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AND

URGENT NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1839.

[Vol. XIV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The Gazette of Tuesday last, contains a number of important documents relative to the insurrection in the South, of which the following is an epitome.

Copies of 5 communications which have fallen into the hands of the government, dated Dolores 1st to 5th inst., from Manuel Rico, one of the Chiefs of the insurrectionary movement, to Zacarias Marquez, containing instructions to him and other matter.

A note to H. E. the Governor, dated Lujan 2nd inst., from the Justice of Peace Francisco Aparicio, stating that he had heard vague accounts of the insurrection, was ready to shed the last drop of his blood in defence of the government, and impatiently awaited its instructions.

A note to the Governor, dated Fort Independencia 5th inst., from Commandant Pablo Muñoz, with details of what he had heard respecting the insurrection, viz:—that on 30th ult., a number of armed men assembled in the town of Dolores, headed by Don Manuel Rico, late Commandant of a squadron of country militia; who had appointed as their General Don Pedro Castelli, and that amongst those who figured in the conspiracy were Felix Alzaga, Martin Biazaga, sons of Don Felix Alzaga. Their cry was *¡viva la libertad, muera el tirano!*; they had assumed the sky blue dress, trampled to the ground that of the Federals, insulted the portrait of H. E. &c. The insurrection was far from being general, and that even in its ranks were persons of all classes placed there by violence. One part of the note says—"An armed force of the traitors had seized the person of Don Gerervacio Rosas, who was at his instance, he is now close prisoner in the camp of the traitors."

A note to the Governor, dated San Andres de Giles 8th inst., from the Justice of Peace Pedro A. Rodriguez, with offers of service.

A note to the Governor, dated San Antonio de Areco 9th inst., from the Justice of Peace José V. Martinez, stating that every inhabitant in the district under his jurisdiction, desired the entire destruction of the revolutionary brutal unitarians, and as they are the odious French; and that he awaited the orders of H. E.

A note to the Governor, dated Exaltacion de la Cruz 7th inst., from the Justice of Peace Doroteo Estano, in import similar to the above.

A note to the Governor, dated Buenos Ayres 6th inst., from General Tomas Guido, with offers of service against the enemies of H. E. and the enemies of the country.

A note to the Governor, dated Salto 7th inst., from General Angel Pacheco, stating that the best disposition prevailed in that department, and also amongst his officers and soldiers, and that all were ready to make every sacrifice in defence of the honor and life of H. E. That he sincerely sympathized in the anxiety which an event like this insurrection must cause to H. E., and should their services be required, he would find that he had not overrated their fidelity. Furthermore, that he could suggest his force to 1500 men without the least difficulty.

A note to the Governor, dated Lujan 7th inst., from the Justice of Peace Francisco Aparicio, stating the good disposition which prevails in his district.

A note to the Governor, dated Moron 7th inst., from the Justice of Peace and a number of citizens, stating that the insurrection in the South was fomented by the vile unitarians and loathsome French, and offered to H. E. their personal service and property, being ready to march at a moment's notice to whatever point he might desire.

A note to the Governor, dated Buenos Ayres 9th inst., from Juan Antonio Garcia, Alcalde of Lujan, making a similar offer to the above.

A note to the Governor, dated San Vicente 9th inst., from Felipe A. Brizuela, Justice of Peace, stating that such was the enthusiasm in that district for the destruction of the rebel unitarians, that 2000 men, more or less, commanded by Colonel Ramirez, had marched that day for Chascomus, including the division of Col. Geromino Costa.

Notes to the Governor, dated Buenos Ayres 9th inst., from the employees of the Resguardo and Custom-House, with offer of service.

A note to the Governor, dated Buenos Ayres 10th inst., from the Justice of Peace and Alcaldes of Balvanera, stating that when the news of the insurrection reached that parish, it caused the greatest excitement. His Federal parishioners immediately framed the declaration now forwarded to H. E. This declaration is dated Buenos Ayres 7th inst., and says the signers therefore declared to the minister of the interior of the country, Juan Manuel de Rosas, against those spurious sons of the country who have raised the standard of rebellion, and sold themselves to the filthy gold of the practical loathsome French.

This declaration is very numerously signed.

A note to the Governor, dated Buenos Ayres 7th inst., from the Justice of Peace, Alcalde, and various citizens of the parish of San Telmo, offering life and property in support of the government.

A despatch to the government dated 9th inst., from Col. Proteccion O. de Rosas, stating that his numerous occupations had hitherto prevented him sending a detailed account of the triumph gained over the miserable unitarians, and that amongst their killed was the so-called Chief of their Staff, Ambrose Crane, a Frenchman by birth, and formerly a Lieutenant. The Chiefs Zacarias Marquez, Sancho Paz, Vicente Velazquez, José Mendiala, Francisco Ramos and Domingo Lastra, his son and nephew. The despatch adds that the defeat and dispersion of the infamous traitors are complete.

