plotted out for the same domination and robbery? The Ecuador, would she not consider Guayaquil exposed in the Pacific, with the development of the vast plains of the French government to dominate over those coasts whence flows the commerce of the world?—New Grenada and Venezuela, do they not already behold the French through the majestic Orinoco and the Amazonas besides their important settlement in Cayenne; do they not see their masters of nearly all Guianas, where they may spread themselves over Granada and Venezuela, in contact with such dangerous neighbours devoted with ambition and thirst of conquest.

Parana, on the south coast of the isthmus of Darien, so important in all respects; would it not be one of the objects of these new enterprises of France in the Pacific, and the preliminary to the conquest of Central America.

The Empire of Brazil, in which public opinion has been eloquently expressed in regard to the encroachments of the French government, is not one of the least interested to oppose a barrier to this invading policy, because it lies in its territory those conquerors who not content with Cayenne, have seized upon that part of Guiana which belongs to the Empire, and which by its position is so convenient to the views of isolation and conquest displayed by the French Cabinet. This same Empire of Brazil has been honoured by the friendly visits of the Prince de Joinville; of whose excursions in America, these same French journals, have noticed in a manner so clear, precise and public, that they save all comment or any other explanation on our part.

True it is that the wisdom and patriotism of the governments of the American people, and their pure and heroic love of liberty, have vigorously in all parts French domination; but at the same time it is no less certain that they

ought to provide against those events which threaten them with all the characteristics of certainty. The spirit of the official journals of France, which we have noticed, and the scandalous acts and attempts of the French agents in America; which hostilities in such a striking and unwonted manner the American Republics, urgently claim that the foresight and wisdom of their governments, be placed in the vanguard of American valor, and direct it in this necessary struggle for independence and liberty which they have sworn at all cost to maintain. We call likewise their attention to the important letter inserted in "the Times" of London of the 7th August last, addressed to Lord Palmerston, principal Secretary for foreign affairs, His Majesty," which we copied with some brief remarks in our N^o. 4600. This document conspicuous for foresight and political acumen, clearly demonstrates the plans of conquest and domination on the part of France against the Americans; and this voice of alarm raised in the midst of the powerful nation, who co-operated in American independence, will resound in all America, excited and aroused to indignation by their recent acts, which will be soon known throughout the free world, to be executed by all enlightened and generous men and nations.

What events have been developed, whilst American industry with patriotic ardour with firm mind and powerful will, has endeavored with the fire which electrifies heroes in the forthcoming national glories to which they are called to secure their independence and it cannot fail to be a magnificent and complete of dishonouring itself by an indecisive facility, and with the illustrious General Rosas, Restaurador de las Laws at its head, repeats with arms in hand their sacred oaths, and the Argentine soul, with the national cry of—*Independence or Death*.

* That portion of the letter here alluded to is as follows—

Now, my Lord, having thus touched upon our European relations in a circumscribed degree, permit me, in the second place, to call your Lordship's attention to those of America; for Asia and Africa I will leave to others, not only so concerned with them to warrant me in taking such a step.

Although we are upon the most friendly terms with France, at least as far as reaches the eye and ear, yet I am of opinion that she is inclined to take more upon herself of late years, in the ports of Mexico and other transatlantic States than is politically consistent with her professions of liberty to pursue, or for us, in accordance with the interests of our commerce, justly to permit. In this course of policy, my Lord, I may presume to penetrate the far more extensive views of the French government than any real interest in favour of the claims of a few residents which they are ostentatiously putting at this present moment. I conceive it to be a more pretence to employ the public mind at home, and to divert it from the channel of revolutionary designs against the power of Louis Philippe. The same policy is pursued against Mexico as was the case with Algiers. France must, as a military nation, have employment for her subjects in some way or other, in foreign lands, or the French King must make up his mind, under his present system, to crown the throne. A large standing army and a powerful navy it is the desire of Louis Philippe's government to maintain, and ostensibly to give some employment to these "reserves" out of France, and therefore it is easy to know the true motives why that government avails itself of every flimsy and insignificant pretext against other less powerful nations.

If her views have been otherwise, why have resorted to such hostile measures against so young a State as Mexico, to the real injury of her resident subjects out there, but especially to the vast injury of the subjects of the British

empire, with whom she wishes the world to believe she is on such excellent terms, and whose capital, employed in various pursuits, amounts to such an enormous extent over and above that of her own people?

