

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 695.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1859.

[VOL. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

The following is the fourth article from our Correspondent NENTRAL.

Any exemption obtained by force would be a sorry mode of terminating this affair—it would amount to a concession, not to the right of France, but to her preponderance, which in fact deprives the Argentine Republic of the liberty of remonstrance when the defects of her interests might be in question. It will not be sufficient to say, as Admiral Leblanc has done in one of his notes to General Rosas, that, that which was demanded of him was nothing more than a mere temporary guarantee. It is of little import that it be so, inasmuch as the dignity of a Sovereign State would not be the less debased, and the provisional character attached to the affair would not render the means taken to exact it less odious.

Moreover, the conditions demanded by the Admiral had been fulfilled beforehand, which he himself acknowledged in the note we have just quoted. Nothing therefore remains for me to ask, said he, but guarantees against the recurrence of acts which had caused similar reprobations. Thus the public and private fortune of a State have been jeopardised for eventual and possible acts. The country exposed to ruin, not for aggressions against the French nation but for those which might occur? The blockade then has been put forth as a preservative medicine, an *elixir of life*, a foreste of the vengeance of France if it should be refused. More regard was paid to the Algerines, to whom the people of this country have had the honor to be assimilated by certain Frenchmen, because at least the government of Louis XVIII. waited until the Consul of France received a blow from a fan.

When the conduct of Admiral Leblanc is examined closely, one is really tempted to believe that his determination was taken beforehand, and that he would not be diverted from it. Else why insist upon demanding that which had been already granted? General Rosas stated to him in his letter of 3rd April, 1858, in recognizing in the members and public agents of all nations, duly accredited to the government of the Republic, the right to remonstrate in the name of their Sovereigns, against any unjustifiable acts, if any there should be, it cannot be supposed I should entertain the absurd project of denying a principle admitted by all civilized governments. And the Admiral in his answer on the 12th of the same month, entered into long commentaries, to persuade him that the intervention of French agents in the demand of indemnities for their countrymen against the Argentine government, had nothing unjust, or exorbitant in it. The Governor of Buenos Ayres gave him incontestable proof, that no Frenchman was engaged in the military service, not even as a militiaman, and that the only individual of that nation in prison was for murder; yet Admiral Leblanc, without considering what had been told him, recommended his dissertation on the necessity of suspending as regards Frenchmen the application of the principles of the Argentine government to "foreigners, until the intervention of a treaty."

After all he showed himself satisfied with what General Rosas offered him; he only demanded of him a declaration, to be communicated through the hands of his Minister, without recollecting that he had declared himself unable

to receive it in saying "I do not take upon myself here the part of a diplomatic agent." And under what other title could he exact a declaration like this? As the Commander of a squadron he had not any, and even if a right had been recognised for him "to interfere (as he remarked) in all circumstances where the interest and security of his countryman might demand it," nothing pressed upon him to make use of it, inasmuch as no Frenchman was suffering in his interests, nor in his personal guarantee.

It is now that they suffer, and ought to be considered as menaced; because no one ought to think himself secure from aggression. God forbid that we should encourage reprisals; but what would there be in punishing if they fell on individuals whose forces have approached these shores to ravage them? They sink, burn, and destroy vessels and merchandise, and yet would complain if like acts were perpetrated on French property in this country? If not to the Argentine people, who have not forgotten on this occasion their generous and hospitable habits? Honor above all to General Rosas, who has known how to restrain them from any retaliation. It is not the fault of Admiral Leblanc that we have not been plunged into the abyss. We are not it is true entirely in it, yet little more is required of him, and it will be necessary for us to resign ourselves to descend into it. Where does he wish to lead us? Does he not see that the more he advances the further he wanders from his aim? Let him pause for an instant. Let himself remind himself of the approval or the approbation of his acts: We cannot deliver him over to a Judge more indulgent. Well!—what does his conscience say? Does it remain silent to his appeal regarding the useless evils he has caused, and the number of victims his inconsiderate conduct has made? Will his heart remain insensible when contemplating the efforts of a people, surprised in their infancy, involved in the horrors of a fratricide war, and cruelly placed in the alternative to be buried under their own ruins or receive the law from the most powerful? And we are not yet at the end of the drama: the more it is unravelled the more events partake of a serious character, which already announce what will be the termination. If there has been only bad management in preparing the canvas, it will be crime to hasten this catastrophe.

