

ARGENTINE NEWS

AND

N^o. 688.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1839.

[Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta* of Wednesday last was published in two sheets and a half, and, among other interesting matter, contained a somewhat comprehensive historical and argumentative review of the French Question, embracing a synopsis of the official documents connected therewith and bearing on the pre-arrangement between France and this country. This article is perhaps, better calculated than any preceding publication, to convey a correct idea of the nature of the question at issue and of all the incidental circumstances. We regret, that its extreme length precludes us from giving it in full, and obliges us to confine ourselves to the insertion of the summary of the positions which the *Gaceta* lays down and elucidates.

1. That the French residents in this country have enjoyed since the dawn of its independence the most generous hospitality and privileges.
2. That France who had neither sympathized with the South American Revolution, nor recognised its principles, did not come to gather for her subjects the abundant fruits which it offered from the East to foreign commerce, industry and interests.
3. That Great Britain encouraged the spirited efforts of the South Americans, and France opposed them by a hostile policy.
4. That the Holy Alliance and the project of crowning in South America the throne of Louis, are odious antecedents of this hostile policy.
5. That so much enmity and so many offences, did not in the least alter the beloved generosity of the Republic and its Government towards Frenchmen.

6. That in 1820 the French increased the ranks of the savage untutored mercenaries, in front of an army victorious against the Lawes; and of the assassin of the Chief Magistrate of the nation H. E. Du Manuel Dorrego.

7. That, notwithstanding this, they were pardoned in the triumph of the Republic, and received the generous generosity of the illustrious General Rosas.

8. That in 1830 they continued in their odious enmity to the country and to the government.

9. That then the Consul of France Washington de Mendive solicited that the citizens for Frenchmen to serve in the militia be suspended.

10. That the government refused in respect to those domiciled in conformity by the Laws of the Republic, declared in conformity to the principles of the Laws of Nations, universally recognised and respected.

11. That the government by an act of munificence had *de facto* exempted the French from militia service, as they are to the present moment.

12. That in 1831 it refused with manifest justice the recognition of Lavaca as the character of Consul General of France; and that in its conduct in this respect it evinced the most frank and positive friendship to France and its Government.

13. That in the years 1833, 36 and 37, until the miserable question raised by Roger, there existed the most friendly relations on the part of the Republic towards France.

14. That authentic documents exist in which these same Frenchmen have afforded the most eloquent proofs of the civility of the Argentine, of the enlightened benevolence of their Government, of their distinguished friendship to France, that our illustrious Restorator of the Laws sustained, and according to those same documents, the most friendly considerations to all her Agents, to her Government and to H. M. Louis Philippe, repeatedly soliciting him on his life having been threatened from the dagger of French assassins.

15. That towards the end of 1837 Roger proposed himself, and subsequently beheld the exact spoliation and humiliation at the cannon's mouth, selecting a period in which the Argentine Confederation was making glorious sacrifices for American Liberty.

16. That the pretensions of Roger were not only unjust and humiliating, but even he himself did not invest any competent character to present and discuss them.

17. That the Argentine Government demonstrated the principles of its conduct in all the reasons founded on the Law of Nations and in the universal and invariable practice of civilized nations.

18. That Lobaina not only did not invest any character to negotiate, but he insulted the Republic, by pretending to negotiate at the cannon's mouth.

19. That having been invited by the Argentine Government to a friendly and confidential conference, he refused with insolence, at the same time making a boast of moderation and a desire for peace.

20. That the Argentine Government invoked reason and not force, manifesting its disposition and desire for a free and friendly discussion, with any person duly authorized, and Lobaina preferred force and established the blockade.

21. That there were no Frenchmen either in the presidency or in the militia, and there was no foundation whatever for the reclamations of L.-Blanc.

22. That he found himself obliged to confess that in his note dated 12th April 1838.

23. That in order to sustain the tyrannical blockade he gave a new turn to his pretensions.

24. That demanding the suspension, as it regards the French, of the application of the principles of the Argentine Government respecting foreigners, and demanding it by means of a hostile force, was demanding of the Government to surrender Argentine nationality, its rights of sovereignty and liberty, and of those of all the American Continent.

25. That claiming that the persons and property of the French be treated as those of the most favored nation until the intervention of a treaty, was demanding more than a treaty, was demanding the privileges of all future treaties which the Republic may celebrate.

26. That if the Argentine Government had acceded to this, it would have betrayed the sacred name of the country and America.

27. That treaties of this stamp with the work are generally privileges for the former and exclusive burdens to the latter.

28. That the American States cannot take too many precautions in this respect, which the Argentine Government, had in view also with the more reason when they found themselves especially charged to the hostile policy of the French Government against South American self-preservation.

