

In addition to the above you may notice the schooner Ana, a dante, cutter Tupac Amaru and místico Atrevido. These four have each four small brass swivels, carrying shot of about 1 lb. weight. In all 24 vessels.

RIVERINA SQUADRON.

Schooner General Rivera (late Lusina) . . . . .	7 guns.
Captain Bilbao, Comodore . . . . .	
Brig Pererey, Capt. Santiago Soriano . . . . .	8 "
Schooner General Lavalle, (3 masts) . . . . .	8 "
Captain Natal Torres . . . . .	
General Aguir, Capt. Maximin . . . . .	5 "
Huron, Capt. Puchita . . . . .	1 "
Pilot boat . . . . .	1 "
4 launches with one gun each . . . . .	4 "
Total . . . . .	34

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,

Oh happy Bard, whose tuneful Lyre,  
 Seems warm'd with inspirations fire,  
 And has twined a wreath, like Beauty's zone,  
 With many a smile to mingle with his own.  
 —But hark! the trumpet, sounds to arms,  
 By the toid of w-r, thy old blood warms,  
 A challenge! the gun-tied on the ground,  
 Accepted, let the clarions' sound—  
 Unfurl my standard, let them see  
 My motto—Death or Victory!!  
 Now comes the tug of war, for 'tis I take it  
 Either him, or I, must cry the Jacet!  
 I trust you will excuse  
 The Latin phrase I use,  
 I find some error might arise  
 Had I written—there he lies!!  
 Possibly, there are many that would make  
 In this, a very and mistake,  
 Never entering in their head,  
 That either him, or I, were dead,  
 But to own great surprise—  
 Think we'd been telling lies!  
 But I am told it is wrong  
 Now to quote a foreign tongue,  
 But why I really do not know—  
 When they come so a propos,  
 Confound the French, thro' thick and thin,  
 Without a reason, it will come in;  
 But pray excuse it for this time,  
 If there's no reason, at least there's rhyme:  
 And it's only among the chosen few,  
 You look for rhyme and reason too.  
 To your custom, I of course must bow,  
 As many of my betters, have ere now,  
 For its sovereign custom which, *with fashion rules*  
 "The plague of woe men, and the curse of fools!"  
 No rest for me, the hope is vain—  
 Here's I live in the field again—  
 And strange to say, the Devil's in 'em!  
 In times like these—he wants a Print.  
 He might know that such things run taper,  
 When there's neither copper, ink, or paper!  
 It's very hard to hunt a stogger!  
 It's very hard to hunt a copper!  
 What's to be done, all hope seems vain,  
 Yet I'll think, and try again.  
 Oh! you could be got bought,  
 Alas—but stay—no happy thought;  
 In this dilemma—if he's inclined,  
 Faith I'll engrave it on his mind;  
 How snug 'twill be to contemplate,  
 My sketches stimp'd upon his pate;  
 Where I have neither doubt nor fear,  
 They'll surely come both bright and clear—  
 Which does allow me just to hint,  
 On memory's page—he'll find 'em print.  
 You are truly,  
 Quien Sab.

Mr. Editor,

Pray excuse my muse's wild vagaries,  
 Who now bids adieu to Buenos Ayres:  
 The thanks I owe to you, 'tis vain to tell,  
 But pray accept my last farewell.

From "the London Times," May 11, 1859.  
 LOUIS PHILLIPPE AND THE QUEEN OF TAHITI.

The French frigate Venus, with Commodore du Petit Thoure, has given the poor half-civilized Tahitians the same sort of lesson which was lately put in practice by the French in Mexico.

In satisfaction of an insult alleged to have been offered to the French flag, Mr. du Petit Thoure demanded—

1. That Her Majesty should pay down 2,000 dollars.
  2. That the French flag should be hoisted on the island, and a salute fired under it of 21 guns.
  3. That the Queen should write a humble apology to King Louis Philippe.
- The Venus was cleared for action, and the town of Matavi, the infant metropolis of Tahiti, threatened with destruction in case of a refusal.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT TAHITI.

We have now before us a letter from a respectable resident at Tahiti, containing a detail of some most extraordinary proceedings there on the subject of the French nation, which we can scarcely be allowed to pass unnoticed by the British Government.

The circumstances out of which these proceedings arose are simply as follows—It may be remembered that two years ago Pomare, the young Queen of Tahiti, refused permission to two French priests from the Roman Catholic Missionary establishment on Gambier's Island to settle in her dominions, being very judiciously averse to countenance anything likely to stir up the flames of religious discord among her still semi-barbarous subjects. The priests, however, disregarding her injunction, landed on the southern side of the island, and finally made their way to head-quarters, where they were taken under the protecting wing of the American Consul, Mr. J. A. Moerenhout, a Belgian by birth, and a Roman Catholic by profession. Naturally incensed at her orders being set at naught in her own dominions, Queen Pomare immediately gave notice to the priests, through the American Consul, that she would on no account permit them to remain on the island beyond the time specified for the sailing of the vessel in which they arrived. To this notice Mr. Moerenhout returned a highly impertinent answer, intimating his intention to keep the priests on the island in defiance of Her Majesty's orders; the only excuse offered for such marked disrespect being, that he was inclined to believe that the Queen had been induced to issue those orders by the advice of Mr. Pritchard, then a missionary, but now the British Consul at Tahiti. When the time for the vessel's sailing arrived, and no signs of an intention to comply with Her Majesty's commands were manifested by the priests, one of the districts judges, accompanied by a posse consist of Tahitian constables, was despatched by order of Queen Pomare to enforce obedience to the laws. Being refused admission to the house, the constables, by direction of the judge, removed the roof, and having effected an entrance from the outside, requested the priests to proceed immediately on board the vessel, which was then about to sail. One of the two, apparently endowed with little more common sense than his companion, quietly complied with the mandate of the Queen; the other offering some resistance was taken by force and placed in the canoe which was to convey them to the vessel. Even then, so anxious was he for the honour of martyrdom, he threw himself overboard and received a good ducking for his pains.

This, then, was the head and front of poor Queen Pomare's offering. Moerenhout and his colleagues despatched by the first opportunity to His Most Christian Majesty the Citizen King a flaming detail of the indignities alleged to have been perpetrated on the French ecclesiastics, the result of which representation was an order to Commodore Du Petit Thoure, of the French frigate Venus, then on the South American station, to proceed immediately on to Tahiti to demand reparation for the wounded honour of the Belle France. On the arrival of the frigate at Tahiti, M. du Petit Thoure, after a lengthened consultation with Mr. Moerenhout (who had been dismissed from his American Consulate, and rewarded with the French Consulate for the share he had taken in the transaction), despatched a letter to Queen Pomare, requiring in the name of His Majesty the King of the French immediate compliance with the following demands, in satisfaction of the insult alleged to have been offered to the French flag:—

- 1st.—To pay down 2,000 dollars.
- 2d.—To hoist the French flag on the island, and fire under it a salute of 21 guns.
- 3d.—Queen Pomare to write a humble apology to King Louis Philippe.

