

The French Press

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 684.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1839.

[Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta* of Tuesday last, contained twelve pages of closely printed matter, viz.—A variety of documents and remarks connected with the domination and downfall of General Santa Cruz, including the reply of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated 6th inst., to the communication of the President of Bolivia José Manuel de Velasco, a proclamation from Don Manuel Oribe, President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay to the People of that Republic, in which he states that treason and anarchy are rapidly disappearing before the victorious arms of the Argentines and Orientals, and the firm support of the illustrious Hero Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the bulwark of South American Independence. The proclamation speaks of Don Fructuoso Rivera as being a perjurer traitor who aided by the unworthy, perfidious French, and the savage, assassin Unitarians, had assumed authority by trampling on the laws of the country; that now unable either by public opinion or force, to sustain the power he usurped through the active co-operation of the Agents of France, he has infamously prostrated at the feet of these filthy foreigners, placing at the discretion of their Monarchs the destinies of the Oriental for the interest, and the precarious satisfaction of submitting them for some time longer to the yoke of the most brutal and degrading despotism. The day however approaches when this ignominious outrage will be avenged, and the tyrant liberated from the wretch who now tyrannizes over and degrades it, and the perfidious French who have dared to assail the sanctuary of its independence and sovereignty will find themselves miserably despoiled.

The conclusion of an article against Don Fructuoso Rivera, follows on in the *Gaceta*, which is summed up as follows—

1.—That the savage Unitarian mulatto Rivera is a sanguinary and ferocious bandit.

2.—That he is an outlaw and a rebel to the constitution and laws of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

3.—That he is an incendiary and execrable assassin.

4.—That he has sold himself to the filthy gold of the loathsome French, delivering over in exchange the honor, independence and liberty of the country of the Oriental to a foreign yoke.

5.—That he has vilely betrayed the sacred cause of the American Continent.

6.—That he is the savage, vile, ferocious, loathsome instrument of the filthy tyrant incendiary French, enemies of American Liberty.

The *Gaceta* then inserts a variety of extracts from the journals of the Republics of the Ecuador, Chili, &c., connected with the question which this country now sustains with France, and the observations which took place in the French Chamber of Deputies on 24th Jun last, respecting the blockade of Buenos Ayres, in which one of the members M. Merminod, addressed a bombardment of Buenos Ayres or a disembarkation, both of which expedients were disapproved by the Minister of Marine, Admiral Duperre, who said that Buenos Ayres was inhabited by an indolent population, who on the discharge of the first cannon would retire to the country, and the French would have the odium of having uselessly destroyed the city, and that to land troops presented difficulties which the French government did not care to encounter. M. Merminod during these discussions denominated General Rosas a keeper of beasts (*gardien de bestiaux*).

The *Gaceta* makes the following remarks upon this discussion—

“The proceedings in the French Chamber of

Deputies is a specimen of the benevolent sentiments, moderation and justice vaunted by Regu, Leblanc, Ma tigny, Barriere and all the loathsome French who wish to deceive in order perfidiously to rule with facility over the Americans.

“The utter ignorance of some of the French deputies respecting the state and power of the Argentine Confederation, is evinced by the ridiculous calculation of the forces they deem sufficient to enslave us. The Minister of Marine, Duperre, however, is not so blind on this point or deceived by the false reports of his loathsome agents in the River Plate.

“There was a miserable beastly, loathsome, petulant Frenchman, who during this discussion denominated Our illustrious Restorator of the Laws a keeper of beasts. This too in France at the very period that the enlightened General Rosas, was by his powerful influence protecting the persons and property of French subjects in the midst of violent public irritation, and abstained until this hour from adopting a single hostile measure against them, notwithstanding the great detestation of an indignant people.

The most advanced civilisation cannot offer a more eminent example of attention and generosity; or one which more exalts the noble character of a civilised nation. The illustrious General Rosas and the Argentines have presented and continue to present these attributes to the world. In the eyes of the civilized nations, the most enlightened Argentine, who has not been denied even in Europe that justice which his noble heroic acts merit is classified as a keeper of beasts.

In the climax of baseness, some of these same Frenchmen who now enjoy amongst us such undeserved considerations, are those who forward hence the investives against the supposed oppression and tyranny of which they pretend they are the victims. However such quackery, ingratitude, and loathsome conduct cannot be wondered at; they are Frenchmen, filthy Frenchmen.

