

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 903]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 9 1843.

[Established in 1826

To the Commercial Community.

A FOREIGNER who has had the management of a commercial house in this country for many years, which he has retired in consequence of the proprietor thereof having retired from business, offers his services to any mercantile establishment, to which he flatters himself he should be found extremely useful from his general knowledge of business and of all classes of persons, whether foreign or native, engaged therein. He has a small capital at his disposal, and has a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, as also of several foreign languages, and trusts, that from the confidence that may be reposed in him and the references he can give of his talent and respectability, that those who may please to employ him will not regret the having done so.

A Free address to A. B. No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

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English Education.

SAINT Edward's School, late Saint Domingo House, Everton, Liverpool, conducted by Clergymen appointed by the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of the Lancashire district. The Rev. John Henry Fisher, President.

The splendid and princely mansion in the vicinity of Liverpool, well known by the name of Saint Domingo House, built by Hugh Sparling, and of late the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, has been purchased by the Clergy of the Lancashire district, and fitted up with every attention to domestic comfort, as a place of education for those who are destined either for commerce or any of the learned professions. At this Establishment a limited number of young Gentlemen only are taken, thus securing a larger amount of instruction, as well as attention and comfort so necessary for those whom immense distances deprive of the immediate watchfulness of parents. The Mansion is fitted up with hot and cold Baths, large and well ventilated dormitories, a splendid range of Class Rooms, and every possible accommodation the most indulgent parent could possibly desire for his child—situated on the highest part of Everton, it commands a proud and extensive view of the Channel, and is a short walk of the finest possible sea bathing. The professors of the Foreign Languages attend regularly from Liverpool, and Drawing and Music, and every other accomplishment can be taught by the most eminent masters residing there. It will be found a suitable and eligible place for the Education of the Sons of such Merchants as have Consignees in London or Liverpool, as the young Gentlemen may be visited daily, if necessary, by their Guardians, and thus the progress in their studies may be watched over, as we have their domestic happiness enquired into. It has been open for the reception of students but 6 months, and it already numbers among its ranks sons of the most distinguished Foreign Families.

The Provision is £45 per annum for those under 14, above 14 a further charge is made.

Applications to be addressed to the Rev. JOHN HENRY FISHER, President of St. Edward's, Everton, Liverpool.

BUENOS AYRES.

Till yesterday we have had no communication, during the week, with Montevideo or the Buseo, owing to the prevalence of Pampero winds. The advices now received inform us, that Commodore Purvis had began to figure again in an unenviable manner. He is accused of using every endeavour in order to counteract the effects of the blockade, not only by allowing the fishing boats the privileges of the British flag, but also by abusing the kindness of President Oribe in permitting the British men of war to receive supplies of fresh beef from Colonia; cattle thus shipped at the latter port having been actually sold in the Montevideo market!—The Commodore is said to reconcile his conscience to this breach of confidence by alleging that the beef was intended, in greater part, for the use of the hospitals. But such casuistry is too pitiful to impose upon the native good sense of our countrymen, who, we are persuaded, will view with merited suspicion the humanity which is ostentatiously displayed at the expense of every principle of honor and duty.

Two smart skirmishes had taken place

outside Montevideo, in which the loss of the besieged garrison was very considerable— Desertions from the town continued to be numerous; and among the individuals who had lately presented themselves to President Oribe, the Accountant General of the Custom house, Don Ramon de Acha, is named. The exaction of jewels and plate was still going on with unabated rigor.

Nothing positive respecting the position of Rivera was known; but it was believed that he was manœuvring with the design of recrossing to this side of the Rio Negro.

From the Uruguay we learn that a Riverista detachment of 400 men, commanded by one Santander, which had attacked the town of Salto, had been surprised and cut to pieces by Col. Piriz. The Riveristas lost upwards of 100 men, killed, and 60 odd prisoners.

The Peruvian mail arrived on Monday last and brought us files of the Tucuman "Monitor Federal" to the 4th ult. They contain but little in the shape of news, all being tranquil in the Provinces, but they continue their animadversions on the conduct of Commodore Purvis and his partisanship in the Riverista cause.

The Rev. Mr. FAHY, appointed by the R. C. Archbishop of Dublin to the chaplaincy of the Irish Roman Catholics in this country, is, we understand, expected here by one of the first arrivals from Liverpool. The foreign population of Buenos Ayres will thus have five clergymen of different creeds to minister to their religious wants.

We copy the following interesting article from the last number of the "Archivo Americano."—We have only had time to make a few alterations in the phraseology.

SKETCHES FOR CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

BIOGRAPHY OF FRUTOS RIVERA,

alias *The Pardejon*.

Among the many historical labours which have been published of late days, all of them emanating from a desire to illustrate facts, and to classify those persons who have figured in the world, there is one dedicated to *famous criminals*; and in the event it should be deemed proper to reprint it, these sketches may be made use of in order to add to it the life of a renowned villain.

The father of the self-entitled Brigadier General and President Frutos Rivera, was a poor day-labourer, native of Cordoba, who went to seek his fortune to a small village of the Oriental Misiones, a shelter at that time for all malefactors. There he married an Indian *tape*, and from this matrimony sprung up with ambiguous aspect, he, whom Providence had designed to be the scourge of the Orientals and the Misioneros. Without fortune or education, and above all, with a perverse disposition he past the days of his youth in the practice of every vice, until an opportunity was offered to him of evincing his soul's natural ferocity.

He was one of Artigas' principal officers, whom after having zealously served, he deserted, when he saw him abandoned by fortune. Fearful of the Government of Buenos Ayres from the remembrance of his former acts, he presented himself to the Portuguese authorities, who then gov-

erned the Oriental State, and continued oppressing his fellow countrymen with unheard of cruelty and barbarity.

When the moment to shake off the foreign yoke arrived, and when all the inhabitants of the Province united their efforts in order to recover its Independence, amongst the few who opposed themselves, Rivera, who did every thing to frustrate wishes so noble and legitimate, distinguished himself. Fortune however would have it that General Lavalleja, chief of the liberating forces, and who had just then been appointed Governor of the Oriental Province by the Chamber of Representatives, should come in contact with him, and take him prisoner at a place called *Monzon*. Rivera then, either with the object of obtaining his liberty, or because he calculated that the cause of the Independence of his country would triumph, offered to cooperate efficaciously in it, if, with his liberty, he was granted the rank of General. He was admitted on the terms he had proposed, he was then incorporated to the ranks of the Patriot army, in which he fought at the action of *Sarandi*. Until that moment he was faithful and subordinate; but, shortly afterwards, symptoms of dislike commenced to be evinced between both Leaders, originated by the improper behaviour and bad example set by Rivera to his companions in arms, not only through his insubordination, but also by his frauds.