Notes to the government from C. R. de la Sota, dated Fort A. ul 8th inst., Manuel Tapelina, son of place 5th, Vicente Zav la, San José de Flores 10th, the Justice of Peace and other citizens of Lobos 11th, with offer of service.

General Frondo, in a despatch to the Governor dated Olive 10th inst., state that he had assembled there 1500 men, of the 1st regiment of militia cavalry, which was hourly augmenting, and ready to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the government against the loathsome French and brutal unitarians.

Copy of bulletin No. 8, from a Montevideo paper, containing unfounded statements respecting the insurrection.

Copy of a note from a Montevideo paper, add. to a note to the French Admiral Leblanc, dated Salado 8th inst., signed Francisco Villarino, stating that an insurrection had taken place at Dolores, on 29th ult., which could now count 3000 well armed cavalry, &c. and requested that the Admiral would co-operate by stationing some French vessels off the Salado.

Copy of a note, also from a Montevideo paper, dated Head-quarters Dolores 9th inst., addressed to Admiral Leblanc, stating that 2000 men were in arms against the tyrannical power of Rosas, and requested safe conduct for the bearer of a despatch to General Lavalle, which contained matter of high interest to him, and which he had written the day before the day of the tyrant Rosas, who had endeavored to deceive the people by saying that the French nation had in view the conquest of this country.

The note is signed as follows:—
Pedro Castelli, Antonio Suena-Valiente, Joaquin Ramon Escriga, Manuel Rico, Tiburcio Linares, Francisco Ramos Merino, José de la Quintana, Agustín Lastra, Francisco Madera, Bernardo J. Galup, Martin P. de Campo, Miguel Lopez Camelo, Juan José de la Cruz, Juan Ramirez, José M. Barrios, Enrique Pizarro, José M. Blegu, Manuel Ramirez, Juan José Bado, Juan Martin Pizarro, Martin de

Alzaga, Fernando Olamendi, Vicente Valdes, Pedro La-Casa, Victoria de Jillo, Por D. Pascual Robles, Pedro La-Casa, Antonio Páldano, Lorenzo Peráñez de Agüero, Indalecio Burgos, Cipriano Reinoso, Antonio Ortiz, Miguel de Alamo Martínez, José Ros, Saturnino Larra, Miguel Fernández Agüero, Por Don Victoriano Vallarino, Pablo La-Casa, Enrique Vaquer, Juan A. Arco, Manuel Chaves, Francisco Mujica, Ignacio Ortiz, José Berrojo, Francisco Castañera, Hipólito Páris, Capitán Lena.

A document dated Dolores 10th inst., signed by a number of citizens, stating that being now free from the atrocious tyranny of Manuel Rico, who had fled to the desert covered with ignominy, they had reinstated Don Manuel Rosas as Justice of Peace amidst stones for General Rosas, &c. &c.

The foregoing is a sketch of the documentary part of the Gazette of Tuesday. It also contains the following article.

"The memorial of the brutal unitarians to Leblanc, which we publish this day, is a document of eternal shame to those odious serfs of loathsome French tyranny; and such are the agents of a powerful nation, who do not recognize any other means to carry on an unjust war, but by fomenting desolatory plans of rebellion, anarchy and ferocity.

In view of facts like these the World will decide: their raw data of the loathsome conduct of the French and of the unexampled treachery of the brutal unitarians, will serve to strengthen the luminous reasons on which is founded the sacred principle of liberty which our illustrious Restaurator of the Laws sustains.

"Let the World decide if this is the part which corresponds to the agents of a nation which vaunts itself in being civilized, and if the unitarians sold to the most barbarous and humiliating tyranny, merit any thing else but the contempt of all men of honor, and the execration of all nations.

"And will the French be angry because they are called loathsome! And do the unitarians merit other classification than that of barbarians.

"Facts speak with irresistible eloquence—Public opinion which has overcome all obstacles and annihilated all resistance erects itself more irritated, more powerful. Its vigor increases, and those who are cruelly foolishly and obstinately bent upon subduing it, exert themselves to cause its fall without other object than to die with their own hands the abyss of their frightful ruin and exemplary chastisement.

"Justice, liberty, and public opinion have fomented their sovereign decree. The brutal unitarians will be exterminated. The French tyrants will see their atrocious plans consummated by the burning hatred of the people of the American Continent. They will not reap glory but disappointment, and the day of their imaginary triumph will be the day of their complete defeat. In vain they may labour, in vain they may strive, they debase themselves in the eyes of the civilized World without other fruit than opprobrium. Liberty, independence, sovereignty, dignity, they decide and they decide, they will be fulfilled—or they will travel people, ere they will submit to dishonour and loathsome slavery."

