



British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

№. 697.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1839. [Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

The following is the sixth article from our Correspondent NUTRIL.

The most important part of our task has been precisely the most easy for ourselves. France has no ground to boast of in the Argentine Republic; all her complaints were done away with, and that in which one can ever have shown to kumble this discord was at last drawing to a friendly issue. From remonstrances on a few isolated facts, a question of principles was proceeded to, from which Mr. Roger spinuously treated since he consented to postpone it.*

General Rosas had seized all occasions to evince his true principles in regard to foreigners. He has never given reasons for the idea that he wished to humiliate them, and much less trust in them in the free exercise of their industry. That which he wished and wishes, is to deprive them of every privilege that the natives are to let them enjoy all manner of hospitality, but not to be delivered over to them or live at their mercy. These sentiments emanating from enlightened patriotism, are those which animate General Rosas, and he would certainly be unworthy of the high station he occupies, if he did not entertain them. He knows as much as any one what his country wants; it is recognized as such any one of the most efficacious means of attracting foreigners in order to increase the population, so that this fertile and extensive country might not be left sterile. Nevertheless this cooperation ought not to be confined to those who were born in it; let foreigners come and welcome to participate in the advantages it holds out, but without usurping its rights. Guests ought not to be an incubation to their entertainers. This is what the Governor of Buenos Ayres wishes, and he has been misunderstood or judged ill of by those who suppose him an enemy of France. An American and a *Portefeo* to enthusiasm, General Rosas in private life makes no distinction between the ink bladders of his country, provided they be not declared enemies of the public cause. Perhaps in Buenos Ayres there is not a house, whose doors are so freely opened like his to individuals of all nations. The physician is an Englishman, his architect an Italian, his painter of different nations, his book-binder, carpenter, tailor, hatter, boot-maker, &c. are all Frenchmen, nor has he ceased to employ them, notwithstanding the motives of disgust, which the agents of France have and still continue to give him. This is the *will*, or the *levellence* which has been cast up to him! But of what consequence are the assertions of his slanderers after what we have witnessed? It is not long since that Mr. R. Roger, in one of his posthumous works* reiterated his complaints for the numerous injuries offered to France, and announced in a threatening tone the armaments and numerous that were preparing to avenge them. The one who is founded on the other were real...! These fanfarons are no commendation to him who utters them, in the name of a great nation, and the only thing which they prove is the absence of the necessary will to repress them.

* As this to Mr. Roger had been promoted to the Consulate of Sicily.
* There is an official note transmitted to Don Javier Garcia Galignani, in 8th October 1838, in which one year after the charges had completely disappeared, which this man, an Englishman had mad against the Government of Buenos Ayres in his official note of the 13th of December, 1837.
! In the same note.

Even if Mr. Roger had possessed them, nothing could supply the want of will or as public writers say, of capacity to fulfil his mission. — However much he may endeavour to conceal this deficiency, he has not been able to elude principles so uniformly adopted by all nations. The functions of a Consul, says the writer most propensive to exaggerate their importance, are entirely distinct from those of a Minister. If there has been granted some privilege in the parts of the Levant, or in the countries subject to the unambiguous authority of a Bey they have not lost on this account their original character, nor changed their object. — A Consul is not a diplomatic functionary but a mere commercial agent. Let it be asked in the United States, or in England, what are his immunities, and without hesitation or discrepancy all will answer — none. His residence is inevitable because all are indiscriminately so, nor is there in this any privilege; but if he should wish to interfere officially in the contentious or criminal affairs of his countrymen, he would be told: you have nothing to do with this.

A question of principles is not only beyond a Consul's competence, but it is out of the sphere of his ordinary arrangements. A Consul generally belongs to the community of users of the country where he resides, and those who follow the mercantile career do not serve their apprenticeship in a hall of jurisprudence. The man most versed in the management of accounts, prices current, in the doings on change, or the usages of the market, might perhaps be even unaware that there ever exists such men as traders and venditors. — We do not wish to make any specific application of these ideas, it is sufficient for us to have noticed them. — Nothing therefore is re proper than in the election of the Argentine government to enter into discussion with a Consul upon the outcome of their establishing their political relations with France; nothing more just than the indignation with which they heard the conditions dictated by a naval officer entangled in a ship! General Rosas had reason to say that this resistance was one of the most eminent acts of his public life, and the most glorious legacy which he will leave to his children. The Chief of a State yet in its infancy, who discharges difficult duties, holding out against one of the first nations of the globe, is a spectacle so imposing and extraordinary, that it cannot but fill the soul with admiration and surprise.

