

British Packet

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 686.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1839.

[VOL. XIV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

STRICT BLOCKADE.

It would scarcely be believed that from the 30th June to 31st December, 1839, at the time when the French professed to carry on a strict blockade, 304 craft, coastwise and otherwise, have arrived in the ports of this Province with goods and effects, amounting to upwards of six millions of dollars currency, whilst the exports have amounted to nearly five millions, as may be seen by the Custom House statement published in the *Gaceta* of Wednesday last, wherein every article is minutely expressed, and from which we give the following summary.

Arrived 304 small craft.—Tonnage 4999.
Dollars. Rts.
Imports valued in current money.....6,849,139
Exports valued in specie.....52,033 7
Duties on imports in current money.....479,439
Port dues in current money.....544 2
Sailed 452 small craft.—Tonnage 2788.

Dollars. Rts.
Exports valued in current money.....3,850,406 5
Do. valued in specie.....67,576 6
Duties on exports in current money.....9,043
Reshipments.....1,630
Duties on do.....57 1
Retarments.....29,240
Port dues.....2,378 1
Do. in specie.....59 1

The publication of this statement goes far to verify the assertion that foreigners are the chief sufferers by this blockade.

The Custom House statement for the first six months of the year 1839, was published in our No. 676.

The following is a summary of the documents which appeared in the *Gaceta* of Tuesday last, connected with the invasion of Entre Rios by Don Juan Lavalle.

1.—A despatch dated Parana (Capital of Entre Rios), 2d inst., addressed to "H. E. Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, illustrious Restraitor of the Laws, charged with the affairs of Peace, War and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Argentine Confederation, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres," from Don José María Echagüe, stating that he had been authorized by the House of Representatives of the Province of Entre Rios, to correspond with friendly governments on the affairs of the war, and solicited the approbation of General Rosas to this appointment, as he (Echagüe) had no other object in view but to protect the Country and the Federal system from the attacks of the miserable group of assassin unitarian barbarians headed by the stupid assassin savage unitarian Juan Lavalle.

2.—The resolution of the House of Representatives of Entre Rios, dated 11th of September 24th ult., signed by the President Diego de Miranda, authorising Señor Echagüe, during the absence of the delegate Governor, to receive and answer the communications of the governments of the Confederate Provinces.

3.—A resolution of said House, same date, in favor that the liberty and security of the Province being menaced by the invasion of the outlaw savage unitarians, headed by the traitor assassin Lavalle, the proffered aid of the Governor of the Province of Santa Fé be accepted.

4.—A resolution of said House dated 27th ult., that the Entre-Riense force, in conjunction with the Santafesino, be placed under the command of the Governor of Santa Fé.

5.—A despatch dated Parana 27th ult., from Don José María Echagüe, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, stating that the enthusiasm in the Province of Santa Fé, to aid the Entre-

Riense, and destroy the unitarian assassin Lavalle, was so great that in a day and a half a fine division of more than 500 cavalry, commanded by the Governor of Santa Fé in person, had arrived in the Capital of Entre-Rios, therefore the legion of outlaw unitarians must either abandon the Province or yield. "But above all," says the despatch, "it must be highly gratifying to Y. E. to know that in this Province the savage unitarian Lavalle did not meet with slaves, sold like himself to the filthy god of the loathsome French, but faithful sons of free, sovereign and independent America."

6.—A despatch dated Parana 27th ult., from Don Juan Pablo Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, stating that he had entered Entre Rios with five hundred brave fellows, and hoped soon to give a good account of the horde of miserable slaves sold to the ambitious filthy French. That the execrable, loathsome, savage unitarian traitor Juan Lavalle, who headed these vile outlaws, was at Concordia, and if he dared to fight he would be chastised by those same men who made him tremble at the Puente de Marquez.

7.—A proclamation dated Santa Fé 20th ult., from the Governor of Santa Fé, addressed to the Entre Rianos, in which he states that a horde of outlaws, headed by the assassin unitarian, traitor Juan Lavalle, that notorious criminal, that monster vomited from hell, to the opprobrium to the American name had invaded the soil of Entre Rios; but that they would have to fight with freemen not with vile slaves sold to the loathsome French, with men who made them tremble and lanced them at the Puente de Marquez; and that they will die rather than be dishonoured. "Let us hasten then," says the proclamation, "to the field of battle to reap the laurels of victory, and let our device be Federation, Liberty, or Death."

8.—A note dated Parana 2nd inst., from Don José María Echagüe, to Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, of which the following is a translation—General and friend,

I have thought it my duty to send you the original letters, which the savage unitarian assassin Juan Lavalle, has written to Commandant Villagra and other officers of his corps, and the reply of the latter. By these you will see the situation of the unitarian savage Lavalle, and the fidelity of our officers. This ferocious assassin, has written to some of the employes of this Province; but they being all in one mind, I have not forwarded the letters, in order not uselessly to occupy your time.