29. That it refused and ought to resist those new pretensions of Lobaina with regard to rights, because as it regards the fact it has been over and above generous in respect to France, conceding to her subjects equal privileges with others, foreigners who not having any treaty, were likewise associated *de facto* from militia service.

30. That Lobaina blockading and hostilities exhibition with tyranny, far from soliciting assurance for the future only asked that reason and *not force* should decide.

31. That the blockade is unjust, established without competent authority, not notified in due form, irregular, illegitimate, violent, tyrannical, law and non-law.

32. That, after such a blockade was established the Government pursued a conduct absolutely pacific and friendly and continued treating Frenchmen as before, what they bestated by an *arrêté* or *reglamento*.

33. That the French plotted with the sarratun Antonio Domingo Cullen for the perfidious assassination of the illustrious General Rosas, and the frightful anarchy of the country, instigating for this end in Santa Fe, Corrientes and even in Buenos Ayres.

34. That the Government kept a guarded circumspection and silence in order to calm public irritation against the French.

35. That only when the insulting *ultimatum* of Roger and the actual usurpation of the island of Martin Garcia, were heard some cries of *Mueran los Franceses* raised.

36. That even then the Government endeavoured to allay the indignation of the public mind.

37. That before offering the admission of Roger, it proposed the respectable arbitration of Great Britain, which was rejected by the Council of France.

38. That the pretensions to the *ultimatum* are unjust, vexatious and absurd, and its language calumnious and insolent.

39. That it was presented sustained by the tyrannical blockade and the perfidious invasion of the Argentine territory.

40. That the Government ought sternly to resist so much violence and humiliation.

41. That this was in duty to the country, America and foremost all over the World.

42. That the Agents of France in the name of their Government have subverted all the conservative principles of society, allying themselves in the vandalism and the piracy of Rivera and the barbarous Unitarians.

43. That they have been unjust, treacherous and sent in violation of the principles of the Unitarians against the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, oversteering its legal Government and annulling its Independence and Liberty by the most perfidious and audacious intervention.

44. That against the Laws of Nations and the universal practice of Nations they have exacted and put practice the sale and adjudication of maritime prizes in a neutral territory.

45. That they have not issued even a simple mandate to colour such unusual and tyrannical proceedings.

46. That notwithstanding this no crisis were heard *Mueran los Franceses*.

47. That the execrable treason of the savage Unitarian General Boron de Astrada, and his false pretension to four in pieces the treaty with Great Britain was promoted by the French and in accordance with them.

48. That he Frenchman Jean Paul Duboué, was sent in quality of secret Agent of Lobaina, Rivarar, Martigny and Baradeo to Cullen, in order to assassinate the President of the interior of the Republic.

49. That while the French followed up in this manner their crimes and perfidies, the Argentine Government continued dispensing the most extensive and positive protection to their persons and property, and consulting them *de facto* in the same privileged state as before the blockade.

50. That the bases presented by the miswrought sale and friendly offices of Commodore Nicolson, by authorization of the French Agents, were unjust, humiliating and tyrannical.

51. That the propositions of the Argentine Government were honorable, rational and moderate, and never unless the French Agents rejected them with the assertion that they were impossible and inadmissible.

52. That even before notifying this decision the French perpetrated the confiscation of vessels in defenceless ports of the extension of the Republic, the destruction and plunder of Argentine as well as neutral property and all the acts of the most infamous piracy.

53. That the blockading vessels were directed out with flag, fire salutes with other demonstrations of rejoicing for these miserable acts.

54. That then for the first time was shouted by the Argentines the uniform cry of *Mueran los Franceses*.

55. That even then the Government refrained from exercising the least act of justice, or taking any measure of security against the French or their projects, and remained over the generous friend of France.

56. That it tolerated this National cry not for the sake of vengeance, but because it could not possibly oppose the exasperated and threatening indignation of the people to which if vent had not been given they would have rushed upon the persons of the French and immolated them to their just irritation.

57. That the French took on board their vessels of war the savage assassin Unitarian Juan Lavaca with a gang of outlaws, conveyed him to the usurped island of Martin Garcia, sided him and in silence within plantations of the illustrious Restorator of the Laws, the previous life of the illustrious Restorator of the Laws, the worthy General Rosas, of which were the miserable instruments the filthy traitors to America Nicolson and Baradeo.

58. That this vile plot of the illustrious Restorator of the Laws, the worthy General Rosas, of which were the miserable instruments the filthy traitors to America Nicolson and Baradeo.

59. That these miserable traitors were denounced by public opinion and expiated their nefarious crimes.

60. That the most noble people frequently exclaimed *Mueran los asequeros y tiranidos Franceses*.

61. That without this just expression of public feeling, the popular ire, no long repressed, would have been directed against the agents of the French.

62. That to the wise and generous policy of the illustrious General Rosas, the French are indebted for the guarantees which they have continued to enjoy in the midst of a nation frequently irritated.

