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BUENOS AYRES.

The following is the second article from our Correspondent NEUTRAL.

In our first article we pointed out the discrepancies of the French Agents in their proceedings previous to the declaration of blockade, omitting various details which without being the less true, would have led us away from our object. We are paying dearly for the inexperience of Mr. Roger, who required but little talent to cultivate the good understanding which the Marquis de Vins de Peysac had known how to establish. No other feeling existed then but that of friendship towards France and her subjects, the French were treated *de facto* as the subjects of the most favoured nation, which even Frenchmen inimical to the present administration of Buenos Ayres acknowledged, and which Mr. Roger himself did not disavow. Those who have seen in his *ultimatum* the warmth with which he defends Messrs. Bacle and Despouy, can scarcely credit that he was the first to blame them; yet the documents laid before the public incontestably prove this fact. We are ignorant of the causes which induced him so suddenly to change his line of conduct, but we do know that it took place at the precise time when Mr. Martigny resided with him. That gentleman had recently left General Santa Cruz; who having made offers of concession in favor of foreigners, this would naturally induce them to wish his continuance in power, and the critical position in which he was placed by the armed intervention of the government of Buenos Ayres and his then pending war with the government of Chili, made it desirable on their part to divert the attention of General Rosas from that point, and it is within the range of probability that there existed a hope of entirely withdrawing General Rosas from the alliance with Chili, by holding out the idea of the resentment of France.

Messieurs Roger and Martigny, (as well as many others,) were ignorant of the firmness of mind possessed by General Rosas, which could not submit to menace. They thought it impossible that he would brave a power such as France: or that he would hold out *three months* against a blockade which would deprive him of the resources arising from maritime commerce at a period when he most needed them.—Neither did they think that under such circumstances the great mass of the people would rally round him as they have done, to sustain him in a struggle of honor, having for object the defence of the dignity and nationality of the Republic, against a power which had recognised its independence.

If this hypothesis be well founded, we then are the victims of a false calculation on the part of Mr. Roger, or a deceitful hope on that of Mr. Martigny. Under the influence of these illusions a question which never ought to have gone out of the hands of diplomatists, fell abruptly under the sword of a military man, and its solution thus became the more difficult. The government of Buenos Ayres had expressed to Mr. Roger that it could not enter into a discussion of principles with a *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* of the Consulate of France, without any special investiture, and the person who came to replace him was a naval officer, without any other credentials than his rank and his cannon!

We will not enumerate the acts of the agents of France in this country, yet we cannot help regretting and questioning the policy which instigated them to fan civil war, and allow the co-

operation of French forces therein. It appears to us as displaying a want of thought, (to give it no worse a term,) submitting both native and foreigner to an ordeal too severe, and but for the influence of General Rosas, placing in imminent danger the persons and property of Frenchmen.

One must know very little of this people to suppose that with the life of General Rosas the ideas of those who now support him would all at once change. His many friends, (or party if you will,) would still exist, and the contention against their opponents become more furious, because taken from the direction of a single man, it would fall into the hands of the many. The probable consequences of such a state of devouring anarchy are appalling.

The fear, Mr. Editor, of intruding too much on your columns, causes us to pause here.—We may hereafter resume the subject.

NEUTRAL.

The above is only an extract of the article which our Correspondent sent us. We found it too long to insert it entire.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Monte, November 23, 1839.

To General Manuel Corbalan, principal Aid-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day forwarded to the public prison in Buenos Ayres, in charge of Captain Tomas Blanco, to be placed at the disposal of the Chief of Police, the individual Santiago Sotelo, who was captured at Baygorria, accompanied in the capacity of a peon by his brother Victorio Sotelo, the same who captured Tandil:—the latter has been sent to Fort Azul.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

VICENTE GONZALEZ.

Col. Bernardo Echevarria, under date Fort Azul 26th inst., addressed a note to the Governor, in tenor, that he conceived it to be his duty to notice the zeal of Lieut. Col. Manuel Capdevila, and all the inhabitants of that district. The moment they heard that the mutineer Frenchified brutal unitarians were bent on invading that part, they all flew to arms, and swore upon the altars of the country to conquer or die rather than be subjugated by a horde of outlaws sold to the despicable gold of the insignificant foolish French. The Chaplain of the Fort was the first to present himself to take up arms. In fine, (adds the Colonel) the enthusiasm of the inhabitants, officers and troops, was unbounded.