France has probably some ulterior design in view with respect to Mexico, and might wish to occupy the country in a similar manner to Africa. She commenced proceedings against Algiers in the same way; and who could have believed she would have gone so far as to establish herself there upon a permanent footing, and not being interfered with by your Lordship in the slightest degree!

On the part of the population of Louisiana and the Floridas, she has a strong party to support her against Mexico, and this has been already proved by the Texan rebellion; therefore I deem some measures of repression highly necessary on your Lordship's part, to counteract such strides of aggression towards a government at present well inclined to favour our merchants in preference to those of other nations.

I will not question the exact right France may have, to a certain extent, in claiming compensation from Mexico, but I consider she would have shown more liberality towards Great Britain by leaving her case in the hands of a third party, than by arranging to be satisfied with them to deprive our merchants from pursuing their relations with that State, and causing them to suffer such immense losses during such a continuation of hostile measures, which, in the end, cannot fail to be a very injurious affair.

In regard to Buenos Ayres, the blockade has been raised and the authorities have given in to her; but the like is not to be expected from Mexico, whose government does not happen to be so badly circumstanced, though present civil dissensions, as in the case of the Argentine Republic, and therefore I may safely predict a tardy settlement of the dispute with France otherwise than through the friendly interferences of a neutral power.

I cannot suggest a better course of policy than by urging France, my Lord, to accede to the proposal of Mexico, and in the event of non-compliance with it to threaten her with the responsibility of the losses which British subjects must naturally incur under a continuance of such obstinate and unexplained interference.

Of one thing I am very certain—that, from my knowledge of the sentiments of the Mexican people, the unanimity at the present time existing between all parties in the country, and the strong excitement in the public mind against the hasty and rather inconsiderate measures adopted by the French resident Minister, there is not the slightest chance of the Mexican government being forced into terms, as Baron Deffauds first antic put.

If left alone, in a very short period Mexico, under her improved constitution and central system of government, will rapidly surmount her difficulties and be a flourishing country will make every effort and strain every nerve to satisfy her European creditors; and I am satisfied of her good intentions towards British residents in giving them every encouragement to continue their intercourse amongst them and to securely follow their various pursuits. Mexico looks to Great Britain for her influential protection and patronage, and ought to be cheerfully granted, and in return the government of that country will doubtless act a grateful part towards her. But, my Lord, the contrary feeling may be expected to be the result of our persisting France, in continue such an arbitrary system towards her, as the people will very naturally say, "Why, the British government, from whom we expected some friendly aid at a time a powerful remonstrance might have saved us considerably of expense and difficulties, led us to be liberally handled about by the French government, and seems to care little or nothing about us."

HERCULEAN VESSELS In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 25th of October 1838. NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

Brig Dussan, 20 guns, Captain Hippolyte Dagornet, with Commodore's broad pennant.
Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermesselle Guilleux.

(Capitaine de Frigate.)

Brig Carotte Edouard, 10 guns, Capitain Leconte.
Brig Alert, 22 guns, Capitain Charles Olivier.

Brig Bardsdale, 10 guns, Capitain Hippolyte de Lalonde de Calan.

Chacabuco Vigilant, 4 guns, Lieut. Pierre Lagardouze, Comander.

Ship Calicut, 22 guns, Capitain Thomas Burt.

Brig Sparrowhawk, 16 guns, Capitain John Shepherd.

Schouwer brig Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Alexander Sidel Mackenzie, Comander.

Corvette Erlings, 24 guns, Capitain L. Correa de Mello.

BRITISH.

AMERICAN.

BRAZILIAN.

The population of Mexico amounts to nearly as many millions as the remaining "ci-devant" Spanish America put together, which ought to be borne in mind, as carrying such weight in the balance of power amongst those States. In conclusion, I trust your lordship will give the subject of this letter, which I humbly address to you, for the purpose of laying the merits of it more especially before the public your consideration; for surely it is time some amelioration in our existing commercial relations should be attempted to be made, and which have latterly suffered much from a total neglect of the real interests of the nation.

Sufficient dust has been thrown in our eyes by the diplomacy of our continental friends to further their own views, and I need only say, with truth, they have succeeded.

Let us then, my Lord, endeavour to make the best of our wares in Europe, Asia and Africa, by holding fast that which we at present possess in America. Do not rely too much on vague appearances for the future, and we may ultimately manage to put our commerce on its former footing.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 20.—Wind E. strong in the evening. No arrivals or sailings.

October 21.—Wind E. strong at night. No arrivals or sailings.