But is it possible to avoid it, and not more than France is interested in doing so. She has nothing to expect from the continuation of these hostilities: not even glory; because it cannot accrue from the struggle in which she has found herself engaged. A French squadron dressing itself out and firing salutes to celebrate the destruction of some coasting craft concealed in the windings of a river, is a farce unworthy of the greatness of France. Her destiny is to brave the storm, and if she wishes to fulfil it, she need not cross the seas for that purpose. Let her aid Spain to evade anarchy, Italy to rise again from her fallen state, Poland to break her chains. These are exploits worthy of her.—But to attend the rights of an infant people, to divest the legitimate title of their sovereignty; close their ports and abuse them by a blockade, which the Republic is not in a state to repel, from the absolute want of maritime force, appears to us an immense contradiction, that we should feel pain to believe that the French people are accomplices in such injustice.

(To be continued.)

Two smart actions took place on 23rd and 29th ult. between detachments of the Argentine army and the Province of Corrientes, in both of which the troops of Governor Lopez were vic-

torious. The particulars of the first will be found in our second page and of the second in our last.

Don Ricardo Lopez Jordan, who was taken prisoner in the affair of the 23rd, was brought into town on Saturday last in custody. His arrival caused considerable curiosity. On the 23rd November, 1859, he addressed a note to General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé, stating that he had been appointed Governor of Entre-Rios. On the 23rd November, 1859, he was made prisoner by the troops of Santa Fé. His appointment as Governor of Entre Ríos, was not acknowledged on the ground that he was a pa-tisan of those who caused the revolution of 1st December, 1852, in Buenos Ayres, and he was obliged to quit the government after making some resistance.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The Gaeceta of 12th inst., contains copies of circulars signed by various citizens, inviting others to join them and form a guard of honor on the occasion of the opening of the House of Representatives of the Province on the 1st of the ensuing month.

The House of Representatives on its sitting of 2nd inst. examined the appointment of Señor Agustín Bañez de Luca, as secretary to the administration of public credit.

The Gaeceta of 9th, contains despatches with particulars of the rest of about 100 Indians, who had made an incursion on the S. Nra Fé frontier; they had 30 killed and lost all their plunder.

The same paper contains a list of individuals who have made donations of cattle for the use of the troops stationed at Tapias.

The Gaeceta of 7th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of the 8th and 9th ult., when the note from the government relative to the late insurrection was taken into consideration. The discussion was long, and the conduct of the Frenchmen severely commented upon. It was impugned to them that they had stained the glory of France by allying her flag with rebellion, vandalism, &c. &c.

The same paper of 10th, contains the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 2nd inst. Also a note to the government from Don Pedro de Angelis, Editor of the "Collection of Laws and Decrees," annexing a list of the public offices and individuals who have not complied with the decree of 10th May last, which ordained that they be provided with said work, either at their own cost or at that of the treasury. Also a memorial upon the subject from the Assessor General to the government.

The Gaeceta during the week has contained declarations numerously signed from the inhabitants, officers and troops at Estanislao, Quilmes and Baradero, offering person and property in support of the government.

These declarations are couched in similar terms with those we have before noticed.—That from Estanislao reprehends the conduct of the French in imposing a blockade in order to intimidate this country to a surrender of its sovereignty. Also that France, one of the most powerful nations of Europe, should ally herself to rebellion for the vain attempt to overthrow the magnanimous Hero of this country, the great citizen Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

* That of 12th April, 1858, which he addressed to him fifteen days after the declaration of the blockade.

Head Quarters November 24, 1839.

To H. F. Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

I have the pleasure to inform Y. E. that yesterday were routed the traitor Felipe Salazar and the infamous Ricardo Lopez Jordan, the latter had been appointed General by the brutal assassin traitor Juan Lavalle, and both were with a division of the royal troops in the Province of Corrientes. These miserable slaves of the vile infamous French were completely beaten by a division of the army under the command of the brave officers Major Jacinto Anájurá and Commandant Pascual Cabral, but unfortunately the outlaw Salazar and a number of his men effected their escape to the shores of the Uruguay, where they were protected by the enemies vessels. However, we killed 17 of them, and many in their haste to get away were drowned, leaving behind them 1000 horses and arms. We took 17 prisoners, amongst whom was the infamous traitor General the brutal assassin Ricardo Lopez Jordan, whom I forwarded to Y. E. in charge of my Adjutant Estanislao Zavallos.