(See last page)

"Collection of Works and Documents, relative to the ancient and modern history of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE; illustrated with notes and dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELES."

The last number which is just published at the State Printing office, contains the following articles—

I.—Preface to the diary of the first expedition of Cornejo to the Chaco, with an abridged diary of the voyage of Azara to the Piconayo.

II.—Preface to the *Levee* of the navigation of the river Bermejo, by P. Morillo.

III.—Preface to the diary of the expedition to Salinas, by Zúñiga.

IV.—Preliminary treatise to the diary of the examination of a new road of the Cordillera, by Sourtyere de Souillac.

V.—Preface of the itinerary from Buenos Ayres to Cordova, by the same.

VI.—Preface to the plan for frontiers, by Don Pedro Andres Guevra.

VII.—Preliminary treatise to the examination of the river Colorado, by the pilot Villario.

VIII.—Preliminary treatise to the diary of the expedition to the Chaco, by Don Francisco Givon de Ariza; with the bibliography of the Chaco, a comparison of eight Indian languages, and the statistics of the Missions, left by the results which they were created.

IX.—Preliminary treatise to the diary of the expedition to the bay of St. Julian, by Don Antonio de Viedma; to which is added the vocabulary of Patagonians, with various remarks relative to Peppy's Island, and a plate.

X.—General index of the matter contained in the six volumes of the Collection.

PROFESSOR OF THE EDITOR.

Among the various difficulties we have had to overcome in order to carry out our undertaking, we had not calculated on a blockade so unjustly declared against the Argentine Confederation, to which we pride ourselves in belonging; and without the protection of an illustrious personage, whom we regret we are not authorised to name, we should have found it impossible to have completed these labours.

We suspend them for the present, promising to undertake a *second series* of indited documents of a similar nature to those published, when those who have come to make ostentation of their power in order to disturb the quiet of an innocent people, shall disappear from the waters of the Plata.

In taking leave of our subscribers, we render them thanks for the protection they have afforded us, and trust they will not refuse their co-operation when we again solicit it.

To say that the new number of this great work on the RIO DE LA PLATA is published, is to announce that a great void in the labours of the geography of the age has been filled up.—Mr. de Angelis has acquitted himself with a zeal worthy of all praise, and the reception given to his work ought to console him for the obstructions he has experienced on the part of our blockaders.

With regard to those difficulties we have long been urged from different quarters to notice them as being a duty we owed society.—Various circumstances however caused us to refrain in this respect. The protest of Mr. de Angelis, (inserted above) or at least that portion of it wherein he says that he shall resume his labours, *unless those who have come to make ostentation of their power in order to disturb the quiet of an innocent people shall disappear from the waters of the Plata*, is cutting enough and already conveys a reproach against the conduct of Admiral Leblanc and his colleagues, which may possibly be echoed by all who are interested in the progress of science and literature.

The number last published does not resemble any of the preceding ones. It is entirely composed of the labours of the Editor, furnishing together a very interesting work. Each treatise is a learned commentary on some point of the history and geography of these Provinces.—The notices on the Chaco leave scarcely any thing to desire: the preamble to the "Voyage of Viedma to the bay of St. Julian," contains

all the history of Patagonia; and those which give an account of the expeditions of Villario and Souillac to the river Colorado and to the Cordillera, are replete with new ideas, which must have cost the author much research and study. Mr. de Angelis has not confined himself to the publication of the documents he has announced; he has accompanied them with his remarks; he has not recoiled at difficulties, he has decidedly given the history of the country, he has made known the topography, the tribes which inhabit it, their language, manners, &c. It is a great step in having placed it within the reach of learned foreigners, and to rectify the numberless mistakes they commit when speaking of this vast section of the New World.

It is sufficient to cast a look at the *Bibliography of the Chaco*, to be sensible of the importance of these labours. Who would have supposed that relative to a Province so little known that we scarcely find it mentioned in the best modern works on geography, Mr. de Angelis, has found means to publish a catalogue of printed and indited matter, and what is more, that he has been enabled to collect nearly all of them in his own library? What researches, what care, what cost, for a private individual, a foreigner! We know that he possesses on each of the Provinces which now compose the Argentine Confederation, so complete and considerable a collection of manuscripts and works, chiefly on what relates to the Indian language, that his collection may be regarded as unique. It is to be hoped that all those invaluable materials, for the history of this country, will not quit the hands of their present possessor, without due investigation. It would not be sufficient to communicate them to the public; they require to be presented to it, as Mr. de Angelis has hitherto done, which would not be an easy matter to any other, unless he had acquired by intense labour, and ardent research, information, which is not common even amongst those who dedicate themselves to this class of study.

We shall perhaps make some further remarks upon this subject in another number.