If General Rosas, only acted for himself, he could persist in his system of defence; each successive day adds to his renown; but he must render an account of what he does and chiefly of what he exacts in order to be able to resist the pretensions of France. The unlimited power which he exercises over the will of his fellow citizens, has lost nothing of its nature and should not forget its origin! — he is popular and responsible. Sooner or later it will return to its limits, and personal interests of a society shall not ever establish, if they do not question the triumph, will try at least to exaggerate the sacrifices it has cost to attain it. Men are generally unjust, and ingratitude is not a new vice in republics. In the midst of so many achievements which embellish the pages of Greek history, one cannot but feel regret, in observing the facility with which classic people passed from admiration to disdain, from enthusiasm to hate. Mittades and Timotheus were fined, after having obtained the honours of the apothecary; Pausanias, dying with hunger

* WARDEN. On the origin, nature, progress and influence of Consular establishments. Paris, 1818, page 24.

in the Temple of Minerva, yet covered with the dust of Plato; Themistocles, Theramenes, Socrates, poisoned themselves to escape the injustice of their countrymen; Epicaminides, unable to assuage them in showing them the laurels of Leuctra; and Ptolemy, that faithful companion of his labours and of his glory, were condemned to sarkate humiliation and disgrace. Poverty which delights to proclaim their exploits, deploras likewise their fate, and if we thus recall it; it is not to move the soul of General Rosas, but because not being in the number of his enemies, we have no wish to be confounded with his flatterers.

At the point at which we have arrived, we must claim all his indulgence to achieve our task, without feeling ourselves entirely free, it would be impossible for us to proceed any farther. If what we have said be not in accordance with the intentions of government, of which we are ignorant, nothing will have been lost in listening to us. It will at any rate be known what are the opinions of those who strangers to party spirit, take an interest in the prosperity of the country, and are not insensible to its glory — it is in the name of that respectable class that we speak.

(To be continued.)

MORE STRICT BLOCKADE.

The Gazette of Tuesday last, contains a General Statement of the number of craft, coastwise and otherwise, which have arrived at and sailed from the ports of this Province during the first six months of the present year, with a minute specification of their cargoes, &c. &c. — The following is a summary thereof —

Arrived 266 small craft, — Tonnage 3860.

	Dolls a. Rs. a.
Imports valued in current money	10,461,526 4
Do. in specie	128,944 6
Do. in goods	30,423 1
Exports in imports in current money	727 1
Do. in specie	31 4
Do. in goods	474 4

Dollar Rs.

Exports valued in current money	4,088,828 6
Do. in specie	26,312 4
Do. in goods	13,249 6
Exports in exports in current money	2,475 6
Do. in specie	91 6
Do. in goods	678 7
Do. in specie	13 3

The Statement is dated Buenos Ayres December 3rd, 1839, and is signed by the Collector of the Custom House, Don Pedro Bernal. The Custom House Statement for the 6 months ending 31st December, 1838, was published in our No. 686.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The Gazette during the week has contained declarations numerously signed from the Army and Navy, and from the Commanding Officers and citizens of the Salado, offering person and property in support of the government. The declaration from the Salado, sets forth that the parties concerned in it, have sworn before God, and all Powers of the Universe, that they will perish rather than surrender the Argentine flag to the odious incendiary practical French, who allied with the brutal assassin country barbarians, men without honour, country or religion, seek to destroy the land of the free, which has generously dispensed to the French kindnesses they have not merited, in the face too of the many injuries they have caused to this country.

Appointments for the year 1840.

Don Pedro Medrano to be President of the Chamber of Justice.

Señores Miguel de Riquelme, Felipe Senillosa and Francisco Pizarro, to be Commissioners for regulating the price of beef.

Señores Justo Garcia Vidiez, Manuel Marrieta, José Joaquín Alvarado, Pedro Proenza, Marcelino González, Francisco P. Almeida and Dr. James Lopez, to be the Administrative Committee of the hospital for men.

Señores Eusebio Medrano and Luena G. Peña, to be Commissioners in conjunction with the Fiscal, Province, for receiving the demands and faces intended to be performed at the theatres.

Don Miguel de Riquelme to be Counsel for the poor and minors.

Don Pedro Aull to be Inspector of the market of the plaza Luces, and Don Ramón Irujo for that of Monserrate.

Justices of Peace for the Parishes of this City.

North of the Cathedral, Don Valentín Renabali.	South	Manuel Elizabiz.
Monserrate	Manuel Casat de Gaceta.	San Telmo
Sacramento	Julian Viora.	San Pedro
Padua	José Ormiz.	San Juan
San Miguel	Saturación Usuae.	San Blas
Concepcion	Melchor Romero.	San Nicolás
Pilar	Pedro Larrosa.	San Sebastián
San Juan	Domingo Diana.	San Vicente
San Nicolás	José Marzano.	San Carlos
Balvanera	Eustaquio Ximenes.	