About this time, a part of the Argentine army, which was to be organized in the Oriental State, in order to carry the war to the Empire of Brazil, commenced crossing over; and with the object of checking this enmity between the two Oriental Leaders, Rivera was destined to command the vanguard, of that Province, of which he had been appointed Governor and Captain General. But the restless, insubordinate and intriguing disposition of Rivera did not allow him to continue long quiet in his post. The head officers, who went with him to surprise the vanguard or detachment of the Brazilian army, accused him of having opposed himself to attack it, after having reached to within a very short distance of it; of his having given intelligence of his proximity, by ordering the trumpets of his troops to be sounded; and of his having allowed a Brazilian Captain to desert in order to give the Brazilians notice, with many other charges that appeared well founded.

Amongst his accusers were distinguished, General Paz, Colonel Is Medina, Martinez, Brandzen, Besares and others. Afterwards he commenced his attacks upon the General in Chief Martin Rodriguez, and the desertion of the Oriental forces under his command, as well as the insurrection of the Regiment of dragons, of which he had been colonel, were not long in taking place.

The army took up its head quarters at the Durazno; General Rodriguez gave up the command to General Alvarez; and the latter put Bernabe Rivera, Caballero and others who fomented desertion under an arrest. Rivera crossed over to Buenos Aires, and his brother Bernabe contrived to escape from his imprisonment, and to take refuge in Santa Fe. In the mean time, Frutos, in consequence of his having been detected in correspondence with various Brazilian chief officers, was obliged also to make his escape from Buenos Ayres, and to seek protection from the Government of Santa Fe, where he remained until he crossed over to Misiones. He was accused not only of keeping up correspondence with the enemies of the Republic, but also of having tried to dissolve the army. Regarding the first imputation, it might be replied that he was deceiving the Empire; but there was no means of neutralising the second, since subsequently his brother used to boast of his having seduced to desert almost all the sergeants of the different corps of cavalry because (he added, answering the observation which was made to him, that in this manner the Province would come again under the yoke of Brazil) afterwards, we might assemble the soldiers, and with Oriental officers could continue the war.

The army marched under the command of General Alvarez, who after the battle of Ituzingo gave up the command to General Paz, and subsequently the latter to General Lavalleja. Rivera not being any longer able to endure the poverty to which he had been reduced by his gaming propensities, nor to look upon without envy the aggrandizement of his rival, formerly his friend, General Lavalleja, he rushed forward to the Oriental territory, accompanied by a few men of his confidence, under a character which appeared more like an attempt at anarchy than a cooperation for the liberty of the Province.

Positive orders were sent to Colonel D. Manuel Oribe, Chief then in command of the forces that besieged Montevideo, in order that he should pursue him until he should be forced out of the Oriental territory. In compliance, Colonel Oribe evinced such activity in his pursuit, that Rivera, seeing himself on the point of falling into the hands of this Chief, retired to Misiones, whence he addressed the Government, stating to it that he had invaded that territory, with the object of making it contribute to the efforts that were being made in order to liberate the Oriental Province. These words were believed, and he was left in his post.

In the mean time, the Government of the Republic had passed to the hands of Colonel Dorrego, to whom Rivera submitted himself, magnifying to him the advantages of his undertaking on the Misiones. By this means he obtained assistance in money, arms, clothing and officers, with the trust also of raising another army, called the *army of the north*, of which he was appointed Commander. Thus he kept on for some time, causing great expenses, doing nothing, and keeping up a deceitful correspondence with some Brazilian Chief Officers, and enhancing to the General Government the discipline of his army, the advantages he had obtained, and the plans he was about executing, until peace and the establishment of the Oriental State of the Uruguay were obtained.

Its first acts were the appointment of a provisional Government, and the convocation of a body to take into consideration the Constitution that was to govern the new Republic. Rivera, who had at first professed himself a moderate, and partly called national, as it was composed almost wholly of Brazilian subjects, a very few Orientals, and some Argentine officers, proffered his services to the provisional Government in order to establish a colony of *tape* Indians at the junction of the Cuareim with the Uruguay. Government, or rather the constitutional Assembly, had provided for the establishment of that colony, of which Rivera made use of, in order to increase the number of his followers, who were to serve him as a nucleus for the revolutions he intended against his unfortunate country. As soon as he saw himself at the head of a force of Indians of his confidence, he began more boldly to evince his turbulent disposition, and to overthrow every thing by his intrigues. Not contented with having dilapidated the funds destined for the Colony, he put down the Ministry of Messrs. Giro, Muñoz and Garzon, and endeavoured to dissolve the Assembly. To realize this, he excited rebellion among a cavalry corps, and directed it in a body to the place where the assembly held their sessions; the guard there repulsed them, but the rebels however killed an infantry officer, a citizen and one of their own officers who endeavoured to restrain them. They afterwards spread over the country districts, where some of them were taken prisoners, among them an Indian officer, who, whatever they had done, had not including the insurrection, was by Rivera's orders, and that his object was to dissolve the Assembly and to assassinate some of its members. "This was Rivera's first rebellion, after the peace with Brazil."

This villain perceived that he would not be able to attain his object, while there should be troops not at his disposal, and he attempted to bring from the capital the regiment of infantry that had repulsed his *tapes*. But the Assembly who penetrated his designs opposed this measure.

The pusillanimous individual encharged with the provisional Government, General Rondeau, who had delivered himself up into the hands of Rivera, renounced his authority, and surrendering it to those who had entrusted it to him; and the Assembly, availing itself of this fine opportunity, appointed General Lavalleja. Rondeau either having repented or being advised by Rivera, protested against his being deprived of authority, and Rivera, under this pretext, rose up in rebellion with a small force. Measures were taken in order to punish so great a crime, and when a great assemblage of people had taken place which was sufficient to destroy him, the cry of a thousand well meaning citizens, who were not aware of Rivera's character, was raised, demanding that this disagreement should be arranged, and that Oriental blood should not be spilt. Thus he who had been declared an outlaw remained unpunished!