A despatch to the Governor of Buenos Ayres dated head-quarters Caravallo grande 16th inst., from Don Juan Pablo Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé, and Commander-in-Chief of the allied army acting in the Province of Corrientes, states that the infamous unitarians of Corrientes, who have again betrayed their country, and made common cause with the execrable treacherous unitarians; slaves of the perfidious and vile French, have been chastised on the very soil they have so shamefully sold, and that this essay evinces the ardent enthusiasm of his troops, and what the Patriarch of Unity, the assassin traitor brutal unitarian Juan Lavalle; and the vile men who accompany him have to expect, and that although the affair was trifling it has been suffi-

cient to strike with terror the cowardly Correntinos.

The particulars of the affair above mentioned is contained in a despatch to the Commander-in-Chief dated San José 13th inst., from the Chief of division Antonio Cabral; in tenor, that on the preceding day he had proceeded to attack a body of the enemy at the Sauce, who seemed at first determined to stand the charge, but on his approach they shamefully fled, and were pursued to a considerable distance; leaving behind them 16 killed, 3 prisoners and some armaments.

Another despatch dated 19th inst., from General J. P. Lopez to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states that the outlaw unitarians had been again chastised, having had 50 killed, at the Pueblo de la Raquina on the 16th, adding that the bravery and impetuosity of his troops inspire the foe with terror, and they fly affrighted before them.

The despatch with the particulars of the above is dated Yacaré 16th inst., from the officers Antonio Muñoz and Pascual Cabral, addressed as before. It is in tenor that their enemy at first showed a front, but could not resist the enthusiasm and impetuosity of the opposing troops, and instantly fled in a disordered manner. The victors had 1 killed.

A note to the Governor of Buenos Ayres dated Caravallo grande 16th inst., from General Manuel Oribe, concludes as follows—

"All, all announce the speedy and happy result which the patriotic efforts you have made for your country deserve, and all will be in unison with the desires of the admirers of your constancy and decision."

"We arrived at this place yesterday, whence we shall commence our march against the brutal unitarians, and very soon I hope to give Y. E. news of victory, if as I trust will be the case, the justice of our cause and the enthusiasm of the troops meet with the protection of Providence."

A note dated Fort Azul 24th inst., to General Corbalan, principal Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, states that the friendly Indians who had marched to Tapalquen, to take possession of Fort Independence had returned, after having pursued to the uttermost the brutal unitarian mutineers, and that the said Indians had throughout their march preserved the greatest order; without having in the least damaged any of the establishments.

A despatch to the Governor dated Fort Azul 23rd inst., from Col. Echevarria gives an account of his operations.

A declaration dated Mariguinque 12th inst., signed Vicente Peralta, Manuel Pestaña and Patricio G. Peralta, at the residence of Fausto Peralta, Lieut. Alcalde, witnessed by Charles Bowness, states that they happening to be in the district of Fort Independence for the purpose of purchasing land, an armed mutineer force took possession of that point; and cited them with others on the 10th inst., to appear before Adjutant Victorio Sotelo, the mutineer Chief, who obliged them to sign a paper disavowing the authority of General Rosas, and recognising another authority; viz:—that of Señores Manuel Rico and Pedro Castell; but this not being contrary to their will and extorted by force, they protest before God and the country against its illegality, &c. &c.

A despatch to H. E. the Governor dated Tapiales 18th inst., from General Angel Pacheco, states that the important news announcing the prompt re-establishment of public tranquillity, momentarily disturbed in the south of the Province, by the perfidious traitor unitarians, sold to foreigners who have made themselves odious to all South America, had been celebrated in his division with every demonstration of joy and incessant cheering for the Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, &c. &c.

The *Gaceta* of 20th inst., contains the sentence &c. of the tribunal de recursos extraordinarios in the suit carried on by Francisco Mariano de Orma against José María Enriquez Peña.

The same paper of 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th and 27th inst., contains declarations numerously signed from Navarro dated 17th inst., Salto 14th and 20th, Pergamino 14th and 23rd, San Pedro 11th, Conchas 18th, officers and troops of the infantry regiment of Patricios 15th, Parish North of the Cathedral 16th, San José de Flores 20th, the employes of the Park of Artillery 19th, the Presidents of the African Societies 19th, the horse patrol of the Police department 21st, Parish of Concepcion 19th, Fortín de Aereo 16th, Rojas 20th, San Fernando 21st, officers, troops and inhabitants of the district of Fort Federation 22nd, offering person and property in defence of the government against all class of enemies, particularly (as the declarations set forth) against "the unitarian muncipios sold to the odious French, who by their incendiary piratical acts have become odious amongst the nations of Europe."

A note dated San Luis 12th inst., from the government thereof, congratulates the Governor of Buenos Ayres on the discovery of the plot against his life.