A decree dated 17th inst., authorizes the killing of nutrias in the year 1840, in the waste lands of this Province, south of the line which runs by Quequen, thence to the Sierra of Tapique, Laguna Blanca, Forts Mayo and Federación. Also on the islands of the Paraná of this Province, and the country around south of the Salado, where the proprietors or leaseholders of the lands do not offer any objection.

Don Felipe Girado, Justice of Peace of Chacabuco, under date 6th inst., addressed a communication to the Governor, with an account of the proceedings of the Apostolic mission to that district from 14th to 30th October last.

A similar communication dated March 25th, was forwarded to the Governor from Don Gerardo P. Chamendi, Justice of Peace, with details of the proceedings of said mission in that district from 29th ult. to 9th inst.

The Gazette of 18th inst., contains the address of Colonel Antonio Ramirez, on 7th inst., to the 2d regiment of militia cavalry, upon their return to their homes.

The same paper of 19th, contains a notice from the finance department for the renewal of the registration tickets for the marks for cattle in conformity to the decree of 27th June 1839, inserted in our No. 620.

The same paper of 23rd, contains a variety of documents from Bolivia, addressed to the government of Buenos Ayres, in which the individual who headed the late attempt at revolution in that country, is denominated "the traitor José Ballivián, accomplice of Santa Cruz." These communications express the ardent desire of the government of Bolivia to draw still closer the ties of friendship between that Republic and the Argentine Confederation. The most recent of them is dated Government Palace of the City of Sucre, 16th October, 1839, and is thus addressed, "to our great and good friend H. E. the Governor and Captain General of Buenos Ayres, Chief of the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation." It is signed by the President of the Bolivian Republic, José Miguel de Velazco.

Señor M. A. Ramos, Brazilian merchant of this City, addressed a note to H. E. the Governor, stating that when the Brazilian brig Empress or Victoria, Captain José Moyrillas, of which he (Ramos) is owner and consignee, was taking in cargo at the port of the Tuyú, the revolutionists of the South seized her with the rest of the vessels there, in order to effect their escape, being closely pursued by the govern-

ment troops. That the chief object of Señor Ramos in addressing H. E., is to explain the guarded and determined conduct which Captain Moyrillas pursued on the occasion, for which papers are enclosed a copy of his protest and of a letter which he addressed to Señor Ramos, under date Montevideo 2nd inst.

The note concludes as follows:—"I entreat Y. E. to pardon the liberty I thus take, and accept the presentation of the respect and veneration with which I subscribe myself your very humble servant."

"**Manuel Acevedo Rivera.**"
The copy of the protest and letter above mentioned follow. The latter contains some curious particulars connected with the arrival of Don Manuel Rico and his followers at the Tuyú and their flight thence, which the Captain describes as being effected in that disorder and confusion which panic terror inspires. The Captain adds that his vessel lost boats and numerous other appurtenances, besides being robbed of knives, spoons, and every portable article.

The Post-master General Juan M. de la Luce, addressed a note under date 4th inst. to the Minister of the Home Department, stating that the director of the Post-office of the Baradero and the Post-masters of that district, offer their services gratis to the government "until (as they state in their note to Señor Luce), the land is liberated from the machinations of the unnatural brutal unitarian traitors, and the cessation of the unjust blockade which the ambitious and despotic French tyrants have imposed."

The government replied to the above on the 19th, expressing their thanks.

Don Antonio Viera, Justice of Peace of Lobos, forwarded to the Governor under date 25th inst. the names of the individuals who refused payment for supplying the 1st squadron of the 3d regiment of militia cavalry with beef and wood whilst they remained in that neighborhood. They averred that they had before refused their persons and property in defence of the sacred cause which the Governor so nobly defends, and that they esteem it an honor to be any way useful to H. E.

The government returned a note of thanks to the above on 21st inst.

The Directors of the Mint, inform the public that the Hon. Representation of the Province under date 12th September last, passed a law, that the notes of the emission of 1829, which do not bear the mark *Renovacion* on them, will be exchanged for others until the last day of the present year, after which they cannot be exchanged or received.

And in order to avoid the irreparable injury which must accrue to those who omit to change said notes by the time prefixed, this public notice is given, so that no one may plead ignorance, or attribute to the Mint the blame, which will fall solely on the negligent.

Buenos Ayres, November 14, 1839.

MANUEL NÉZ, Secretary.