October 22.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon. No arrivals or sailings.

October 23.—Wind N. rain early in the morning.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship Calipso, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, from Montevideo 22nd inst.

Passengers, Don Francisco Belustigui and lady, Juan Correa Morales, Commissioner near the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and Señor Anvittate.

October 24.—Wind E. rain in the afternoon. No arrivals or sailings.

October 25.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette Bertoga, 24 guns, Captain L. Correa de Mello, from Montevideo 24th.

H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, 16 guns, Captain John Shepherd, from Montevideo 24th.

United States brigantine Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Alexander Siddell Mackenzie, Commander, from Montevideo 24th.

French brig of war Indienne, 23 guns, Captain Charles Olivier, from Montevideo 24th.

French corvette Indienne, 18 guns, Captain Lecoate, from Montevideo 24th.

The passengers in the above vessels are noticed in another part of our paper.

October 26.—Wind E. S. E. vein.

Arrived, A Spanish brig.

Sailed, French brig of war Borelaine, 10 guns, Captain H. de Lalande de Calau, for Montevideo.

French corvette Indienne, Captain Lecoate, for Montevideo.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

20th inst. The Argentine launch Liguro, a rived in the outer roads from Colonia, having on board Mr. George P. Torquist, set afterwards came to shore by blockaders permission.

21st. The Liguro landed Mr. Torquist and then proceeded to the Boca. The blockaders boat Atrevido was off Quilmes last evening, and returned to the outer roads this morning.

The French schooner of war Ana, arrived from a cruise, and sailed again apparently for Martin Garcia. Two small ketches came to the outer roads supposed from Martin Garcia.

22nd. Two whale-boats, outward bound, being chased by the Atrevido and a launch, ran into a creek near point Quilmes. Those in chase were therefore recalled by signal guns and signals from the Dassas. At 1 P. M. a French boat, her own flag up, and of this Republic at her bow, came to shore. Her officer delivered a letter to the Adjutant of the Port, Juan Francisco Segui, with information that some moveables belonging to Col. Costa, ex-Commandant of Martin Garcia and others, were on board a French vessel in the outer roads, and would remain till called for. The French officer we should observe was very chatty, and we are told

spoke of the triumph of the Riveristas, and that their leader Frutos Rivera, was to enter Montevideo inmediately.—Was all this meant as *sute* for Buenos Ayres.

23rd. The French brigantine of war Vigilante, came in from the northward, with the Argentine schooners 11th June and 20th July (private). The schooner Carmen Chico, arrived in the outer roads from Montevideo, and thence by French permission proceeded to the Boca. Two shore boats were sent for the moveables mentioned yesterday—one first had her flag aback, and in order not to be behind hand with the blockaders in the article of *nuts*, they informed the French officers of the capture of Lima by the Chilians, but they (the officers) seemed not to look upon it as a joke.

24th. Nothing new.

25th. French corvette Indienne and brig of war Alerte, arrived from Montevideo with emigrants thence. Atrevido, French flag abt, that is, Republic at her bow, came to shore at 6 P. M. delivered a letter to Major Thorne, waited an hour for the reply, which not being forthcoming she returned.

26th. Major Thorne conveyed the answer to the letter above noticed in a government boat with the usual flags. French and shore boats employed nearly all day in bringing on shore emigrants from Montevideo. The Borelaine and Indienne, sailed for Montevideo, and thence with the answer of the government to Buenos Ayres to the ultimatum of the French Consul.

The blockaders have now thirteen small craft in custody in the outer roads.

This day (27th inst.) completes the 214th day of the blockade.

NECROLOGY.

On 20th inst. departed this life, after a lingering illness, Doña Encarnacion Escudra de Rosas, wife of Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The deceased was a lady of whose high opinion was entertained by her talents, and unassuming deportment in all the relations of public and private life.

The body was placed in a coffin of wood, lined with white satin, with white satin pillow and white satin mattress. This coffin got put within one of lead in which the body was soldered up. The whole was then deposited in a mahogany coffin covered with black silk velvet, and gilt burnished ornaments of the most elegant description. The body thus enclosed in its coffins, was on the afternoon of 21st inst. laid on a platform covered with a black velvet pall, gold lace and tassels, in the principal hall of His Excellency's private residence, and when surrounded by Equester tapers, produced a solemn and imposing appearance. The mahogany coffin was made by Messrs. Mitchell and Fulton, the leaden one and gilt ornaments and furniture by Mr. John Waitaker. The latter attended the funeral.