But Rivera is not the man to be satisfied with perpetrating one offence only. The Constitution was sworn. The elections for the Chambers that were to appoint the first President were proceeded to. Whilst they were going forward, Rivera caused the laws to be suspended, and he was to be obeyed by his fatal *tapes*, who compelled them to receive their votes without their being citizens, supplanted lists and threatened those who were there assembled; and by this means, he succeeded in gaining the elections and made himself appointed Constitutional President of the Republic! ... he who had done no good, and had brought so many evils upon the cause of the Independence of his country! He, who had attacked the existence of the sovereign and constituent body of his country! The insubordinate and rebellious soldier! Such was the elected of the People!!! ... The evils which have afflicted and still afflict the Oriental State, and the consequence of so guilty and illegitimate a selection.

Misfortune would have it that the circle called *Imperial*, should be united to him after his return from Misiones. In this circle Doctor Obos was the most prominent character, being a crafty, daring and immoral man, who had returned concealed from Brazil, and became afterwards possessed of Rivera's confidence.

It may be readily inferred that from a man of Rivera's character, with the principles he professed, and the acts of which he was guilty, no hopes could be entertained on his elevation to the chair of President, either for any guarantee of property, or for the preservation of order and the consolidation of the new institutions of his Country. In effect, he was not long in attacking and overthrowing every thing; the public treasure was dilapidated; those who had served their country well were deprived of their offices; private property was invaded; public opinion despised; the administration of justice became the patrimony of Obos' family; and of the rest of his circle who made a public traffic of it, and committed every kind of scandal, and lastly D. José Ellary and Obos himself occupied the departments of Government in order to cover over and protect all these excesses.

About this period Rivera perpetrated two horrible crimes. The first is having, by means of deceit, caused the Charra Indians usually in the neighbourhood of the Rio Negro, and whilst there, having them surrounded and barbarously murdered, in a considerable number. Only thirty of them escaped—the women and children were sent as prisoners to Montevideo. These thirty Indians, who saved themselves from the slaughter, and who afterwards joined some families who fly from his arm, revenged the treacherous death of their companions, on the person of Rivera's brother, whom they killed together with some other officers.

The other crime is the scandalous robbery he committed on the territory to the North of the Rio Negro, where there was then an immense quantity of wild mares, which we call here *baguales*, and to which the land owners were in the habit of killing with the permission of Government. When Rivera was informed that a great quantity of those mares' hides had been collected, he went and took possession of them, and did not confine himself to this alone, but took also the ox hides, cattle, carts, and in short everything found in that department, which he left as desolate as a desert. But all the proceeds of this he squandered away in a short time, given up as he was to the most shameful vices and to the irregularities of a licentious life.

When he once more became pressed for resources he repeated his aggressions on the proprietors, and his frauds on the administration of the public treasure. All this notwithstanding, he was obliged to declare himself insolvent; his creditors, protected by the constitutional Laws, obtained an order that the house itself where he lived should be embargoed; and in opposition to what the Laws establish, he retained his post, though nothing more than a bankrupt. His unwarrantable proceedings in robberies became such that the whole country in a body rose up against him in June 1832. The first who thus acted against him were his favourite Indians, afterwards the militia which he had collected at the Durazno, and of which he had availed himself in order to put down the insurrection of the *tapes*, and lastly, the garrison and officers of Montevideo.

Rivera was at the Durazno, where he certainly would have been shot, had not an officer, who had served in the corps of Dragons, allowed him to escape. He afterward repaid this service, by having the officer shot.

He now perceived a little affliction which his inhabitants of the country entertained for him, and in order to be able to keep them down, he called to his support the Argentine military men, who, in consequence of their rebellions had been expelled from their own country. Those who had risen in arms arms urged on General Lavalleja, the necessity of pla-

cing himself at their head, and they at last succeeded in dragging him out from his home. But every one, except Rivera, felt a reluctance to see the blood of brothers spilt, and the latter availed himself of this resolution in order to take active measures. Deputies were sent to him in order to arrange matters and to solicit that the Ministry should be tried. With this they contented themselves. Rivera however answered with subterfuges for the purpose of gaining time, and when he considered himself strong, he attacked the forces under Lavalleja, and took them to the town of the Brazilians territory. He took some prisoners, and out of them he barbarously shot 22, the greater part officers, who had rendered important services to his country.

If he had formerly committed every kind of violence, now under the pretext of punishing insubordination, he gave to the cattle of the country establishments which were embargoed, was divided between Rivera's officers and the Argentine emigrants who had supported him. No one was respected, however privileged his condition might be. One member of the Legislative Body was conveyed to a floating prison, and some ladies were arrested, and the whole was extinguished by the destruction of private property, the dilapidation of the public treasure, and the frightful disorder into which the country was plunged.

At last the day arrived when he was to be divested of authority, the period of his Government having terminated in vain of his endeavour to perpetuate his authority; in vain did he assume the name of head officers and stated to them, that the country was not yet in a state to be governed by a constitution, that a strong Executive was requisite, and a man capable to preserve order by his prestige; and that such man was he! Those officers would not listen to his insinuations, and they refused to uphold him. He saw that he could not longer carry on, and he had made so great an abuse, and he retired with a firm resolution again to usurp it.

He was replaced by the Vice-President of the Republic, in October 1835, until the election of President should be made, which fell on General Manuel Oribe, in February 1836. But to the very end, Rivera was a burden to his country, having caused himself to be granted, as a reward for his eminent services, the sum of 50,000 silver dollars and having had himself appointed Commandant General of the country districts, an office incompatible with the peculiar organization of the Oriental State.