The arrival of H. B. M's ship Stag, on Saturday last, caused some excitement in town, not only from the novelty of seeing the brand pendant of a British Commodore off this port, but from her being the largest vessel that has ever been so far up this river. She is upwards of 1200 tons, whereas the Frigate which has hitherto been here were generally under 4000. She lies about 9 miles from the shore, and was visited on her arrival by boats from all the men of war in the outer roads, and by Captain Herbert of the Callapo.

Commodore Salivan, landed on Monday, amidst a considerable crowd, which had collected on the beach to witness the debarkation.—He wore the order of the bath, an insignia which sufficiently speaks his merit.

The Stag on the afternoon of Saturday hoisted the 21 guns a battery of her force, and saluted with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort by a like number. On the following day she returned the French Commodore's salute of 9 guns with French flag at fore.

Consulate of the United States, Montevideo, }
Montevideo, December 2nd, 1839.

Sir,
I have the honor to enclose you, two documents relative to the execution of the late Amos Prescott, a citizen of the United States, which occurred near the Tuyú, on or about the 16th ult. by the order of Don Manuel Rico, Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Army, and to beg leave to refer you to said documents, for particulars; as this murderous affair transpired within your jurisdiction; and not mine, I leave you to pursue such a course as you may deem expedient; Don Manuel Rico and you those who have signed the enclosed exposition on their part, have all departed from this City with the view of joining General Lavalle. The said Don Manuel Rico, has placed in my hands, through a second person, the sum of Two thousand nine hundred and eleven paper dollars, Buenos Ayres currency, and two Spanish dollars, which was found on the person of the deceased, after he was shot; and I now hold the said amount subject to the order of Mrs. Amos Prescott, who I am informed, resides at Buenos Ayres; I would advise that she give you the order to receive it, as the least risk to be incurred in its conveyance; I have not been able to recover from Francisco Topin, any property which was said to be in his possession belonging to the deceased; I said Topin denies any knowledge of them; I would in confusion observe, that in my opinion the execution ordered by Don Manuel Rico and his party, does not justify their barbarous murder of the unfortunate Prescott, and that they should be held responsible for the awful and cruel deed; he was shot down without a hearing, or a word in his own defence, contrary to the Laws of God, and Man, and more particularly so, as the act was committed by men in open rebellion against the legal government of their country.

I have the honor,
To be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. M. HAMILTON,
Consul U. S. N. A.
Alfred M. Slade, Esq.,
Consul U. S. Buenos Ayres.

(Copy.)

Consulate of the United States, Montevideo, }
Presumably appeared this day before me the undersigned, Consul of the United States to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, Narciso de Acevedo, and Manuel Martinez, who severally being sworn to declare, viz.
That they were members of board the Hamburg Schooner called the "Palermo Packet," belonging to Hamburg, lying on the Bar of the River "Islas", and that the said vessel was detained by the revolutionary party, under the orders of Don Manuel Rico, and that on the 16th inst., say fourteenth of the present month, the French brig of war "Certe" came to off the Bar of said River, and took possession of said schooner; Amos Prescott, a citizen of the U. S., and native of Boston, being on board said schooner at the time, and on the day following, he, the said Prescott, and the vessel, with the declarants in a boat belonging to her, for fear of molestation from the French Commander, and that they landed on the sixteenth inst., near the campamento of the revolutionary party, Don Manuel Rico, then Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary forces, stationed about four leagues up the aforesaid River, after which the said Amos Prescott was detained by the said Don Manuel Rico, at the request of the Commander of the "Certe," who likewise demanded that the said Amos Prescott should be delivered up to him on board said vessel, and that he, the said Prescott, by instead of complying with the demand, the said Don Manuel Rico, through the instigation and persuasion of Francisco Topin, a Frenchman, who was in the company of the French, or Revolutionary party, determined to put to immediate death the said Amos Prescott, which he the said Don Manuel Rico carried into execution, and ordered that a private should be shot him on the spot, which was obeyed, and the said Amos Prescott fell dead. The declarants further state, that the said Prescott was thus barbarously murdered, in consequence of the charges brought against him by Francisco Topin, the aforesaid Frenchman, stating that he the said Amos Prescott was a spy in the employ of Ge-

general Rosas: the declarants furthermore state, that the only papers found in his possession at his decease, to the best of their knowledge and belief, were as follow, viz.

A letter from an American merchant residing at Buenos Ayres addressed to him, another letter from his wife, and one from his son, and also an Order from Governor Rosas to Commandant Vignera, to deliver to said Prescott a launch which had been taken from him by the said Commandant, and the declarants likewise state that at the time the said Amos Prescott was made prisoner, and shot, he had in his possession a sum of money in Buenos Ayres currency amounting to three thousand five hundred dollars, a little more or less, which sum was taken by the said Francisco Tapia, the Frenchman; that the deceased had likewise some valise containing wearing apparel, one fowling piece, and the usual equipments for a horse, and that the boots of the deceased were drawn from his legs by the said Frenchman, after he was shot, and that he took possession of all the above mentioned articles and applied the same, in part, to the boots of the deceased, and that the body of the deceased was left nearly stripped, and without interment.