FESTIVAL OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

This festival ever creates great interest in Buenos Ayres. It comes in the first month of Spring, the

*Season of joy; whose balmy breath can save,
The hapless sufferer sinking to the grave;
Inspart a sparkling lustre to the eye
And give the pallid cheek a roseate dye.
Season of love! when Nature's richly drest
In brightest smiles to captivate the breast,
Albeit nearly prompts the bitter sigh,
When it recurs to happier days gone by."*

The Novena of the festival commenced at the Church of St. Domingo on Saturday the 5th inst. On the 6th in the afternoon, "Our Lady of the Rosary," was borne through various streets in grand procession, attended by a company of soldiers, music, the Dominican friars, and an immense number of the *cofrades* y *demas felices cristianos* bearing tapers.

On every evening of the Novena the Church was crowded to excess, particularly with females. We were much pleased with the sweetness of a boy who sang in the choir, which with the organ accompaniment were highly impressive.

The Rev. Felipe Elortondo y Palacios, Curate of the Cathedral, preached on each evening.—The Sermon on Sunday the 13th inst., the conclusion of the Novena, was dedicated to the Guardian Angel, and the Mass was sung by Friar Pedro Mayores, who has been recently ordained as one of the order of St. Dominick.

The festival of the *Virgen del Rosario* this year, was remarkable for having no Mayordomía to preside over it. The ladies who had been named for the occasion declined to serve. The Mayordones were Señores José Maria de Nevezar y Tres Palacios and José Maria Irujo.

The decorations of the Church of St. Domingo, at this festival, equaled in splendor those of former years. Ornamented artificial flowers, beautiful vases filled with flowers, embellished transparent lamps, brilliants, alabaster tables, mirrors, rich carpeting and other ornaments tastefully arranged around the High Altar, and the images of the Patron St. Domingo, and Our Lady, added to the superb tapers and rosary of the latter, with the light from numerous tapers thrown upon all produced a scene rarely forgotten. We lingered in the Church on the evening of the 12th, until the extinguished lights and preparations for "shutting up" warned us to depart.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE GAUCHOS,

A TALE OF THE PAMPAS.

(Continued from our last.)

Before the words were finished, a loud shout proclaimed their acquiescence with his propositions, and in an instant there were a score of mounted men flying across the plain, their *lassos* whirling round their heads for the purpose of bringing in the horses which were grazing at a distance. What a scene! In the twinkling of the eye the men were mounted, and ready for the road, with a herd of horses in the van, which, as is usual in travelling over the Pampas, they drove before them, for the purpose of having fresh horses when necessary.

The moon had risen, and was wading through thick clouds, as we neared the dwelling of the Gauchos, where I had spent the preceding night. Though well night falling from my horse through weakness and pain, I still exerted myself to watch over my friend Ord, who, with the strangest infatuation, considered we were proceeding to the coast to meet the *Dofia* Louisa. As our men, influenced by their fears of the Indians, marched, to use an expression of their own, "with their heads in their shoulders," that is, kept a good look out, they had made some slight military arrangements for the purpose of guarding against surprise. They took up their positions in a line, with one on each flank, at some distance from the main body. We approached the hut, as will readily be understood, by a very different route from that which we had used in our coming, and, perhaps, at a distance of four or five miles from our destination, when one of our scouts, falling back upon the main body, declared, in the utmost terror, that he had seen a dead body, guarded by an evil spirit, in a hollow to the left. Knowing that the Gauchos, like all solitary inhabitants of wild countries, are deeply imbued with superstition, I struck spurs into my horse, and, followed by Ord and a few of the men, went in search of the apparition. The noise of some animal in pain directed me to the spot, and there I found the corpse of Teobaldo dog, apparently, out of the shallow grave in which his murderer had placed him, by the old hound which I had observed to follow the Gaucho on the previous evening. The poor animal was desperately wounded, and had been, probably, left for dead by Leonardo. A dead vulture lay beside the body, which the faithful dog had evidently done to protect its resting place from the flesh of his master. As an act of kindness I ordered the dying creature to be put out of pain, and, laying him beside the corpse, caused the two bodies to be covered with the light mould.

All this while Ord gazed upon the scene with stupefied attention, until, at length, he had sunk into a state of mental torpority. There was now, however, no time to attend to any thing save the object of our march, which we would attain in half an hour. We were accordingly proceeding steadily, and in silence, when a boy on foot, breathless and terrified, rushed almost under the feet of the horses, shouting "los Indios! los Indios!" A confused movement took place in our little troop, and it was evident that they were only retained from flight by not knowing on which side they were most likely to escape the enemy. A hundred inquiries, exclamations, and curses burst from the men; all subordination was at an end, and, besides the commands of their officers, they began to chaster confusedly through the canvass the best means of escape. The sight roused Ord from his apathy, and, seemed to have restored him to sanity; he threw himself among the men, and by commands, entreaties, and ridicule of their cowardice, succeeded at length