“Whatever be the taunts put forward by those who think themselves civilised because they are strong, whatever be the armaments which the loathsome French may prepare, whether there come three, ten, twenty or one hundred thousand of these slaves of tyranny, the resolution of the Argentine is and will be irrevocable. They will not humiliate themselves. They will never betray the sacred cause of the American Continent. They will not leave to the rising generation, who now so proudly shouts forth, a degraded land, nor leave them the inheritance of slaves. They will fight as they ever have fought in defence of their Honor and Liberty. They will fight as freemen; they will wage eternal war; and if they should perish, they will leave to the loathsome French tyrants, not conquests, but ashes, ruins, desolation and the strong hatred of all Americans and freemen all over the world.”

The French *Journal Des Debats*” has in one of its numbers proposed the interferences of European Powers, in which France should take the lead for the settlement of South American affairs, alleging in support thereof the utter impotency of the Congress to govern themselves. The *Gaceta* remarks as follows—

“From the article which we publish translated from the journals of the United States of North America, it will be seen that whilst the loathsome French deputy Merminod bestowed the appellation of beasts on the Americans, the ministerial papers of the French government classified the States of America as barbarous and abortive, and proposed the singular plan of civilising us at the cannon's mouth, usurping our territory, and disposing at their will of our most

sacred rights and liberty, acquired at the cost of so much American blood valiantly shed.

“This is another proof of the sympathy of the French government and of the civilising principles which regulate their politics.

“The French are civilised because they proclaim that at the cannon's mouth. The Americans are barbarous because they invoke reasons divested of the apparatus of force.

“The French are civilised because they have plundered and desolated Spain, Italy, Austria, and other countries of Europe, and in our day the Algerines, with sordid rapacity. The Americans are barbarous because they have not been stained by such crimes.

“The French are civilised because they have been causing in Mexico and causing in other parts, without a shadow of reason, immense injury to American and European commerce, appropriating to themselves valuable property against the tenet of principles most respected. The Americans are barbarous because so far from indemnifying themselves they practice a singular and unexampled generosity, protecting and respecting the persons and property of French gentlemen, the very enlightened and civilised subjects of the great nation.

“The French are civilised because they have allied themselves in America with the tyrant ferocious possessor Santa Cruz, and the savage robber and pirate Rivera. The Americans are barbarous because they resist similar monstrosities, and have the bestiality to invoke justice and the Law of Nations.

“The French are civilised because they declaim loudly against without previous declaration, war, and darkly plot horrible assassinations against the most distinguished Americans. These are barbarians because they practice a staid conduct which they believed to be nobleness, decency and generosity.

“The French are civilised because they were treacherous enemies in Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulua, pirates in Martin Garcia, and incendiaries at the Atlay and the Saques. The Americans are barbarians because they are not incendiary outlaws.

“The French are civilised because they have gained some celebrated battles in Europe, and pay afterwards in Paris the law from foreigners, and pay an enormous tribute. The Americans are barbarians because since their own emancipation they have resisted and will resist all foreign domination and tyranny, because they have never been humiliated, and because they love independence, honor and liberty.

“The French are civilised because from the foundation of the last century they have been shedding torrents of their own blood, and now they are the victims of terror they devoted one another, after the guillotine had struck down the heads of its monarchs and of the first men in France, and after that the most horrible impiety caused to the King's head and to join with it in a disgusting way a wreath never yet repaired. The Americans are barbarians because undistinguished by such bloody catastrophes, they have only shed some blood in their domestic contests which the civilised French doubt and reprove in.

“The French are civilised because they are so cautious they have sought to assassinate their King Louis Philippe. The Americans are barbarous because they have carefully and repeatedly conspired against this same Monarch on the saving of his life from the frocity of the assassin.”

“All this savage warfare America that the time has arrived for the barbarians to separate from these evil wretched Frenchmen, to form their continental system and oppose their own civilisation to the French civilisation, to this transatlantic tyranny.”

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The House of Representatives on the 15th of this inst. resolved to receive the resolutions hereinafter brought before the Tribunal must be accompanied by the correspondent certificate.

General Manuel Corbalan, under date 10th inst., addressed a note to Don E. Viqueira, requesting he would return thanks on the part of the government to Mr. Robert T. Gibson and Don Juan Cabrer, for their donation of cattle for the use of the troops cantoned in the district in which the donors reside and of which Señor E. Viqueira is Commissioner.

The Commissioners for the collection of the *Contribucion Directa* in the districts of Fort Azul, Ranchos, San Vicente, Navarro, Tandil and Lobos, have addressed notes to the government making over to the treasury the one per cent commission to which they are entitled for the collection, and proffering life and fortune in defence of the government.