Signed, ^{his} Manuel J. Martinez, ^{mark} Narciso de Azevedo.

Witnesses to signing signed }
Don Lopez, Pilot of }
said vessel "Palma," }
and vessel "Caiman," }

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and Official Seal, at the City of Montevideo, this Twenty fifth day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

R. M. HAMILTON,
Consul U. S. N. A.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a faithful and true copy of the original, filed in this Office.

R. M. HAMILTON,
Consul U. S. N. A.

Translated Copy.

Montevideo, November 25th, 1839.
Señor Consul of the United }
States, in Montevideo. }

The Chief of the liberating forces of the South of Buenos Ayres, and other individuals, undersigned officers and citizens, belonging to the army, wishing to make known spontaneously, and for the honor of the sacred cause which we defend, for the satisfaction of the Consul, the motives, and circumstances, which caused the execution of Amos Prescott, at the City of Montevideo, on the 15th inst., have determined to address to him this exact statement of the facts. On the 11th inst., four days after we had suffered the reverse of "Chacabuco," we went on board a merchant vessel, which was lying at the mouth of the Arroyo Riocón de Ajos, near the "Tuay," where we found Amos Prescott, who was proposed for this avoidance of some of us, to a place of safety, but all the undersigned were on board the said vessel.

In consequence, after agreeing with Prescott to pay him One thousand paper Dollars for each person, that he should convey, Don Isidro Mendibara, Don Leon Vega, Don Saturnino Correa, and Don Josebio Fuentes, entered the launch, in order to proceed to the mouth of the "Salado." Prescott having previously received the Four thousand dollars from the hands of Señor Mendibara, and entrusted all those who went with him, not to mention his true name in any of his communications, but to style him George, and to state that he was a person who was established at the Lobosia, because he wished to be concealed from the French. The four individuals who went in the launch, observed very soon with uneasiness, that Prescott changed the course, which he ought to have kept, which they knew from the compass they carried, and after reproving him they steered upon the right course; this happened more than once. When the citizen passengers were overcome by sea-sickness, they found themselves suddenly "ashore" at night on the coast long before arriving at the "Salado," which confirmed their suspicions, that Prescott meant to deliver them over to the forces of the tyrant Rosas, in whose service he was, as much for the sake of ingratiating himself with the latter, as to fly from the French on account of the Corsair "Caiman," respecting which the Consul is informed;

they therefore threatened Prescott seriously, in order to make him continue the voyage, as in effect he did until they got to the French brig *Dussas*, where he left his passengers. It is necessary to observe here, that had they found it necessary to have used their arms, they could not have done so, for Prescott had taken the precaution privately to take off the caps of all the pistols of his passengers, during the night, and their sea-sickness, which was not discovered until afterwards. From the "Dussas" Prescott returned to the "Tuay," keeping aboard from the French vessels, and arrived on the 15th, and going up the river, went to disembark at the very encouragement of the liberating forces, where he engaged himself to their Commander, informing himself of the position of the forces of Rosas, as it were for the purpose of avoiding them. He there spoke with one of the undersigned, Don Rufino Fornaguera, to whom having referred to the affairs of the "Caiman," and others, he furnished the first grounds for suspicion, and he was detained in consequence, and his person examined by order of the Commander of said forces. There were Two thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars, Buenos Ayres paper money, and two patacoens silver upon him, and hidden in one of his boots, various family letters, and a communication of Prescott's to Rosas, with the latter's reply: the object of this communication was to inform the Governor of Buenos Ayres, of the armament, and cruising ground of the Corsair "Caiman," of the capture of the French brig "Borogogno," and her capture by a vessel of war, until the flight of Prescott in the launch of his prize, and concluded, soliciting that the government would order the delivery of said launch, with the crew in the command, where she lay had detained. At foot of the note is the original order of Rosas, signed by him and his Minister, as well as we can recollect, for the delivery of the launch.

This document exists in power of the Commander of the French brig "Cerif," who stated that he would deliver it to the Admiral. In the course of the day, it was learned from persons residing at the "Salado," how Prescott had behaved towards the citizens who went in his launch, and the Chief, and his officers, being convinced that said Prescott was not an American citizen, but an officer of Rosas, and fulfilling a commission from the latter, which implied evil intent from the note referred to, thought it their duty to chastise the treason which he had attempted, with the intent of delivering to the enemy the persons who had paid him, in order to save them, and he was ordered to be executed at night-fall of the said day the 15th. The money which was found on his person, was placed at the disposition of the Consul, in order to be delivered to the family of Prescott, who resides it is said in Buenos Ayres.