There is also some remarks, in tenor, that the insurrection had not been experienced in the Province, caused the government to take measures of precaution. The following detail of the number of troops, collected in the country districts from 1st to 11th inst., has been handed to me from respectable authority.

(See last page.)

The *Gaceta* of 8th inst., contains notes to the government, &c., from General Angel Pacheco, Colonels Prudencio O. de Rosas, Nicolas Gramada, Vicente Gonzalez, Juan Aguilera, Antonio Ramirez, and Isidro Gussada, Captain Luis Gomez and Commandant Fabian Rosas, stating the movements they had made with the troops under their command to quell the insurrection in the South—also profilers of active service to the government from Señores Pascual Peredo and José Luciano de la Cruz, and General Salvador Aguirre, and General Pinedo and Huidobro. Also a note from the Rev. Juan Antonio Argerich, to the Governor, offering his clerical services, within or without the city or even on the frontiers, until the "group of visionary anarchists is dissolved." Also a note to General Corbalan, dated San Vicente 6th inst., from Col. Juan Aguilera, stating that he had been in conformity to an order from H. E. the Governor, executed on that day at 4 in the afternoon, the ferocious unitaria Gregorio Vidal, who even (adds the Colonel) when placed on the seas; to be shot made a boast of his ferocity.

A note to the Governor dated Tapalque 6th inst., from Col. Bernardo Echarvarria, states that the friendly Indians in his vicinity, were greatly excited by contradictory news regarding the insurrection in the South. One of the reports bruited was that General Rosas was dead. Another, that the troops which had been ordered to march against the rebels, had been sent to them. In fine, such was the excitement that the Cacique Catrio, told Major Bustos he was so apprehensive of treachery that he had determined to kill any stranger who entered his camp, and even hinted that he would assault the estancias of the unitarians. The explanations of Colonel Echarvarria seem to have pacified the Cacique and his friends.

House of Representatives of the Province.
The House assembled on the 8th inst. to take into consideration the note from the Executive notified in our last. After an animated discussion, a special Committee, composed of Señores Lahitte, Mancilla, Baldozoro Garcia, Argerich and Villegas, was appointed to present a project of law in union with the unanimous opinion of the House. They accordingly presented a project, in tenor—

The Hon. House of Representatives, &c.
Art. 1. The mutiny at Dolores and Monsiviot 28th ult., by the heroic unitarians, sold to the loushtime French, is declared to be high treason against the sacred cause of Liberty and American Independence.

2. Those who promoted and headed the said mutiny are outlawed.

3. Those who like worthy sons of American Liberty, have resisted being incorporated in the ranks of the mutineers or to co-operate in a rebellion so scandalous are declared worthy of the country.

4. The Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, to recompense such conduct and to compensate for privations suffered during this tyrannical blockade, vote that after the termination of the present glorious war of Liberty, a donation of public land shall be made in the following form—

To Generals.....	6 leagues.
Colonels.....	4 "
Lieut. Colonels.....	4 "
Major.....	2 "
Captains.....	1 "
Subalterns.....	1 "
Sergents.....	1 "
Corporals & Soldiers.....	1 "

5. This donation extends to employes civil and military, who have remained faithful, and shall be portioned out according to the military rank which may correspond to their salaries.

6. The donation shall revert to the widows, children, and heirs of the parties.

7. To give full effect to articles 4 and 5, the Executive from this date shall not sell public lands, and the law to the contrary is therefore abrogated.

8. Those who hold land on lease may purchase the title deeds of those who are favored by this decree.

9. A medal of honor with an inscription on the cost of the State shall be distributed to the individuals of the army of the line and militia,

and to the employes, who have rendered themselves worthy of this honorable distinction.

10. The Representatives of the Province shall individually sign this law.

11. Let this be communicated to the Executive.

Mancilla-Argerich-Garcia-Villegas-Lahitte.

PROJECT OF DECREE.

Art. 1. The Representatives of the Province, declare that their persons and property are at the disposal of the illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Brigadier General of the Argentine Confederation Juan Manuel de Rosas, in order to sustain the Laws, National Independence and the sacred cause of the Liberty of the American Continent.

2. A Committee of the House shall offer verbally to the Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws or to whom he may delegate to receive it, this unanimous vote of the Representatives of the Province.

The Representatives of the Province shall individually sign the present decree.

4. Let this be published, &c.

Mancilla-Garcia-Argerich-Villegas-Lahitte.

The House took the above projects into consideration on the 9th and sanctioned them.

The attendance of 'strangers' in the House at the sittings of the 8th and 9th was very great, and applauses were heard at the result.