I remain, your obedient servant and faithful friend,

JOHN MANUEL DE ROSAS.
9.—A note dated Gualeguayquy 30th ult., from Commandant Eduardo Villagra, to Don José María Echagüe, stating that he had replied to the notes of the savage unitarian Juan Lavalle, and now enclosed said notes with his reply.

10.—The reply of the Government of Buenos Ayres dated 7th inst., to the despatch of Don José María Echagüe of 2nd inst., soliciting the latter on his appointment.

11.—A despatch dated flying camp at the Laguna de los Troncos 3rd inst., from the Governor of Santa Fé to that of Buenos Ayres, stating that the infamous Lavalle, following up his system of seduction, had had the audacity and impudence in his mad desperation, to send to the House of Representatives of the Province of Entre Rios, the rude and loathsome communication, the original of which he now enclosed. That it is impossible to read it without feeling disgust and indignation against the baneful writer thereof, who putting in play the system of deceit, the fervid arm of the traitor unitarians, barbarously endeavours to cause anarchy

and destruction in the Province of Entre Rios, but instead as he is, his infernal insinuations will never be listened to.

The despatch concludes thus—
"It would offend on the said communication of Y. E. to comment on the said communication. It has not been answered because this wretch does not invest any character whatever, and because it would be a stain upon the national honor and dignity of all. In the field of battle, laurels and death are his answer."
God preserve you many years.

JUAN PABLO LOPEZ.

12.—The representation above noticed is dated Head-quarters, coast of Villaguay, 26th September, 1839, signed "Juan Lavalle," and addressed to the Hon. Congress of the Province of Entre Rios. It is very long, as is also the *Gaceta's* reply to it. We can only give the following brief notice of both documents.

The representation commences by stating that he (Lavalle) had no other object in placing himself, at the head of the Argentine Legion, now in the Province of Entre Rios, but to defend the cause of liberty against the tyranny of Rosas. He had in order to persuade the inhabitants of the Province of the purity of his intentions, written to the delegate Governor and to other influential persons of the country, but they either did not, or would not understand him; he had been attacked in person by the very men, who ought to have extended their arms to their friends and liberators, he regretted that Entre-riense blood had been shed, although the affair would consist in the value of the legion. He felt assured that the army of General Echagüe would be destroyed, indeed, Don Fructuoso Rivera was so confident in this respect, that he had offered to send 500 Oriental troops to his aid; he had also offers of assistance from the Corrientinos, who were smarting under their wrongs, but he chose to rely on his own force, and the alliance he sought by pacific measures, reason and justice with the Entre Rianos. Should however the Congress be deaf to the cry of liberty, it will be responsible to the nation for the consequences. Ten years of banishment and suffering, had taught him a lesson, he aspired to victory that his influence might be useful in the organization of the Republic under the Representative Federal system, that being consistent with the wishes of the nation. He hoped that the Congress of Entre Rios would appoint a government free from the influence of the tyrant Rosas, which might revoke the approbation of the conduct which Rosas had pursued in the French question, and put French subjects in the Province of Entre Rios on the same footing as the most favored nation, then the French will raise the blockade of the ports of the Province, and the French naval force being in strict alliance with the liberating legion, defend the common cause, reform his position more strong and his triumph more certain.

The *Gaceta* commences its reply to the above as follows—

"The vile assassin of the illustrious Durero, the Chief of the mutiny of 1st December, 1828, the ferocious Catiño, who has left behind him the most bloody vestige of his barbarity and infamy, the loathsome ally of the filthy piratical French wretch, the savage Juan Lavalle, has furnished another proof of his unexampled barbarism. Such is the representation or proclamation he has presented to the Congress of Entre Rios, which we this day publish amongst other official documents."

The *Gaceta's* then commences upon the representation, and when speaking of Señor Lavalle, says that his appeal to the people of Entre Rios had been answered, and that the *Y. E.* replies alone could assure him of his speedy and certain success.

"Hearken, ye slaves of the loathsome French; listen; the people will speak, but will be avoided; you; they will speak but it will be to lance the tremendous impression of nations' indignation against

(See 1st page)

Festivities in celebration of the discovery of the plot against the life of H. E. the Governor.

San Nicolas de los Arroyos.