The truth of this exposition is guaranteed upon the word of honor of the individuals who sign it, and by others who could do it, were they not on board their respective vessels, on the point of sailing with the expedition, keeping in mind at the same time, that among the undersigned exist the four citizens who were to have been victims of Prescott's treason. We have the honor upon this occasion to salute the Consul when they address, with all consideration and respect.

Signed,

Isidro Mendibara. Mateo Roco.
Rufino Fornaguera. Basilio Fuentes.
Saturnino Correa. E. Leon Vega.
Augustin Acosta.

Consulate of the United }
States, Montevideo. }

I the undersigned Consul of the United States, and to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, do hereby certify, that the foregoing document is a true translation of the original, filed in this Consulate.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and official seal, at the City of Montevideo, this Twenty fifth day of November, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand, eight hundred and thirty nine.

R. M. HAMILTON,
Consul U. S. N. A.

Consulate of the United States, }
Buenos Ayres, December 10th, 1839. }

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 2nd inst., with its enclosures.

The execution of Amos Prescott, a citizen of the U. S. mentioned therein, is only known to me by said communication, and I unhesitatingly agree with you that this was one of the most horrid and outrageous acts of murder ever committed in any civilized country; and to my humble judgment the same is apparent upon the exposition of Don Manuel Roco and others as forwarded by you to me. It is not a matter of consideration to us as citizens of the United States, that a man should be innocent or guilty of what may be alleged, till proved; and then our government has in its wisdom denied the course to be pursued.

This unhappy occurrence having taken place within the jurisdiction of my Consular office as informed by you, has made it necessary for me to call on the government of Buenos Ayres, and submit the whole communications as made by you to me—and in reply to them to have the pleasure to announce that I am assured by the Minister E. Arana of Foreign Affairs, that any thing which can be rightly done on the subject, both as to the arrest and detention of the murderers, or protection to the family of the unfortunate man will be done with promptness.

Notwithstanding the high appreciation I entertain of your zeal and ability, you will be pleased to pardon my expression of regret that you did not require the authorities of the government of Montevideo, to have had those individuals with such proof, detained for so heinous a crime, and on their refusal to do so, and the Government of the United States on the station to have enforced it, which I have no doubt he would have done.—Those individuals were in reach of your jurisdiction, and it is regretted that the proper steps were not at the time resorted to for the apprehension and imprisonment of the perpetrators of so foul and cruel a murder, and the more so in as much as it emboldens a question of vital importance to foreigners of our common country, and particularly as their great distance from home renders the duty of protection, more sacred and obligatory upon those to whom it has been confided by the government.

I have the honor to bid with sincerity very respectfully your friend an I obedient servant.

ALFRED M. SLADE,
U. S. Consul.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Foreigner of sober steady habits and married, (an Englishman would be preferred,) to take charge of a sheep establishment 7 leagues from the City. Whoever may feel qualified to undertake the above, and can give satisfactory references, as character, may apply at No. 15, Calle de Peru, for further particulars.

Shirt Collars, &c.

SELLING at No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, (behind the Cathedral,) fine English made linen shirt collars, at 84 1/2 cts. each; a few fine lawn shirts \$55 each; Summer jackets and waistcoats; Summer cravats from 34 1/2 to \$10 each; fine cambric shirt fronts; thread gloves; Windsor socks; superior tooth brushes and bedsteads, &c. 621 St.

TO LET.

AT the house of Mrs. Piton, on the road towards the Boca, below the residence of G. H. Mandeville, Esq., two rooms furnished or unfurnished.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 26th of December, 1839.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette *Camille*, 20 guns, Captain l'Yousantin Jean Louis Hermenegildo Guillemin. *Le Pel de*, 20 guns, Captain Pelic Bernard, with Commodore's broad pennant. *Barque Perla*, 18 guns, Captain Segrester.

BRITISH. Ship *Sag*, 46 guns, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Thomas Ball Sullivan. Ship *Calipso*, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

AMERICAN. Corvette *Esmeralda*, 24 guns, Captain Charles Bonnard.

BRAZILIAN. Corvette *Bortogo*, 18 guns, Captain Joao Baptista de Sousa, Captain de Fragata and Commander of the Brazilian naval forces in the River Plate. *Barque* 20th August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Melo.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 21.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship *Sting*, 64 guns, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Robert Thomas Ball Sullivan, from Rio Janeiro 10th inst., arrived at Montevideo 18th, sailed thence 20th.

Passenger, — Gordon, Esq., of the British Legation at Rio Janeiro.