The *Gaceta* of 21st inst., contains notes dated Salto 10th and 15th inst., from Don Carlos Torres to General Pacheco, in which he says that should any of the dispersed insurrectionists make their appearance in the Salto district, they will be apprehended, as such precaution has been taken that not even a bird can move without being noticed, and that it appears to him most extraordinary that the revolutionists should be so infatuated as to think of overthrowing a government founded on the will of the people, and above all, invoke the name of a Chief (Lavalle), the very remembrance of whom raises indignation in the heart of the most insensible, adding that he cannot conceive what they could promise themselves from his triumph.

The same paper contains a note dated San Nicolas 10th inst., from Commandant Juan Antonio Garreton, and one dated Pergamino 14th inst., from Lorenzo Olmos Justice of Peace, both addressed to General Pacheco, and one dated Rosario 14th inst., from Ramon Soraire to Commandant Garreton, with congratulations upon the suppression of the rebellion.

A note to the Governor dated 10th inst., from the Chief of Police, states that Don Casimiro Perez Millan, has made over to the State for military service his slave Julian Allende, for one year, being the period when his servitude expires.

The *Gaceta* of 22nd inst., contains copies of notes written by various Chiefs of the late insurrection, to individuals inviting them to join the insurrectionary movement. One of these notes dated Divisadero 2nd inst., from José Antonio Lopez Calveti, to Roque J. Baudriz, contains the following unfaithful intelligence—

"Ortiz has returned to Buenos Ayres, with out a single man of the force which he took with him; Lavalle proceeded to Santa Fé, after having forwarded Zapala and two Representatives under arrest to the island of Martin Garcia, he has completely routed Lopez, the dead body of the latter remaining on the field of battle. We had the misfortune, on our part to have Col. Olavarría slightly wounded. Sorvando Gomez has gone over to Rivera with 500 men."

The *Gaceta* during the week has inserted the

names of the Members to the House of Representatives, elected in the country districts, to replace those who have gone out by rotation.

The late Physician and Surgeon at Fort Argentino, (Isidro Muñoz y Perez,) in a note to the Governor dated 18th inst., announces his arrival in town, congratulates him upon the suppression of the insurrection in the South, and offers his services anew.

A note dated Dolores 22nd inst., from Col. Nicolas Granada to Col. Vicente Gonzalez, says—

"I have returned hither from the pursuit of the traitor unitarian mutineers, the remains of whom have fled beyond the swamps of the Tuyú, to hide their ignominy on board foreign vessels. They embarked in the greatest disorder, leaving behind them horses and armament, all the country people whom they had brought in their train by deceiving them have dispersed. Our parties are scouring the thickets, several of the rebel leaders have fallen into our hands, as has happened with the *titulado* General Castelli, whose head has been exposed in this plaza.—Our troops of the line, militia and friendly Indians, have behaved extremely well, and I, having had the honor to be second in command can appreciate their good conduct."

"We have just received an account of the capture of Señores Eústoquio Diaz Velez and Benito Miguens. I do not think any of the Chiefs will escape, because the very countrymen whom they have deceived seize and deliver them up."

A despatch dated 3rd inst., from Commandant Juan Pablo Sosa, to the Governor of Cordova, gives an account of a victory he has obtained over more than 600 Indians, who had made an incursion on the frontiers of that Province, killing more than half their number, whilst the victors had only 16 killed and 25 wounded.

The inhabitants of Encarnada under date 21st inst., signed a manifestation which was forwarded to the Governor, and published in the *Gaceta* of 27th inst., stating the ardent zeal evinced by Col. Geronimo Costa in the cause of the government the moment he was informed of the insurrection in the South, and expressing their detestation of the assertion to the contrary contained in a Montevideo paper.

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

PARISH OF LA CONCEPCION.

On the 4th ult., at day break, flags were placed on the tower of the Church of La Concepcion, and the balustrades &c. around that Temple were decorated with olive and laurel. At mid day all the streets of the parish were similarly adorned. In the evening the whole parish was illuminated, and made a very pretty appearance, the windows of most of the houses were open, the night being serene, with only wind enough to cause a gentle waving of the numerous and splendid banners. In several mansions the 'minuet' was being danced; at others we heard ladies singing accompanying them, solves on the piano. At 7 P. M. there was a dance by children dressed as Indians at the barrack of Col. Cuitiño, they afterwards proceeded to the private residence of H. E. the Governor, where they again danced, and also sung the National Anthem, &c. An ode was spoken by Master Garcia. Both in going to and returning from the Governor's mansion, they were attended by music, flags, and a great concourse of people. Ever and anon *vigas* and *mueras* were proposed, and there were discharges of rockets.