In significant intimation that his demands were in earnest, M. Du Petit Thoure proceeded immediately on board his vessel to go on shore the docks for action, intimating, on the event of a refusal, to batter down the town of Matavi, the infant metropolis of Tahiti, overturn the government, and place an inferior chief of Mr. Moerenhout's selection on the throne. For the feeble state of Tahiti was refused compliance with the demand, unjust and outrageous as it was, would have been worse than madness, but unfortunately the whole national Treasury did not contain a tithe of the sum demanded. In this dilemma the British Consul, Mr. Pritchard, Dr. Vaughan, a British settler, and Mr. Bicknell, the son of one of the missionaries, generously came forward to Pomare's assistance, and furnished her with the means of satisfying the French King's demand.

We have thus put our readers in possession of the details of this extraordinary affair; we shall now proceed to offer some remarks on the whole. We presume that Queen Pomare is at least a more legitimate sovereign than Louis Philippe, has as much right as the latter to see that the laws of her kingdom are enforced.—Now it is not known to the residents in Tahiti, that one of the first laws of the Tahitian code prohibits foreigners of any description from reading on the island without the express permission of the Queen. But, even if no such law existed, Queen Pomare acted in nothing more than a sound policy in excluding the priests from her dominions, for their avowed object was to stir up religious discord among her subjects. We say nothing of the share Mr. Pritchard had in the transaction, for whether Pomare acted as she did by his advice or by the advice of Mr. Moerenhout himself, the act was equally the act of the Queen. It is a principle recognized and acted upon among all nations that every foreigner must comply with the laws of the country in which he for the time resides, however o-posed those laws may be to the laws in force in his native land; the priests had no reason to complain, therefore, when they were civilly told that the Queen would not permit them to remain on the island, nor has the French nation any reason to complain that compliance with the laws of the land were in this instance enforced. As well might the British traveller, without a passport in France, complain that the destitutions to which he is exposed are direct infringements on the liberty of the subject, and the British government expose his cause as a fit subject for a national quarrel.

Holding, then, that Queen Pomare has in no way offended against the law of nations; that, in short, in excluding the two French priests from her dominions she did no more than she had a perfect right to do, we are at a loss for a term sufficiently strong to express our opinion relative to the conduct of the French government in this matter. We should hesitate to apply the term piratical to any action emanating from a nation so distinguished for gallantry as the French, yet the proceedings mentioned, being we have ever read or heard of by the buccannier practices of bygone times. Call it by what name we may, nothing is more certain than that such an unwarranted aggression on an unoffending and defenceless people will be an indelible stain on the reputation of France.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 12th of September, 1859.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corrette Camille, 30 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Henengilde Guillevin.  
 (Capitaine de Corvette.)

Brig Desnos, 0 guns, Capitain Jean Armand Deschamps, with Commodore's broad p. ant

Barge Perle, 15 guns, Capitain Segreitz.

BRITISH. Ship Calypso, 25 guns, Capitain Thomas Herbert.

**MAILINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

September 7.—Wind N. strong, shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Junn Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 6th inst., to Carlos Galeano.—60 passengers.

Oriental schooner of war Huron, Puchita, from Montevideo, 6th inst.

September 8.—Wind E. shifted to N. W. in the afternoon, slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 9.—Wind W. slight rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Puffet, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, for Montevideo.

September 10.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 11.—Wind S. shifted to E. in the afternoon.

Arrived, French brig of war Dasana, 20 guns, Captain Jean Abraham Deschamps, from Montevideo.

Sailed, H. B. M's ship Actson, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel, for Montevideo.

The Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, went to the outer roads this morning.

September 12.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Captain Charles Boorman, for Montevideo.

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

September 18.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Camille, 20 guns, Captain Toussaint Jean Louis Hermongeux Guillevin, for Montevideo.

**Shipping Memoranda.**

The French corvette Active, noticed in our No. 675, as having got on shore on the Island of Lobos, went to pieces there and four of her crew were drowned.

**ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.**

10th ult. American brig Carroll, from Philadelphia 14th May, Pernambuco 10th July, to Zimmermann & Co.

Hamburg schooner Palermo Packet, from Hamburg 5 June, to Bingen, Hutz & Co.

20th, American barque Chalesdon, Upton, from Salem, 7th June, to Southgate & Co.

Spanish brig Amelia, from Bahia 17th July, to Zamaran and Trecoates.

Brazilian brig San Pedro, from Bahia 17th July, to Kesteven & Co.

American ship Peruvian, from Philadelphia 28th May, to Zimmermann & Co.

Portuguese brig Praxidona, from Bahia 21st July, to Figueroa.

21st. Oriental polacre Paraguay, from Santa Catalina 12th ult., to Platiro.

Danish brig Sarah, from Hatzburg 3d June, to Kick & Co.

Bremen brig Roland, from St. Ubes 27th June, to Bouge & Co.

Sardinian polacre Alfred, from Perugia, to Capurro & Co.

Brazilian patache Bella Union, from Rio Janeiro 4th ult., to Costa.

British brig Hebe, from Tarragona 6th June, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Portuguese brigantine Brillante, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., to Costa.

22nd, British brig Levant, from Glasgow 13th June, to Anderson & Co.

British brigantine Betsy Hall, Cosker, from Liverpool 12th June, to Brownell & Co.

Portuguese brigantine Tentador, from Pernambuco 10th ult., to Costa.

Portuguese patache Buen Jesus, from Pernambuco 30th ult., to Guimaraens.

Oriental brig Feiz Petrona, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., to Bujareo.

Spanish brig Donde, from Cadix 27th May, to Xavier.

Oriental brig Maria, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., to P. Nin.

23rd, Spanish brig Carolina, from Rio Janeiro 2nd ult., to Zamaran & Co.

24th, Oriental brig Asilo de la Virtud, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., to Carvallo.

British brig Bahiano, from Bahia 25th ult., to Bujareo.

Portuguese brigantine Pallas, from Rio Janeiro 8th ult.

French brig of war Dasana, from Breast 4th July.

25th, British brig Philonela, from Cape de Verde 14th July, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.

British brig Sir John Franklin, from Lisbon 18th May, to Reane & Co.

Brazilian brig Independence, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., to Mostero.

Spanish palace Union, from Tarragona 21st June, to Llavalall.