The *Gaceta* of 2nd inst., contains the particulars of the *Junco* at the above mentioned place, which on the 20th and 30th August, displayed a multitude of federal flags; music traversed the town, and there were illuminations, discharges of fireworks, &c. &c. On the 30th the military were drawn up, and the portrait of H. E. the Governor, under the protection of the Church, and under a salute of cannon and music. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated, after which the portrait was conveyed to the house of the Cura, where a banquet was given—the Judge of Peace, Cura, (Fr. Ramon G. Lara,) Counsel Garreton, Captain Antonio Fernandez, the Commander of the Militia, Señores J. P. Benites, M. Ruiz, P. Real, J. Zemorain, — Lobos and A. Carabajal.

The Cura commenced his speech as follows—

"Gentlemen: it is clear that against the power of God the enemies who now surround us cannot prevail. Figuratively, Our Illustrious Restorator is as the column of fire which according to history guided the people of God through the desert.

The Rev. Gentleman concluded his speech with expressions of abhorrence against the Unitarians, who he said were sold to the filthy god of the French, and against the French, who he denominated as incendiary slaves of Louis Philippe. The other orators used the strongest language, and several of them introduced poetical effusions. Señor Carabajal was very laconic; his speech may be thus translated—

"Gentlemen, I say ditto to what the rest have said. My toast is—

*Los Unitarios
No quieren paz
Lanza con ellos
Que muran nes.*

Parish of San Tobías.

This function commenced on the evening of the 21st ultimo, when all the parish were brilliantly illuminated, the streets from every building, music rattled the streets, fireworks were discharged, &c.

On the 22nd, a procession, in which were the battalion Restauradores, proceeded to the private residence of the Governor, and conveyed thence with great honours to the parish Church, the portrait of H. E. and of his deceased lady. On the route flowers were thrown on the portraits by ladies from various balconies and terraces. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated, the Church being superbly decorated, and the battalion Restauradores drawn up at its front. At the termination of Divine Service, a great concourse of ladies and gentlemen adjourned to a banquet at the house of the Justice of Peace. Amongst the former were the daughter of the Governor Doña Margarita de Rosas, and several ladies pertaining to his family.—The portraits above-mentioned were placed in a conspicuous part at the banquet, having sentinels over them from the house of citizens. The seditious members of the Restauradores were regaled in a neighbouring building with abundance of *carne con cuero*, bread and wine.

The portraits were reconducted to the house of H. E. in the same order, and the parish in the evening of the 23rd again "strewn with" flags and illumination.

The orators at these festivities were Don Juliana Viron, (Justice of Peace,) Señores Garrigós, Bernardo Victoria, Nicolas Mariño, Gerardo Mariño, Domingo Bayo, Rafael Busch, Carlos Escorza, Mayor Bayo, E. Montagnolo, General Soler and Colonel Ramon Rodriguez.

The Justice of Peace in his speech called the Unitarians a Club of savage assassins, to whom all the misfortunes of the country were owing, and to whom it has sworn eternal hatred and abhorrence, pirates, hushbooms, incendiary French, are not yet suspended in the Churches of Buenos Ayres, it is because they have not presented themselves like men on the field of honour; they will have in the end to go and hide their shame miserably they have been deceived. "Yes," continued the Justice, "pretended agents of France, filthy, hushboom scoundrels, we are not Argonnes, no, you have been mistaken by the simi-

larity of sound. We are Argentines. We are the magnanimous sons of the shores of the majestic Plata, who are ready at the command of the Great Rosas, our enlightened fellow country man, our Illustrious Restorator of the Laws, to do the solemn oath which we in conjunction with the fathers of the country, made on 9th Jly, 1816."

"Therefore,"
"The country and Our Illustrious Restorator of the Laws for ever! The Independence of the Argentine Confederation and the true and decided friends of the enlightened and worthy person of our Illustrious Restorator of the Laws for ever! Let those who are not so, withdraw, down with them! Down with the treacherous pirate, incendiary French! Down with the savage Unitarian assassin Lavalle and his gang of outlaws! Down with the mullato incendiary Rivera, traitor as he is to his country, his world and even to himself! Down with him."
"Brigadier General Miguel Soler gave as his toast—

"Our Governor General Rosas for ever! Down with the infamous Lavalle! Down with the 'outhorse French'! Down with the traitors and rober rivers."
Colonel Ramon Rodriguez, said that this country had measured arms with two great Powers of Europe and one great Power of America, and if any incredulous foreigner should doubt the success, let him visit the Churches of St. Domingo, Cathedral and La Merced, and cast his eyes above, where he will see pendents from cornices, classical monuments, which will dumb eloquence but with irrefragable evidence will say to him: *contemplate and judge.*

France he averred as abusing the power she possesses, and at the same time with the most ridiculous pusillity desists that she makes war solely to put down the government of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. "Well Gentlemen," continued the Colonel, "let them act upon this principle, let them have the shelter of their vessels and land, but not with the handful of soldiers they have now on our waters, let them come with the forces of the conquerors at Marengo, Lodi, &c. The Argentines will not be enemies unworthy of their valor; let them come and display those colours which have swayed victories in a hundred and more battles. The cannons of our Churches are solidly constructed, and will yet permit a greater weight."