In our last we gave an extract from the diary of the operations of the army of General Echagüe, promising to resume our notice of it this week. The General speaks in glowing terms of the conduct of his army and of its prospects, avowing that his enemy had by terror and deceit obliged the pacific inhabitants of the country to quit their homes, so that his (Echagüe's) army on its advance to its present position near Montevideo, had to traverse a desert country. The few shrimps which took pleasure were in favor of General Echagüe's troops. Those of Rivera always avoiding a general action. The General adds that it was during the stay of his army on the Rio Negro, that he had the misfortune to lose that virtuous patriota Lieut. Colonel Doroteo Velez, who fell, overpowered by numbers, a victim to his fidelity and heroism.

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

PARTIAL SOUTH OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The function in this extensive, fashionable, and populous parish, was one of extreme splendor. On the evening of the 10th ult., the whole district, including the Plaza de la Victoria and 25 de Mayo, Fort, Police-office, Cathedral, the churches of St. Francisco, St. Domingo, and St. Ignacio, were illuminated, displaying also a profusion of rich flags and other decorations. The transparency in front of the Police-office, and a superb "St. George's" ensign, which waved from a house in the Calle de Potosi, had numerous admirers. Fresh foliage was entwined on the foot path in front of various mansions, particularly that of the private residence of H. E. the Governor, and the illumination thrown thereon had a very pleasing effect. The evening was serene, and the concourse in the streets was very great, especially of ladies, the windows almost everywhere were thrown open, in many of them were music and the dance. Seats were placed in the streets, which were numerously occupied; the parties thus enjoying the passing scene and the fresco. At 8 P. M. a fire balloon was sent from the Police-office. It took a southerly direction. Shortly after 8 we stationed ourselves close to the private mansion of H. E. the Governor, to hear the garrison bands perform the *Vexillo, &c.* Accordingly, that of the Guardia Argentina arrived about half past 8, with grenadiers at its front and rear, battalion men on each flank bearing lights, the whole preceded by a soldier carrying on a pole the global transparency. A few flying number of popular pieces, it gave place to that of the Marine Artillery, which arrived similarly escorted, and performed some very pretty music. This band was succeeded by that of the Patriotic, also similarly escorted, which played amongst other things a love sonnet. The arrival and departure of these bands were marked by flights of rockets and

pièces and musics. The music and rich dresses of the band and soldiery, the lights, the ladies in the balconies of the houses opposite the Gobierno's and crowd below, the rockets, banners and calm atmosphere, produced an indescribable effect; indeed, as we cast our eyes around, our thoughts reverted to the passages of "Valde-Thomas." Our remembrance of Buenos Ayres cannot parallel such superb bands as its regiments now possess, whether as it regards efficiency, number, exercise, or attire. The crimson bugle band of the Marine Artillery in crystal, and the drum majors of all their men being well dressed "picked men," form a conspicuous portion of the spectacle.

At 11 in the morning of the 11th inst., Don Manuel Echevarria, Justice of the Peace of the Parish, accompanied by numerous citizens went in procession to the private residence of the Governor, and conveyed thence to the Cathedral on a triumphal car, escorted by a guard of honor of infantry, commanded by General Rolon, and cavalry by General Huidobro, (both composed of citizens,) the portraits of H. E. and his deceased lady. These proceedings were accompanied with music, discharges of rockets, being mingled with the firing. The portraits were placed near the High Altar, each being over it a sentinel from the guard of honor, who were alternately relieved. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated, at which the Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Mario María de Aguirre, presided. The congregation was immense, and included the daughter of H. E. the Governor Doña Manuela de Rosas.

At the conclusion of Divine Service, the portraits were conveyed to the Police-office, up in the Police department, to which adjourned a numerous company to partake of a banquet. The National Anthem was sung, and toasts were given prefaced by speeches. The speakers were Don Manuel Echevarria, Don Justo Garcia Valdez, Manuel Irigoyen, Mariano Loyes, Nicolas Mariño, José María Apriscio, Manuel Chacon, and Maestro, General Soler, Lieut. Col. Paz, and Major Lorenzo Alvarez.

Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez said—He gives me great pleasure to mention that France, selected by my fellow countrymen in their enthusiastic orations, is the French question; a question which has up to this moment and upheld by injustice, which however has not failed to furnish us with a vast field for the display of his wisdom, the rectitude of his gubernative principles and firmness in maintaining them, in accordance with the tenor established in the perils than accords to propositions as unjust as they are impious. The menaces held out ought to be borne constantly in mind, but these menaces have only served to make the war which France has provoked more national. The atrocious conduct of the blockaders, their violation of all the known laws of blockade, leads to the belief that those who have rewarded such acts, will give to their incendiary agents, the means of bombardment, in order to have the ferocious pleasure of reducing to ashes this city of Buenos Ayres, which without having any treaty with France, has shown nothing but hospitality and kindness to her subjects, giving them the same privileges as those of the most favored nation; yes, this same Buenos Ayres, which had so highly distinguished the Consul General of France, the Marquis de Vins de Poyssac, and which at his death gave to his memory the same honor as it would have done to the same nation, it is no reproach that France, proud nation as she is, disregarding the justice of our cause will send an army here, with the object of erasing from the map the Confederate Republic. Should it be thus, we must expect that her very integrity and constancy, which overcame the army of an Empire, and two others of powerful European nations, proving that when a people are resolved to defend their sacred rights they are invulnerable.