On General Oribe assuming authority, he saw himself surrounded by every kind of difficulties, the only inheritance left him by his predecessor. Notwithstanding, his enlightenment, his honor, economy and good nature, and the affection entertained for him by his countrymen, were as many means which he employed to extricate himself from such embarrassments. He was a man of high spirits, he was commencing to enjoy happier days to the country, when Rivera, turbulent and full man, in conjunction with his adherents, as immoral as himself, prepared a plot for the ruin of the country. Only a few officers seconded him, and he called to his aid those same Argentine emigrants, who had sustained him in the presidency, and avenged with mourning the country which had dispersed them. The Government, who were united themselves to him in consequence of his offer he made to aid them in his turn in order to overthrow the government of the Argentine Republic, as soon as they should conclude with the Oriental. No motive or pretext whatever had been afforded him by the new Government, to cut asunder the ties of subordination, when he raised the spirit of rebellion, on occasion of the imprisonment of a citizen ordered by one of the Country Justices of the Peace, and of the alleged arrest of a Chief officer, who was never put in prison, and which figures however in the manifesto which he issued, as one of the violent proceedings of Government. He assembled forces to take to the mountains, and he was composed of *Tape* Indians, Argentine emigrants, and a few Orientals; almost all his officers were Argentine emigrants. In order to avenge supposed injuries, he caused the blood of his country men to be spilt. But he was defeated at the Carpinteria; and seeing himself abandoned by some of his Chief officers, he took to refuge in the territory of Brazil. There with scandal to the world, he assembled his companions of rebellion; increased his ranks with the Indians of the Brazilian Misiones, and gave them to the Argentine emigrants Lavalle, Martinez and others to be disciplined. Thus he formed an army, composed in the most part of foreigners, with which he invaded the Oriental territory. He obtained a triumph at Yucuntaya, owing more to his intrigues and treason than to his generalship and bravery; and as shortly afterwards he was in his turn defeated at the Yi: seeing himself lost, he made an effort, and rallied his forces at Navarro, for his dispersed soldiers being fearful of the inhabitants of the country, he shut them up, kept on incorporating themselves to him in order to escape punishment. Being once more pursued by the forces of Government, he commenced his marches and counter-marches, or what is called war of *vanda* age in groups, with which kind of warfare only he is any wise acquainted. The sufferings he caused to his country men he has also done to his country, he rejected at them. His object was to give to the army of the State, composed entirely of National Guards. In one of his counter-marches he approached close on Montevideo, and left a note for the permanent Committee of the Chambers, which was returned unpunished. In it as it was afterwards known, he complained against President Oribe and against an attempt to assassinate him. Ridiculous accusation concocted by himself, and his companions in crimes, as he set off against the three attempts made by his orders, against the President's life! the first on the coast of the Aguada, by a man named Luna; the second at the barracks of the Dragons by Castro; and the third, at the opening of the Chambers by Captains Cabral and Braga, of Pinarud.

Observing that the Government army was approaching, he effected a rapid movement and repaired to the centre of the country. That army, as has been stated, being wholly composed of National Guards, a great number of the latter had been granted leave of absence in order to give them some rest. Thus reduced to a very small number, the error of marching and attacking Rivera on a disadvantageous point for the aggressors was committed; and the former availing himself of this error obtained a triumph in this attack at the town of Palmir. He was then seen to call out lieutenant Quintanilla, among the prisoners he gave out him to be hanged, at the very moment he was at his feet entreating for his life. He afterwards indulged in the barbarous pleasure of trampling upon him with his horse, and of having his throat cut in presence of hundreds of witnesses, because, like an officer of honor, faithful to his trust, he would not abandon his ranks and quit those of the rebels. Shortly after Rivera sent a cavalry force to besiege the town of Montevideo, and to prevent the introduction there of provisions from the country.

The country was exhausted, private fortunes were suffering, and the friends of Rivera laboured diligently to arrange matters. Government possessed of means; but he saw itself attacked by the French Agents, and the Adm. Le Blanc who carried their demands to an extreme. The Agents of Rivera attempted to assassinate President Oribe at

a floating hulk... These and other causes that prudence advises to omit, decided General Oribe to give up his authority and retire from the country, protesting against the violence which he had been obliged to adopt in this measure. Rivera went in a small force to occupy the town and kept himself in the outskirts of it. Eight days afterwards he published a decree by which he declared there was no other authority but his own. Only six years I am every thing, and the rest, including the Representatives of the People nothing. He was very cruel, and gave law suits, and reckless sentences, which had no longer any appeal; he gave orders to every public office to blot out every thing which had been written against him, even to the least expression; he deprived one individual of his property and gave it to another; he ransacked the public treasure, sold off the public property, and committed every kind of excess. Shortly after his insolent declaration, he made his triumphal entry into Montevideo at the head of his horse. The people looked at him with silence, expressing thereby their bitter regrets. His friends and the Colonel Chief of Police an officer created by him knew it well, and consequently made an effort to assemble a mob and boys to acclaim the man whom all hated!

The administration of General Oribe was the best the country ever had. It respected individual security and the inviolability of property; the public income was duly administered, and the public debt was diminishing, the country was obtaining credit, and the impulse of commerce was increasing. It assumed what was owing to that administration. What motives then could those have had who attached themselves to a man like Rivera, so notoriously a wicked character? Only one: the conviction they that under a regular administration they could not carry on their scandalous extortions, which would be permitted by an immoral Government, and that they were mistaken. During this second epoch of Rivera, the treasure of the State became the prey of those who administered it, and there was not a single branch of the administration, that was not scandalously turned to the benefit of some few individuals. Among so many violations, that which most irritated the people was the usurpation of all the powers effected by Rivera, in as daring as bold-faced manner. He at once perceived the strong impression which his first decree had produced upon the public, and laid the fault of it on the Unitarians.

In the mean time the elections were about being celebrated, and as the majority of the orientals would not make their appearance at them, Rivera induced others that were not such to appear at them, and he became re-elected as illegally as he had formerly been elected. His first act was to declare war against the Argentine Confederation, and to solicit the aid of the ally of the former forces that were carrying on hostilities against it. He put himself also in communication with Santa Cruz, facilitating to him the conquest of the Argentine territory, after having enslaved Peru. He promoted an insurrection in Corrientes, and gave Lavalle every assistance in order to invade Entrerios. All these acts evidently evinced the anti-patriotic spirit, which amongst many other crimes is the most characteristic feature of Rivera. The downfall of General Rosas appeared to him unavoidable, and he counted upon the assistance and co-operation of all his friends, in order to realize one of his oldest projects—that of forming a great State with the territory comprehended between the Atlantic Ocean on the one side, and the river Paraguay on the other. This plan would amount to nothing less than the segregation of the Province of Rio Grande, belonging to Brazil, and the usurpation of the Provinces of Entre-rios and Corrientes which form integral and inseparable parts of the Argentine Confederation. He would have also to break through existing treaties, to put aside the obligations contracted and obligations contracted by powerful European nations and above all he would have to provoke to a sanguinary war two neighbouring States, each one of them more powerful than the usurping Government.