At dawn of day on the 5th, the bells of the parish Church rang a merry peal, and a discharge of rockets took place. In the course of the morning a guard of honor of cavalry and infantry, composed of 400 citizens, the former commanded by Col. Julian Salomon, the latter by Col. A. Ravolo, escorted a procession headed by the Justice of Peace Pedro Larrosa, to the private residence of the Governor, and conveyed thence the portrait of H. E. and his deceased lady to the parish Church, with the customary honors. After Divine Service the por-

traits were removed to the house of the Justice of Peace, where a banquet was laid out, at which attended a number of ladies, including the daughter of H. E. Doña Manuela Rosas. General Pinedo officiated as President, and General Soler as Vice-President. After the repast the company adjourned to the great square or plaza of the parish, with the bands of music; here in front of the house of Señor Telechea, a space was carpeted, the *media cana* danced and the National Anthem sung, the ladies joining choruses. The children again exhibited their dance on a stage erected in the plaza, and Master Garcia repeated the ode. At the conclusion thereof the portraits were re-conducted in the same grand order to the house of H. E., in front of which fire works were discharged, including one representing a castle.

On the 6th, in the evening, the dancing of the children was resumed in the plaza, and the ode on this occasion was recited by Master Maestro. The company of rope dancers also exhibited. The dancing of the children was under the direction of Señor Juan Casacuberta. The festivities closed at half past 10 at night, and the three days passed without a single accident or occurrence to disturb harmony.

The extensive plaza de la Concepcion was on the afternoons of the 5th and 6th thronged with spectators, amongst them were Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, Captain Herbert, of H. B. M's ship *Caliope*, and several of his officers. It was supposed, that at least 15 thousand persons were present on each afternoon.

The speakers at the banquet were Señores Pedro Larrosa, Lorenzo Torres, Garrigós, Baldomero Garcia, Gonzalez Peña, Bernardo Victorino, Bosch, Juan Pablo Izarrualdo, Francisco Pion, Juan Bahujin, Jorge Mutis and Manuel Parra, Generals Pinedo, Soler, Guido, Rolon, Mancilla and Gregorio Perez.

Señor L. Torres, said that those South Americans who sympathised with the incendiary piratical French, ought to be held up to eternal detestation. "Let us swear gentlemen," said the speaker, "that ere we will submit to the ignominious pretensions of a nation as unjust as she is powerful, to convert our country into a vast sepulchre, where the piled bodies of Argentines and Frenchmen shall demonstrate to future ages our glory and their eternal shame."

General Soler prefaced his toast as thus— "Gentlemen, if we should have the misfortune to lose our Fortico Hero General Rosas, in the strife which he so worthily sustains against the perfidious unitarians and loathsome swine herd of Louis Philippe the anarchist; I think that his successor take the appellation of Rosas, and with him we will conquer our enemies or die."

"Federation for ever! The Portico Rosas for ever! Down with the brutal unitarians!—Down with the anarchists of Louis Philippe!—Down with the maitto Rivera and his servant Juan Lavalle!"

General Mancilla at the conclusion of his speech said. "Let us drink gentlemen, that if the god of battles be not propitious to us in the enterprise which France seems disposed to undertake, that the desert be our asylum; where palm to palm we will fight for our native land, the intrepid General Rosas being our guide."

Señor Gonzalez Peña, addressed the company at considerable length, in which he spoke of France as being an arrogant nation, boasting of generosity she possessed not, and of civilization which her own acts falsify. The French had been before humbled in this country in the years 1653, 62, 91 and 1717, and may be so again. "Why," continued the speaker, "do not these cowardly infamous blockaders come on shore and measure arms with us, they will then see what men can do who fight for their sovereignty, liberty and independence, and not to uphold the unjust caprices of a monarch."

"When I speak of country, I speak of the Father of the country, the Supreme Chief of the State, the worthy General Rosas, for his existence is so identified with it, that Rosas and country are synonymous to all good Argentines. Yes, illustrious Restaurator of our Laws!—Worthy citizen! Man truly great! Your virtues will be admired by free and good men throughout the world. Your name dear to the country belongs henceforth to posterity."

Señor Peña concluded his speech by comparing the disinterested ardent patriotism of General Rosas and his desire to aggrandize his country with the conduct of Epaminondas.

Señor J. P. Izarralde, in his address, called the unitarians spurious Argentines. "I drink," said he, "that these wretches and the loathsome French, whom I detest with all my heart, may meet with the anathema of the most execrable malediction, better to die two hundred thousand times than be humiliated by a nation, mean in its principles, acknowledging no other right than that of its own convenience, and which wishes to civilise us at the cannon's mouth, boasting of civilisation and being the first to violate it."