in reducing them to order. He then called for the boy, who was found crouching about among the horses, trembling with terror. For some time I was too much occupied by surprise and pleasure at the sudden change in Ord's behaviour, to attend to the questions which were put to the lad, and to which he could only be got to answer, in accents of utter horror. "¿Si Señor, ¿si? los Indios! los Indios!" "Yes, Señor, yes! the Indians! the Indians!" At length, the tones of the boy's voice struck me as being familiar to me, and, on looking at him, I recognised my guide to the Gaucho hut. When I had got him somewhat pacified and reassured, I asked him how his friends were, at the hut. "All murdered!" answered the poor boy, with a shudder of extreme horror. "Good God!" exclaimed Señor Echeverría; "and my child! is she murdered too? Say that she is safe, boy, and thou shalt have a thousand dollars for the word."

"Terror, had, however, so completely paralyzed the boy, that he could utter nothing but "los Indios!"

Perhaps half an hour elapsed before we procured any further information from him, during which time, so still were the men, that I could hear the bridles ringing from the trembling of their hands; yet they were all men who would fearlessly have engaged in single combat, with their murderous knives, if any one but a mounted Indian were their antagonist.

We had felt for some time the smell of smoke drifted down the breeze towards us, and suddenly a bright sheet of flame illuminated the sky. "It is the cottage where I was born!" said the lad, with a burst of that feeling which is strong among the dwellers in the wilderness.

A terrible suspicion shot through my mind that the Doña Louisa might still be in the hut, and, unless we rescued her, it would lead to death in the conflagration. "A hundred dollars to the man who first reaches the hut!" I said, as, dashing the spurs up to the rowel heads, I flew over the waste. I was followed only by Ord, Señor Echeverría, and the captain of the troop, a gallant young Gaucho. The rest remained irresolute. We urged our horses in silence towards the light, and in less than ten minutes reached the burning hut, which, lying to the right, had been hitherto concealed from us.

The Indians were gone, but there was a scene of bloodshed and horror before us, such as these savage warriors could alone have produced.—The stakes of the corral had been broken or pulled up, and piled about the roof and walls of the hut, in order to insure its utter destruction. Horses slaughtered, or hamstring, lay about on the ground which had formerly been enclosed by the stakes; an occasional plume from a dying steed in the sea of blood which surrounded him, being the only proof that the dark group had once been endowed with vitality. Nearer the hut, and glittering ghastly in the lurid light of the burning rafter, lay a heap of women and children, whose gashed limbs and battered heads gave hideous proof of the savage barbarity of their murderers. In turning over the bodies, I recognised the corpse of the old cook and the other women, but neither that of the mulatto girl nor of Doña Louisa was there. The Indians carry off the young and good-looking females, butchering the old and the ugly together with the men and the children.

(To be continued.)

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st August.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Creole, Captain W. Stephenson.

Brig Argentina, Captain Kello.

Brig Wilton Wood, Captain M. Rossell.

Brig Alpha, Captain W. Turner.

MERCHANT VESSELS In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 24th of October, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig Dassa, 20 guns, Captain Jean Abraham Deschamps, with Commodore's broad pendant.

BRITISH. Ship Calisto, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Mary and Anne.
Brig Blue France, Captain E. H. Martin.
Brig Courier, Captain John Nelson.

FOR LIMA.

Brig Hudson, Captain Hamilton.
Barque Hermes, Captain Ophiant.

FOR ARICA, ILLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Dyson, Captain Miller.
Barque Walida, Captain Alexander Scott,
Barque Arcthus, Captain J. Christian.

H. B. M.'s packet Seagull, was to bring the September mail from Falmouth for the Brazil and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT PORTSMOUTH.

July 10th, H. B. M.'s brig Harrier, from Rio Janeiro 9th May, with the mail forwarded hence 21st April, by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

AT FALMOUTH.

July 20th, H. B. M.'s packet Alect, from Rio Janeiro 22nd May, B-ships 3rd June, Pernambuco 11th do. She had no mails from the River Plate; they having been forwarded by H. B. M.'s brig Harrier.
" 25th, Swedish brig Carl Johan, Swenson, from Montevideo 14th May.
August 6th, Danish brigantine Pizarro, Stogo, from Montevideo 27th May.

AT LONDON.

July 8rd, British barque Rapid, Allen, from Montevideo 16th April.
" 8th, British brig Swallow, Frazier, from Valparaiso.
" 20th, British brig Liffey, Wood, from Montevideo 18th April.
" 25th, British brig Enfield, Thomas, from Valparaiso.
" British barque Francis Burn, Eddington, from Montevideo 8th May.

AT LIVERPOOL.