His calculations were called in an example of Rivera's treachery, failed by the destruction of Santa Cruz, Lavalle, Madrid and the other ruthless Unitarians, and by the cessation of the French blockade.

All these events took Rivera by surprise, so absorbed was he with his false policy, and he was compelled to adopt an extreme and desperate measure. He assembled all his forces, and crossed the Uruguay, in order to enter the heart of the Oriental territory. General Oribe was then at Entrerios, making preparations to occupy the Oriental State and to reestablish there his legitimate authority. The army under his command was numerous, inured to war and perfectly provided. It had returned covered with laurels from its glorious campaign against the ruthless Unitarians, to whom it had given death blows in the glorious battles of *Quebracho*, *Sancala*, *Rodeo del Medio* &c. That iniquitous and treacherous band to its country, had received the punishment due to its atrocious and horrible crimes, and his hated Leader had been levelled in the dust by the lead of the defenders of the Independence of their country.

In this state of things Rivera dared to challenge General Oribe in his own headquarters; but he was not long in comprehending his danger, and he countermanded in order to approach the Uruguay, with the intention of recrossing it. But the hands of destiny reached him, and the *Arroyo Grande* witnessed his ignominious and defeat.

That day ought to have been the last of this monster. All his illusions had disappeared with his hopes, with his friends, and with his allies. Nothing now remained to him but the remembrance of his crimes which ought to have overwhelmed him. He went to his last abode at the Durazno, where he organized, without resource, the last resistance, which his pride dictated to him against the legal forces of President Oribe. Unfortunately he found in an officer of the British navy, a point of support in order to prolong his hated authority in Montevideo, and in misguided and disorderly foreigners worthy auxiliaries of his perfidious plans. He also called to his side the most corrupted and most eminently immoral men of the Montevideo community, and placed in their hands the destiny of his unfortunate residents. The person who was to represent him in command, was that same Vasquez, considered as the scourge of his country, as associating with him a friend Oñaz Pacheco, a worthy collaborator, a stupid, sanguinary and imbecile youth. The friends of these villains and of the atrocious Paz, the unfortunate Montevideo is suffering awaiting the day of liberty. The greatest part of its population has emigrated, either to incorporate themselves in the ranks of President Oribe, or to escape from the hands of Rivera's selfishness.

The hour is drawing nigh for the cessation of so many misfortunes, and then will be perceived all the depth of the wound which Rivera's administration has opened in the bosom of the country. The period of his government comprehends in a few years the most horrid examples of immorality, private vices, and every kind of violence. He attacked property, no guarantee was respected by him, he overthrew the laws, trampled upon justice, set on fire towns, plundered the inhabitants, gave up their wives and daughters to the brutal licence of his soldiers, murdered the innocent, attempted on various occasions to assassinate the President of the Republic, used surprise power in order to carry on his neighbours, united himself to foreigners in order to carry on hostilities against them; was unfaithful to every party and traitor to every government; and as a private individual, is a corrupt, unprincipled, uneducated, immoral man; a gambler, a licentious, a cheat and thief, and to draw his picture in few words. Government possessed of means; but he saw itself attacked by the French Agents, and the Adm. Le Blanc who carried their demands to an extreme. The Agents of Rivera attempted to assassinate President Oribe at

Such is the idol, by whom the orientals have been obliged to bow down nearly fifteen years; and who has found defenders amongst some foreigners!

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.
For Arrivals and Sailings of Friday—See Marine List.