It was arranged that the body should be conveyed in procession to the Church of San Francisco on the evening of the 21st. Accordingly the military took their stations on the left of the line of procession, the soldiers bearing lamps and the officers tapers, extending from the house of His Excellency to the Church, being a distance more than a quarter of a mile. The right line of the procession consisted of citizens, all uncovered and each holding a taper. Besides which, the streets through which the procession passed were crowded with spectators, as also the balconies and terraces of the houses.

About 8 o'clock on the evening above-mentioned, the procession moved. The coffin was borne alternately by various gentlemen.—The Bishop of this diocese (Medrano), and the Bishop of Aulna (Escudra), the dignitaries of the Church and Clergy of every description, including the Franciscan and Dominican friars attended, and at intervals during the march chanted the service for the dead. The mourners were headed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance. On either side were Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Charge d' Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Baron d'Hermonville, General Secretary of His Majesty the King of Sardinia; and Mr. Slade, Consul of the United States of North America. Mr. Mandeville and Mr. Slade were in uniform. Amongst the mourners were General Fructo, Guido, Vidali, Molero, and the staff of the army in full dress uniform, as also Generals Soler and La Madrid in citizen dress.

Three military bands of music performed "mournful strains" as the procession proceeded. The grenadier company of the Guardia Argentina, with their band at their head, marched without arms. Part of the music played by this band was the air movement in "Bismarck's march," and it had a very striking effect.

The Church of San Francisco, (decidedly the most splendid in Buenos Ayres) was beautifully decorated upon the occasion, and the 5 elegant chandeliers each with 24 lights, with the light emitted from a number of enormous wax tapers, around the bier on which the body was placed near the High Altar, the music, the singing of the choir, the number and quality of the mourners, presented a scene of pomp and magnificence not to be described. The body was finally deposited in the vault under the High Altar.

Thus concluded a really grand, solemn and imposing spectacle, which as it regards those qualities, has probably never been surpassed, perhaps not equalled in this country. We should think that there were present at this funeral 25,000 persons, the male portion of whom remained uncovered until all was concluded.—The total number of spectators amounted to more than 1000. The most respectful silence prevailed throughout. Indeed, it was a spectacle which must have offered the highest degree of interest to the intelligent stranger, conveying as it did a full view of the capital, and the population of this capital. Bishop Medrano, went through the fatigues of the ceremony extremely well considering his great age and infirmities. He wore his mitre, and was supported during the march by two Clergymen.

On the day of the funeral, the flags of the foreign agents in this city were hoisted half-mast. And as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the theatres were closed on the evening of 20th, 21st and 22nd inst.

Advertisements.

THE GARDEN.
M. R. and W. G. have now open on their Friends and the public, that their Premises, No. 227, Calle de Corrientes, are now open as a Tea Garden, having been lately fitted up for that purpose.

MISS MILES,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
RECENTLY arrived from England, begs leave to acquaint the Ladies of Buenos Ayres, that she has come to the city, and established in all its branches, at No. 55, Calle de Corrientes. Having had an extensive experience in the above line, and assisted by some of the best tailors that she will pay the strictest attention to fashion and execute the greatest punctuality, she hopes to merit a liberal public patronage.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	162	164 dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	160	161 do.
Plata macanua.....	53	9 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	94	4 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacouas.....	9	94 do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	38	4 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none	none
Exchange on England.....	54	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	350	355
Do. Montevideo.....	10	a per patacon
Do. United States note, per U. S. dollar	100	100
Hides, Ox, best.....	28	29 dollars, pesos
Do. country.....	25	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 lb 24lbs 30 lb	27	do. do.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	22	23 do.
Do. Horse.....	9	10 do. each.
Nitrus Skin.....	24	24 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins.....	25	25 do. do.
Wool, common.....	7	40 do. per arro.
Sheep skins per dozen.....	15	17 per 27lb.
Cat skins per dozen.....	25	25 do.
Deer skins per dozen.....	9	10
Hair, long.....	50	55 do. per arro.
Do. mixed.....	25	25 do. do.
Jersey.....	15	16 do. per arro.
Tallow, melted.....	11	12 do. per arro.
Horns.....	100	100 per arro.
Flour, (New) American.....	3	3 do. per arro.
Salt, on board.....	a nne	per fan.
Discount.....	11	21 per ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 164 dollars. The lowest price, 158 dollars. The high rate of Exchange was 100 English during the week 54 pence. The lowest ditto 54 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.