Señor Garrigós, spoke of France as making a vile use of her strength by seeking to oppress a young nation, which had not committed any crime, averring that she ought not under such circumstances to have entered the list except with her equals in power. The ports of this country it is true were defenceless, but on shore would be found fifty thousand combatants, full of patriotic ardour and courage, and anxious to prove their heroism to the slaves of tyranny.

Señor Garrigós in the course of his speech hinted at the probability that the Continent of America would cease to resist attacks upon its liberty, and that should such be the case, the power of the interference of an European Power to arrange the unjust question which she carried on with the Americans of the North; and who refused the mediation offered by the powerful British nation to terminate its differences with the Americans. The South will not make such ostentation of her maritime strength, in order at the cannon's mouth to celebrate treaties, and exact concessions, contrary to the laws of a country.

He concluded his speech by stating that as the weather generally follows a storm, so will the triumph of reason and justice succeed the unjust aggression made upon the rights of free and independent State, and that coubling in Divine Providence the aid of eminent Citizen who governs the country, the vessel of the State would yet be steered to the port of salvation.

Señor Rafael Bosch, said "it was an incontrovertible principle in all civilised Societies and Nations, whether their governments be monarchic, aristocratic or democratic, that if an horizontal line be drawn, the government would be found at one extreme and the people at the other, the former endeavouring to infringe upon the laws and the latter trying to conserve it. It is however reserved for the Portuguese people to falsify this axiom, this know-

ever was not extraordinary considering that this country has at its head the American Gouvis, the illustrious Rosas, the Great, Rosas the magnanimous, Rosas, to whom the people delegate extraordinary powers, and who has used them so sparingly, that if his friends have any cause of complaint, it is that he has not fully employed the powers he possesses; an event of rare occurrence, and worthy of great and future admiration; a government with full powers restraining itself, and a people enthusiastically fond of liberty wishing to give greater extension to these same powers, thus the people and the government form a compact bond that find themselves united on one extreme of the line."

"At the other extreme is the assassin Lavalle with a pack of outlaws, the incendiary traitor Rivera with the scum of the Oriental people and their worthy allies the filibuster French, and in the middle of this line are the Jack-o-both-side men." (Lambertes.)

"Of the first mentioned, I would ask what character in this crusade does the savage assassin Juan Lavalle present us?" (here the orator entered fully into the eulogy of Señor Lavalle and then proceeded.) "And the mullato Rivera what character does he take, overturning as he has done the legal government of his country, and declaring war against the Argentine Republic, and thus Emperor of Brazil, and in conjunction with the Patriots, a traitor to his government in the year 36, and a traitor to his country in having sold it to another King; (of the French) this wretch is capable of being a traitor a million times over. On three occasions he has been outlawed in his own country, as he is now by the anathema of America."

"And the French, what character do they present to us? Why gentlemen that of patient arrogance, which they think will intimidate us, but which intellects ought to know that a people who wish to be free are free. Do they suppose that the Americans are like the French. No... they shall have the smallest village of our country, for even the very ground on which they may set their footstep will be their enemy; they judge of us by themselves; and the Capital of France having been occupied at various times by Foreign armies, they persuade themselves they can do the same by ours. Well then, as I have before said, in the middle of the line are the Jack-o-both-side men, playing at 'pull and haul' (*tira y afloja*). They wish to see who will be the first to range themselves on the winning side."

Señor Bosch concluded by proposing several *versos* and *mueras*.

Señor Carlos Escorza, amongst other observations said—

"We have nothing to fear Federals, our cause is just, Heaven protects it. Let us endure with resignation the unjust and practical blockade of the infamous agents of the refined nation, who wish to enslave us at the cannon's mouth."

"Let them leave their ships.... Let them come.... Let them set foot in our Capital, there stand they will find valiant Americans and they should they attempt it. Do they believe that the great capital of the South will be trampled under foot like their eried up city of Paris, which has been trod upon and humiliated four different times by their enemies? No, should they attempt it they will find their tomb or freedom will perish."

"Fellow Countrymen: we owe nothing to the filthy French, nothing. Constancy for a short time longer, and nations who are truly illustrious will march in to join us. Let us therefore do without the *delf*, *essence of Cologne water*, *obscene books and pictures*, and the *fashions and Petit courtes des Dames* of the French charlatans."

