

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 974.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 1845.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The official details of the important victory of India Muerta have come to hand, but are too long for insertion at full in our journal. We will, however, give as copious extracts as possible. After describing his marches and operations from the 21st of February, when he set out in quest of Rivera, General Urquiza says:—

"The necessity of giving rest to my horses, which had made such continued marches over rugged hills and sterile plains, and of acquiring some information to enable me to regulate my operations, caused me to remain at La Barra de S. Francisco until the 21st of March, when I marched confidently informed that Rivera had concentrated all his forces which he had previously disseminated in the departamentos of Maldonado and Minas, which indicated the probability that he was disposed to fight, should he be overtaken by any of the two armies under my command. Under this conviction, and in order to encourage his cowardice, I thought proper to increase the number of men engaged in taking care of the horses, so that the columns should thus appear smaller. This idea produced the desired effect, for deceived by his spies and from what he saw himself on the 26th from an eminence at the distance of 30 squares, when my army was descending a hill, he thought that instead of the 3000 valiant men who accompanied me, I had only 2000. An end being thus put to his wavering he resolved to wait for me on the field of La India Muerta—there was his sepulchre! On the 26th at mid-day I leaped on the right bank of the Sarandi, a league from the enemy, engaged in making preparations for the battle which was to immortalize the 27th of March.

"At sunset the Pardejon resorting to his customary tactics, caused a column of 600 men to appear at the passes I had at my front, making a show of attempting to force them; but encountered by the first company of the battalion *Enterriano*, under the command of the gallant Captain Don Manuel Basavilbaso, they fled at the first shots that were fired at them; leaving some advanced posts in sight of ours, in which state both remained till next day.

"At sunrise I passed the Arroyo Sarandi with two guerrillas, for the purpose of reconnoitering the ground where I should form my line, leaving the army dressed out in full uniform under the orders of the chief of the staff, Col. Manuel Carmen Garcia, with directions to commence the passage at my first signal; which being given, it was speedily effected without any difficulty by three points, for the enemy withdrawing his advanced posts, employed himself in forming his line at 20 squares from that Arroyo, taking up a strong and advantageous position, and leaving at his front obstacles difficult to be overcome, but which did not prove so for our warriors.

"Being in possession of the ground I had reconnoitered, I caused the columns to advance, and formed my line at gunshot distance from that of the enemy, who during this operation did not cease to keep up upon us an unavailing fire of round shot.

(Here follows a lengthened description of the order of battle.)

"My line being thus arranged I harangued the men whom I was conducting to the field of honor, and they, full of ardent enthusiasm, burst out into cries of *victory or death*, accompanied by the thrilling sound of trumpets and drums; immediately after which a general silence ensued.

"I gave then the signal for action, and the whole line boldly moved on at a slow gallop. The enemy, raising a savage yell, advanced upon the obstacles, and on the edge of the deep ditches our soldiers had to surmount opened at close quarters a deadly fire, which was returned by our infantry, but desisted by our gallant squadrons which pushed forward and passed over without firing a shot, penetrating with sword and lance into the enemy's ranks. From this first shock resulted the rout of the enemy's centre and left; and the reserves of the latter, which were not involved, rode up at full gallop to reinforce the right, the battle becoming desperate on this wing from the tenacity with which the enemy disputed the day. In view of this I ordered the reserves of the centre and right to come up, and I with a company that escorted me repaired to that point, which being thus reinforced, I directed a general charge to be made, which sufficed to overcome the obstinate resistance with which the enemy had till then defended the field; and their rout becoming complete a general pursuit commenced in all directions, for which purpose I ordered all the spare horses to march.

"The gallant Colonel, chief of my staff, Don Manuel Carmen Garcia, with his well-known activity, at the same time that he punctually fulfilled my orders, attended to the dangers with foresight and prudence; and in the pursuit of the centre made the enemy's infantry surrender.

(Here follow some special recommendations.)

"In short, Your Excellency, the great results of such a brilliant and glorious victory which has for ever annihilated the vacillating power of the ruthless incendiary Pardejon Rivera, which on that day was already reduced to the number of 4,500 banditti, have been the total dispersion of these, leaving on the field of battle and in the pursuit upwards of 1,000 killed, about 700 prisoners, one 4 pounder (the only piece they had), a great quantity of arms, all their spare horses, baggage and women.

"I forward herewith the list of the so-called field officers, who have been distinguished among the killed: by it Y. E. will be able to form an estimate of the inferior officers who have met with a similar fate.

"The list of the officers prisoners is not transmitted at present; but I will send it as soon as I receive the returns of the divisions in pursuit. On our side we have to lament the irreparable loss of that valiant and veteran soldier, Major Antonio Munoz, an ill-reputed friend of the brave and meritorious Captain Romero of the third *Enterriano* Division, and that of 32 privates of different corps.

"The number of wounded consists of the gallant officers, Major of the third Division Juan Bautista Acuba, and Ensign of the same Justo Ostre, Lieutenant of Buenos Ayres Dragoons, Miguel Guardia, Ensign of the 4th Pedro Liqueu, and Lieutenant of Soriano National Guards Antonio Acosta and 132 privates."

"Return of the so-called field officers belonging to the ruthless Unitarians killed in the glorious battle of the 27th of March, 1845, at India Muerta.