The young gentlemen who took part in the dance likewise proposed toasts, some of which were any thing but complimentary to the French.

This function took place on the anniversary of the 5th of October 1820, when General (then Colonel) Rosas entered Buenos Ayres at the head of his troops and restored order. This was several times alluded to by the speakers in terms of high panegyric.

PARISH OF SAN NICOLAS.

This *funcion* commenced on the 2nd inst.; when the Church of San Nicolas and the entire parish displayed a profusion of flags and lateral branches, and in the evening was illuminated. Amongst the illuminations we observed several transparencies. The evening was fine, the spectators numerous, and music paraded the streets.

On the morning of the 3rd, a procession headed by the Justice of Peace José Marzano, with a cavalry guard of honor commanded by Col. J. G. Salomon, proceeded to the private residence of the Governor, and conveyed thence to the Church of San Nicolas the portrait of 'F. E. and his deceased lady.' After Divine Service the portraits were taken to the house of the Justice of Peace, placed in the banquet room, and then re-conducted on a triumphal car to H. E.'s residence. In the evening the illuminations &c. were repeated.

The speakers at the banquet were Señores José Marzano, Garrigós, Baldonero García, Francisco M. Ramirez and Carlos de Ezeurra. General Soler, Colonels Joaquin Hidalgo, Marcos Paz and Manuel Mestre. In their speeches the insurrection at Dolores was more or less noticed. Señor Baldonero García, after highly eulogising the conduct of the Governor, concluded as follows. "But the mutineers would wish to tarnish such enviable fame; they are unitarians and that suffices; they are traitors because they immediately put themselves in communication with the French. If they should triumph, the French would likewise triumph; yes, the loathsome French would obtain their infamous ends. In what point of view shall we then appear to nations who now applaud us.—But such a mortifying event will never happen; the mutineers are few in numbers, and the strength of the entire nation will soon put them down. Let them perish like *vicio* traitors.—Down with them and the loathsome French!—American Independence for ever! Its heroic defender Don Juan Manuel de Rosas for ever!"

Señor C. de Ezeurra, reproached the conduct of Admiral Leblanc and the French, averring that the latter had no share in the glorious struggle for the political emancipation of this land. That the French character was tumultuous, voluble and feeble, and the Argentines ought never to forget, that Frenchmen were the only foreigners who had mingled in the political dissensions of this country, and who shed to the assassin traitor unitarians had shed Argentine blood. "From that hour gentlemen," continued the speaker, "the energetic cry of—Down with the odious loathsome French notes became unanimous."

The full details of the *funcion* in the parish La Concepcion appeared in the *Gaceta* of 15th inst., and that in the parish of San Nicolas in the same paper of 25th inst.

On the 20th inst., the two corps of cavalry stationed at the Tapiales, 12 miles from town, in number 3000 men, under the command of Generals Pinedo and Pacheco, had a field day, at which attended Captain Smyth, of H. B. M.'s brig *Guecian*, and Lieut. Douglas, Commander of H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*, who speak in high terms of the equipment and fine appearance of the troops and horses, the admirable manner in which they went through their evolutions, and of the attentions they received from Generals Pinedo and Pacheco and their officers.

The visitors were accompanied to the Tapiales by Don Luis Belaustegui and the son of Don Felipe Arana.

In consequence of the death of Commodore Patterson, the United States corvette *Fairfield*, Captain Charles Bearman, had her Ensign and Jack half mast the whole of the day of Friday the 22nd inst., and at mid-day fired 13 minute guns.

We omitted to state in our account of the funeral of the late Mr. E. J. Lay, Mate of H. B. M.'s ship *Calliope*, that the *Fairfield* had also her flag half mast.

Extract from the treaty between France and Mexico, signed at Paris 14th August 1839.

Art. 2. In order to facilitate the prompt establishment of a mutual good understanding, the contracting Powers agree to submit to the decision of a third Power the following questions:—

1. Whether Mexico has a right to reclaim from France either the restitution of the Mexican ships of war captured by the French forces subsequently to the surrender of the fortress of Uluoa, or a compensation for the value of the aforesaid ships, should the French government have already disposed of them?

2. Whether there is any cause for granting the indemnities which would be reclaimed, on the one side by the French, who have sustained losses arising from the law of expulsion, and, on the other side, the Mexicans who have had to suffer hostilities posterior to the 26th of last November.

Art. 3. Meantime, in order that the two parties may conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation for regulating in a definitive manner, and for the reciprocal advantage of France and Mexico, their relations in future, the diplomatic and consular agents, citizens of all classes, ships and merchandise of each of the two countries, shall continue to enjoy whatever privileges and immunities which either have or shall be accorded either by treaties or usage to the most favored foreign nation; and this gratuitously if the concession be gratuitous, and with compensation if it be conditional.