Señor Paredes commenced his speech as follows. "The savage Unitarians are as loathsome as the pirate incendiary French. The enlightenment of the Unitarians consists in being mutinous, assassins, and filthy traitors. The motto of the French is 'immoral, rober, incendiary, petulant and piratical; and their knowledge is to inundate Europe and America with obscene, corrupt and vile books, pictures and

angravings. With reason we call them loathsome, yes, loathsome pirates, loathsome impious libertines, the most of them infamous free-sons, the pestiferous plague of nations in both hemispheres."

Señor Nicolas Marín, at the commencement of his address, said that the records of the glorious American Revolution, and of the Argentine Confederation, ought to be an important lesson to the loathsome French, who intent on enslaving the country, commenced operations by endeavouring to debasé it. The South Americans were urged to the war of Independence by the denial of their rights by Spain, and did not hesitate a moment to fight for their honor and liberty. "The Spaniards," continued the speaker, "the brave Spaniards, the heroes of Baylen and Saragossa, immortal in the history of national progress, have yielded to the unconquerable valour of the sons of America, in the memorable battles of Montevideo, Saipacha, Salta, Tucuman, Chacabuco, Maysu, Boyaca, Carabobo, Pichichi, and many others in which their intrepidity shone and the just cause of the Americans triumphed. And they are now to present themselves before the fidely miserable French. Perish the wretch who dares to utter a blasphemy so loathsome! Perish the base man who imagines such degrading treason to the *sentu causa* of the American Continent!"

The conclusion of Señor Marín's speech was in tenor as follows:

Let the French tyrants come, let them dare to plant their loathsome foot in the country of General Rosas, let them cease to insult us from the other side of the Atlantic and the shelter of their vessels, let them present themselves on the American shores, hand to hand and face to face, they will then see that a free nation can achieve when fighting for honor, independence and liberty, and when resolved with the noble notions of justice, to perish ere it will be degraded before America and before freedom in all parts of the world.

Don Simon Pereira, in a note to the Governor dated 17th ult., offered to raise a monthly subscription amongst his friends for the support of the Hospital for Men, in this City, during the blockade, and for one or two months afterwards.

The gentlemen composing the Committee of management of said Hospital, addressed a note to Señor Pereira upon the occasion, stating that they were unable fully to express their gratitude to him, and requested him to accept the thanks of H. E. the Governor, in his own name, in that of the poor patients, and in fine in the name of afflicted humanity.

The crew of H. B. M.'s ship *Calliope*, were mustered and inspected on 4th inst., by Captain Herbert, articles of war read, &c. &c., after which an inspection of arms took place, and a general exercise at quarters, with making and shortening sail, reefing topsails, courses, and various evolutions. After dinner there was firing at a target at 600 yards distance; the firing throughout was very good, and the target hit several times. For the encouragement of those who by chance or otherwise proved themselves good marksmen on that day, Captain Herbert distributed some money amongst them.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE GAUCHOS.

A TALK OF THE PAMPA.

(Continued from our last.)

It was such a picture as Fuseli might have loved to paint, delighting as he did in the wild and horrible. The poncha of the young man had fallen, or been rent off, in the previous struggle, and the fall light of the brilliant moon shone on the naked corpse, discovering plainly

two or three long gashes on the breast; while the streams of blood which had flowed from each, being now hardened by exposure to the night-air, contrasted fearfully their dull crimson hue with the whiteness of the rest of the body. The livid distorted features, and glazed eyeballs, which from the effect of the ligatures seemed bursting from their sockets, gazed upwards in a manner horribly distinct, while the convulsive motions, playing on the lips all dabbled with blood, gave them the appearance of motion, as if the spirit, not yet departed from its mutilated tenement, were calling down vengeance from the skies upon the head of the criminal murderer. He, meantime, his hands yet working with proof of his unatural crime, was biting the throat and feet of his victim firmly together, sometimes kneeling to fix a knot, sometimes starting up and glancing fearfully around, while his hand mechanically sought his knife; then he would return again to his unwholy occupation, which again he would interrupt to wring his hands together with an expression of the most dreadful anguish. The hound was crouched at the bottom, on that side of the horse to which the head of his late master was fixed; he never moved his glance from the writhen features, and I should have considered him an uninterested spectator of the scene, had it not been that the word, impetuous whine he uttered was charged for a deep growl, which sounded like distant thunder, when the hands of the Gaucho were fumbling about the bloody neck of the corpse. The habits of obedience, however, which the poor animal had been trained towards the old man, were too powerful for the suspicions of fool play, which his sagacity, doubtless, led him to entertain; and it required only a tone of rebuke to still his rising passions.