The Doctor concluded his speech with exclaiming—Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas for ever! The Honorable Representatives of the Province for ever! The Argentine Confederation for ever! The Restaurator of public tranquillity, Don Pascual Echagüe for ever! Down with the assassin barbarous unitarians! Down with their allies the incendiary and treacherous French! Down with the traitor Rivera! Down with the assassin Lavalle!

Lieut. Col. Paz said that "the test of the glory and immortality of a people is best proved by their conduct when difficulty surrounds

them. A nation, more unjust and insolent than powerful, threatens our independence, and wishes to subject our dearest and most sacred rights to an ignominious yoke, the opportunity therefore has arrived to show what a free people can do. There is no alternative but to conquer or die rather than become vile colonists. It is necessary to prove to these iconoclasts that we are the descendants of the heroic Spanish people, who have a thousand times obscured the glories and torn in pieces the trophies of the greater conqueror the world ever saw: the Emperor Napoleon. It is necessary that the pirate agents of France, and the handful of barbarous traitor unitarians their associates, should know that in place of humiliation they will meet with eternal hatred and war to the knife, and that if fate should render them victorious, their acquisitions and conquests will be limited to ruins, desolation, ashes, blood, and dead bodies. Finally, that we have made up our minds to prefer to live slavery the immortality of Saguntum, Numancia and Saragossa, and that we look up to our great Captain General as the Argentine Palafox, because there is no doubt he will perish with us rather than see us humiliated. The world will then see that we are worthy of the independence we enjoy, that it is not easy to convert men who idolise liberty into the subjects of an European crown, and of adding to the innumerable trophies of our national victories, the banners whose glories were eclipsed for ever on the memorable day of Waterloo."

Señor Marino, said that "the miserable barbarous unitarians by allying themselves with the French, will sooner or later feel the consequences of that powerful hatred which such conduct excites."

Major Lorenzo Alvarez, said "I drink gentlemen, that the vile slaves of the keeper of basins of France, and their wretched and execrable barbarous unitarians, may soon show the Argentine legions a front, to give us an opportunity of lowering the pride of the former and annihilating the inspiring power of the latter, and of adding to the innumerable trophies of our national victories, the banners whose glories were eclipsed for ever on the memorable day of Waterloo."

Señor Maestro, said "I drink gentlemen to the illustrious Restaurator of the Peace of the Cathedral, and to all the inhabitants of the Parish, that is, gentlemen, to those who are genuine Patriots, and to those who are unitarians and Frenchmen, I drink, that they may soon have their throats cut."—This is my speech."

The Justice of Peace, Don Manuel Elorriaga, spoke of the blockade as being unjust and brutal. "If," said the speaker, "it is so decreed that we must fall, the sacred rights of nations will be bottled out in the blood of freemen. Nations will avenge us in a crusade against a nation the most impious on earth. For it is written, gentlemen, that the reign of injustice cannot endure for ever."

The Justice concluded his speech with a compliment to the Señores and beautiful Señoras who had attended the banquet, and protested that it was the most memorable day of his life.

Each of the speakers proposed *vivas* and *antras*, and poetical effusions were circulated. The company separated about a P. M., after having been invited by Señor Elorriaga to attend the ball at night with their respective families. In the evening there were fire works.

THE BALL.

In our No. 657, we cursorily noticed the ball and the splendid adornments of the spacious court yard of the Police department, which was fitted up as the "ball room," as also the singing of Señora Piacentini, Señores Vacani, Salvatori, &c. &c. We have now to add that amongst the company were—the lady of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and daughter, the lady of

General Alvarez and daughters, the lady of the late General Quiroga and daughters, the lady of General Guido, the ladies of Generals Pinedo and Rolon, and of the Chief of Police.

Generals Soler, Guido, Huilaburo, Rolon and Gregorio Paz, Señores Garrigós, Baldomero Garcia, Miguel Itigosa, Mariano Maza, José M. Ezcurra, Mr. Mandeville, Captain Herliert, of H. B. M.'s ship Calliope, and several of his officers.