December 22.—Wind N. E. in the evening.

Arrived, Brazilian brig *un de war* 20th August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Mello, from Montevideo 21st inst.

December 23.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 24.—Wind N. N. E. shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 25.—Wind E. strong in the evening.

Arrived, French brig *un de war* 20th August, 18 guns, Captain Segretorio, from Montevideo 23rd inst.

December 26.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

H. B. M.'s ship *C. Hope*, "dropt down" in the *Sting*, in order to take in coals. On crossing the U. S. ship *Patrol*, she was crewed by the officers and crew of that ship, rigging manned, which was returned by the *Calliope* in a similar manner.

December 27.—Wind S. slight rain in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brig *un de war* 20th August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Mello, for Montevideo.

Captain Jean Baptiste de Sontes, west passenger in the 20th August for Montevideo. Captain Juan Francisco Regis has succeeded him in the command of the *Barragon* and of the Brazilian naval forces in the River Plate.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- 10th inst., French brig *Africa*, from Santa Catalina 9th inst., to Nicholson, Green & Co.
- 11th, British brig *Wilton*, from Liverpool 1st October, to Rogers, Brothers & Co.
- 11th, French brig *Commanche*, from Marseilles 23rd October, to Dupont.
- 15th, British brig *James*, from Lisbon 15th October, to Holt, de Young & Co.
- 16th, Oriental brig *Bella B. meridiana*, from Rio Janeiro last inst., to Figueroa.
- 17th, French brig *Commanche*, from Santa Catalina 9th inst., to Figuer.
- 17th, French brig *D. P. Rogues*, from Bourdeaux 16th October, to Rogues & Co.
- 18th, French brig *Federick*, from Cotte 7th October, to Howard & Co.
- 18th, Brazilian schooner *Stadade*, from Santos 6th inst., to Costa.
- 19th, French brig *V. Looze*, from Havre de Grace 27th October, to Gouin & Co.
- 19th, Brazilian schooner *Commanche*, from Pernambuco 10th inst., to Lutz.
- 19th, Swedish brig *Olofin*, from G. M. 17th October, to Lutz.
- 19th, British brig *Laura*, from Sidney 23rd October, to Lutz.
- 19th, British brig *Pampiro*, from Lisbon to Nicholson, Green & Co.
- 21st, British brig *Plano*, from Liverpool 20th October, to Forriani & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

20th inst., H. B. M.'s packet *Spider*, for Rio Janeiro.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

21st inst. The armed *balandra* which arrived yesterday, sailed this day to the northward. 22nd. *A batch* of the blockading vessels of war arrived to day from the eastward, viz: brig *Lutia* and *Corf*, the latter with a *balandra* in tow, schooner *Eclair*, cutter *Tupac Amaru* and boat *Areyvis*. The latter, *Eclair*, and the *balandra* above-mentioned, sailed eastwards in the direction of Colonia.

The *Pyloide* hoisted a British flag ensign at her fore top, and sailed in the broad pennant of C. Inodoro Sullivan, with 9 guns.

23rd. The *Corf* sailed to the eastward, and the *Tupac Amaru* to the northward.

24th. Nothing new.

25th. The French man of war *laque Paule*, from Montevideo 23rd inst., arrived this day, as also the French brig of war *Corf* from a cruise, and the French *balandra* from the northward.

26th. The *Corf* sailed to the eastward.

27th. The *balandra* which arrived yesterday (probably *bel boat*), sailed this day to the northward.

The *Corf* was in sight this morning half down S. E.

This day (28th inst.) completed the 641st day of the blockade.

URGENTIVE THEATRE.

On 22nd inst., was performed *Angelo* and a farce.

W. were not present.

The performance of the *Christie* a night, were postponed on account of the indisposition of two of the principal performers.

Rear Admiral Jean Henri Joseph Dupont, appointed Commander in Chief of the French naval forces in the River Plate, arrived at Montevideo on 22nd inst., from Rio Janeiro, in the *Albatros*, 64 guns, in company with 6 other French vessels of war, being a portion of the fleet which had assembled at Rio Janeiro, destined for this River, viz:—

- Albatros*, 64 guns, — Rear Admiral Dupont.
- Corvette T. Tonphente*, — Captain Pouchot.
- Brig Vigie*, — " "
- Brig V. de la Motte*, — " "
- Brig V. de la Motte*, — " "
- Brig V. de la Motte*, — " "
- Brig V. de la Motte*, — " "
- Schooner Beche*, — " "

Admiral Jean Henri Joseph Dupont, the new French Commandant of the station, was formerly Captain of the French 40 gun frigate *Nemesis*, and was captured on the 9th April, 1809, after a brave defence, by the British Frigate *Agincourt*, 36 guns, Captain Richard Boscawen, — another British frigate, viz: — the *Arcturion*, 38 guns, Captain Robert Mordaunt, came up just as the action was about to close, and fired 7 or 8 guns at the *Nemesis*. By this the French frigate made no return, but laid down her fight, and almost instantaneously raised and lowered it again as the signal of submission. — The *Arcturion* had 8 killed and 37 wounded; the *Nemesis* 47 killed and 73 wounded.