Date of Arrival	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tonnage.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.				
June 2	Brig Provost, David Airth.	232	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Continent.
9	Barque Ann, John Widdridge.	334	Louis Chapaourouge.	London.
9	Brig Mary Ann, James Hunter.	301	Henry & George Dowse.	London.
20	Brig Richard, William Chambers.	227	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	London.
July 19	Barque Thomas Curry, William Scott.	255	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Liverpool.
Aug 7	Barque Jan Baptiste, L. Honeyburn.	224	Anderson, Weller and Co.	Falmouth.
9	Barque Mohavak, C. C. Jordan.	260	Henry and George Dowse.	London.
11	Brig Habnah, F. Hocquard.	135	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Falmouth for orders
12	Brig Sam Slick, T. Simpson.	143	Henry and George Dowse.	Great Britain.
30	Barque Pampero, John Roberts.	357	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Great Britain.
31	Barque Tam O'Shanter, W. H. Ellis.	270	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Liverpool.
Sept. 1	Barque Holywood, Joseph Lowthion.	291	John Galt Smith & Co.	London.
2	Brig Finnis, Robert Gibbins.	173	Hughes and Brothers.	London.
3	Brig Bonanza, Thomas Selkirk.	176	Dickson and Co.	London.
14	Barque William Feile, Joseph Sprout.	279	John Best & Brothers.	Liverpool.
19	Brig Catherine, Dennis Coffey.	192	James C. Thompson.	Liverpool.
21	Brig Phileas Robert Bell.	237	John Best & Brothers.	London.
30	Brig Nine, James Lamb.	299	Daniel Gowland & Co.	London.
Oct. 1	Brig Syria, James Law.	184	Thomas Gowland & Co.	London.
2	Schooner Minalto, Stephen Tregarthen.	193	Barber and Orr.	London.
7	Brig Bella Portena, John Wm. Pyott.	238	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	London.
7	Brig Thais, John Sorel.	180	Henry and George Dowse.	Liverpool.
7	Brig Llewellyn, George Mitchell.	292	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Valparaiso.
7	Brigantine Navig. tor, John LeFevre.	145	Anderson, Weller and Co.	Liverpool.
16	Barque Amy, John D. Dixon.	232	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Great Britain.
17	Brig Freeland, John Mackenzie.	215	Anderson Weller & Co.	Liverpool.
21	Brig Syph, William Moore.	194	John Galt Smith & Co.	Great Britain.
24	Brig Molson, Henry Wright.	213	Robins, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool.
25	Brig Argestes, Thomas Hume.	171	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Pacific.
25	Brig Tro, John Hooper.	194	Hughes & Brothers.	Great Britain.
26	Brig Olive Branch, Thomas Hamon.	196	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Great Britain.
29	Brig William Carey, William Dove.	248	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Havana.
31	Brig Three Sisters, John Arthur.	187	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Havana.
Nov. 3	Brig Hibbert, Luke Bruce.	258	Brownell, Stegmann, & Co.	Valparaiso.
6	Brig Young Boreas, William Chalmers.	334	John Best & Brothers.	Valparaiso.
12	Barque Hesperia, John Morgan.	269	Bertram, LeBreton & Delisle	Valparaiso.
13	Brig Five, John Wood Fildes.	268	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Valparaiso.
17	Brig Tallentire, G. H. James White.	261	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Valparaiso.
Dic. 2	Barque Helen Jane, Lewis Fisher.	266	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Valparaiso.
American.				
Sept. 7	Barque La Plata, Joseph Michaels.	263	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Philadelphia.
Oct. 4	Brig Robert, Collier.	204	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Boston.
13	Brig Russian, James Simpson.	222	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
5	Brig Plymouth, J. B. Goodhue.	128	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Boston.
25	Schooner Jersey.	57	Jacob Parvizi.	New York.
25	Ship Mexican, John Denning.	225	Hulston & Robinson.	New York.
No. 12	Brig Amazon, William Wedg.	322	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore.
30	Ship Roger Sherman, J. C. Nichols.	496	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore.
French.				
July 15	Brig Philadelphie, Isnard.	200	John Baptist Pregel.	Marseilles.
19	Barque Napoleon, A. Mourques.	227	Hermann Dufourq & Co.	Havre de Grace.
Sept. 1	Barque Le Juste, Pierre Durand.	238	Hermann Dufourq & Co.	Cette & Marseilles.
9	Brig Louise, Joseph B. Canard.	179	Blanc & Constantin.	France.
30	Ship Espereanza, Bahiano.	308	Zumaran & Treserra.	Havana.
Oct. 2	Brig Roger Boncompas, F. de Bina.	125	Blanc & Constantin.	Havre de Grace.
20	Barque Jules, Pierre Chadin.	160	Ochoa & Co.	Havre de Grace.
23	Barque Jeanne Gabrielle, A. Dupuyrat.	181	Lavallol and Sons.	Havre de Grace.
Nov. 3	Brig Antoine, Joseph Marie Noel.	193	Lavallol and Sons.	France.
12	Brig Caroline, Antoine Mazel.	138	Barliomeu Herand.	Cette.
24	Ship Paquebot Boreas, C. Martens.	333	Zumaran & Treserra.	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Mar. 27	Brigantine Brilliant, Nicolas Repeto.	104	Lavallol & Sons.	Patagonia.
June 11	Schooner Suerte, Santiago Dolero.	82	Lavallol & Sons.	Genoa.
July 27	Brig Ida, Juan Antonio.	239	Jacinto Caprile.	Genoa.
Sept. 23	Brig Amazon, Juan B. Bonignone.	162	Lavallol & Sons.	Genoa.
23	Polacre Narciso, Juan Vissalzo.	186	Pietranera, Piaggio & Co.	Genoa.
30	Barque Amistad, Diego Castiglia.	144	Jacinto Caprile.	Genoa.
Oct. 7	Brig Maria Teresa, B. Villarino.	170	Zumaran & Treserra.	Genoa.
7	Brig Henrique, Domingo Guerrello.	247	Jacinto Caprile.	Genoa.
10	Brig Univerzo, Andres Godan.	181	Lavallol and Sons.	Genoa.
24	Brigantine Iride, Santiago Gaggino.	84	Lavallol & Sons.	Genoa.
26	Polacre Daniel, Juan Negri.	148	Jacinto Caprile.	Genoa.
5	Schooner Idea, Marcos Juan Ivoliche.	96	Lavallol & Sons.	Genoa.
6	Barque Paulina, Juan Corvett.	256	Lavallol & Sons.	Genoa.
Nov. 11	Brig Maria Teresa, Pedro Badarico.	188	Lavallol & Sons.	Genoa.
11	Brig Angelo, Angelo Pierangeli.	204	Jacinto Caprile.	Genoa.
Spanish.				
June 24	Barque Joyosa, Maria M. Marcedal.	159	Zumaran & Treserra.	Spain.
July 27	Brig Monica, José Conell.	131	Lavallol & Sons.	Havana.
Aug. 20	Polacre Eudrigues, Rafael Sileres.	122	Lavallol & Sons.	Malaga.
Sept. 22	Barque Paula, Domingo Zabala.	206	Lavallol & Sons.	Malaga.
30	Brig Santandero, B. M. Gorodio.	170	Ochoa and Co.	Cadiz.
Oct. 4	Polacre Estrella, Isidro Marstany.	90	Pedro Antonio Sanchez.	Cadiz.
16	Brig Esperanza, Rafael Negro.	176	Lavallol and Sons.	Brazil.
17	Brig T. T. T. Antonio Saldado.	140	Lavallol and Sons.	Brazil.
27	Brig Arturo, José Ricoma.	180	Zumaran and Treserra.	Brazil.
27	Polacre Mensajero, Jaime Millet.	105	Lavallol and Sons.	Havana.
31	Polacre Aristides, Pedro Orta.	120	Lavallol and Sons.	Havana.
Nov. 5	Polacre Flora, Ventura Alsina.	155	Lavallol and Sons.	Havana.
9	Brig Paqueta de Matanza, Juan Adun.	102	Lavallol & Sons.	Havana.
180	Zumaran & Treserra.			Havre de Grace
Brazilian.				
Nov. 15	Bgn. Especialador, J. Cayetano Vieira.	150	José Pereira Carneiro & Co.	Brazil.
18	Brig Tres Guimarães, A. G. Viana.	172	Vieira and Thimoteo.	Brazil.
25	Brig Pensamiento, Blas C. Matos.	225	Juan Sousa Monteiro.	Brazil.
27	Barque Diana, F. M. Bastos.	256	José Pereira Carneiro & Co.	Brazil.
Swedish.				
Sept. 30	Brig Lieut. Peterson, C.G. Hammerberg.	141	Zumaran & Treserra.	Cette.
Nov. 2	Barque Valeria, Carl Olof Eeroth.	380	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Bueno.
14	Brigantine Experiment, F. Rutororoon.	200	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Bueno.
16	Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson.	160	Carl R. Horse.	Bueno.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tonnage.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
Danish.				
July 13	Brig Edward, Carsten Smidt.	170	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Continent.
Aug. 12	Brig Orion, John C. Mathieson.	240	Bartolome Herand.	Falmouth for orders
Nov. 2	Ship Cybele, Erick Beck.	209	Juan Balbino Soriano.	Falmouth for orders
24	Ship Creole, Joseph Peter Boysen.	258	R. & J. Carjialo & Co.	Falmouth for orders
Dutch.				
Oct. 15	Galliot Allersma, R. W. Vos.	165	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Thode & Co.
Dec. 7	Galliot Plata, J. H. Henning.		Thode & Co.	
Hamburg.				
Aug. 7	Brig Maria Elizabeth, Wiebe Fokkes.	280	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Falmouth for orders
15	Brig Mary, Henry Henrichsen.	170	Thode and Co.	Falmouth for orders
29	Brig Anna, Michel Meyer.	130	Charles R. Horne.	Boston.
Oct. 31	Brig Johann Gottlob, A. E. Moller.	130	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	New York.
Nov. 5	Brig Wilhelmus, John A. Regenborg.	168	Thode & Co.	Falmouth for orders
31	Brig Amphitrite, Jan J. Arends.	208	Thode & Co.	Falmouth for orders
Bremen.				
Russian.				
July 15	Brig Nadeschla, Jacob Silven.	300	Henry & George Dowse.	Bordeaux.
Portuguese.				
July 23	Bq. General Saldanha, M. M. Mergu.	430	José Pereira Carneiro & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
Belgian.				
Oct. 6	Barque Progress Harn H. Smidt.	272	José Vergueira.	Brazil.
Prussian.				
Aug. 4	Barque Wilhelm, C. D. Schultz.	267	Thode & Co.	Havana.
Sept. 11	Brig Mentor, John F. Schroeder.	174	Thode & Co.	Havana.
24	Schooner Uruguay, Otto Schroeder.	100	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Havana.
Oct. 16	Schooner Paraguay, F. Bloodorn.	100	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Havana.
26	Brig Melea J. G. Hallmann.	206	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Havana.
Oldenburg.				
Sept. 29	Brig Telegraph, H. Ahlers.	174	Bunge, Hutz & Co.	Havana.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH Ship Pearl, 20 guns, Captain Richard Henry Stopford.
DANISH Brig Orion, 16 guns, Captain Andreas Christian Polder.