I am in full accordance, to fight the abominable Lavalle; or whatever force may present itself, feeling confident of victory, for no fine can restrain the fiery and ardent patriotism of my fine fellows.

Permit me to recommend to Y. E. notice the brave officers and men who have so nobly conducted themselves in this affair, and to offer to Y. E. my most sincere congratulations.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JUAN PABLO LOPEZ.

A note dated Santa Fe 20th ult., from Don José Ramon M. to General Pacheco, contains an account of the above mentioned action.

We received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London papers to 22d October, Paris do to 20th September. Spanish affairs occupy a considerable portion of their columns. Don Carlos had sought refuge in France, the victim (so say the friends of his cause) of treachery and not defeat. In respect to this subject, the English opposition papers charge the British government with having seduced Maroto to betray Don Carlos, and attribute unworthy conduct to Col. Wyld and Lord John Hay, British officers in Spain. We cannot for a moment believe that the government or its officers would act a part so degrading. Maroto had gone over to the Christians—Moreno (who ordered our countryman Boyd to be shot) has been put to death by his own troops, they suspecting that he wished to deliver Potosi into the hands of the Christians. Cabrera with 8000 men was still in arms, and a number of Carlist troops retained to be disarmed and retired to the mountains.

Communication to a London paper of September last.

It is now five years since Don Carlos, in a fit of spleen, left Madrid to take refuge in Portugal; his conduct was then disapproved of by all his party, and you will find, in your own correspondence from Spain at that period, that his departure from the country was the virtual abdication of a crown which was waiting his acceptance. So enraged were his partisans at his inconsiderate conduct, that not a dozen took the trouble to be present at his final farewell.—He left Madrid at an early hour in the morning, without a single voice being heard in his favour, without a single arm being raised on his behalf. Every one blamed him for the act, but he excused himself on the high ground of duty.—Ferdinand was his Sovereign, and he was compelled in conscience to obey his mandate; "One day," he exclaimed, "I shall enjoy those sovereign rights myself, and how can I expect to be obeyed if I do not obey at present?" Don Carlos entered Portugal, and hastened to the dowry fall of Don Miguel as well as his own. Had he acted with spirit when Ferdinand died, and boldly crossed the frontier, he would not have

been opposed, and triumphal arches would have been raised in his honour from Badajoz to Madrid. There were 200,000 royalists ready to rise in his behalf; but he hesitated at the proper time, a few days later it was too late.

Indeed, his exile from Madrid was a matter of his own seeking, by which the limited nature of his capacity can be judged. It arose in this manner. The Princess de Beira was said to be intriguing in the palace, and M. Zes Bermudez, then minister, procured a royal order, commanding her to leave the kingdom forthwith.—Don Carlos, indignant at the circumstance, demanded an audience, and declared to Ferdinand that if the princess were sent away, he would accompany her into exile. The King declared that he should not dare to cut Madrid, and threatened him with perpetual banishment if he attempted to do so. Ferdinand, in relating this scene to Zes Bermudez took credit for the firmness he had shown; but the acute minister soon convinced him that he had been wrong, and pointed out the great advantages which must result to the Queen if Don Carlos could be induced to leave the country. It was then that Ferdinand opened his eyes to the nature of affairs, and signed that order which Don Carlos was so silly as to obey without hesitation or remonstrance.

Don Carlos subsequently took refuge on board a British ship of war, and was received in England. He had then no idea of joining the brave peasantry of the Basque provinces, who were in arms, not for him, but for their *fueros*, which one of the Queen's generals refused to recognise; but he consented to go there at the earnest request of Don Carlos, who assured him his operations would be attended with success if he placed the King's name at the head of his troops.