At length the Gaucho mounted his horse, and, speaking kindly to the hound, moved slowly and silently away from the corral, leading the horse which bore his son's body. I had till now been looking through a crevice of the hide which served as a door and the lintel, but now, drawing aside the skin, I looked forth into the night after the receding group. The old man paced his steed quietly for a little distance, and then dashed into a furious gallop. A black cloud came over the moon at this moment, but I could hear the sound of the horses' feet as he sped away into the waste with his ghastly burden, like a demon who had clutcht his prey to the regions of everlasting darkness.

There is a mist before my memory respecting the events which followed, and I was informed afterwards that I had been found lying near the door of the hut in a state of insensibility, whence I had been removed, by the old black woman, to my former place of repose. As the scene of last night dawned upon me, a shudder of horror shook my frame, but, recollecting the work I had before me, I laboured to suppress all appearance of emotion, and calling my kind but aged old nurse, with some difficulty I thrust a couple of Spanish dollars into her grimy palm. Instinctively her fingers closed over the unwelcome treasure, and, grinning till her white teeth formed a ridge across the whole breadth of her face, she began to pour forth, in most diabolical Spanish, her gratitude for the gift. Having thus gratified me to collect my resolution, I looked back for the old Gaucho, but he was nowhere to be seen. Every thing in the household seemed to go on in a natural train: the mulatto girl was playing with her infant; the dogs barked out of and into the hut; and two or three older children were, with little lazosa of twine, attempting to noose the cocks and hens, which also formed part of our establishment. It was evident that the events I had beheld had not yet transpired. As I rose from my bed, I was delighted to find that the pain of my bruises was almost gone, and that, the fever being entirely dissipated, a sense of languor, which in itself was not unpleasant, alone remained to remind me of my accident.

As the old negro brought me some water to wash, (which, in true Spanish style, consisted of about two table-spoonfuls of that element,) I asked, in a careless manner, where my host and the young hanteman were gone? "To the herds before sunrise, Señor," answered he, as if it were a matter of course. "And the boy who brought me hither, where is he?"—"Gone to bring your breakfast, Señor; for Don Leonardo, and you people of the coast love milk, and the boy gave me to the next hut, where there are goats, to get some. It is but a two hours' gallop, and he will be here presently; but, in the meantime, Señor, you must drink this,—it is good,—those who have lost blood,—at least it is good for the people of the plains, and though the coast people are not so hardy, they are fresh and blood like the Gauchos, are they not, Señor?" And the logical old lady grinned again, as she presented me a bowl of a dark-coloured liquid. In my situation, the suspicion which crossed my mind respecting the contents of the bowl was perhaps natural; but it required only a glance at the honest, open-groined features of the old woman, to dissipate it. She told me it was a decoction of a rare root which is found in the plains; so, partly to please her, and partly to punish myself for my suspicion, I drank a portion of it. It was little enough to possess all the virtues of the pharmacy, but in a short time I felt its good effects in a gentle perspiration, which carried off the rigidity remaining from the effects of my fall.

I had gone to the door with the intention of walking round the corral, being led by a nervous desire to look on the spot where the murder had been committed, when I saw a horseman coming at a gallop towards the hut. I soon saw that it was the boy who had first met me on the plain, and who was now returning, after a ride of twenty miles, with a little milk for my breakfast. As he came near me, he seemed in high glee, crying out between loud bursts of merriment, "Cuidado! a bates Señor." "Take care! have care, Señor!" I accordingly stepped towards the hut, while the lad, checking his horse till he nearly fell backwards, and giving his *lasso* a jerk, swung an unfortunate pig, which was then dragging over the rough ground, fairly over his head. "The poor animal came down after its involuntary fight with a force which would of itself killed any other but a pig of the Pampas, whilst the mischievous youngster, unbuckling his *recado*, laughed loudly at the sight of his companion me, he held the corral, and began to unlodge the *lasso* from the neck of the poor brute, all the time addressing it in a jocular strain. "Mira como tienpo ha! He is dead long ago," said I. "Sita vita! mira! yes!" "He is alive, look! behold!" answered the lad quickly, giving the pig a prick with his knife. And indeed, in a short time the unfortunate *cochinillo* began to revive, and presently, looking wildly around him, arose, and trotted out of the corral. "Buena cosa por cierto! Dios mio!" "Very fine indeed! Good God!" cried the little fellow, as he gathered his *lasso* into its usual coil, and walked away with his *recado*.

(To be continued.)

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.—For Plains of Paragvay read Plains of Buenos Ayres.

Advertisements.

MISS MILES.

Hatting and Dress Maker,

No. 25, Calle de Corrientes.