The language in these notes as it regards the French and Unitarians, is of the same tendency as that we have heretofore noticed in notes of a similar description. The former are set down as loathsome pirate incendiaries, enemies to the young Republics of South America, and the latter as atrocious ferocious traitors, sold to the filthy gold of the French agents.

A note to the government dated 10th inst., from the Rev. Pascual A. Rivas, Curm of Santos Lugares de Rosas, on offering felicitations on the discovery of the plot against the life of the Governor, expresses surprise that there should exist in this country any man so ignorant as to seek to commit the heinous crime of assassinating the sublime citizen Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, who has by his energetic conduct destroyed anarchy, upheld the empire of the law, curtailed the ravages of the Indians, added to the geographical knowledge of the country, fortified the frontiers, thus securing the pastoral riches of the Province, placed in regular order the public revenue, patronised merit, inexorable at the same time with the traitor, deserter, murderer, and robber. And is not only the skillful pilot who directs the helm of the State, animated with the noble desire of aving the honor, independence and liberty of the country, and rendering it worthy to rank amongst nations, but the protector of religion, arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce, the widow, orphan, and the disabled, and that as the first magistrate of the country he is hospitable, affable, tolerant to all foreigners, &c. &c. &c.

The Curm, Vicar, Justice of Peace and Alcaldes of the parish North of the Cathedral, under date 15th inst., addressed a note to the Governor, expressing the highest admiration of his conduct and patriotism in so firmly sustaining the honor and independence of the country against foreign aggression and a band of miserable traitors. As also for his efforts which have preserved the peace of the country, &c. &c. That in offering their tribute of praise to H. E. they only follow the example of ancient nations who had ever in view the transmitting to posterity the memory of their great men.

The above address was presented to the Governor written in a book elegantly adorned.

The Justice of Peace and other individuals of the parish of Concepcion, under date 14th inst., addressed a note to the Governor, stating it to be their intention to celebrate the anniversary of the plot against his life by a *funcion religiosa* in their parish Church on 5th October next; it being the anniversary of a day of glory H. E. had given to the country in 1829, wherein he is inscribed in letters of gold will go down to posterity to the honor of this land of American freemen.

The Justice of Peace, Curm and Alcaldes of the parish South of the Cathedral, under date 10th inst., addressed a note to the Governor in their own names and in that of their federal parishioners, stating it to be their intention to celebrate with all possible pomp and magnificence, High Mass and Te Deum at the Cathedral on 14th October next, as a thanksgiving to the Almighty for having preserved H. E. from the perfidious and treacherous blow directed against his precious life by the savage, stupid Unitarians, and infamous loathsome French, enemies of the national honor and dignity, and requesting that H. E. would allow his portrait and that of his deceased lady to be carried in procession.

Adding that the 11th October would be a day of eternal memory to all good felars, as being the anniversary of 11th October 1833, when the enlightened heroine Doña Enrriaciona Ezcurra de Rosas, the worthy spouse of H. E. seconded his patriotic efforts to suppress the monster anarchy with a constancy and valour worthy the heroic times of Greece and Rome.

The Curm and Justice of Peace of the parish of Pilar, under date 16th inst., addressed a note to H. E. the Governor, stating it to be their intention to celebrate High Mass and Te Deum at their parish Church on 12th October next, as a thanksgiving to the Almighty for having preserved the important life of H. E. from the machinations of the "detestable, filthy, beastly, Unitarians, who have made common cause with the proud, haughty but corrupt, loathsome and piratical French." And requesting that H. E. would allow his portrait to be carried in procession, &c. &c.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 21st inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 12th inst.

The same paper of 28th, contains the sentence issued by the tribunal of *recursos extraordinarios* in the suit between Don Manuel Baudrix and Mr. William P. Ford on one part, and the heirs of Don Tadeo Almada on the other.

The *Gaceta* continues the insertion of letters of condolence to the Governor on the decease of his father.

In our No. 606, we inserted the copy of a letter from the Prefect of Arequipa, to Mr. Thomas Crompton, Vice-Consul of H. B. M. at Ilay, charging him with having caused the Peruvian territory to be violated and invaded by a force from H. B. M.'s ship Samarang, in order to give protection to General Santa Cruz and those who had fled with him, and who had sought shelter in Mr. Crompton's house from a party of 13 soldiers who were in pursuit of them; the Samarang's marines having afterwards escorted the General and his followers on board that ship.

The following is Mr. Crompton's reply, which we have translated from the Spanish.

Consulate of H. B. M. Ilay,
February 28, 1839.