26th, French brig Caroline, from Cete 24th June, to Guerin & Co.

**SAILED FOR MONTEVIDEO.**

1st inst., H. B. M's packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

**ARRIVED AT VALEPARAISO.**

June 16th, British brig Floraville, from Montevideo 63 days.

10th, Hamburg barque Henrietta, from Pernambuco 49 days.

27th, British barque Thomas Fielding, from Liverpool 143 days.

British barque Actson, from Liverpool 106 days.

American barque Louis, from Baltimore 104 days.

July 7th, British barque Southampton, from Liverpool 122 days.

8th, British barque Jane, from London 163 days.

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**

On 10th inst., was repeated the 5 act piece of *El Duque de Braganca* with a farce.

We did not attend.

A drama in 8 acts, called *Don Alvaro á la fuerza del sino*, is advertised for this evening, for the benefit of Doña Trinidad de Guevara.

**Operations of the French blockading vessel.**

7th inst. Two French launches were cruising last night to the southward, they returned to the outer roads this morning and afterwards proceeded to the northward.

8th. The French schooner of war Forte, arrived during the last night. A French launch sailed for Colonia.

9th. The French corvette Sapho, sailed for Montevideo, after having borne the flag of blockading Commodoreship in, the outer roads since 23rd June last. The Forte sailed to the eastward.

10th. The Camille hoisted the flag of blockading Commodore at her main this morning.

11th. Two French launches were at day break at anchor between the Boca and point Quilmes. They shortly afterwards proceeded to the outer roads. The French brig of war Dasana arrived from Montevideo.

12th. The Dasana is now Commodore's vessel. She hoisted Commodore flag this morning at her main.

13th. Three launches returned to the outer roads this morning from a night cruise to the southward. A small balandra arrived amongst the blockaders from the northward and sailed again.

The Camille sailed for Montevideo and (we believe) France. She arrived here on the 28th January 1838, and since that period has almost continually formed one of the blockading squadron off this port.

This day (14th inst.) completes the 536th day of the blockade.

**THE WEATHER at the commencement of the week was obliq. Monday was a raw gloomy day, and might be called "black Monday."**

Thermometer during the week, 47 & 57.

**The arrival of the schooner Rosa, on Saturday last, excited considerable curiosity in town, particularly when it was ascertained that she had on board a number of individuals adverse to the existing government of the Oriental State, and who on that account had been forced to quit Montevideo.**

Others similarly situated had gone to the Island of Flores, Rat Island, and other places.

The Oriental armed schooner Huron, accompanied the Rosa, to take care that she did not land any of the emigrants on the Oriental territory.

A picture of the island of Martin Garcia, and one of Buenos Ayres, have been for some time exhibited in the *Mirador* of the Commercial Room of this City. The former has been greatly admired by those competent to judge of its merits, who have pronounced every portion of it to be in "good keeping." The view was taken from a vessel looking northward; the high land on the coast of the Banda Oriental appears in the distance, and the whole is stated to be extremely correct.

The artist of both is Mr. Francis Vincent of this city.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

The poetical effusion on the communication which appeared in our No. 678, signed "Nose-iron," is good natured and witty, but not we conceive applicable. We shall therefore only insert the concluding lines, which are as follows.

"These hints are in kindness sent,  
And hope they'll be received as meant;  
To your better judgment of course I bow,  
And wish success may "speed the plough."

A Quintero.

We have received communications from two subscribers to our journal in Montevideo, complaining that they do not receive it regularly. We can assure them that it is ever punctually forwarded hence. The fault lies in Montevideo.

**Advertisements.**

**Boat and Shoe Manufactory.**

**WILLIAM WHITE.**

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

Gentlemen's Wellington and half boots, shoes of every description, ladies' strong silks, and children's hats, boots and shoes made to order, at 23d pr.

**WANTED.**

SIX or eight Ditchers, for an establishment in the vicinity of town. Apply at No. 24, Calle de Braganza. \$14 2s.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

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

Doublers, Spanish.....	280	285	dollars, each.
Do. Patriot.....	280	285	do. do.
Do. Patagonas.....	145	150	do. do.
Do. Dollars, Spanish.....	150	155	do. do.
Do. Patriot and Patagonas.....	154	154	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	60	60	do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none	none	do.
Exchange on England.....	31	31	pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	16	17	nominal.
Do. Montevideo.....	16	17	per patacon
Do. United States.....	per \$1	per \$1	dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	38	39	ds. p. posado
Do. do. common.....	30	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	32	33	do. do.
Do. do. salted.....	30	31	do. do.
Do. Horses.....	14	14	do. each.
Neutr. Skins.....	55	6	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	55	60	do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	12	14	do. per arroba
Do. washed.....	25	27	do. do.
Sleep skins per dozen.....	18	20	per 300lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	25	30	do.
Deer skins per dozen.....	11	12	do.
Hair, long.....	20	22	do. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	34	38	do. do.
Jerked beef.....	16	18	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	15	16	do. per arroba
Horns.....	200	350	per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	a none	a none	per fan
Salt, white.....	1	1	pr. per month
Discount.....	1	1	pr. per month

The highest price of Doublers on the week, 285 dollars. The lowest price, 280 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 3 pence. The lowest 23 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDE, Responsible Editor.

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 692.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1839.

[Vol. XIV.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

H. B. M's brig Grecian, sailed for Montevideo on Thursday last; there to remain until the arrival of the French Admiral Dupotet, who is to replace Admiral Leblanc, when she will return hither.

Our accounts from London, by the last packet, not only speak in very high terms of Admiral Dupotet, but say that he is authorised to make every effort to bring the existing dispute to an amicable conclusion. From his character, we feel confident that he will not suffer himself to be biased, and trust that he will come at once to Buenos Ayres:—come on shore—there to negotiate. We have ever regretted that Admiral Leblanc did not accept the invitation of General Rosas to confer on shore. Had he done so, it is more than probable the present state of things would not have occurred.

It has been said that the labour of Sisyphus was recreation when compared with that of an editor, who undertakes to please all; and indeed we have experienced the truth of this remark. Whatever be the line of conduct which prudence points out to a foreigner as it regards the political questions of the country in which he resides, he ought at least to be permitted to call the attention of the public to the events which pass under his eyes: if we have not used this right to the present hour, it is not from indifference, but from the system we have observed in our long career as a public writer. We say thus much as an introduction to the following communication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.  
SIR,

We enclose a communication, with full assurance that it will find a place in your Packet.—We have in this communication endeavoured to avoid every thing that may irritate. We do not address ourselves to the passions, they are already sufficiently excited for us to think of inflaming them more.