Don Carlos went into Navarre and played a part probably the most romantic and the most noble that can be found in modern history.—When we consider his previous life, his regular and orderly habits, we are astonished at seeing him so abruptly turn before the onset of the hardest game way. He was frequently in the most imminent danger, and it constantly happened that he escaped at one end of a village, as the advanced post of the Christians entered it on the other. I will not record the death of Zumalacarrqui, after a short career of glory and of unvaried success; nor shall I tell you how the Carlist cause daily grew in might and power from a beginning of 400 men, an insignificant force in every province of the kingdom. It became so mighty, that the Christine party were nearly at their last extremity; and were it not for the aid and counsels of Great Britain, there is very little doubt that its annihilation must have occurred. Don Carlos marched to the gates of Madrid. Those gates were ready to be opened to him. The citizens, who spoke loudly for the Queen at the Puerta del Sol, were in secret his best friends, and deputations were hourly sent out that no resistance to his just claims would be made. At that moment Don Carlos was master of Spain—the army was ready to come over—the people were enthusiastic in his favour; but the intrigues which have brought him to his present state, then prevented him from entering the metropolis, and taking up the crown which was for the third time offered to his grasp.

Don Carlos retreated from Madrid, and by the way he left the moral and actual support of all who had hitherto been fervent in his behalf.—The great powers refused to have anything to do with such a cause, and the pecuniary assistance which it was said they were in the habit of giving was from that day suspended. He retreated to the Ebro, and again threw himself into the Basque provinces, and from that hour was abandoned even by hope. His friends in England thought it useless any longer to support a character who was noble only in adversity, and who refused to profit by circumstances when they were most in his favor. They argued that no future success could ensure a final triumph, and that if, in the chance of war, he should return to Madrid, there was no calculating how long he would retain the government.

Since his return across the Ebro, the unfortunate prince has remained enclosed in the Basque provinces; but still so strong were his military resources, that the whole army of the Queen was unable to dislodge him. The dowry of the north was converted into an army of observation, and so it would have remained, if integrity and treason had not come into play.—

The provinces were fatigued with six years' war; they desired peace, and would gladly have made some sacrifice for it. Taking advantage of that feeling, the traitor Maroto conceived the idea of delivering up the King's person and the possession of the provinces to the enemy. A negotiation was commenced, purporting to have for its basis the marriage of the Prince of Asturias, or eldest son of Don Carlos, to the young Queen. There is reason to believe that the King Carlos was not enough listened to such a proposition, and thus in some measure encouraged the commencement of a negotiation which led much further than he imagined. He was the dupe—the most egregious dupe.—He saw his generals annihilated by Maroto, placed after place abandoned without a blow, without being aware, even on animal instinct, of the danger that surrounded him. He still maintained himself in fancied security, and neglected the commonest precaution.

We have seen the *désastrement*, which has been as much ludicrous as tragical. We have seen Espartaco and Maroto make a treaty for the pacification of the Basque provinces—neither of them being required, or having the slightest authority from the Queen, or the King's constitution in Biscay and Navarre. We have seen Biscay and Guipuzcoa abandoned to Espartaco, and we have seen Don Carlos at last awaking to the danger which surrounded him, rally a few faithful Navarrese, and to make head against his enemy. His hour was come. "Those whom the gods wish to ruin they first deprive of reason." So it was with this ill-fated prince. He acted like a madman, and he has now to undergo the consequences of his folly.

He has compromised all his friends, hundreds and hundreds of families in every part of Spain have reason to rue the day when he arrived in the Basque provinces. That is to become of those honourable people who remained faithful to their principles in adversity, and resigned everything because they believed that Don Carlos was the legitimate heir to the throne!

Don Carlos is now in France, in the power of those who are the enemies of the French and Spanish governments. The sooner he retires to some place where he may be forgotten the better. Fate has determined that neither he nor his children shall reign in Spain.

The civil war has been a game at chess, and the Carlist King is at last checkmated.

From a French Journal.