MARINE LIST.



PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

December 2.—Wind W.N.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque Prince of Wales, Alexander Alexander, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co. with the same cargo which she brought to this port.

French barque Industrie, Marius Courtois, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Hermann Dufourq & Co. with 8536 dry ox hides, 3995 salted do. 6814 horns, 103 seroons Paraguay tobacco.

Oldenburg brig Telegraph, H. Ahlers, for Havana, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co. with 4500 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian Packet schooner Bella Dominga, Jose Schiaffino, for Montevideo, despatched by Juan Bautista Boasi, with passengers.

Lucca packet schooner Eufracia, Carlos Dagnio, for Montevideo, despatched by Angel G. de Elia, with passengers.

Brazilian diate San Antonio, Matias Antonio, for Rio Grande, despatched by Angel G. de Elia, in ballast.

December 3—Wind N.N.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Tactique, 4 guns, captain Le Comte Pierre Benjamin Denis Pouget, for Montevideo.

Bremen brig Johanna Cesar, Gerard Elberfeld, for the Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with 4500 quintals jerked beef, 200 dozen salted tongues.

Bremen brig Ocean, Johann Sturje, for Falmouth, despatched by Mohr, Ludovici & Co. with 13,700 dry ox and cow hides, 1600 salted do. do.

British brig Brooke, Thomas Campbell, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co. with 80 dry ox hides, 9282 salted ox and cow hides, 294 salted horse hides, 171 salted hog skins, 17,351 horns, 32 pipes with 1250 arrobas tallow, 69 bales with 8280 horse hides, 62 do. with 2050 arrobas hair, 19 do. with 475 doz sheepskins, 79 do. with 2000 arrobas wool.

December 4—Wind S.W. Rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National brigantine of war Vigilante, 5 guns, captain John Thorn, for the Bueco.

National brigantine Albion, with provisions for the National squadron off Montevideo.

French brig Louise, Joseph B. Canard, for Marseilles, despatched by Blanc & Constantin, with 8461 dry ox hides, 8530 salted do, 6580 horns.

December 5.—Wind S.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Lucca Packet Schooner Orestes, Agustin Ceppi, for Montevideo, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with passengers.

December 6.—Wind N.W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British Brig Helen Anderson, James Thompson, for Valparaiso, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co. in ballast.

December 7.—Wind N.N.E.

Arrived, Dutch galliot Plata, 160 tons, John Henry Henning, from Amsterdam 28th August, Cape de Verdes 1st October, Montevideo 3d inst. with salt, to Thode & Co.

Passengers from Montevideo, Mrs. Alexander and niece, and Capt. Visser.

Brazilian brigantine Desempenho, 161 tons, Antonio Alvez Diaz, from Santa Catalina 17th ult., Montevideo 3 inst., with yerba, &c. to Faustino Jorge.

Hamburg barque Diana, 218 tons, Peter Ehlers, from Santa Catalina 3d September, Montevideo, 3d inst., in ballast, to Mohr, Ludovici & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian packet schooner Luisa, Antonio Cabañer, for Montevideo, despatched by Carlos Galeano, with passengers.

December 8.—Wind E.

Arrived, Portuguese brig Viriati, 194 tons, Andres da Costa Viana, from Rio Janeiro 12th October, Santos 12 ult., Montevideo 3d inst., with part cargo, to José P. Carneiro & Co.

Sardinian brig Copernicus, 186 tons, Juan B. Gorlero, from Genoa, 7th September, Montevideo 3d inst. with part cargo to Llavall & sons American packet schooner Fame, 211 tons, George Baker, from Montevideo 7 inst. to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. with passengers.

French brig Bonne Sophie, 197 tons, Lemaresquier, from Cette 28th July, Carthagena 9th August, Montevideo 3 inst. with part cargo, to Zumaran & Tresera.

American barque Chancellor, 277 tons, Andrew Beauvais, from New-York 9th September, Montevideo 3 dinst., general cargo, to Francis Dominick.

American barque Izette, 275 tons, William Harron, from Salem 7th September, Montevideo 7th inst. with lumber, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, British barque Jessie Anderson, William Morrison, for Valparaiso, despatched by Briscoe, Twyford & Co. in ballast.