Permit us, Mr. Editor, respectfully to add that we think it is a duty you owe the public to give publicity to our remarks.

NEUTRAL.

We will not recapitulate the causes which have produced the misunderstanding between France and the Argentine Republic: the documents connected with this notorious affair have been unreservedly communicated to the public, and there needs but little labour to form an opinion on the subject. An act of justice, or of rigour, if you prefer it, exercised towards a foreigner, whose quality as a Frenchman is doubtful: an indemnity claimed for another, in which the article of interest amounts to a great deal more than the principal: constant complaints of presumed vexations against Frenchmen established in this country... these are all the grievances of which France has to complain against the present administration of Buenos Ayres!

Even were these grievances unquestionable, was it necessary to have recourse all at once to a violent proceeding, which struck to the ground a young people, open to the commerce and to the industry of all nations? Was it necessary suddenly to close one of the most lucrative markets of the New World, arrest its mercantile career, break up established relations, render useless all capitals, in fact, annihilating them in

the very hands of their possessors, and for partial and curable injuries to seek a remedy in the ruin of all the world!

Admiral Leblanc has proved that he himself is convinced of the futility of these grievances, inasmuch as in one of his replies to H. E. the Governor, may be found the tardy avowal of a mistake, for he founds his declaration of blockade on some *on-dit*, the falsehood of which was proved to him in a series of official documents. "I cannot therefore any longer charge Your Excellency" said the Admiral in his letter of 12th April 1839, "with unjustly detaining my fellow countrymen in your prisons or in your militia, &c." It would doubtless have been honorable though painful had he retraced his steps and not persisted in this work of destruction; and General Rosas; even the most prejudiced will allow had furnished him with the means of doing so. In replying with moderation to the sarcasms heaped upon him, he engaged his word of honor to respect, and cause to be respected, French persons and property, until an understanding should be come to, on the questions pending with the government of Louis Philippe.

Had there been in question a direct offence, a positive infraction of an acquired right, one might have conceived that such a proposition ought to be rejected. But what would the Admiral and France have lost by waiting under the personal guarantee of the Chief of the State, some months longer in order to attain without violence the desired end of their discussion?—Ought they not to have taken advantage of this offer, which commenced by securing provisionally the political existence of the French in this country, and which might have led to the consolidation of it for ever? Was it necessary to draw the sword with such precipitation against a far removed people; to provoke their hate in exacting favors of them; to beget defiance, from all the new republics, who will not regard with indifference the blow aimed at one of them, besides sacrificing the well-being of so many families who are interested in the fate of this country, where they have brought their capital, their home, or their industry?

If they had confined themselves to the blockade which they had announced, we should have had to deplore a fault, which an able diplomatist would have succeeded in rectifying: an abuse of force, which is not without example in the records of great nations when they dissent with lesser ones. But what can be said by any unprejudiced person to justify France in having turned aside her forces from the avowed object of their destination? What answer can be given to the representations of neutral powers, who will protest against the illegal capture of vessels, carried off from ports which were only nominally blockaded, pursued and burnt even in the interior of rivers, which they had penetrated without obstacle, and without receiving, as Admiral Leblanc had announced to Foreign Consuls, in his circular of 28th March 1839, the intimation of blockade by one of the French vessels of war, because there was none at that point?

Whatever be the interpretation which the Admiral may pretend to give to his declaration of that day, he will never be able to give a satisfactory explanation of his ulterior acts.

The French vessels had disappeared for a long time from the coast in question. It might be inferred they no longer blockaded it, and that their great object was to kindle civil war on the two shores of the River Plate. It would seem that Admiral Leblanc took as serious an imprudent menace which escaped M. Roger, in his instructions to an agent of President

Orbe;\* inasmuch as he has thrown himself headlong into the midst of the intestine dissensions of this country, without calculating upon the dangers to which he exposed the French residents and the indelible stain which he impresses on the glory of France. It is difficult to comprehend that in demanding of the government of Buenos Ayres, that his fellow countrymen be exempted from military service, (which by the by they never performed) and in stating that he only demanded it, in order to place them out of the reach of the clashing and hate of parties, he should become the most active and furious ally of them. This simple fact is sufficient to make one doubt his prudence; because he acts in contradiction to his principles and to his aim. Not content with accepting the aid of revolutionists in the attack on Martin Garcia, and aiding in the overthrow of the legal government of the Oriental State, his forces are now abetting civil war in Entre-Rios and Corrientes, and he has called upon all Frenchmen in Montevideo to take up arms, and landed his seamen to take charge of the defence of that city.

Is this the mission which France has confided to him?—We cannot believe it. . . . Whilst generous voices reproach the Ministry of Louis Philippe for viewing with indifference the ravages of civil war in Spain, they would scarcely have dared to foment it in Buenos Ayres, in arming brother against brother, subjects against the government, and one province against another? It is not to sustain the rights and dignity of France, it is to represent anarchy, it is to recommence the work of revolution, and to march in the sanguinary footsteps of the Directory. That which Messieurs Roger and Leblanc have demanded are guarantees for their fellow citizens, and they precipitate them into civil broils! They pretend to secure to them the character of Frenchmen, and make them the natural allies of all revolutioners! They have tampered with the security they enjoyed, and which was sufficient for the preservation of their property and the exercise of their industry; and what is worse, they have enticed them from their homes, to place them on the slippery ground of revolutions, exposing them to the resentment of the party they assail, and, as is almost ever the case, to the contempt even of those whom they serve!

We will with your permission, Mr. Editor, in a future article examine what will be the probable consequences of this grievous proceeding.

\* In the note which he addressed to Don Javier Garcia de Zuñiga, who was charged to propose an arrangement to the government of Buenos Ayres, M. Roger said amongst other things, that "circumstances are not favorable for resistance; in fine, since it must be said; although France would *achieve all alliance with parties*, yet from the force of circumstances and the effect of sad coincidences, she is going to constitute herself the friend of all the enemies of the government of Buenos Ayres."

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A note to H. E. the Governor, dated Ensenada 15th inst., from the militia officer Don José Jonquin Arana, states that the greatest enthusiasm prevails in that district for the government, and that even the women came forward to offer their services. He adds that on the 14th, the French supposing Ensenada to be destitute of troops, made an attempt to enter the port for the purpose of seizing the vessels there, but they were beaten off, and such is the vigilance along the coast, H. E. may be assured that the filthy footsteps of the loathsome pirate French shall not pollute the land.