"As soon as the English commissioners, sent by Lord Palmerston to treat with Cabrera, arrived at his head-quarters, the general invited them to understand that he was already weary of their object. During dinner the conversation turned on different subjects; but when the commissioners began to speak about bringing the war to a conclusion by means of treating Cabrera said: "I do not like to talk about politics. I know that the object of all your treaties, all your measures, is the benefit of your commerce. If you will sell me some muskets, I will pay you in ready money. This is my diplomacy and my system of spoliation." Dinner being over, the Englishmen withdrew, astonished at the firmness of the *scholar of Tartous*. A courier afterwards was sent by Espartaco to Cabrera with a copy of the treaty signed by Maroto, and urging Cabrera to avail himself of the advantages it ensured to him and his followers; but he tore up the treaty before the face of the messenger, saying that it was not less than 24 hours he was not out of the King's dominions, he should be shot. "This," added he, "is the answer you may carry to Espartaco."—Cabrera afterwards addressed the following letter to the English commissioners, dated Calanda, August 7.—

"Gentlemen,—From having my mind filled with so many affairs, I forgot to tell you that I have enrolled twelve battalions of young men of Calatayud, Camp, and Daroca, all armed to carry the musket, but I am really in want of arms to equip them. If you will sell me enough and deposit them in the hands of my commissioners at London, you may assure Lord Palmerston that within three months I will make him a present of the same. If Raphael Maroto, because he has not kept his promise of delivering into the hands of Lord John Hay the person of my King and Lord. I wait your answer. Accept, etc."

Considerable apprehension prevailed in France and England in respect to the harvest, the crops

having been greatly injured (particularly in France) by almost continual rains.

The King and Queen of Belgium were again in England in September last, on a visit to Queen Victoria. The Queen of Belgium stated that although frequently in England, she had never yet seen any of the public buildings in London. Accordingly she appropriated a day for that purpose, and visited the Guildhall, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, &c., and would have prolonged her visits but she quaintly remarked (in English which she speaks extremely well) that she had "promised to return to Windsor Castle by 7 o'clock to dine with Victoria." In going up the steps to the grand door of St. Paul's Cathedral, she took the arm of the Lord Mayor of London, and said she had a faint recollection of ascending those steps before, upon which a Clergyman who was present avowed that when her Majesty was a child he had conducted her in company with her father Louis Philippe up those same steps to view the Cathedral.

These visits of the Belgium King and Queen to England, have been much commented on in the Tory journals.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR T. MASTERMAN HARDY, BART., & C. B.

This event took place on 30th September last, at a little after one o'clock, at his residence in Greenwich Hospital. Sir Thomas was in his 71st year of his age, having been born on the 5th of April, 1769. He married in April, 1807, Ann Louisa Emily, daughter of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Bart., of Kingston, in the same county. Was created a baronet on the 4th of February, 1806, for the gallantry which he displayed as Captain of the Victory (Lord Nelson's flag-ship), in the glorious engagement off Cape Trafalgar, 1805. On the death of the late Admiral Sir R. Keats, Sir Thomas succeeded to the governorship of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, in which capacity, as well as in his private circle of friends, he was much esteemed, and his loss is greatly regretted in that neighbourhood.

THE WEATHER has been seasonable during the week, thermometer 47 to 81.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned H. B. M.'s Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Episcopal Church Establishment in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the Church on Monday the 23rd inst., at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 14th December, 1839.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. B.'s Consul.

TO LET.

AT the house of Mrs. Fitton, on the road towards the Boca, below the residence of J. H. Manville, &c., two rooms furnished or unfurnished.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 19th of December, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 30 guns, Captain Tossaint Jean Louis Hermentogide Guilleu.

Ship Pylide, 20 guns, Captain Felix Bernard, with Commodore's broad pennant.

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

Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

AMERICAN. Corvette Fairfield, 30 guns, Captain Charles Borman.

NOTICE.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Presbyterian Church Establishment in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the Church on Friday the 27th instant, at one o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. B.'s Consul.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 14th December, 1839.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st October.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Chales, Captain John Dickenson.

Brig Star, Captain William Bee.

Brig Fame, Captain R. B. Pringle.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Brig Glanshiere, Captain Brown.

Ship Neptune, Captain Macdonald.

Ship Heroine, Captain Richard Beach.

Barque Thomas Hughes, Captain C. Bridgen.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Dyon, Captain Miller.

Barque Arcturus, Captain J. Christian.

FOR DINA.

Barque Elizabeth Radcliff, Captain Blackstone.

Barque Hermes, Captain Ophiant.

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

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

September 19th, H. B. M.'s packet Magnet, from Rio Janeiro 21st July, Behet 7th August, Pernambuco 14th do., with the mail forwarded hence 18th June, by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

AT LONDON.

September 19th, British brig Heian, Taylor, from Montevideo 15th June.