Señor Prefect,

In reply to your note of 28th inst., I have to state my surprise to see in its commencement the most incorrect assertions that could be introduced into an official document. In the first place you assert that in virtue of my orders sixty of the crew of H. B. M.'s ship Samarang were disembarked:—Secondly that the Governor of this Port, having complained thereon was not replied to.

It is singular that the Governor should make an assertion of this nature without the least foundation. The Commanders of the vessels of war of H. B. M. are not under the orders of the Consuls or Vice-Consuls of their nation. They receive their instructions from their superior officers, and act in extraordinary cases upon their own judgment, regulating their conduct in conformity to the general principles of nations. The Captain of the Samarang sent his marines on shore when he saw the British Consulate of Ilay, surrounded by troops with the most threatening appearances, and it was his duty to do so, because the British vessels of war spread over the ocean, have no other object than to make their national flag respected and not to permit any aggression against the rights of the subjects of H. M.

As it regards the complaint made by the Governor, to which you say no reply was given, I must be permitted to annex copies of the correspondence which passed between us on the occasion, with the numbers 1 and 2 which will completely do away with the unfounded charge made against me, adding at the same time to what is contained in No. 2, that the Governor being an eye witness of all that occurred on the day in question, ought not to have brought forward any charge without giving an account to the Prefecture of what he had seen, and of the

fact that he himself came to see an *ayllun* in this Consulate from the unexpected irritation, whose hostile and tumultuous entrance into this town made them appear and with good reason as enemies or lawless people, who were not acting under an established government. This party seized rocks and threw them at full gallop in the most furious and violent manner, and came to the very windows of the Consulate, the soldiers with lances and pistols in hand.—They did not present themselves to the Governor on the arrival, nor give him notice of the object of their visit, nor conduct themselves in a manner which in all parts of the civilised world is observed by soldiers subservient to a public authority.

As it regards the other parts of your note, it appears to me that you ought only to give the following answer. I do not conceive that the Prefect of the Department of Arequipa, exercises the Supreme Authority in Peru, to take upon himself the responsibility of a measure which may affect in the most serious manner the friendly relations between Great Britain and Peru. The Supreme National Authority, has alone the right to suspend the exercise of Diplomatic or Consular functions, and if the Prefect thinks proper to order the flag of H. B. M. which now waves at this Consulate, to be hauled down, I, in fulfilment of my duty declare in the most solemn manner that I will not voluntarily comply with such an order, and in case it is taken down by force, or treated with indignity, I shall protest against such violence, rendering the Prefect of Arequipa and the Peruvian government responsible for the consequences, and giving notice of the same to the British Affairs of H. B. M. at Lima and to the British government.

As I consider that I should do very wrong to enter into argument with the Prefect of Arequipa, related to the offensive expressions which he has used in his note against me personally and against the interests and security of the subjects of H. B. M., I shall conclude, subscribing myself his obedient humble servant,

THOMAS CROMPTON,
Vice-Consul of H. B. M.

An article in the *Gaceta* of the Ecuador, makes a sweeping charge against Foreign Consuls residing in South America, for engaging in the political disputes of the countries to which they are accredited, and mentions them by name. Our countrymen Messrs. Wilson and Crompton, are on the list, they are set down as not political agents of General Santa Cruz. An exception however is made in favor of the Foreign Consul resident in the Republic of the Ecuador, particularly the British Consul Walter Cope, who (says the article) has identified himself with the manners and usages of the country and prudently avoided all party questions.

We received by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice London papers to 3rd and Paris to 1st July.—Political affairs in Europe at those dates seemed to be at "sixes and sevens." It was bruted that Turkey had declared war against the Pasha of Egypt, that she would be supported in this war by Russia, that France and England would stand by the Egyptian Pasha, that 3000 marines had been sent from England to join the squadron of the Mediterranean, and that the British fleet in the Black Sea had been considerably augmented.

The Melbourne administration had again met with a reverse in the House of Commons or tantamount to it, having in a House consisting of nearly 400 members, a majority of 5 only, which was afterwards reduced to 2 on a Ministerial question (National education). Queen Victoria, has already found out how "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE GAUCHOS.

THE GAUCHOS.
(Continued from our last.)

"Dios mio!" cried Tebaldo, interrupting him, "hospitality, like charity, should surely begin at home. You would not give up our lives to a foolish pucellico, Señor."