From a late London paper.

The cowardly butcher Marotto has betrayed Don Carlos, as we expected he would, and as that prince deserved to be betrayed for ever having allowed the augurinary ruffian to continue in command of his army after having deliberately massacred several of the distinguished chiefs who had fought and bled in his service.

This Marotto, who evidently entered the service of Don Carlos with the intention of betraying him into the hands of his enemies, is the distinguished person whom Mr. Peter Borthwick sharply lectured us for describing as an executioner and no soldier. Our readers will recollect that on hearing of the tragedy of Estella, in which Marotto was the principal actor, and such men as Sanz, Garcia, Guergue, and others the victims, we denounced the traitor, and declared that if he were allowed to continue in command of the forces of Don Carlos, with his hands reeking with the blood of his most

faithful generals, he would bring upon the Carlist cause the execration of civilised Europe.—He was continued in the command, and from that time we took no further interest in the affairs of the barbarians on either side than was necessary to convey to the public an early and simple account of the events which attended the progress of a conflict more disgraceful to humanity than any which Europe has known since the light of civilisation dawned upon her shores.

Though Marotto has accomplished a prision of his long-primed traitor, it does not appear that he has been able to accomplish the whole. His late delivery over to Espartero of several strong places, more especially Durango, which had for a series of years resisted all the attempts of the Christiano generals to get possession of them, was such palpable treason that it must have opened the eyes of even the infatuated Don Carlos himself. At all events it made the real designs of Marotto so evident to those Basque and Navarrese officers who remained faithful to him, that the traitor saw that if he did not speedily put himself under the protection of Espartero, with those Castilian troops, who were the accomplices of his treasons and murders, he would probably realise the fate of the executioner who was hanged upon his own gibbet.

"The Carlist cause has received a mortal blow. Marotto has succeeded in all his plans. He began by shooting the generals who might have opposed the execution of them, and then lowered Don Carlos in the opinion of foreigners, and deprived him of the respect and affection of the army and the people; at the same time corrupting and demoralising the troops. His plans being mature, he wrote on the 24th to Don Carlos, inviting him to come to Elorrio on the 25th to preside over a junta of generals who were to assemble there that day. Don Carlos, although convinced of the treason of his general, complied with the invitation. Relying upon the devotion of his army to his person, he set out, accompanied by his son and the Infante Don Sebastian, with an escort of cavalry. On arriving at Elorrio he found six battalions formed in order of battle, and reviewed them. Marotto was by his side. The review being over, Don Carlos addressed the troops as follows, in a melancholy tone.—'Volunteers—Do you acknowledge me for your King—are you ready to follow me wherever I please?' They answered, 'Yes, yes! everywhere. Long live the King!' But after a few minutes of hesitation, they added, 'Long live our general!—Long live Marotto!' Don Carlos, offended at this, said sharply, 'Your general has nothing to do with the question. Your King speaks to you; answer, will you follow me?' The great silence followed this question, and some signs having been exchanged between Marotto and his officers, the troops desisted in the direction of Durango. Don Carlos having perceived some suspicious movements, turned towards his escort and exclaimed, 'Gallop off—we are betrayed,' and in saying this, turned his horse and galloped off to the royal quarters at Be-gara, where the princess was staying. On arriving in that town he rushed into the chamber of the princess, crying, 'On horseback—if not, we shall be delivered up to the Christians.' All the party mounted their horses without delay, leaving their baggage, &c. At about half past four on the following morning the party arrived at Villafraña, having stopped only an instant during the night at Villareal and Zumarraga to take some chocolate. A letter from Elorrio, of the 25th, states that immediately after the departure of Don Carlos, Marotto left for Durango, indeed, it is said, the 1st battalion of Navarre to accompany him into Guipuzcoa, and two squadrons, one of Navarre and the other of Guipuzcoa. It is also said that three battalions of Castile followed their example. The battalions of Biscay are dissolved; there remain only some officers; the soldiers, seeing their country abandoned without striking a blow, have withdrawn to their homes. It would appear, however, from the spirit by which they are animated, that if Don Carlos could form a nucleus of an army, these men would again hasten to his standard. The battalions of Alava are for Don Carlos; as to those of Guipuzcoa, officers and soldiers have been corrupted by the intrigues of Iturrigaray, commander-general of the province. Don Juan Echevarria, having received an account of these events, sent an officer to Don Carlos, with a letter, assuring him of the devotion of all the Navarrese, and of their willingness to die in defence of his cause."



MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 25th of November, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Corvette <i>Canille</i> , 20 guns, Captain Pélissier.
BRITISH.	Brig <i>Pylade</i> , 20 guns, Captain Félix Bernard, with Commodore's broad pendant.
AMERICAN.	Ship <i>Calliope</i> , 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.
BRAZILIAN.	Corvette <i>Fairfield</i> , 24 guns, Captain Charles Bearman.
	Schooner <i>Liebre</i> , 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 23.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals.

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

Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. George Davis.

Passengers for Montevideo, Señores José Fernandez Enchigue, José Chavarri, Juan José Sotto, Francisco Muniger, Henrique Valeton, Pablo Mas, Juan Sainz de la Maza, Francisco Munilla, Mateo Quinquelse, Luis Golu, Pascual Carcano, Captain David Smith, and Mr. J. B. Hutchings, Purser of H. B. M's ship Actmon. Señoras Ramona Castro de Viana and child, and E. Rulalia Reyna, Mrs. Ann K. Flint and child, Mrs. Mary Moore and 5 children, and Mrs. Mary Murphy.

November 24.—Wind E. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 25.—Wind E. strong, rain at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 26.—Wind E. strong, rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 27.—Wind N. N. E. shifted to E. in the evening.

Arrived, French brig of war Lutin, 12 guns, Captain Dubreuil, from Montevideo 25th inst. She sailed again in the afternoon for Montevideo.

November 28.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 29.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

14th inst. British brig Two Friends, de Gréchi, from Cadiz 17th September, to F. Hocquard.
15th, Spanish barque Eliza, from Barcelona 29th August, Malaga 18th September, to Liavallo.
16th, Spanish barque Ines, from Cadiz 9th September, to Juan Nin.

" Sardinian polacre Bella Union, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., to Viñalredo.

" Sardinian polacre San Antonio, from Genoa 24th August, to Capurro & Co.

" Oriental polacre Paraguay, from Santa Catalina 7th inst., to Costa.

" Brazilian patache Vieira, from Santa Catalina 7th inst., to Costa.

19th, Spanish polacre San José, from Barcelona 22nd August, Tarragona 29th do., Cadiz 22nd September, to Liavallo.

" Spanish polacre Desada, from Cadiz 22nd September, to Juan Nin.

" American brig Olinda, from Salem 12th August, Island Mayo 8th September, Rio Janeiro 7th inst.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

23rd inst. Nothing new.

24th. A French topsail balandra, with a whale boat towing astern, arrived from Colonia. As also a balandra (beef boat) and a French launch from the northward.

25th. The balandra (beef boat) sailed for Martin Garcia.

26th. The topsail balandra which arrived on the 24th, sailed this afternoon to the northward.

27th. The armed whale boat of the Camille sailed for Martin Garcia. The French man of war brig Lutin, arrived at 8 A. M. from Montevideo, and sailed at 2 P. M. for the same port.

28th. The French armed boat Atrevido arrived from the eastward.

29th. The Pylade's launch or cutter which sailed on the 6th inst. for Montevideo, with the news which the French Commodore had been able to collect respecting the late insurrection, and which appeared in a Montevideo journal in the shape of a despatch from him to Admiral Loblanc, arrived in the outer roads during the last night. The Atrevido was cruising early this morning off point Quilmes, and returned to outer roads. The Camille's whale boat returned

from Martin Garcia. Two of the blockaders launches sailed this morning to the coast beyond the Recoleta in pursuit (so it was said) of a balandra. These two launches returned to the outer roads at 2 P. M., with what success we know not. The cutter of the Pylades went out a short way to meet them, and on her return she fired the great gun with which she is armed more than a dozen times, by way of exercise we presume as the gun was unshotted.

The nocturnal cruises of the blockaders boats have been discontinued since the 22nd inst.

This day (30th inst.), completes the 613th day of the blockade.

THE WEATHER since Saturday last has been somewhat chilly for the season, with rain on Monday night and on Tuesday. Thermometer on Saturday 74. During the week 62 to 75.

YANKEE DOODLE.—Mr. Watson in his "Annals of Philadelphia," says that the national air "Yankee Doodle," was taken from "Lydia Fisher," a famous and well known New England jig. The verses ran thus—

"Lydia Locket lost her pocket,
Lydia Fisher found it;
Not a bit of money in it,
Only binding round it."

Amongst the new Caricatures by H. Bunbury, published in London in August last, is the following—

Lords Melbourne, John Russell, Normanby, Palmerston, and Duncannon, receiving their quarter's salary from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and declaring it to be impossible to abandon the sovereign under such circumstances.