July 13th, British barque Washington, Burnet, from Montevideo 28th April.
" 19th, British brig Penn, Pringle, from Montevideo 8d May.
" British brig Oscar, from Montevideo 18th April.
August 1st, British brig Giannalier, Brown, from Valparaiso.
" 2d, British brig Trio, Boag, from Montevideo 1st June.
" 6th, British brig Courier, Nelson, from Valparaiso 18th May.
" British brig Chalco, Willis, from Montevideo 22nd May.

AT SEAR CROSS.

July 15th, British brig George Bentuck, Rigby, from Montevideo 11th April.

AT SWANSEA.

July 14th, British brig Dan, Brown, from Valparaiso.

AT MARSEILLES.

June 25th, Sardinian brig Orion, Guarelio, from Montevideo 2nd March.
July 12th, French brigantine Veronique, Bacon, from Montevideo 6th April.
" 19th, Sardinian brig Moccia, from Montevideo 11th April.

AT LOIRE.

July 22nd, French barque Consolation, Reynaud, from Montevideo 10th May.

AT GIRONDE.

July 22nd, French barque Jean Henri, Barbier, from Valparaiso.

AT ANTWERP.

July 6th, Danish ship Antoinette, Knudsen, from Montevideo 11th April.

" 23rd, French brig Baque, Nogue, from Montevideo 18th April.

AT MALAGA.

June 29th, Spanish polacre Maria, Illas, from Montevideo 17th April.

AT GENOA.

July 16th, Sardinian brig Nuestra Señora de la Misericordia, from Montevideo 22nd April.

AT CADIX.

July 16th, Oriental barque Yves Hernandez, Ansaldo, from Montevideo 10th May.

AT HAVANA.

June 6th, Hamburg brigantine Sirene, Classen, from Montevideo 10th March.
" 8th, Spanish brig Marinero, Millet, from Montevideo 6th March.
" 9th, American barque John, Seymour, from Montevideo 5th April.
" Spanish brig Restaurador, Puig, from Montevideo 10th April.
" 11th, Spanish brig Pepita, Macie, from Montevideo 24th April.
" Spanish brig Nuestra Señora de los Do-
res, Abasoz, from Montevideo 9th April.
" 12th, Sardinian ship Buena Maria, Benaciti, from Montevideo 3rd April.
" 14th, Spanish ship Anselmo, Ricoms, from Montevideo 2nd April.
" Danish brig Catherine, Anderson, from Montevideo 18th April.

AT MATANZAS.

June 6th, Spanish brigantine Napoleon, Senist, from Montevideo 19th April.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

12th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Spider, hence 20th August, Montevideo 1st ult.
2nd inst., H. B. M.'s packet Opossum, from Falmouth 1st August, calling at Pernambuco and Bahia, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

13th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Shellfrank, with the mail forwarded hence 20th August, by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

20th ult., Spanish schooner, Niña, from Barcelona 10th July, Malaga 25rd, Algerias 29th do, to Liverpool.
" Belgian brig Filson, from Lisbon 23rd July, to Bunge & Co.
" 20th, Brazilian brig Victoria, from Bahia 7th ult., to Bunge & Co.
" British brig Catherine, William Whiteway, from Liverpool 10th July, to Maiden.
" Sardinian brigantine Estella, from Bahia 6th ult., to Gaskell & Co.
1st inst., American brigantine Dromo, from Paraganas.
4th, Spanish brig Providencia, from Terragona 2nd August, to Juan Nñ.
" Brazilian brig Argos, from Rio Grande 27th ult.
6th, British brig Priak, Whiteway, from Liverpool 19th July, to Briscoe, Steward & Co.
7th, Sardinian brig Fortune, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., to Caputo.
" British brig Henriqueta, from Bahia Blanca 1st inst., to Lafone & Co.
8th, British brig Henry Farrell, from Liverpool 30th June, Lisbon 31st July, to John Gowland.
" American brig Arcturus, from Boston 10th July, to Zimmerman & Co.
9th, British brig Elizabeth, Scott, from Canton 6th June, to Anderson, Macfarlane & Co.
12th, American ship York, Scott, from New York 27th July, to Daniel Zimmerman.
" Spanish barque Casilda, Clark, from Boston 25th July, to E. Davison.
" Spanish barque Francisco, from Havana 6th July, to Juan Nñ.
" French barque Pavrette, from St. Malo 16th August, to Berens & Co.
" American brig America, Fulgor, from Philadelphia 10th July, to Zimmerman & Co.
" American schooner William Sparks, from Rio Grande 6th ult.
" American brig Curtis, Nichols, from New York 1st July, to Zimmerman & Co.
" American brig Ann, Harris, from Patagonia 4th inst.
" French brig Bonne Sophie, from Marseilles 2nd August.
" Brazilian patache Pequeto del Rio, from Campano 22nd ult., to Costa.
" Sardinian patache San Juan Tenedor, from Bahia 16th ult., to Knapley & Co.