The ball broke up at 2 o'clock on the following morning, in consequence of one of the party (Sd. Luis Argorich of the Artillery) having fallen down in a fit. (He expired a few days afterwards.)

We have thus given a sketch of this splendid function, partly from our own observation and partly from the details published in the *Gaceta* of 7th inst. We shall continue our notices of these functions as they come before us in order.

*To show the very age and body
Of the time, his form and pressure."*

Monday last, 11th inst., being the day of 'San Martin,' was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT MARTIN, PRINCIPAL PATRON OF BUENOS AYRES.

Monday the 11th inst., was the day of San Martin, and it was celebrated with considerable pomp in Buenos Ayres. The flag of the fort was hoisted at sun-rise, and two salutes of 21 guns were fired therefrom, viz:—at half past 11 A. M., and half past 1 P. M., and two other salutes. The National brig of war *Elisoa* also saluted with 21 guns.

The government procession which attended the Cathedral consisted of Don Felipe Arana, (Minister for Foreign Affairs), who represented the person of the Governor, the Civil Authorities, in number 75 persons, and the Military Authorities. Amongst the latter were Generals Guido, Manilla, Hudobro and Gregorio Paz, Colones Crepo, Caceres, Correa Morales, Escudero, Urburu, Vidiana, Tall, M. Ponce, Salomón, three other Colonels and 20 other officers. The congregation at the Cathedral was very great. The troops drawn up in the Plaza de la Victoria, consisted of 2000 men, namely,

Guardia Argentina.....	300
Marine Artillery.....	350
Caracoras.....	100
Patriotas.....	350
Restauradores.....	600
Voluntarios rebajados.....	300

They made a very good appearance, and were under the command of General Soler, who after the conclusion of Divine Service, placed himself at their head, and proceeded with bands playing and colours flying to the private residence of the Governor, where the Commander of each battalion proposed *vivas* for H. E., the Federation, the House of Representatives, &c., and *antras* directed against the unitarians, the French, &c. &c., which were responded to by the troops and others. General Soler then formed his men in close column of companies and addressed them as follows—

"SOLDIERS OF THE COUNTRY!—Every occasion is proper for a veteran to remind you of your oath of fidelity to the Independence of the Republic, to the Federal government, and to the illustrious General Rosas, who dignified conducts us. That handful of anarchist savage unitarians, which one day were honored with the name of Argentinians, no longer perjure you—they are the enemies of your glories, and sold to foreign intrigants—they are miserable slaves of the European—it is necessary to exterminate them or perish in the attempt."

"PATRIOTISM.—To arms.—The god of victory presides over you,—I was witness to your constancy at the siege of Montevideo, on the frozen summits of the Andes, and in the burning ravines of Brazil. You conquered at my side in the zenith of victory—at Putundo, Chacabuco, Ituzaingó, and other innumerable instances, in which the indomitable Argentinians triumphed over their enemies. Soldiers—say with me—

"The Federal Republic for ever! Our Restaurator General Rosas for ever! Down with the savage unitarians! Down with the anarchist King and his slaves."

Don José María Sanguinetti, first clerk in the Restaurator office, was master of the ceremonies for the civil department, and Major Pedro Ni-meno for the military.

The spectacle and the fineness of the weather attracted numerous spectators. There were illuminations at night.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 8th inst., was performed for the benefit of the best, book and house-keepers, the French drama of "Darlington." We were not present.

The Theatre has lost all its attractions.—People complain of a want of exertion to cater for the public. We are not in the secret, but it does seem strange that the opportunity of getting up over-seas, which would have decidedly attracted all the population of Buenos Ayres, both native and foreign, should have been neglected. It is not always that we shall have such a spectacle here as the *Placencia*, *Tocant* and *Salvatori*—the former the *Calcutta* of South America, the latter the *Naldá*. We much question if the *Figaro* of Vacani has ever been greatly surpassed in any country. Nature seems to have "cut him out" for the part, and we dare aver that with such a cast as could have been effected here, the operas of "the Barber of Seville," "Tancredi" and "Cinderella," would have brought together half a dozen capital houses to watch. There is a vast foreign population in this city, to many of whom the Spanish drama is as a sealed book. Music is the language of all countries—Montevideo has said that "it is the only one of the arts which does not corrupt the mind."

However,—our bewailings are useless; we cannot remedy the matter were we to "cry our eyes out."

Sunday and Monday last were holidays, which added to the fine weather, attracted numerous equestrians to the villages in the neighbourhood of town.

It seems that the Dolores insurrection caused great sensation at Montevideo, and the most extravagant reports were circulated there. It is to them we are indebted for the visit of the brig of war *Perceps*. She however discovering the mistake, sailed again almost immediately after her arrival, notwithstanding the wind was "dead an end."

THE WEATHER.—has been fine and serene during the week. Thermometer 62 to 76.