"Tebaldo," responded old man to his son, "I will not give up my own life to his son, but in all things according to my pleasure. This stranger has come to me sick, and without in-

tion of evil; his presence is the effect of accident, and he cannot, therefore, be a spy. If these reasons are not enough, I say that he came to me with the words of confidence and politeness in his mouth—he is entitled to my good faith and hospitality, and, by the Mother of God, he shall have it.

"May bien! My bien!" returned Teobaldo quickly; "and now about the Soñerita. To-night I am determined to have the reward of my adventure to the town, which I have now delayed only because you—"

"Teobaldo," interrupted the old Gaucho, "we will talk of this to-morrow—in patience—patience!"

"Ay, by the Almighty God of immortality!" said Teobaldo, with a burst of irrepresible indignation, "thou hast used that watchword of a tame and dastard spirit, till both my senses and my soul seem to listen to it.—To-night, or a better reason than thou hast yet used?"

As he spoke, I could hear the whistling of his knife as it came from its sheath in his wet Gaucho boot; and, horrified at the perdition which the young savage seemed about to perpetrate, I involuntarily shifted my position, and with difficulty restrained myself from rushing forward to prevent such a deed. The instinct of self-preservation, however, was stronger than the sentiment of horror, and I remained within the shadow which covered me. But, slight as had been the sound I had detected, the acute organs of the Gauchos had detected it, for I observed them emerge into the moon-light at separate sides of the *corral*, each with a long knife gleaming in his hand. Silently placing my thumbs on the hammers of my two pistols, I remained motionless, determined, if they approached, to discharge the balls into their bodies at such a distance as would insure their telling mortal effect. After looking carefully round, however, they retired to their former position behind the *corral*, to my infinite relief.—For some time they spoke in a low tone that I was unable to catch anything, save a disjointed sentence, in which the word "Soñerita" was frequently repeated. At length the young man, raising his voice, swore, by a horrible oath, that he would no longer be expelled out of the possession of his promised mistress, and hinted, in a significant tone, that he believed his father had some more selfish reason for his reluctance to yield her up than any he had yet given.

"A Fool!" returned the old man, "poor slave of the passions! Thou wilt sacrifice the dearest, purest, and noblest revenge to the mere lust of thy body! Listen to me, and I will show thee that by disposing of this girl as I wish, thou wilt acquire the means of purchasing the embraces of fifty far more pieces of painted flesh than she, and wilt moreover regain that rank in society of which we have both been unjustly deprived."

There was a short pause, during which I adjusted myself to catch every sound. "This girl," said the old Gaucho, "whom you are so deeply in love with, is your cousin! Ay, start!—She is the daughter of my brother, and my full niece. You have frequently heard the story of my mother's wrongs and mine in the old world; how I was driven, by disgust and despair of gaining my just rights, from my father's house; and how, in the fastnesses of the Sierra Morena, I recovered from my wounds by the care of my trusty band. The father of this girl was the cause,—let me do him justice,—the unconscious cause, of keeping me from my inheritance. His father and mine,—curses on him that I should have to mention us both in a breath!—deceived and disgraced my mother,—may God forgive me, when I forgive it!—and now, instead of being the possessor of wealth and honour, I am a poor, outlawed, degraded wretch; and thou art,—the son of such a one! Now, attend!—This girl is as the apple of Behor Behorvira's eye, and to regain her he

will, I am convinced, disgorge such a portion of the immense wealth which he has amassed, as will purchase me the power of again treading in safety the soil of my native land; and afford to thy birth. It only remains for us to execute this scheme in such a manner as to keep from Don José a knowledge of his daughter's situation, and to bind him, by a sacred oath, never to divulge the circumstances of the transaction.

"But Señor," said Teobaldo, "I have no desire to leave the plains; the freedom from trammels of every kind, mental and bodily, suit too well with my nature for me to wish to exchange it for the constrained customs of what is called civilized society; nor above all, am I willing to give up so fair a prize as Louisa for the possession of wealth which I do not need, and the tenure of which all must depend on the faith of one who has all his life devoted in cities."

"Boy!" said the Gaucho, "thou dost not know what thou art casting away for the gratification of a moment!—wealth, honour, power, and fame are within my grasp, and you draw back your hand from such a glorious prize, to fondle a girl who—mark me! can never love thee, such as thou now art. I tell thee, the hoards of my brother are immense, and moreover, I know well that his word is as true as his health is great. Honour and good faith, Teobaldo, are not confined to the plains."

"It may be so, Señor," replied he, "but I am determined to go nowhere else in search of them. I have been so long accustomed to the free air which comes down from the *cordilleras*, that the pent-up atmosphere of a crowded city would soon choke me, Señor: I will live and die in the Pampas."