IN returning her sincere thanks for the liberal patronage she has received in Buenos Ayre, begs to inform those ladies who are desirous of obtaining the latest bonnets, that she has just received from England models of the latest fashions.

N. B. Childrens bonnets and dresses of every description made to order.

NOTICE.
TO TRAVELLERS OR MERCHANTS:
A Government Mail carrier (correo) of this city, who offers his services to any foreign gentleman desirous of a guide to Mendoza, Chili, Valparaiso, or any other destination, as well with respect to the Republic, 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 at No. 375, Calle de Venecias, with the understanding that the most satisfactory arrangements will be given.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 10th of October, 1859.

NON E.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig *Dassau*, 20 guns, Captain Jean Abraham Deschamps, with Commodore's broad pennant.

Barque *Paris*, 16 guns, Captain Segretier.

BRITISH. Ship *Calliope*, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert,

(Continued from first page.)

the traitor s; they will speak to show you the grave to which you are fast to reaching, they will speak but it will be to place by the side of your loathsome name eternal infamy in the annals of the history of the liberty of the world."

"And... thou barbarian, preclaiming the federal organization of the Republic! Thou vile renegade, loathsome slave of the perfidious filthy French, to pretend to erect in Earth the shadow of a government—unitarian—Frenchman—loathsome parasite! Barbarian! You are going to erect your tomb, you are going to erect it, and still, and ever will stand the ferocious loathsome traitor—essence of the end, the ferocious loathsome traitor—essence of the end, of America, and of the sacred cause of freedom all over the World."

Official Documents.

(VIVA LA FEDERACION!)

A despatch to the Governor dated San Isidro 9th inst., from Col. Bernardo Gonzalez, states that having received information from the Justice of Peace of the district, Don Mariano Espaleta, that three French craft were pursuing a merchant craft, he got together what men he could, and went to the scene, but when within a square and a half of the French tyrants, and at the moment when he firmly believed he was going to measure arms with them, they retreated in the most cowardly manner, after firing a quantity of round and grape shot, which his troops received coolly, without deigning to reply by a single shot; and that had the French persisted in their original design of capturing the vessel, it would have cost them dear, and they would found out that the shores are guarded by freemen, determined to sustain the sacred cause of the Argentine Confederation, and of the hero who presides over it.—The Colonel concludes his despatch by stating that he forwards to H. E. some of the many balls which these vile filthy incendiaries fired.

The Justice of Peace above-mentioned, also addressed H. E. upon the affair. He states that the craft chased by the French is the ketch Maria Luisa, Victor Gonzalez, Master, and that the French, after making such a pompous display, firing so many shot, and having wind and tide in their favour, evinced the most consummate cowardice, to retreat from twenty-five soldiers, which were all that could be assembled at the moment to oppose them. And that such was the enthusiasm on shore, that a number of females came to the banks of the river, and awarded the bragging display of the foe with cries of "down with the filthy French, the Argentines for ever," &c.

The Justice speaks highly of the conduct of the Cura de San Isidro (Andres Bonfilio) and of the Frenchman Emile Castro upon the occasion, declaring that the latter vied with the natives in animation and spirit.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 4th inst., contains the sentence issued by the tribunal of *recurso extraordinario*, in the suit between Doña Ignacia Lopez Camelo and Doña Rosario de Arandis.

The *Gaceta* continues the insertion of letters of condolence to the Governor on the decease of his father, with details of the celebration of his exequies in various districts.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 7th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 21st ult.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 6.—Wind N. N. E. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 6.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, for Montevideo.

October 7.—Wind N. N. E. shifted to E. in the evening, strong, slight rain before day-break.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 9.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 10.—Wind N opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 11.—Wind N. N. E. opposite coast visible.

No arrival or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- 22nd ult., Portuguese patache Principe Augusto, from Santos 10th ult., to Costa.
- 23rd, Sardinian polacre Siempre Viva, from Rio Janeiro 2nd ult., to Lombardo.
- " Sardinian polacre Indio, from Bahia 28th August, to Mauzan.
- " Spanish brig Columbus, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., to Valdebo.
- " British brig Hardy, from Cadiz 17th July, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.
- " Danish brig Tyeen, from Lieben 25th July, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

6th inst. The Perle's launch and an armed whale boat were cruising last night, the former to the northward and the latter to the southward. Both returned to the outer roads this morning. The balandra which arrived on the night of the 3rd inst., sailed this day for Martin Garcia. She appeared to be armed and had a pendant. Blockaders' beef boat (a small balandra) arrived from Colonia and sailed.

8th. The Perle's launch and a whale boat were cruising last night to the southward, and returned this morning to the outer roads.