14th, British brig *Gazelle*, Buchanan, from Liverpool 30th August.

RAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

25th ult., H. B. M's packet, *Cockatrice*, for Rio Janeiro.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

October 10.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 20.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French barque of war *Perle*, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, for Montevideo.

October 21.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 22.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 23.—Wind E. strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (at 9 P. M.) H. B. M's packet schooner *Spider*, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Montevideo, (Cabin), Messrs. Frederick Pluges, Augustus Millberg, William Black, Frederick Hughes, Joseph Herschell, Thomas Anderson, Richard Sutton, Fortunato Ponce, Morris Lehman, Francisco Agoli, Francisco Ferrari, Louis Chodens, Erasmo Landis, Martin Ingoyen and John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Steerage, Messrs. Noel Gay, Pedro Ceruti and José Nariola.

Passenger for Rio Janeiro, (steerage,) Mr. Walter Rawlins Barry.

October 24.—Wind N. shifted to E. at mid-day.

Arrived, Oriental schooner, Anita, Miguel Casero, from Montevideo 23rd inst.

Passengers, the Chevalier Augusto Fiolet d'Hermillon, Consul General of Sanabria to the Republic of Chili, and servants. They came on shore in the boat of the Anita.

October 25.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrival or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

19th inst. Blockaders' beef boat (a balandra) arrived and sailed.

20th. The *Perle* sailed for Montevideo.—She had her launch in company under sail whilst in sight.

21st. The French armed boat, *Atrevido* arrived from Colombia.

22nd. Nothing new.

23rd. A balandra (apparently beef boat) arrived from the northward. She went alongside the *Dassas* and sailed in the afternoon N. N. E. The *Atrevido* made a trip this morning to the vicinity of point Quilmes, where she anchored for about two hours and then returned to the outer roads.

24th.—The Oriental schooner Anita, from Montevideo 23rd inst., with the passengers noted in our marine list, anchored close to the *Dassas* this morning.

25th. Nothing new.

This day (26th inst.) completes the 37th day of the blockade.

We believe that since the 19th inst., the wooded nocturnal rambles of the blockaders' boats have been discontinued. We have not this week seen any of them returning home-wards from that duty. Indeed, affairs at Montevideo and Entre-Rios have so completely calmed the attention of the French that the blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres has since the 20th inst., been carried on by the brig *Dassas* alone, and the whole line-of coast from Ensenada to Cape St. Antony, has from the 21st ult., to 25th inst., been free from blockading vessels.

We can assure our readers that the fullest reliance may be placed on the information contained in the following extract.

Montevideo, 21st October, 1839.

You may trade and traffic to your heart's

'content along the whole sea coast of the Argentine Republic, and with perfect security "against the pretensions of the French" for "Lord Palmerston, after giving Admiral Leblanc a severe rap over the knuckles for not "knowing his lesson better than to endeavour "to extend the line of blockade along the whole "sea coast of the Republic by merely giving "his own explanations of the original notification of it, which expressly limits it to the "shores of the River Plata, proceeds to state, "that even had the extension been properly "notified by the French Admiral,—still, unless "it be efficiently sustained along the whole line "of coast, no part of it can be or is to be considered by our naval officers as legally blockaded." But that the illegality of this portion "of the French blockade does not vitiate that "of the River, declared on the 23rd March, "1838, proceeded it has been and continues to be "adequately sustained."

We are much mortified at being under the necessity of so repeatedly noticing the abstraction from its tables of the Commercial Rooms of such periodicals as contain articles of general interest. Every precaution is taken that none but subscribers shall have access to the Rooms. We are therefore at a loss to account for the evil of which so much complaint is made. Since the arrival of the last Packet, there has been taken from the *Rooms Le Temps* of 2nd August 1839, containing the debates in the French Chamber of Peers relative to the question with this country; the *Journal du Commerce* of Rio Janeiro of 13th ult.; containing one of its usual Monthly Clippings on the affairs of the River Plata, in which the writer maintains his unenviable celebrity, and the *Gazette Mercantile* of Wednesday last.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 20th inst., was performed *Lanana* and a farce.

We did not attend.

On 24th, for the benefit of Señor J. H. Iriarte, "The Death of Tasso." The plot is founded on the history of that "Prince of Italian Poets;" his unfortunate love, so admirably described by Byron in his "Lament of Tasso,"

And yet my love without ambition grew; I knew thy state, my station, and I knew A princess was no love-mate for a bard; I told it not, I breathed it not, it was Sufficient to itself, its own reward; And if my eyes reveal'd it, they, alas! Were punish'd by the silentness of thine, And yet I did not venture to repine. Thou wert to me a crystal-girded shrine, Worship'd at holy distance, and around Hallow'd and meekly kiss'd the saintly ground; Not for thou wert a princess, but that Love Had robed thee with a glory, and array'd Thy lineaments in beauty that dismay'd! Oh! no dismay'd!—but awed, like One above; And in that sweet severity there was A something which all softness did surpass— I know not how—thy genius unster'd mine— My star stood still before thee—'—if it were Presumptuous lines to love what dost design, But thou art dearest still, and I should be Fit for this cell, which wrongs me, but for thee.