A note dated Tapias 14th inst., from General Pacheco to General Corbalan, principal Aid de-Camp to the Governor, states that he had read to his division the decree of the House of Representatives, conferring rewards on the army, and that he and his troops could not but be gratified to see the Genius of the country stretching forth a benevolent hand to the poor soldiers, in whose penury, privations and dangers, H. E. had both participated and witnessed. In future the soldier would not be conspicuous for poverty and misery. "Eternal praise," continues the General, "to the great man who has known how to reward merit and chastise crime, and I, in returning thanks to the House in the name of my comrades, felicitate H. E. the Governor on a measure so just."

The *Gaceta* of 16th inst., contains declarations mercifully signed from the parishes of San Nicolas, del Pilar and Socorro, proffering life and fortune in defence of the government. As also one from the employés in the Police department.

A note dated San Antonio de Areco 13th inst., from José V. M. Linaez, Justice of Peace, to General Corbalan, gives an account of the rejoicings in that town for the defeat of the anarchists, and that High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated on the 11th in consequence.—The Justice concludes his note by stating that all in his district are ready to sustain the government, and particularly the person of General Rosas, against the attacks of the anarchists, the filthy loathsome French, and the vile unitarians sold to filthy French gold.

A note to the Governor, dated Chascomus 13th inst., from Felipe Girardo, Justice of Peace, states that Col. Antonio Ramirez, with the divisions under his command, arrived at Chascomus on 10th inst., and that on the 11th, in the evening, there was a patriotic procession through the streets, in which mingled Col. Antonio Ramirez, all his officers, and a great number of troops. *Vivas* were given for the Governor, &c., and *mueras* for the rebels, &c. At night there was a ball.

A note dated Olivos 12th inst., from General Pinedo to the Governor, states that the carabinieri and 600 men of the 1st militia cavalry had marched to the station which H. E. had pointed out, and that the remainder of the latter regiment, 2500 strong, had retired to their homes, but with the determination to run instantly to arms the moment H. E. should need their services.

A note dated Monte 10th inst., from Col. Vicente Gonzalez to the Governor, states that a citation had scarcely been given in that district when 1640 militiamen, well armed and accoutred, assembled, all anxiously desiring to be led against the enemies of the government. A party of friendly indians also made offer of service.

The government on the 9th inst., addressed two communications to the House of Representatives, stating that it had received the decree passed by the House, signed by all the members, declaring their persons and property to be at the disposal of Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, for the upholding of the Laws, &c., and the one which outlawed those engaged in the mutiny at Dolores and Monsalvo. And that the government felt the most lively gratitude and respect for these votes of the Representatives of a free People, who appreciate their independence and execrate the wretched vile deserters from the ranks of the brave defenders of liberty, who would subject the country to an ignominious foreign yoke.

Three Members of the House, viz.—Señores Lahitte, Garcia and Garrigós, waited upon the government on the 12th, to ascertain the day and hour when it would be agreeable for the Governor to receive the Committee appointed by the House to express verbally its sentiments in conformity to the vote it had come to.

The government replied that the multifarious concerns which called the attention of H. E. the Governor, prevented his receiving the Committee in person, he therefore delegated to that effect the

Minister for Foreign Affairs Don Felipe Arana, and the Minister of Finance Don Manuel Insarte, who would receive the Committee at the private residence of H. E. on the 13th inst. at mid day.

Accordingly on the day and hour appointed the Committee attended, and Señor Lahitte, in his address stated that when the abominable monster of anarchy had raised its horrid front in one of the remote extremes of the Province, the citizens rallied round the Authority, and the Representatives fulfilled their duty, and that through the indefatigable zeal of H. E., the patriotic decision of the Representatives, the fidelity of the people, and the conduct of the army, tranquillity has been re-established, and a tremendous lesson given to the perverse unitarians, who sold to the foreigner would wish to represent in this country a humiliating scene of rebellion and of infidelity against the country.

The government returned a suitable reply to the above.

The House of Representatives on 8th inst., addressed a letter of condolence to the widow and children of the deceased Member of the House, Colonel Luis Agerich.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 23rd ult.

The *Gaceta* of Monday last was published in two sheets and a half. Amongst other documents, it contained declarations very numerous signed by citizens of Buenos Ayres, the parishes of Monserrat, Piedad and San Miguel, the town of Lujan, Guardia de Lujan, San Isidro, Pilar, and officers &c. of the Resguardo of San Fernando, and the Commandant and officers of the division cantoned at the Barrancos, all offering to support the government with their lives and property. The first of these declarations (which may serve as a specimen of the rest) is dated Buenos Ayres 7th inst., and is couched as follows—

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

EXCELLENT SIR,

The undersigned federal citizens have the high honor to address Y. E., in order to offer without reserve their persons and property in support of Y. E., and of the sacred cause of the laws, independence, and American liberty, against the brutal unitarian mutineers and loathsome French, the worthy allies of these assassins, and of the infamous outlaw Lavalle and the mulatto Rivera. They place themselves entirely under the orders of Y. E., and are to a man ready to lay down their lives rather than see the honor of the Argentine Confederation stained by the odious loathsome and ungrateful French nation, allied with the horde of barbarous unitarian robbers. The undersigned anxious for the glory of Y. E. await your orders.

In the same journal is a despatch from General Angel Pacheco to General Corbalan, dated Tapias 16th inst., in which he says that he cannot pass over in silence the conduct of the troops of the line and militia under his command. The moment it was bruited that the legal authority of the Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas was threatened, all flew to arms, and assembled from the most distant quarters in spite of copious rains, some insisted upon serving, and brought spare horses, so that in twenty two hours he (the General) had under his orders a formidable force, composed of the most respectable inhabitants of each district, determined to support the government.

The same journal also contains a communication from Col. Geronimo Costa, stating that although he read with contempt the miserable document published in the Montevideo papers under the title of Bulletin No. 8, by those unexampled traitors, infamous corrupt unitarian brutes, sold to the filthy gold of the foreigner: yet in order to place the infamous arts they in variably use, and the impotence of these spurious sons of the country in a proper light, he will take upon himself to refute them.

The Colonel then proceeds to state, that so far from his being mingled in their base plans, he has been and ever will be one of the true Argentine Federalists, and friend of H. E. the Go-

vernor: "and ye brutal unitarian dogs," continues the Colonel, "learn that I am at the head of a strong division composed of the three arms, which form a portion of the enthusiastic determined and numerous federal force under the command of the faithful and federal Colonel Antonio Ramirez: learn also ye wretches, that the career of Geronimo Costa has ever been that of a true independent Argentine and a genuine federal, that he is determined to wage eternal war in order to uphold the sacred rights and independence of his country, and the illustrious person of the great citizen Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, whose eminent and patriotic virtues he idolizes."