7th. The French diate of war (Fortuna we believe she is called) arrived from Montevideo 5th inst., with stores, &c., for the blockaders—she also brought as passenger Mr. Shaw, who came on shore in the boat of H. B. M.'s ship Callopo.

8th. The armed boat Atrevido, Perle's launch and a whale boat, sailed during the last night. The diate of war sailed this afternoon to the northward.

9th. A diate sailed at 9 A. M. to the northward. She with the Atrevido, whale boat and launch, returned to outer roads this afternoon. The diate which sailed yesterday was in sight to day of the high land of San Juan, standing to the northward.

10th. The Perle's launch and a whale boat were cruising last night off point Quilmes, and returned to the outer roads this morning.

11th. The Perle's launch was cruising to the southward last night and returned.

This day (12th inst.) completes the 564th day of the blockade.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 5th inst., was performed *Juan de Padilla* and a farce.

These performances were in honor of the anniversary of 8th October 1820, when General Rosas entered this Capital at the head of the *Colorados*.

The National Anthem was sung previous to the play.

On 6th, *Quince años há*.

We were not present on either of the above-mentioned evenings.

On 10th, for the benefit of the *juventes* actor Master Telemaco Gonzalez, a tragedy in 5 acts, called *Mudarra Gonzalez, ó vengador de su sangre*. It relates to the vengeance taken by Mudarra Gonzalez, *fruto de un amorosa inteligencia*, between his father Gonzalez and the sister of the Moorish King of Cordova, for the murder of seven youths of his family. Master Telemaco played the avenger, and received a great deal of applause. We do not admire those very youthful essays, they are generally failures. On the present occasion there was no want of animation, whatever there might have been of other qualities. Master Telemaco however is very young, and has great merit for his years.

A one act piece called *La familia nueva* followed, in which Señor Felipe David and the beneficiada appeared in female attire, in order to forward a love affair. The grotesque ap-

pearance of Señor David cause much amusement.

The house was tolerably well attended.

"En Octubre venturoso,
Abrén las rosas primeras."

October is said to be the first month of Spring in this country, and in this year opened with fine weather. The thermometer during the week has ranged from 64 to 70.

The Retiro and Alameda on Sunday afternoon last had a number of visitors, including a party of ladies. It might be called "the first day of the season." The band of the Retiro played in the evening for a short time.

The festivities in the extensive parish South of the Cathedral, to celebrate the discovery of the plot against the life of the Governor, commenced on Thursday last, and we think in proof of splendor have surpassed those which have gone before it upon the same occasion. We shall in due order give a summary of the particulars.

We regret to state that a young lady about 14 years of age, the daughter of Don Hilario Avalos, was killed by a rocket on Thursday evening, in the Calle de Representantes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received some very dull lines on the reported reception of Admiral Leblanc by two of the principal members of the *Corps Dramatique* of Montevideo, which shall appear next week, persuaded as we are that so far from giving offence they will be amusing to all parties.

Advertisement.

Information Wanted.

OF Monsieur Jean Baptiste Audouart, who left France in 1819 or 1820, and came to this city, where he gave music lessons. He is supposed to have died in 1825; but mention relative to himself, any property, or legal heir he may have left, is solicited at the Counting-House of the undersigned, No. 69, Calle de Reconquista.

ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Doublons, Spanish.....	280	a dollar each
Do. Patriot.....	290	do. do.
Plata macouna.....	15	16 for one Dollar, Spanish
Do. Patriot and Patacones.....	164	17 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones.....	164	16 do.
Six per cent Stock.....	60	60 do. per cent.
Bank Shares.....	none	
Exchange on England.....	31	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	174	a pence per dol.
Do. Montevideo.....	171	a pence per dol.
Do. United States.....	17	17 1/2 per \$1.dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	38	40 ds. p. posada
Do. do. do.....	32	34 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	32	33 do. do.
Do. do. salted.....	30	31 do. do.
Do. do. Horse.....	15	15 do. do.
Natural Skins.....	63	6 do. per lb.
Cheviell's Skins.....	55	60 do. per dozen
Wolf, common.....	11	15 do. per do.
Do. mutton.....	24	26 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen.....	15	19 per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	29	31
Doer skins per dozen.....	12	13
Hair, long.....	75	80 do. per ar/ba
Do. mixed.....	58	40 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	16	18 disperquintal
Tallow, melted.....	15	17 do. per ar/ba.
Horns.....	3500 per pair.
Flour, (North American).....	a none per fan
Salt, on board.....	a none
Discount.....	1	1 1/2 per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 285 dollars. The lowest price 275 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 34 pence. The lowest ditto 31 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE,

No. 75 calle de Cargallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—TEN DOLLARS (CURRENT) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 6 cents.

ALEXANDER BRANDES, Responsible Editor.