" 20th, British barque Day, Huoin, from Montevideo 19th July.

AT LIVERPOOL.

September 18th, British brig Maylew, Wrightson from Montevideo 12th July.

" 25th, British barque Cynosure, Brice, from Valparaiso.

AT CORK.

September 22nd, British brig Emerald, Dugdale, from Montevideo 30th June.

AT SWANSEA.

September 25th, French barque Louise Maria, Magaudius, from Valparaiso.

AT HAVRE DE GRAVE.

September 4th, French brig Volcoe, from Montevideo 25th June.

" 21st, French brig Hermine, Sorot, from Montevideo 17th June.

" 24th, French brig Zulma, from Valparaiso.

AT BEN MALO.

September 2nd, French brig Mousage, Herichon, from Montevideo 8th June.

AT ROUENNAUX.

September 7th, French barque Cleopatra, Jaugre, 8-77, from Montevideo 10th June.

AT MAREILLES.

September 25th, French brig Napoleon, Rabardy, from Montevideo 17th June.

AT CETTE.

September 7th, French polacre Antoine Ferrel, Fogu, from Montevideo 22nd May.

AT GENOA.

August 25th, Sardinian polacre San Antonio, Piaggio, from Montevideo 5th June.

AT CADIX.

September 1st, Oriental brigantide Paquete de Montevideo, Corce, from Montevideo 19th June.

" 4th, Spanish brig Margarita, Andicobba, from Montevideo 21st June.

AT CUBIAVEN.

September 15th, Hamburg brig Helene, Von Dyck, from Montevideo 15th July.

AT BREMEN.

September 24th, Bremen brig Dolphin, Spitta, from Montevideo 25th July.

AT FAUENING.

September 23rd, Belgian brig Eliza, Ferrig, from Montevideo 23th July.

AT ELDE.

September 29th, Hamburg brigantine Victor, Decker, from Montevideo 26th July.

AT HAVANA.

July 16th, Tuscan brig Hope, Brook, from Montevideo 10th May.

" 18th, American brig Delta, Francis, from Montevideo 4th May.

August 5th, Bremen brig Brothaes Louise, Meyer, from Montevideo 22nd May.

" 7th, Hamburg brig Alfonso del Albuquerque, Michaelson, from Montevideo 8th May.

" 8th, Swedish brig Sophia, Clarkson, from Montevideo 1st June.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

October 3rd, French schooner of war La Biche, Captain Nony, from Cayenne.

10th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Spider, hence 23rd October, Montevideo 29th do.

" 20th, French brig of war Vierge, 4 guns, Captain Sechart, from Rochefort.

" French brig of war Bouleaux, 4 guns, Captain Charbert, from Lorient.

24th, H. B. M.'s packet Luza, from Falmouth 4th October, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

16th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Seagull, for Falmouth, with the mails forwarded hence 23rd October, by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

2nd inst., Sardinian polacre Inconada, from Bahia 8th ult. to Antium.

" Sardinian brig Leonida, from Parma 21st ult. to Zimara 4th do.

" Sardinian patache Bela Teresa, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult. to Antium.

3rd, Spanish brig Juan Adier, from Barcelona 28th September, to Juan Nin.

" Spanish brigantine Rita, from Barcelona 28th September, to Juan Nin.

" Brazilian patache Desempeño, from Santos 30th ult.

" American brig Sophia and Eliza, Green, from Island May 1st October.

" Spanish polacre Concepcion, from Barcelona 25th August, Sala 10th do., Malaga 21st September, to Figueroa.

4th, Brazilian patache Alianza, from Panama 21st ult. to Arica.

5th, French ship Jeanne Rainard, from Bourdeaux 30th August, Bayonne 28th September, to Rivas Broo.

" Sardinian polacre Justicia, Isalai, from Genoa 29th September, Gibraltar 15th October, to Caputo & Co.

" Spanish brig Merced, from Barcelona 22nd September, Malaga 12th October, Rio Janeiro 24th ult. to Bayona.

" British barque Argentina, Kelso, from Liverpool 1st October, to Parise & Co.

"British brig Chimborazo, Com'y. fr. n Lond'n
35 h 8 p.m. r. Island Maya 28th October,
to Reunay, M'cFarlane & Co.
"Brazilian brig Alcides, from Paragaya 22nd ult.,
to Guineiros.