Remarkable Phenomenon.—There is a man in Vermont who sneezes so hard, that every time he commences he pitches a somerset.

American paper.

An old lady in Claremont, New-Hampshire, recently slept so sound, that when she awoke in the morning she didn't know who she was.

Ibid.

Died.

At 8 A. M. on Monday the 25th inst., aged 19, of scarlet fever, Sophia, second daughter of Mr. William Morris, of this City. And on Tuesday the 26th, at mid-day, aged 23, of the same disease, Catherine, the eldest daughter.

The decease of the above mentioned young ladies has caused a general sadness. On Saturday evening inst, they were in good health; and had been out visiting. On that night they were seized with the malady which terminated so fatally. On the preceding evening (Friday) we observed Sophia at the balcony of her father's house, she was attired in white, a glow was upon her countenance. We thought she had never looked so charming. It was alas—

—the harbinger of sighs,
The crimson flush that mantled o'er her cheek,
The unvoiced lustre sparkling in her eyes,
What a tale of sadness did they speak."

The deceased sisters were natives of Buenos Ayres—Anglo-Portenas—and spoke the English language fluently. They were amiable and accomplished. We had the happiness of their acquaintance, and they do not leave behind them a more sincere mourner than ourselves, for we both respected and loved them. Philosophy would say that as it regards themselves one ought not to lament that they have arrived so much earlier at the grave than their years and their health seemed to promise! 'For who that has any experience of the world would wish to extend his duration to a period surviving all one's enjoyments, and perhaps surviving even one's very self?' This however is poor consolation to their afflicted parents and family. We would say to them; "within a while you shall be sure to meet again, and joyfully congratulate, those you so much loved on earth in a better place, and more happy state."

We must now write the "wild word farewell," Farwell then, Catherine and Sophia Morris,—dear girls—farewell.—If it is given to you to know what passes on earth, the starting tear, as we trace these lines will tell you how much we loved you—and how deeply we cherish your memory.

"Thus thine fair maids, in gayest bloom,
When life its vernal beauties gave,
To shed thy blossoms on the tomb,
And sink, thus early to the grave."

THE FUNERAL.

Nothing could be more affecting than the funeral of Catherine and Sophia Morris. It took place on Wednesday afternoon last, at the Protestant Cemetery. It was heart rending to witness the grief of their Father who attended as chief mourner. At the grave he was scarcely able to go through with the last sad duties, and was most kindly supported by Mr. Thomas Duguid and Don Juan Bibo. We said the funeral was affecting.—It was mournful and solemn in the extreme, and was viewed with profound emotion, for all seemed to be aware as the procession passed, that it conveyed to their long long home, the remains of two young females, who only three days before were in the enjoyment of health, appearing like—

"Two lovely berries moulded on one stem."

Hence, followed hearse, decorated with white funeral plumes, and then upwards of 100 persons, in four carriages and on horseback, amongst the latter were Mr. Brown, Master of H. B. M's ship Calliope, and other officers of that ship. On arriving at the gates of the Cemetery, each coffin was borne on the shoulders of four men, and as the procession moved on to the Chapel, nothing was heard but the voice of the Clergyman, as he delivered the introductory discourse, and the footsteps of the numerous attendants. The funeral service was impressively performed by the Rev. William Armstrong. The bodies were placed side by side in the same grave.

Mr. John Whitaker was the Undertaker.

Advertisement.

Fraser Moncrieff Waterman,
Buenos Ayres.

The owner of a letter addressed as above, can have it by applying at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Doublons, Spanish	289	a	280 dollars each
Do. Patriot	288	a	290 do. do.
Plata macuquina	161	a	17½ do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	173	a	18 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones	173	a	17½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	58	a	58 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none		
Exchange on England	3½	a	pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro	a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	18½	a	18½ per patacon
Do. United States	15	a	per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	40	a	42 dia. p. pesada
Do. country	34	a	36 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	35	a	37 do. do.
Do. salted	31	a	32 do. do.
Do. Horse	13	a	15 do. each.
Nutria Skins	5½	a	6 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	60	a	70 do. per dozen
Wool, common	12	a	14 do. per arr'ba
Do. packed	26	a	27 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a	21 per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	33	a	34
Deer skins per dozen	13	a	14
Hair, long	75	a	80 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	42	a	44 do. do.
Jerked Beef	18	a	20 do. per quintal
Tallow, melted	17	a	19 do. per arr'ba
Horns	250	a	350 per mil.
Flour, (North American)	a		none
Salt, on board	a		none per fan
Discount	1½	a	14 per ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 280 dollars. The lowest price 287 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3½ pence. The lowest ditto 3½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.