Prussian brig Mentor, John Frederick Schroeder, for Havana, despatched by Thode & Co. with 3582 quintals jerked beef.

Sailed on the 24th ult. the French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Jules Clos, commander, for Montevideo.

Foreign Merchant Vessels in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 8th inst.

Table listing foreign merchant vessels in the port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 8th inst. Columns include nationality and number of vessels.

The schooners, &c., under the Brazilian and Sardinian flags, employed as packets and otherwise between this and Montevideo, &c., are not included in the above list.

The Danish brig Ornen fired a salute on Thursday last, in consequence of a visit from the Consul General of H. M. the King of Denmark, accompanied by other gentlemen.

The Ornen has been described to us as being in the finest order and a most superior vessel of her class.

THE WEATHER.—A reference to the range of the Thermometer this week will shew the vicissitudes of the climate of this country.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last—

Table showing thermometer readings in the Commercial Room from Saturday to Friday.

Yesterday being "Concepcion Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

The town in various parts was decorated with flags on the 6th inst. in celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Arroyo Grande.

The arrivals at this port have been few this week, in consequence of the prevalence of strong panpero winds.

Died.

On the 29th ult., aged 20 years, Henry Schaf-fenorth, native of Memel, Prussia. The deceased met his death from having fallen into the river from the bowsprit of the Prussian Schooner Paraguay, at anchor in the inner roads of this port, by which he was drowned, and three hours elapsed ere the body was recovered. On the 30th, it was conveyed to the German Protestant Cemetery. The coffin placed on a bier, with Prussian flags carried in front and on each side of it was borne to the grave by the shipmates of the deceased, followed by his Captain and all the Captains and crews of the Prussian Merchant vessels in this port, as also by a great crowd of spectators, attracted by the novelty of the procession.—The Rev. A. L. Siegel, of the German Evangelical Church, delivered the funeral service.

On the 30th, aged 37 years, Mr. Frederick Owerweg, native of Uana, Prussia. His remains were conveyed to the German Protestant Cemetery on the 1st inst. The funeral was most respectably attended.

On the 1st inst., aged 85 years, Mr. Samuel Jackson, native of the United States. His remains were conveyed to the North American Protestant Cemetery on the 2nd.

On the 1st inst., suddenly, aged 62 years, Mr. John Hogan, native of Wexford, Ireland. His remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 2nd.

Advertisements.

G. Breuell,

PROFESSOR of Medicine, &c. has removed from Calle de Cuyo to No. 77 calle del 25 de Mayo, where he may be consulted at his usual hours from 8 until 10 o'clock every morning.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE Undersigned H. M. Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Episcopal Church Establishment in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the British Chapel on Monday the 18th December, 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 Aires, December 8, 1843.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS, H. M.'s Consul

To Foreigners.

THE House No. 139 Calle del Peru is to be let—Enquire on the premises.

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 their Chapel on Tuesday the 12th 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 Aires, 1st December, 1843.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS, Her Majesty's Consul.

Richard Price

DEEGS leave most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that in addition to the London Hotel, he has commenced the Business of Pastry Cook and Fancy Biscuit Baker.

Balls and Parties supplied with Pound Cake, Wedding Cake, Jellies, Blancmange, Pastry, Mince Pies, and all kinds of Fancy Biscuits.

N.B. Hot Rolls every morning from 8 till 10 a'clock. VERY SUPERIOR GINGER AND SPRUCE BEER. n 24-3

To Let,

FURNISHED ROOM in a private house, not two squares from the Plaza de la Victoria. Apply at No. 59, Calle de la Piedra.

Languages.

MR. JOSEPH S. PITRA still continues giving private Lessons in Languages, Book-keeping, and other useful branches, at his residence No. 36, Calle Piedra. n 24-3

A QUANTITY of good SHIP BREAD on Sale, at Mr JAMES O'GORMAN'S, Ship Chandler, near the Mole, Montevideo, at 5 Patacones per quintal. n 18-3

Notice.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated with Furnished Rooms and Board, at No. 145, Calle del Parque. n 18-3t

MRS. MCGAW and Mrs. KING respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that they have furnished Bedrooms and Salons to Let, either to single Gentlemen or Families, at No. 33, Calle de Cangallo.

Just Received,

AT NO. 33, CALLE DE CANGALLO,

(Six Doors from the Theatre.)

AN excellent and superior assortment of Gentlemen's Summer Coats, Pantaloones, Jackets, and Waistcoats; men and boys' Hats and Caps, of all descriptions; gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all classes; a splendid assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Cloth and Hair Brushes, fancy Walking Sticks, gentlemen's white and coloured Shirts, Stockings, &c., and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible price.

A Stock of superior French SILK HATS. o18-3

Daguerreotype Portraits.

In the Alto of No. 56, Nueva Recoleta Plaza Victoria,

J. ELLIOTT,

WILL for a short time longer, take Likenesses by the above process. He guarantees to give as good a picture as can be produced from any other part of the world. Hours are from 9 till 4 o'clock every day, cloudy or fair.

Havannah Cigars.

A SMALL Lot of superior quality in half boxes, quarter boxes, and loose, on sale, at moderate prices.

At No. 64, TWENTY-FIFTH MAY STREET. a19-1t

Salted Tongues,

FRESH and of excellent quality, at the very low Price of Eight Dollars currency per dozen, for Sale, at No. 41, Calle de la Piedra. n 18-3

Wanted,

A T WILLIAM SEYDEL'S new Brewery, in the Plaza of the Retiro, empty Beer Barrels, Glass and Stone Bottles. Any Person having any of these Articles for Sale will find a Purchaser by applying as above. n 25-4

For Sale.

Messrs. ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.,

Calle de la Reconquista, No. 69,

HAVE just received, and will sell at very moderate prices,

the following articles:— A few boxes superior old Port, Madeira, and Champagne. Ditto ditto of Cognac and Cerdials. Superior Batavia Arrack, in cases. Punch Extract of Ananas, Marshchino, Vanilla, Melon, Oranges, Royal, &c., in boxes of 12 bottles. Gin, in baskets of 12 Jars. n 25-3

PRICES CURRENT.

Table of prices current for various goods including Doublons, Plata macuquina, Hides, Sheep skins, Deer skins, Nutria skins, and various types of wool and tallow.

The highest price of Doublons during the week 250 dollars The lowest price 248 dollars. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence. The lowest do. 3 1/4 pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.