This he said in a tone of calm determination, and, in spite of my perilous position, I could not but admire the sentiment.

"Foolish and stubborn boy!" said the Gaucho, yet in a tone more of earnestness than scorn; "can neither the prospect of gratified ambition, nor the boundless power of satisfying every wish of your sensual passions, awaken you from these selfish sentiments, which would better possess a bare vegetable, that rots in the same dunghill where it rose, than the scion of one of the noblest families in Spain? With the wealth you will possess, you may purchase the finest equipages and the fleetest steeds of Andalusia—"

(To be continued.)

Advertisements.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

WILLIAM WHITE.

BEGS to inform the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, in Calle de la Federación No. 97.

Gentlemen's Wellington and half boots, shoes of every description, ladies' strong shoes, and children's half boots and shoes made to order in a superior manner. 234-0.

WANTED.

SIX or eight Ditchers, for an establishment in the vicinity of town. Apply at No. 24, Calle de Belgrano. 114-3.

NOTICE.

MRS. HILL, Milliner and Dress Maker, takes this opportunity to return her thanks to her friends and the public of Buenos Ayres and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage she received from them during a series of years practice in the above line, and begs to inform them that she has recommenced business in the Calle Universidad, No. 69, near the College Church, where any lady requiring Summer bonnets for herself or children, will find a genteel assortment at very moderate prices.

Ligher or fancy straw bonnets cleaned in a superior manner.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st July.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Alpha, Captain William Turner.
Brig Frisk, Captain William Whiteaway.
Brig Catherine, Captain J. Whiteaway.
Brig Cecile, Captain W. Stephenson.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Robert Whiteaway, Captain Bartlett.
Brig Dryad, Captain Robert Rickerby.
Brig Black Prince, Captain E. H. Martin.

FOR LIMA.

Schooner Susannah Collings.
Brig Plumstead, Captain Cotton Symonds.

FOR ACHICA, TRAY AND LIMA.

Barque Phillips, Captain Woolley.
Barque Matilda, Captain Alexander Scott.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

June 27th, H. B. Mc's packet Opesuma, from Rio Janeiro 24th April, Bahia 10th May, Pernambuco 10th do, with the mail forwarded hence 37th March, by H. B. Mc's packet Cockatrice.

AT LONDON.

June 6th, British brig Goodluck, Deslandes, from Montevideo 28th February.
" 12th, British brig London, Ball, from Montevideo 1st March.
" 22nd, British brig Circassian, Ritchie, from Montevideo 3rd April.
" 29th, British brig Alexander, Mitchell, from Montevideo 16th March.

AT LIVERPOOL.

June 7th, British brig Sulfana, Lyall, from Valparaiso.
" 8th, British brig Fama, Martin, from Montevideo 15th February.
" " British brig Grace, Kenyon, from Montevideo 9th February.
" 9th, British brig Nautica, Graylorn, from Montevideo 10th February.
" " British brig Adventure, Caffr, from Montevideo 28th February.
" 10th, British brig Hebe, Shirland, from Montevideo 22nd March.
" 11th, British ship Waterville, from Montevideo 23rd March.
" 20th, British brig Helen Anderson, Anderson, from Montevideo 4th March.
" 21st, British brig Alpha, Turner, from Montevideo 3rd April.
July 1st, British brig Argentina, Kalso, from Montevideo 25th April.
" British brig Wilton Wood, Russel, from Montevideo 15th April.

OFF HOLYHEAD.

June 27th, ... Napeon, Poor, from Valparaiso.

AT SWANSEA.

June 23rd, ... Woden, Bendixon, from Valparaiso 6th April.
" 29th, British brig Nantiles, Smith, from Valparaiso.

AT DEAL.

July 1st, British barque Rapid, from Montevideo 16th April.

AT COVES.

June 29th, Danish ship Antoniette, Knudson, from Montevideo 11th April.

AT SAN MAICO.

June 10th, French barque Fauvette, Sergeant, from Montevideo 21st March.
" French brig Courier de Montevideo, Mitchell, from Montevideo 16th March.

AT BELLE.

June 21st, ... Louisa, Schotta, from Valparaiso.

AT CUTEU.

May 28th, French brig Mont. Cheri, Brouzet, from Montevideo 13th February.

AT GENOA.

May 22nd, Sardinian polacca Nearsce, Ferraro, from Montevideo 14th February.

AT HALIFAX.

May 11th, British brig Ann, Chick, from Montevideo 11th March.



MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 26th of September, 1836.

NON E.