The circumstance of the *Arcturion's* coming up has been thus commented on in the naval history of Great Britain:—

"Every Englishman, who is proud of the martial spirit of his country, must regret that a third party came to interrupt a meeting, which his own, although the numerically weaker side, was so bravely bringing to a favourable termination. A view of the relative damage and loss sustained by the two frigates, and of their relative means of farther annoyance, as displayed by the vigorous fire of the one, and the slackened and still slackening fire of the other, cannot leave a doubt that, at the time the *Arcturion* made her appearance, the combat between the *Arcturion* and *Nemesis* was virtually, if not formally decided."

Captain Seymour, in his official letter, states that the French Captain defended his ship with great ability and resolution; in fact there appeared in the *Monteur* of July 13th, 1809, a letter purporting to be from M. Dupont, (which however is not supposed to be genuine) giving a very unfavorable account of the affair.

Admiral Dupont, we are told, speaks English extremely well. He is said to be a brave and skilful officer, and a worthy man.

Commodore Sullivan had a private audience of H. E. the Governor on Tuesday evening, to whom he was introduced by Mr. Mandeville. Captain Herbert had also a farewell audience.

THE WEATHER has been nearly stationary this week. Thermometer about 80.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river have been numerous this week, of both sexes, particularly on the evenings of Saturday and Thursday.

The fine weather on Sunday last, attracted numerous equestrian visitors (including a number of ladies) to the villages in the neighbourhood of town.

The *Almudra* and *Retiro* were tolerably well attended.

"Boys and girls come out and play. The moon is bright as bright as day."

Christmas night was fine and moonlit, and the sports of the *Misa de G. B.* were kept up with infinite spirit all over town. The knocking and shutting of the doors were incessant.

The Brazilian brig *un de war* 20th August, sailed the *Misa de G. B.* were kept up with 11 guns on Monday evening last, which was returned by the latter with a like number.

Blackwood's Magazine for October 1839.

The gentleman who has taken the above from No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, is requested to return it.

Advertisement.

F. B. SELLER.

Quinta in the Calle de Barras, within 10 steps of the Plaza de la Independencia, at less than a square, a square or a half, a number of which is for sale. Apply to Mr. Orizawa, Apothecary, Calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

At the prices of gold and silver to be taken as usual.

Doubloons, Spanish, —	244	a 245 ds each
Do. Patriot, —	234	a 235 do. do.
Do. Plata mexicana, —	17	a 17 ds for one
Do. Plata mexicana, —	17	a 18 ds each.
Do. Patrias and Patricas, —	17	a 18 ds do.
200 per cent Stock, —	63	a 64 do. per ct.
Bank Shares, —	100	a 100 do.
Exchange on England, —	3 1/2	a 3 1/2 pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro, —	1	a 1 pence
Do. Montevideo, —	1 1/2	a 1 1/2 pence per dolar
Do. United States, —	4	a 4 pence 8. dollar
Do. O. A. B. —	42	a 42 1/2 p. pounds
Do. Country, —	35	a 35 do. do.
Do. weighing 25 to 25 lbs, —	37	a 38 do. do.
Do. sold, —	33	a 33 do. do.
Do. House, —	14	a 15 do. each.
Norris Sails, —	1	a 1 sh. 6 p. per lb.
Collied Sail, —	65	a 65 do. per dozen
Wool, common, —	14	a 14 sh. per bale
Do. York, —	20	a 20 sh. do.
Shawl skins, per dozen, —	17	a 17 sh. per 30 lbs.
Wool skins, per 200, —	30	a 32
Do. skins, per dozen, —	11	a 11
York, long, —	75	a 80 do. per bale
Do. short, —	40	a 42 do. do.
Jersey Beef, —	18	a 20 do. per quintal
Tallow, melted, —	17	a 18 do. per barrel
Horns, —	250	a 250 per unit.
Four, (North American), —	1	a 1 pence
Salt, on board, —	1	a 1 pence per fan
Discount, —	1 1/4	a 1 1/4 pr. ct. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 265 dollars. The lowest price 253 dollars.

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

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 Calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE, — THIRTEEN DOLLARS, (currency) PER QUARTER—Single numbers 10 cents.

ALEXANDER BRADEN, Responsible Editor.