The Wilton Wood has not arrived at Montevideo
as stated by mistake in our last list.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 7.—Wind E

Arrived, H. B. M's packet Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., arrived at Montevideo 5th inst., sailed thence 6th, with the mail of the packet Lyra, from Falmouth 4th October.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo Señor Luis G. de Mello, Mr. John Waterhouse and servant, Mr. Samuel S. Utham and Señora Luisa Antonio de Mello and servant.

Passengers from Montevideo, Señora Louisa Grondono and 4 children, Paula Garcia 3 children and 1 servant, Captain Thomas de Poyeyra and son, Mrs. Heyn, Miss Fisher and Miss Tav.

December 8.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 9.—Wind N. shifted at night to S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 10.—Wind E. strong at night, with slight rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's brig Grecian, 10 guns, Captain William Smyth, for Montevideo.

December 11.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Grecian had anchored during the last night from strong head wind, and was in sight at day break this morning.

December 12.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 13.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

7th inst. There arrived amongst the blockaders to day the French brigantine of war San Martin, a French launch, armed whole boat, armed balandra and a prize balandra with lime, all from the northward. The patron of the latter was brought on shore in a boat. F. H. B. M's ship Calliopo. He seemed very sorrowful, and averred that in losing his vessel and cargo he had lost all the property he had in the world.

8th. The French armed boat Atrévigo and the Camille's whole boat arrived, both from the northward. The prize balandra, armed balandra, armed whole boat and San Martin, sailed to the eastward.

9th. Sailed during the last night, the Atrévigo and Camille's whole boat.

10th. A French balandra arrived from the northward.

11th. The balandra above noticed sailed to the northward.

12th. Nothing new.

13th. Nothing new.

The night cruises of the blockaders boats have been mostly to the northward lately.

This day (14th inst.) completes the 627th day of the blockade.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 8th inst., was performed "Don Quixote," in which Señor Cordeiro personated with much spirit the chivalrous knight. The amusing piece called *Quixote ser Comico* followed. Señor Kimeno as the would be actor was very happy in his imitations of Señor La Puerta in the character of Otello, and was much applauded.

The pit and boxes considering the heat of the weather was tolerably well attended.

Head Quarters Arroyo del Talañá,
November 30, 1839.
To H. E. Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, &c. &c. &c.

Filled with enthusiasm, and with those emotions which patriotism and impetuous detestation to the enemies of the sacred cause of Federation, Liberty, Independence and National honor inspire, I have the pleasure to inform Y. K. that yesterday an affair of arms took place at the Arroyo Facenas, near the town of Chazarencia, which if not conspicuous for the number of combatants, is at any rate for the terror it has inspired the enemy, and the important results, consequences and influence it will have on my operations.

At sunrise we captured a spy, and from him we learnt that the traitor Patria Maciel, Colonel of great credit of the perfidious Unitarian Lavalle, was about three leagues in our rear, with more than two hundred cavalry, and that he was totally unaware of our movements. I instantly despatched against him three hundred men under the command of Brevet Lieut. Colonel Jacinto Andrade, who came up with the enemy but not in the place expected, because, having seen two of our outposts he struck his camp and moved to a greater distance. He was attacked, overthrown, and cut down for a distance of three leagues, flying terrified and leaving more than eighty dead on the field, amongst whom were Captain Enrique Baz, and the Esquises Estevan A. Andrade and N. Asis. Eleven were made prisoners, including the abominable brutal Unitarian Colonel Patria Maciel, and Estan Ramon Espindola, both of whom have been shot this day, expiating by their death their horrid crimes and treason. On our part we have unfortunately had four killed and five wounded.

The bravery and skill of the Commander of our detachment and the Commandants Domingo Villagra and Antonio Muñoz, and in fact of every soldier, are all above all praise. They charged with an intrepidity worthy of admiration, and made this host of cowards know the difference between freedom who sustain a just cause and the vile slaves of despotism, and of those execrable traitor Unitarians who only aspire to sell ignominiously their country.

Etternal praise to the victors at Bacacá!—Uttering curses to the sacrilegious brutal Unitarians miserable mercenaries of the leathsome and sanguinary French.