FOREIGN VESSEL OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig Daxen, 20 guns, Captain Jean Abraham Deschamps, with Comodore's broad pendant.

Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segrelier.

BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 25 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

AT CAPE GOOD HOPE.
April 25th, French brigues Anconon, M'Carriet, from Montevideo 16th March.

AT HAVANA.
April 16th, Spanish polacre Flor de Mayo, from Montevideo 1st February.

" 30th, British brig Nancy, Tilbert, from Montevideo 14th February.

May 2nd, Spanish brig Uruguay, Alet, from Montevideo 13th February.

" 3rd, Spanish brig Amantia, Mirambel, from Montevideo 1st March.

" 10th, Bremen brig Sigismund Cesar, Rhdler, from Montevideo 30th February.

" Spanish polacre Loreto, Witelongo, from Montevideo 1st February.

" 29th, Tuscan barque Chlopatra, Chepra, from Montevideo 15th March.

AT RIO JANEIRO.
7th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, hence 24th July, Montevideo 30th do.

29th, H. B. M.'s packet Sheldrake, from Falmouth 5th July, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.
10th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Spy, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 24th July, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.
7th inst., Spanish barque Semprojana, from Barcelona 12th June, Malaga 29th do., to Figueroa.

" Tuscan polacre Ostino, from Bahia 11th ult., to Capurro & Co.

" Oriental schooner Virginia, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., to Freyer.

8th, British brig Alcorno, from Liverpool 19th June, to Liverpool.

13th, Spanish brig Activa, from Barcelona 19th June, to Lavialdi.

" British brig Condor, Smith, from Liverpool 29th June, to Parlatto & Co.

" American ship Helen, from Gibraltar 1st July, to Zimmerman & Co.

15th, British brig Mar Grealey, from Cadiz 10th July, to Bertrand & Co.

" American brig Montgomery, from Philadelphia 16th June.

16th, Portuguese brig Congress, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., to Gonzalez & Co.

" Sardinian brig Rivadavia, from Genoa 10th May, Gibraltar 7th June, to Lima.

" British brig Brook, from Lisbon 29th June, to Taylor & Co.

MARINE LIST.
Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 21.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 22.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 23.—Wind N. E. slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 24.—Wind N. E. slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 25.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Donnan, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Señores Lamarcas, Guericco and Juan Bautista Piaggio.

Passengers for Montevideo, Señores Santos Domingues, Juan M. Betradis, Roman Avilas, Jose Sartori, Riveira, Juan Antonio Nufiez, Manuel J. Rivera, Theoply's Dapertail and — Garay. Señores Sartori and M. Alsina de Quevedo. Lieut. Oliver S. Glisson, (U. S. navy). Messrs. Alexander Rodger, John M'Dougall, W. Dominick and A. Millberg. Mrs. Walsh and 3 children.

September 26.—Wind N. W. slight rain early in the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 27.—Wind N. E. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, from Montevideo.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

24th inst. The Perle's launch was cruising

in the environs of point Quilmes this morning, and returned to the outer roads this afternoon. A French armed whale boat arrived in the outer roads from the northward. A small French cutter was off point Fernando to day.

22nd. The cutter above-mentioned was at anchor off the Perle this morning, and was towed to the outer roads in the afternoon by a French boat. The Perle's launch and an armed whale boat were cruising last night to the outer roads, and returned this morning to the outer roads.

23rd. The cutter above-mentioned sailed to the northward. The Perle's launch and an armed whale boat were cruising last night, the former to the southward, the latter to the northward. Both returned to the outer roads this morning.

24th. Nothing new.

25th. The Perle's launch was cruising to the southward last night and returned to the outer roads this morning.

26th. The Perle's launch and a whale boat were cruising last night to the northward and returned to outer roads this morning. The French armed boat Atrevido arrived from the northward.

27th. The Perle's launch and the whale boat cruised to the northward last night, and returned to the outer roads this morning.—"Beef boat" (a balandra) arrived from Colonia and sailed.

This day (28th inst.), completes the 550th day of the blockade.

"The Age," London paper, has in one of its late numbers a parody in French on the song of "Jim Crow," in which it takes occasion to assail the British Ministry. It commences thus:

*J'ai bien des choses à chanter,
Des choses que je vois,
Les choses que j'ai inventées
Four easier qu'on se croit.*

*Sautes vite, sautes bas,
Sautes bien haut,
Tu sautes les fois que je saute,
Je saute Jim Crow.*

The day of Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, 24th inst., was observed with great splendor at the Church of Las Mercedes. High Mass was celebrated and a Sermon delivered. At night a shower of rockets were discharged from the pavement in front of the Church.