The same paper contains a despatch from General Prudencio O. de Rosas to General Corbalan, dated Estancia de Acosta en los Montes 15th inst., stating that whilst pursuing the brutal unitarians, who according to all accounts had got to the port of the Tuyú, he received information that the chief of the mutiny the barbarous unitarian Pedro Castelli, had been met with by some of his scouts, but refusing to surrender was killed and his head forwarded to him (the General). Castelli had with him a peon, who surrendered and has been sent to the town of Dolores.

General P. O. de Rosas, addressed same date a note to Don Mariano Ramirez, Justice of Peace of Dolores, in tenor, that he forwarded to him the head of the brutal unitarian traitor outlaw Pedro Castelli, the *titulado* Commander in Chief of the mutineers, those unnatural men without country, honor or laws, in order that the Justice of Peace should place it on a pole in the market place of Dolores, where the mutiny was installed, so that his colleagues might witness the condign punishment which Providence inflicts on the authors of plans so ferocious.

A note dated Dolores 17th inst., from the above named Justice of Peace to the Governor, states that he had on that day placed the head of the Mutineer Chief Pedro Castelli, on a pole in the market place of Dolores.

The same paper contains a long proclamation from Pedro Castelli, headed *Viva la Libertad*, addressed to his fellow countrymen. It called upon them to take up arms to destroy the sanguinary tyrant which oppressed them "Fellow Countrymen," it concludes, "Salud, soon we will place our arms at the foot of the pyramid (in Buenos Ayres) which our fathers bequeathed us as a record of our duty, and which the tyrant has not dared to demolish."

The same paper contains a despatch dated Fort Azul 15th inst., to General Corbalan, from Manuel Capdevilla, Justice of Peace, stating that Major Eugenio Bustos and Col. Bernardino Echavarría, with 400 friendly indians and 100 and odd soldiers from Tapulquen, with a piece of artillery, had on 14th inst., taken possession of Fort Independence, which the mutineers had occupied.

Col. B. Echavarría, addressed on 14th a note to the above effect to the aforesaid Justice of Peace.

The same paper contains three notes from Col. Mariano Rodriguez, dated Bahia Blanca 15th ult., 3rd and 8th inst., to Pablo Muñoz, Commander of Fort Independence. The two first relate to indifferent subjects; the last acknowledges the receipt of a note from Commandant Muñoz, with an account of the mutiny at Dolores, in answer to which Col. M. Rodriguez says that he and the officers and troops under his command are determined to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of the government of General Rosas, and most anxiously desired that those spurious sons of the Argentine soil would give them a field of battle, adding that the division under his command would soon make them know their imbecility.

The election of 13 Members for this city to the House of Representatives, to replace those who go out by rotation, took place on 17th inst., when the following were elected—Señores Miguel Garcia, Pedro Medrano, Eduardo Lahitte, Paulino Gari, Mariano Benito Rolon, Felipe Elortondo y Palacios, Cayetano Campana, Juan del Pino, Lucas Gonzalez Peña, Felipe Ezcurra, Juan Norberto Dolz, Juan Correa Morales and Manuel Irigoyen.

Col. Narciso del Valle, under date 14th inst., addressed a note to General Corbalan, stating that he had with his division joined General

Prudencio O. de Rosas, and would pursue to the uttermost the barbarous unitarians, who were wandering terrified about the country.

A note to the Governor dated Lujan 12th inst., from the Justice of Peace, gives an account of the festivities in that town in consequence of the defeat of the Doñores mutineers; adding that he takes this opportunity of assuring H. E. that he and all in his district are ready to die in defence of the person and government of H. E., and for the liberty and independence of the country, which the brutal unitarians, supported by the treacherous odious French usurpers of Martin Garcia, incendiaries at the Atalaya, &c. &c., are intent upon destroying.

We received by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, London papers to 7th September, Paris to 14th. The British Parliament was prorogued on 27th August, with the subjoined speech from the Queen.

**My Lords and Gentlemen,**

"The public business having been brought to a close, I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

"I rejoice that a definitive treaty between Holland and Belgium, negotiated by the mediation of the Five powers, has settled the differences between those two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it had so long been exposed.

"The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with regard to the affairs of the Levant. The Five Powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, and I trust that this union will insure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.

"It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intent upon preserving for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified when I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstanding between other powers.

"I have recently concluded with the King of the French a convention calculated to put an end to differences which have arisen of late years between the fishermen of Great Britain and France. This convention, by removing causes of dispute, will tend to cement that union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe.

"I shall continue to pursue with perseverance the negotiations in which I am engaged, to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the slave trade, and I trust that with the blessings of Providence, my efforts in so righteous a cause will be rewarded with success.

"I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my minister from the court of Teheran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the government of Persia.

"In order to fulfil the engagements announced to you at the opening of the present session, the Governor-General of India has moved an army across the Indus, and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you that the advance of that expedition has been hitherto unopposed, and there is every reason to hope that the important objects for which these military operations have been undertaken will be fully obtained.

"I have observed with much approbation the attention which you have bestowed upon the internal state and condition of the country. I entirely concur in the measures which you have planned for the preservation of order, the repression of crime, and the better administration

of justice in this metropolis; and I have given a cordial assent to the bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which peculiarly required it, and for effecting the important object of generally extending and invigorating the civil power throughout the country.

**Gentlemen of the House of Commons,**

"I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the year.

"It has been with satisfaction that I have given my consent to a reduction of the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a relief and encouragement to trade, and that, by facilitating intercourse and correspondence, it will be productive of much social advantage and improvement. I have given directions that the preliminary step should be taken to give effect to the intention of Parliament, as soon as the inquiries and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed.

"The advantageous terms upon which a considerable amount of the unfunded debt has been converted into stock afford a satisfactory proof of the reliance placed on the credit and resources of the country, as well as on your determination to preserve inviolate the national faith.

**My Lords and Gentlemen,**

"It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to enforce the law against those who no longer concealed their design of resisting by force the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country.

"The solemn proceedings of courts of justice, and the fearless administration of the laws by all who are engaged in that duty, have checked the first attempts at insubordination; and I rely securely upon the good sense of my people, and upon their attachment to the constitution, for the maintenance of the law and order, which are as necessary for the protection of the poor as for the welfare of the wealthier classes of the community."

The following conversation took place in the House of Lords on 26th August.

"Lord Strangford was desirous of knowing whether any effectual steps had been taken to prevent the recurrence during the ensuing winter along the Canadian frontier of the frightful system of aggression on the one hand, and retaliation on the other, which had caused such great evils. He begged also to ask whether there was any reasonable hope or prospect of a termination of those hostilities which had been so long protracted between France and the republic of Buenos Ayres, in the course of which a whole fleet of vessels laden with British property had been buried to the water's edge. It was a deep stain on the national honour to put up with aggressions at once in Africa (Portendic), in South America (Buenos Ayres), and in North America (Canada); and if, by next session, the representatives of the British government had not obtained redress, it would be well probably for their lordships to consider how far it would be prudent in them to present an humble address to the Throne, imploring her Majesty's protection for her faithful subjects.