Congratulate Y. E. on a triumph which is the forerunner of the extermination of the infernal brutal Unitarian Lavalle, the moment he feels the unassailable thickets where he has gone to hide his shameful cowardice.

I recommend to the consideration of Y. E. all the officers and soldiers engaged in this affair.

God preserve Y. E. many years.
JUAN PABLO LOPEZ.

Head Quarters, 30th November.

H. E. the Commisario in Chief of the allied army acting against the traitor brutal Unitarian Lavalle, having ordered the prisoner Patria Maciel to pass an examination, and he having promised before that he would answer the questions put to him. He was asked—

1st.—His name, place of birth, &c. &c., to which he replied, that he was named Patria Maciel, and was born in Parguay, that he was now 33, and his profession that of arms.

The whole of this examination (which however elicited nothing of great moment) will be found in the *Gaceta* of yesterday. It is signed

PATRICIO MACIEL.
Capitan José Garcia Cortina.
Calisto de Vera.

The same paper also contains copies of intercepted letters from Manuel Antonio Ledesma, to Ricardo Lopez Jordán. And from Pedro Ferre to Pablo Gomez and N. Carvas. And from Emilio to Sr. Ricardo Lopez Jordán, Pedro José Diaz, Salvador M. Carril, and Felipe Zuloaga. And from Martiniano Quiñaver to Salvador Bejarano.

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro dated 26th ult.

"The affairs of Brazil are looking gloomier

than I have ever seen them before, what with open rebellion and minor risings. The debt is daily increasing, and the republican party gather strength to the northward. I should not be surprised that before many years elapse Brazil will be divided into four large Republics. The Rio Grande revolution might have been stopped, but that affair may yet be postponed up to a time.

"The Slave trade may be considered quashed for the present on this coast. A few slavers still keep arriving in the teeth of our cruisers, who meet all but sleep except the Grecian, who captured five of them. The Grecian is a superb brig, and supposed to be the finest and fastest vessel of her class in the world.

"I have nothing new to tell you relative to your blockade. I mean as to its probable discontinuance. Rosas is certainly beloved nobly, and has done quite enough for the honor of the country already."

Yesterday being the anniversary of the 13th December, 1828, the day on which Don Manuel Dorrego, Governor of this Province, was put to death by order of Don Juan Lavalle, the usual demonstrations of mourning were observed in conformity to the decree to that effect of 11th December, 1828.

The daily papers were published with mourning emblems.

BITTERS.—The Bithers in the river during the week, both male and female, have been tolerably numerous, particularly on Monday evening.

The Alameda and Retiro were well attended on Sunday evening last. The equitarians (including a number of ladies) were numerous.

We repeat the person who took the newspapers ("the Atlas") addressed to Mr. George Frank, and to Mrs. Frank, from No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, on Sunday morning last, to have the honor to return them.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Dollars, Spanish.....	395	a 200 dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	394	a 200 do. do.
Plata mexicana.....	169	a 175 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	173	a 18 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patatecos.....	173	a 173 do. do. per ct.
Six per cent Stock.....	none	
Bank Shares.....	none	
Exchange on England.....	2 1/2	a pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	1 1/2	a nominal.
Do. Montevideo.....	1 1/2	a per cent parison
United States 10.....	1 1/2	a per S. dollar
H. E. Ox, best.....	40	a 42 ds. p. pesado
Do. country.....	35	a 37 do. do.
Do. weighing 29 to 24 lbs.....	39	a 37 do. do.
Do. sailed.....	31	a 23 do. do.
Do. Horns.....	15	a 15 do. each.
Natur Skins.....	54	a 54 do. per lb.
Chinchil Skins.....	65	a 70 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	12	a 14 do. per arroba
Do. fine.....	25	a 28 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen.....	75	a 80 do. per arroba
Hair skins per dozen.....	32	a 33
Per skin per dozen.....	19	a 18
Hair, long.....	75	a 80 do. per arroba
Do. mixed.....	40	a 43 do. do.
Jacked Beef.....	15	a 23 disproportionat
Tallow, best.....	17	a 19 do. per arroba
Horns.....	250	a 250 per mil.
Four, (North American).....	none	
Salt on board.....	1	a 1/2 per fan
Discount.....	1	a 1/4 per cent. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 260 dollars. The lowest price 250 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 3 1/2 pence

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