The French quiz the universality of crosses of the Legion of Honour, and the Charivari says that all Frenchmen are born members of the legion, but that it is one of the prerogatives of the King to dispense with the wearing of the insignia in the case of sweeps, porters, and grooms in livery.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 23rd inst., was repeated the play of Don Alvaro or not present.

On 24th, for the benefit of Señor Ximenes, a drama translated from the French of a name, called "Keen, or disorder and genius." It was an exaggerated picture of the eccentricities of our great actor, which might please the Boulevard of Paris but it certainly failed to do so here.

It proved a dull affair, not however for want of exertion on the part of the performers. Señor Jimenez personated Keen, whom in figure he greatly resembles, and gave some parts of the dialogue with admirable skill. It would be a waste of time to detail the entire plot of such a piece. Keen is made to talk of his intimacy with the Prince of Wales whom he insults. His amour with the wife of Sir Richard Cox, is made to be one with a Countess—the indisputable audience. The first time he ever did this in London was when the play of the "Duke of Milan" was obliged to be postponed through his non-appearance. The public generally believed the excuse that he was ill, but one of the daily papers let the "cat out of the bag" by heading their account of the affair as follows—

*"Oh Bacchus, thou ungrateful villain,
Thus to use the Duke of Milan."*
We are happy to state that Señor Jimenez had a good house.

THE WEATHER has been agreeable during the week, with now and then a drizzling rain, and mornings somewhat cold. Thermometer 50 & 60.

An American editor calls the ceremony of young ladies kissing each other "a dreadful waste of the raw material."

A Boston paper says, their townsman, Abel Sniggs, has a dog so closely resembling one belonging to Tom Clegg, that it often happens that Clegg's dog takes himself into Sniggs's house, and does not discover his mistake until informed by the cat.

Amongst the publications placed in the Commercial Room in this City, was "Delectat's Peacage." We regret to state that some one has torn out some pages of the following: Coats of Arms, viz.—Nos. 15, 16, 51, and 62, containing the Arms of the families of Keppel, Coventry, Legge, Shelley, Child-Williams, Harley, Ashburnham, Finch, Cowper, Forno, Storrard, Waldegrave, Stewart, Cranston, Ed-Elphinstone, Fairfax, Knapp, Rolle, Aston, Hamilton, Murray, Nindler, Nairne and Muckay.

As the work is thus considerably injured, any information that may lead to the restoration of the plates in question will be thankfully received.

Advertisements.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT owing to the indisposition of the officiating E. Chaplain, Divine Services will not be performed in the British Episcopal chapel on Sunday next, the 29th inst.

NOTICE.

TO TRAVELLERS OR MERCHANTS.
A Government Mail carrier (correo) of this city, offers his services to any foreign gentlemen desirous of a guide to Mendoza, Chilo, Valparaiso, or any other destination, as we will visit or witness the Republics, or to any merchant desirous of remitting communications with promptitude or within a given period.

Any person who may desire his services, will please apply to No. 275, Calle de Venezuela, with the understanding that the most satisfactory guarantees will be given. 325 & 4.

PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.

Doublons, Spanish.....	294	a 265 dollars each.
Do. Mexican.....	314	a 304 do. do.
Plata mexicana.....	141	a 153 do. for one Dollar, Spanish.....
Do. Patriot and Patagonian.....	167	a do. each.
Six per cent Stock.....	691	a do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	none	
Exchange on England.....	34	a pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	a	nominal.
Do. Montevideo.....	163	a 17 per patacon
Do. United States.....	34	a per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	37	a 30d. U.S. patacon
Do. country.....	34	a 34 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	34	a 34 do. do.
Do. salled.....	34	a 34 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	23	a 14 do. each.
Norris Skins.....	71	a 8 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	53	a 60 do. per dozen
Wool, best.....	23	a 14 do. per arroba
Do. picked.....	24	a 25 do. do.
Shorn skins per dozen.....	13	a 10 per 30lbs.
Calf skins per dozen.....	23	a 24 do.
Deer skins per dozen.....	12	a 13 do.
Hair, long.....	75	a 75 do. per ar/b
Do. mixed.....	75	a do. do.
Jerbed Beef.....	16	a 15 do. per arroba
Tallow, melted.....	15	a 15 do. per ar/b
Horns.....	200	a 370 per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	a	none
Salt, on board.....	a	none per fan
Discount.....	1 3/4	a per cent monthly

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 265 dollars. The lowest price 262 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 31 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.