Whiskers.—"I cannot imagine," said an alderman, "why my whiskers should turn grey so much sooner than the hair on my head." "Because," observed a wag, "you have worked much harder with your jaws than your brains."

Plymouth Journal.

**Advertisement.
FOR SALE.**

A Very lucrative Farm, admirably adapted for a Dairy, with every convenience desirable, an excellent dwelling-house, with five rooms and a bath, Sixteen acres of ground all fenced, five of which are peach mounts, and 17 taboas of alfalfa, oats, oxen and various implements. Distance from town a league and a half from the Calle Comercio. For further particulars apply at Calle Corrientes, No. 527, from 6 to 9, or 2 to 5 o'clock, or at Mr. Cranwell's, Calle de la Paz.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 14th of November, 1859.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corveta Camille, 20 guns, Captain Tassaint Jean Louis Her nenegidd Guillon.

Brig Pylide, 20 guns, Captain Felix Bernard, with Commodore's broad pendant.

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

Brig Grecia, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth.

AMERICAN. Corveta Fairfeld, 21 guns, Captain Charles Postman.

(Continued from first page.)

General Phinix, at O'roy, cavalry.....	3200
Col. P. O. Ross and Col. Granda, cavalry.....	3000
Do. Do. division of friendly Indians.....	1000
Col. Vicente G. Santos, at Guardia del Monte, infantry and cavalry.....	3500
General Pacheco, cavalry.....	1500
Col. Antonio Rivas, cavalry.....	1500
Commandant Milan, cavalry.....	1200
Commandant Aguilera, cavalry.....	800
Commandant Pablos, cavalry.....	500
Commandant Isidro Quiza, cavalry.....	200
Col. G. Costa, infantry and cavalry.....	500

15,929

Of the above number one fourth are troops of the line; the rest are militia, equal in discipline and equipment to troops of the line.

Garrison of this Capital.

Guardia Argentina.....	500
Marine Artillery.....	600
Artillery.....	120
Cavalry escort.....	400
Restauradores.....	1300
Patriotas.....	3000

4820

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 9.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 10.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 11.—Wind E.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., sailed thence 9th.

United States ship Fairfeld, 24 guns, Captain Charles Bosman, from Montevideo 9th inst.

Passengers, Mrs. Edward Davison and three children, and Miss Leonora Zimmerman.

Oriental brig of war Pereyra, 8 guns, Commodore Santiago Soriano, (Chimotepe), from Montevideo 9th inst., with Commodore's broad pendant at main.

Sailed, Oriental brig of war Pereyra, to the eastward.

November 12.—Wind N. N. E. rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 13.—Wind N.W.

No arrivals.

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

November 14.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth, for Colima.

November 15.—Wind N. slight rain.

Arrived, H.B.M.'s brig Grecian, from Colima.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

9th inst. Nothing new.

10th. The French brigantine of war San Martin, and one of their balandras (probably boat) arrived from the northward. The latter sailed in the afternoon apparently for Martin Garcia.

11th. The French schooner of war Eclair, arrived from the eastward and a balandra from the northward. The latter with live cattle—at any rate we saw two fish, from the vicinity of Point Quilmes. The blockaders armed boat Atrévodo hoisted from her to the brig Pylyde. This balandra sailed in the afternoon to the northward, and the San Martin and Eclair to the eastward.

12th. Nothing new.

13th. Two of the blockaders armed whale boats left the outer roads this morning, and proceeded along shore to the vicinity of Point Quilmes. The blockaders armed boat Atrévodo arrived from the northward. A French schooner, apparently the Eclair, was in sight S. E. She afterwards steered towards Colima.

14th. The two whale boats mentioned yesterday, returned to the outer roads this morning, and again resumed near point Quilmes, returning to the outer roads in the evening.

15th. Nothing new.

This day (16th inst.) completes the 590th day of the blockade.

The funeral of the late Mr. Edward J. Lay, Mate of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Calliopo, took place on Monday last, at the Protestant Cemetery.

At mid-day, five British men of war boats, with ensigns halfmast, left the outer roads with officers, seamen and marines; simultaneous with which H. B. M.'s ship Calliopo and brig Grecian, the Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, the French vessels of war Pylyde and Camille, displayed their colours halfmast. The boats reached shore about 1 o'clock, and the debarkation was effected amidst a great concourse of people. The seamen and marines were then marched and drawn up close to the hotel of Mr. Hunt, in the street 35 de Mayo, at which hotel the remains of the deceased were lying. Shortly before 2 o'clock, the coffin which contained them was removed to the street, upon which the marines presented arms. The procession was then formed in the following order—Undertaker (Mr. Whitaker), mounted. Mourning emblems.