"Viscount Melbourne said he was happy to be able to inform the noble lord that every disposition prevailed, both in the United States and Canada, to prevent a continuance of these proceedings which had unfortunately taken place for the last two years there. With regard to the second question, the blockade of the River La Plata he was aware there had been no cessation of the conduct that had been pursued in that part of the globe, but he had the satisfaction of assuring the noble lord that the government of France were most anxious to bring those proceedings to a close, and he was in confident hope that ere long they would be so."

Mr. Thomas Spring Rice, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been created a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the title of Baron Montegiole of Brandon in the County of Sligo. The Right Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, succeeds Mr. Rice as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Sheil, has been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Fowell-Thomson, Governor of Canada. Lord Howick has resigned office as Secretary of War, the Marquis of Normanby will leave the Colonial Office for the Home Department, and Lord John Russell retires from the Home Office, and will succeed the Marquis of Normanby as Colonial Secretary.

The following is the picture given by the *Courrier Francais* of the state of French trade: "Habits of piracy and fraud have been introduced into French commerce, once famed for its honesty. M. Duchatelet, when Commerce Minister, was obliged to denounce in a public circular the shameful tricks practised by French traders in South America. A day or two ago the Bordeaux papers published a letter from Martinique, complaining of the way in which the flour sent from France was adulterated. The English buy our wines at Bourdeaux, and supply French wine merchants, not only abroad, but even in Paris. Cloth we can no longer sell abroad, since it is known that French manufacturers send cloth without solidity, and fraudulent measure. Every where and in every branch French reputation is discredited by greedy men, anxious merely for momentary gain. France keeps only the commerce of mode and fashions. The speech of the President of the Tribunal of Commerce proves how low commerce is fallen. The dividends in bankruptcies have been but 15 per cent., on an average, for the last two years. In 496 bankruptcies the primitive capital was not more than six thousand of francs, or 240l. per individual; whilst the debts incurred amounted to forty millions of francs. Thus the average that each of these persons, with a capital of 6,000 francs, continued to spend was 11,300 francs each year for six years."

THE WEATHER.—has been chilly this week for the time of the year Thermometer 64 to 68.

**Advertisement.**

**FOR SALE.**

A Very lucrative Farm, admirably adapted for a Dairy, with every convenience desirable, an excellent dwelling-house, with five rooms and azotea. Sixteen acres of ground well fenced, five of which are peach mow, and 17 tables of alfalfa, cress, cress and various kinds of plants. Distance from town a league and a half towards the Chacarita. For further particulars apply at Calle Corrientes, No. 237, from 6 to 9, or 2 to 5 o'clock, or at Mr. Cranwell's, Calle de la Paz. n<sup>o</sup> 24

**Shipping Memoranda.**

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 7th September.

- FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.  
 Barque Argentina, Captain Kelso.  
 Brig Wilton Wood, Captain Russell.  
 Barque Chabon, Captain John Dickenson.  
 Brig Star, Captain William Bee.  
 Brig Fauc, Captain R. B. Pringle.

- FOR VALPARAISO.  
 Brig Glanaliere, Captain Brown.  
 Ship Neptune, Captain Macdonald.  
 Ship Heroine, Captain Richard Bouch.

- FOR LIMA.  
 Barque Elizabeth Radcliff, Captain Blackstone.  
 Barque Hermes, Captain Oliphant.  
 FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.  
 Barque Arctura, Captain J. Christian.  
 Barque Dyson, Captain Miller.

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

**ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.**

August 15th, H. B. M's packet Penguin, from Rio Janeiro 23rd June, Bahia 4th July, Pernambuco 10th do., with the mail forwarded hence 26th May, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.



**MERCHANT VESSELS**

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 21st of November, 1839.

**NONE.**

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

**FRENCH.** Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Captain Toussaint Jean Louis Heroungilde Guillemin.

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

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

Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth.

Packet Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

**AMERICAN.** Corvette Fairfeld, 31 guns, Captain Charles Bonneau.

AT LONDON.

August 23rd, British brig Lucretia, Hayes, from Montevideo 25th May.

AT LIVERPOOL.

August 20th, British barque Elizabeth Radcliff, Blackstone, from Valparaiso.

AT SALCOMBE.

August 13th, British brig Lander, Heywood, from Montevideo 11th May.

AT CUXHAVEN.

August 31st, Swedish brigantine Nordlyset, Brechen, from Montevideo 1st July.

AT CADIZ.

July 31st, Spanish brig Segunda Monica, from Montevideo.

AT BOSTON.

August 5th, Swedish ship Gustavus Vasa, from Montevideo 5th June.

AT HAVANA.

June 30th, Spanish brig Procer, Millet, from Montevideo 4th May.

July 1st, Hamburg galleot Aldolpho Gustave, Bott, from Montevideo 18th April.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

11th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, hence 25th September, Montevideo 28th do.

20th, H. B. M.'s packet Seagull, from Falmouth 9th September, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

20th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Opossum, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 25th September, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

24th ult., French ship Mandarin, from Marseilles 14th August, to Duplessis.

" Brazilian zanca Maria, from Rio Janeiro.

" Spanish brig Flora, from Barcelona 22nd August, Malaga 5th September, to Livall.

" Brazilian patache Brazileiro, from Parnagua 11th October, to Alvarez.

26th, Spanish polacre Mierva, from Barcelona 24th August, to Juan Nin.

" British barque Brazilian, White, from Lisbon 27th August, to Anderson & Co.

28th, American brigantine Patriot, from Salem 10th August, to Southgate & Co.

" British brig Lady, from Cadiz 19th August, to B. Adams, Le Brun & Co.

30th, American brig Elizabeth, Elliot, from Salem, to Southgate & Co.

" British barque Alpha, Turner, from Liverpool 24th August.

4th inst., Sardinian brig Lerca, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., to Bujaro.

6th, Brazilian brig Isabel, from Rio Janeiro, to Costa.

" Brazilian patache Flamengo, from Rio Grande 1st inst., to Costa.

8th, Spanish barque Diana, from Majorca 13th August, Rio Janeiro 24th ult.

" Brazilian zanca Fourteenth November, from Rio Grande 1st inst., to Costa.

13th, French brig Baujean, from Marseilles 28th July, Maldonado 14th inst.