Señor Jimeno personated Tasso, and had a good idea of the part, and was attired in almost strict conformity with the pictures we have seen of the bard in Europe.

A one act piece followed, called *Entre Chile y Buenos Ayres*. It turned upon some travellers who meet at an inn between this and Chile, and scrape an acquaintance together, whereby a gentleman has an opportunity of talking "sweet nonsense" to a lady his betrothed. The lady however not knowing the quality of the man with whom she was conversing reverts his behaviour, but afterwards forgives and proceeds on with him to Buenos Ayres to be married.

One of the travellers declared he would marry nobody because if he espoused a pretty girl every one would be in love with her, and if ugly nobody would take notice of her.

The house was "mildly" attended.

There were salutes of cannon on Sunday last in the Riachuelo, from two boats or launches recently launched in that quarter.

(Continued from first page.)

65. That in spite of such luminous facts the French Agents have brought forward the term *acquiescos* as a motive to dominion in Montevideo.

66. That in the midst of all it is an unparalleled generosity on the part of the Government to continue to them de facto the same government privileges as before the blockade.

67. That such are the titles by which the South Americans are classified as *barbarians*, and a *keeper of herds* and *goats* the illustrious General Rosas to whom the French are indebted for so many considerations, the greatest benefits and a generosity which the most civilized Governments are so accustomed to dispense in the crisis of independence and national liberty.

68. That the illustrious General Rosas not being able to do more than he has done, the enormous responsibility of ulterior immense evils, falls on those who have ignited the burning volcano of popular hatred—of American feeling.

69. That Monsieur Dufet sent out by the French Government, to replace Leblanc, should contemplate this picture with calmness, free from involunt bias.

THE WEATHER has been cooler this week compared with the last, by nearly twenty degrees, Thermometer 58 to 68, and haring the dust, it might be called "fine weather."

BIRD.

On 8th inst., aged 40, Mr. W. H. Andrews, late of New York.

On 24th, aged 30, Mr. William Harvey, a native of Wexford, Ireland.

Advertisements.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Danish Consulate at this port having been vacated, applications from Merchants here residing, and desirous of obtaining such appointments, will be received by the Royal Board of Trade at Copenhagen until the expiration of eight months from the 1st of August 1839.

Buenos Ayres, October 18th, 1839.

PALLAS.

SEVERAL 4 Varas in length, and a few of 5 or 6 Varas, are on sale at the Palperia at the corner of the streets Cordova and Uruguay. 619 St.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal. | |
| Doublon Spanish..... | 286 dollars each |
| Do. Patriot..... | 285 do. do. |
| Plata macuquina..... | 16 a 17 do. for one |
| Dollars Spanish..... | 18 a 19 do. each. |
| Do. Patrio and Patacones..... | 17 a 17 1/2 do. do. |
| Six per cent Stock..... | 60 a do. per ct. |
| Bank Share..... | none |
| Exchange on England..... | 31 a pence per dol |
| Do. Rio Janeiro..... | a nominal. |
| Montevideo..... | 151 a per patacon |
| Do. United States..... | 34 a per U.S. dollar |
| Hides, Ox, best..... | 39 a 40 dls. pounds |
| Do. country..... | 33 a 35 do. do. |
| Do. weighing 25 lbs..... | 38 a 39 do. do. |
| Do. do..... | 31 a 32 do. do. |
| Do. Horse..... | 13 a 15 do. lb. |
| Nutris Siga..... | 54 a do. per lb. |
| Chinchilla Skin..... | 50 a 60 do. per dozen |
| Wool, common..... | 12 a 14 do. per rrr/b |
| Do. picked..... | 26 a 27 do. do. |
| Sheep skins per dozen..... | 18 a 19 per 30lb. |
| Calf skins per dozen..... | 32 a 33 |
| Doer skins per dozen..... | 12 a 13 |
| Hair, long..... | 72 a 75 lb. per ar/b |
| Do. mixed..... | 40 a 45 do. do. |
| Jacked Beef..... | 18 a 20 deperquinta |
| Tallow, melted..... | 16 a 17 do. per rrr/b |
| Horns..... | 50 a 60 per mil. |
| Flour, (North American)..... | a none |
| Salt, on board..... | a none per fan |
| Discount..... | 1 a 1 1/2 pr. ct. pr. month |

The highest price of Doublons during the week 290 Dollars. The lowest price 283 Dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 33 pence. The lowest ditto 31 1/2 pence.

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ALFONSO BRANDER, Responsible Editor.