NOTE. Lieut. A. B. Stranham, With 15 marines, arms reversed. Band of the Calliopo, instruments in mourning, 4 drums muffled, and files. Mishipman bearing a Union Jack furled on a flag staff.

THE BODY,

in a richly ornamented coffin, on which was placed the sword and hat of the deceased.

Chief mourners Mr. Rivers and Lieut. S. Tynald. Seamen two and two. Mates and Midshipmen. Gun-room officers. Officers of Grecian. Captains Herbert and Smyth. A numerous attendance of private individuals two and two.

The band played the Sicilian Hymn on the procession's commencing its march, and then the Portuguese Hymn, hanging the tune after each halt, which was made to relieve the supporters of the body; those reliefs being supplied by the seamen. The Rev. William Armstrong read the funeral service, at the conclusion of which three rounds were fired over the grave by the marines. The procession then returned in "quick time," marines with bayonets fixed, band playing lively airs, as also "God save the Queen." The officers, seamen and marines, attended in their best dresses, with mourning emblems, and were in number about 100. The seamen were commanded by Lieut. Rundle B. Watson, of the Calliopo.

The throng both native and foreign which attended the procession throughout its march and at the burial ground was immense, and included a great number of British and Anglo-Portuguese ladies. The windows and balconies in the various streets were crowded with spectators, who viewed the scene with great respect and sympathy with infinite emotion. All seemed highly impressed by the solemn grandeur of the spectacle—grand from its very simplicity. For ourselves, we confess that when listening to the soft strains of the music, and viewing the scene around with so many of the warriors of our country, we have rarely felt more excitement.

The fine appearance of the seamen attracted a much attention, and so did the marines. It is a rare sight to see marines in such armed. Their soldierlike bearing, rich dress, and the firm and compact manner in which they marched, has been the theme of conversation amongst all classes. Their officer Lieutenant Stranham, must have been somewhat incongruous from the quantity of boys which surrounded him to examine his splendid uniform. We could not witness their embarkation without a pang. Recollections of by gone days of home, dear home, continually occurred to us—

of those days when with light heart we have attended the parade in St. James's Park, and trudged after the soldiers, to the Palace, and afterwards to their barracks.

Altogether, the funeral was most impressive, and has created great sensation in Buenos Ayres. It was honorable to our country, to those who had the management of it, and evinced the respect due to the public character and private worth of the deceased.

The deceased Mr. Edward J. Lay, was a resident near Brantree, Essex.

Drowned on 6th inst., from cramp whilst bathing close to the mole, George Adams, aged 19, seaman of H. B. M.'s ship Calliopo—a native of Somerset, London. His body was found on the 8th, on the beach below the Recoletos, and was conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery, attended by Captain Herbert and 23 seamen of the Calliopo, all on horseback.

Died.

On 9th inst., aged 25, after a few days illness from an accident in falling from an azotea, Mr. Edward J. Lay, Mate of H. B. M.'s ship Calliopo.

On 11th, aged 68, Mrs. Margaret Thorn, many years resident in this city. Her remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on the 13th, attended by numerous friends.

The deceased Mrs. Margaret Thorn, was a native of New York, and has left a numerous family to deplore her loss. In life she was most amiable, and we trust that she is now enjoying the reward of her many virtues. It was at her house we first "broke bread" in Buenos Ayres, (of which she has often laughingly reminded us) and in which we resided for three months.

Advertisement.

The Summer Term, P. P. Mr. Wilson's School, will commence on Monday next, November 19th. The school here opens up to Masters as follows: An experienced Preceptor has already been engaged to superintend the female department, and no pains will be spared to impart a liberal and rapid advancement of those committed to the school.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Doubloons, Spanish.....	388	289 dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	286	289 do. do.
Plata macanuco.....	16	17 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	17 1/2	18 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patcones.....	17 1/2	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	55	a do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none	
Exchange on England.....	34	a pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	34	a nominal.
Do. Montevideo.....	15 1/2	per patacon
Do. United States 14 a 15per U.S. dollar		
Hides, Ox, best.....	40	42 dia. p. posilla
Do. country.....	34	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs 35	30	do. do.
Do. salted.....	32	33 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	12	15 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	6	6 1/2 do. per lb
Chinchilli Skins.....	60	60 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	12	15 do. per ar/ba
Do. merino.....	25	27 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen.....	20	21 per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	33	34
Deer skins per dozen.....	15	14
Hair, long.....	75	80 do. per ar/ba
Do. mixed.....	42	45 do. do.
Jersey Beef.....	18	20 superquintal
Yellow, melted.....	16	18 do. per ar/ba
Horns.....	260	350 per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	a name	
Silk, on account.....	a name	per fan
Discount.....	1 1/2	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 288 dollars. The lowest price 284 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 pence. The lowest ditto 3 pence.

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