13th, American barque Drymo, from Boston 10th September, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

28th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

Our communications with Montevideo, have of late been so irregular, that we are unable to keep the train, or give any thing like a correct list of the arrivals there.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 1st, Wind E.

Arrived, last night at 9 o'clock, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., arrived at Montevideo 18th, sailed thence 14th, with the mail of the packet Seagull, from Falmouth 9th September.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Lieut. Megret, French navy.

Passengers from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, Mr. J. B. Hutchings, Purser of H. B. M.'s ship Acton, and Señors Bernarda Gonzalez, Carmen Caira, and Carmen Sarra and child.

This Day.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 17.—Wind E. strong at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 18.—Wind E. strong at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 19.—Wind E. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 20.—Wind E. strong, slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 21.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

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

November 22.—Wind N.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, from Montevideo 20th inst.

Operations of the French Blockading vessels.

16th inst. A balandra came amongst the blockaders last night from Colonia, and sailed again during the night. The blockaders armed boat Atravido and a whale boat were cruising last night in the vicinity of point Quilmes, and returned this morning to the outer roads. The French schooner of war Forte, arrived this afternoon from the eastward.

17th. The Atravido and whale boat repeated their point Quilmes cruise last night, and returned to outer roads this morning.

18th. Cruise of Atravido and whale boat repeated last night. The Forte sailed this day for Martin Garcia. A French balandra arrived from that island.

19th. The Atravido and whale boat repeated their night cruise about point Quilmes last night and returned as usual. The balandra which arrived yesterday sailed this evening to the northward.

20th. It blew half a gale from the eastward all last night. Blockaders boats did not cruise. A balandra (probably beef boat) arrived in the outer roads from Colonia.

21st. The Atravido and whale boat resumed their cruise last night off Quilmes point, and returned this morning to the outer roads. Balandra (beef boat) sailed.

22nd. Atravido and whale boat cruised last night as heretofore. The former in the course of the day left the outer roads for Martin Garcia.

This day (23rd inst.) completes the 606th day of the blockade.

Admiral Leblanc, on the supposition that the ports of the Salado and Tuyu in this River, were in possession of those inimical to the government of Buenos Ayres, raised the blockade thereof on the 10th inst., giving due notice through the medium of the Montevideo papers and otherwise. Three days afterwards, that is to say on the 13th, he found that he had been misinformed, and therefore put the blockade of said ports on again, with the same publicity as when he took it off, with the additional notice, that the ports from Cape St. Antony southward were yet open.

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

The Gaceta of 20th inst., contains the particulars of the *funcion* in the town *Del Pilar* on 20th ult. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated, the portrait of the Governor carried in procession, escorted by a guard of honor composed of citizens. A banquet was laid out, a ball took place, flags were displayed, fire works discharged, &c.

The speakers at the banquet were Colonel Manuel Escalada, the Cura Fausto Rodriguez, the Justice of Peace Silverio Basabe, Señors Marcelino Reguera, Juan José de Pinedo, Francisco Castillo, Bernardino Basan, J. O. Guerra, Francisco Olmos, Gregorio Ponce, Captains Muñoz and S. Regueira.

Colonel Manuel Escalada, in addressing himself to the portrait of H. E., spoke to the following effect—

"Argentine Huro,

"I greet thee—penetrated with the most pro-

found respect for thy many virtues. The accumulation of difficulties thou hast had to encounter in your gubernative career, might have appalled the stoutest heart. Wanting pecuniary resources, exposed to repeated incursions of the Indians, the plottings of the infernal unitarian band, the strong force appertaining to Santa Cruz, and lastly to that of the French, who so unjustly assail us, yet thou hast made head against all. Well gentlemen, what other but this intrepid Argentine, the glory and honor of the *porteño* people, could have stilled the political tempest and by wisdom and firmness saved the vessel of the State.

"Receive sublime man the homage of our respect and admiration.

"Viva the father of the country, the great Rosas, viva!"

The other speakers followed in the same strain, and prop-osed *vivas* for H. E. and *mueras* directed against the Unitarians, French, &c.

A despatch from General Prudencio O. de Rosas, dated Tuyu 17th inst., announces that Manuel Rico, one of the principal leaders of the rebellion in the South, with a number of persons who had acted as officers and several stewards of estancias, had embarked in the vessels in that port, having previously disbanded a body of adherents which had hitherto followed him, and leaving a portion of yerba, 3500 horses and a quantity of arms, which had been taken possession of by General P. O. de Rosas. Another insurrectionary leader called José Martín Serna, with a party of 20 men, had been surprised and taken, and Serna forwarded to Buenos Ayres in irons.

It was confidently reported yesterday, that a division of about 200 men of the forces of Lavalle, were met by a similar number of the army of the Governor of Santa Fé, at a place called the *Sauce* in Corrientes on 11th inst., and completely routed, leaving 15 killed on the field and 30 prisoners, and a quantity of arms and ammunition in the hands of the victors.

The Anglo-Porteño Cricket Club, played a game at cricket on 17th inst., in a field near Admiral Brown's quinta. It went off extremely well.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Doublons, Spanish.....	294	a	295	dollars	each
Do. Patriot.....	294	a	295	do.	do.
Plata macuquina.....	17	a	17 1/2	do.	for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	18	a	18 1/2	do.	each.
Do Patriot and Patacones.....	17 1/2	a	18	do.	do.
Six per cent Stock.....	58	a	do.	per ct.	
Bank Shares.....	none				
Exchange on England.....	3 1/2	a	Pence	per dol	
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	a			nominal.	
Do. Montevideo.....	19	a	per	patacon	
Do. United States.....	45	a	42	dis. p.	dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	40	a	42	dis. p.	pesado
Do. country.....	34	a	36	do.	do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.....	35	a	37	do.	do.
Do. salted.....	32	a	33	do.	do.
Do. Horse.....	13	a	15	do.	each.
Nutria Skins.....	5 1/2	a	6 1/2	do.	per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	60	a	70	do.	per dozen
Wool, common.....	13	a	16	do.	per arr'ba
Do. picked.....	25	a	28	do.	do.
Sheep skins per dozen.....	20	a	22	per	30lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	33	a	34		
Deer skins per dozen.....	19	a	15		
Hair, long.....	75	a	85	do.	per arr'ba
Do. mixed.....	42	a	48	do.	do.
Jerked beef.....	18	a	20	do.	per quintal
Tallow, melted.....	16	a	18	do.	per arr'ba
Horns.....	350	a	350	per	mil.
Flour, (North American).....	a		none		
Salt, on board.....	a		none	per	fan
Discount.....	1 1/4	a	1 1/4	per	pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 296 dollars. The lowest price 288 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 3 1/4 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.