"Rank....."	"Names....."
Colonel.....	Lorenzo Flores.
Do.....	Vicente Viñas.
Do.....	Hipolito Cuadra.
Do.....	Fernando Pató.
Do.....	Joaquin Tabares.
Do.....	Pedro Alzameendi.
Lieut. Colonel.....	Salomé Fernandez.
Do.....	Celestino Ruiz Diaz.
Do.....	Pedro Silva.
Do.....	Enfermo Traurraga.
Do.....	Hipolito Dominguez.
Do.....	Joaquin Vasconcelo, Commissary.
Major.....	Gregorio Caballero.
Do.....	Pedro Benies.
Do.....	Francisco Mena.
Do.....	José Rodriguez.
Do.....	José María Reguillaga.

Secretary of the Pardejon
Rivera.....Manuel Bayllo.

The so-called General Medina, and Colonels Baz, Luna, Silva, Machado, Olavarria, Tabares, and Acosta and a number of other field and inferior officers, with about 1,500 men, took refuge in the Brazilian territory, near Santa Teresa, and were marched into the interior; having being closely pursued to the lines by Col. Urdinarain, who in a rapid march of 30 leagues killed or made prisoners a great number of fugitives.

Rivera, with about 200 followers, was surprised at daylight, on the 6th inst., on the banks of the Yaguaron, at the pass of Las Piedras, by Col. Dionicio Coronel, and only saved himself by jumping half naked into the river and swimming across to a Brazilian guardhouse, where he was taken in and subsequently sent into the interior. All the rest of his companions fell prisoners.

To a complaint and demand previously made by Col. Urdinarain, commander of the pursuing divisions, to the commander of the Brazilian frontier, the following answer was returned.

"Sir,—In reply to your note dated the 30th inst. I have to state, that the groups of men who entered by this frontier to take refuge under the flag of the Empire, are already disarmed, and are going to be sent to the city of Rio Grande, to the Commandant General of the frontier. As regards the protection you say I have given them, it is not of the nature you suppose, and only consisted in causing them to withdraw quietly from the lines, taking in account of the arms, &c., for the purpose of drawing up an inventory; as it is my duty to do.

"I have to remark to you, likewise, that a part of your force crossed the lines, which was a thing not to have been expected from you.

"With regard to ordering the delivery of the arms, horses, and convoy of families, I must inform you that I cannot do so without orders from the Commandant-General of the frontier, to whom I will immediately refer your note so as to be able to answer your demand respecting the above mentioned things, which will remain under my protection until I receive the reply of the Commandant-General of the frontier. As soon as it arrives I will make

it known to you or to whomsoever may be acting in your stead. I consider thus to have answered your note, and pray God may preserve you many years.

"Encampment at Ejerebati, March 31st, 1845.

"Manuel Pereira Vargas.

"To D. Manuel Antonio Urdinarain, Commander of the force stationed on the frontier of the Chuy."

The notorious José Rivera Indarte, Editor of the *Montevideo Nacional*, who had rendered that print so unenviably famous as a vehicle for the propagation of the basest falsehoods, the fondest slander and the grossest immorality, has taken leave of the *Montevideo* public and embarked on board the French corvette *Cocquette* for Rio Janeiro, upon the plea of ill health. The motive assigned is, however, somewhat doubtful, this voyage having been resolved upon immediately on the receipt of the news of Rivera's total defeat.—Vasquez, in the appalling difficulties by which he is now surrounded, might well exclaim—

"I could have better spared a better man."

We insert elsewhere a very interesting letter from a French gentleman in this country to the Paris journal *Correo de Ultramar* on the subject of the affairs of the River Plate. Although most of the facts therein stated are by no means new to the readers of the *British Packet*, we think its perusal will be acceptable, not only from the fulness and correctness of its details, but also from the justness and impartiality of the writer's comments; though we may, with the *Gaceta*, take exception to the estimate he forms of Rivera's abilities as a military leader, which he certainly has mistaken, or overrated, as a retrospect of the events of the present war will fully prove.

A decree dated the 16th inst. states, that "the importation into the Republic of Paraguay produce being an infraction of the decree of the 8th ult., and there being intelligence that an attempt is to be made to import several cargoes of Paraguay yerba and tobacco *via* Rio Grande," it is ordained, until otherwise determined, that the importation of Paraguay produce, from whatever quarter it may come, shall be prohibited; that no vessels bringing such cargo shall be allowed entry by the Port-office; and that the custom-house shall not despatch Paraguay produce, nor any other produce coming in vessels that may attempt to import the former.

The Sardinian brig of war *Eridano* saluted the town on Wednesday last with 21 guns, which was returned from the battery by a like number.

A shocking accident occurred at the battery in consequence of a gun hanging fire whilst firing the salute, by which an artilleryman had both arms blown off and his face dreadfully shattered. The poor fellow was taken to the hospital with little chance of recovery.

H. B. M.'s brig *Racer* again moved her anchorage on the 8th inst., for the purpose of exercising great guns by firing at a target. She fired three broadsides and a number of single shots with the same capital effect as heretofore.

The Weather has been fine this week.

THE THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

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Piedras Blancas, 8th June, 1844.

In several letters you have requested me to give you particulars in regard to the customs of Paraguay, and the former denomination of these provinces. I have probably led you into error, you have supposed that Montevideo was a part of that country; but if you will refer to the latest maps of South America, you will convince yourself that there is a great distance between Montevideo and the Paraguay of the late Doctor Francia. Up to this day it has not been possible to penetrate into the interior of that country without many difficulties, which are still greater for those who propose to leave it. In consequence of a casual occurrence, I was prevented from availing myself of an opportunity of making my way into it, in company with Mr. Gordon, the English Agent, who obtained permission to reside there during a few months, after which he was made to leave the country under some pretence. Nevertheless I do not despair of succeeding in the attempt in five or six months, if the province of Corrientes should be entirely pacified within that period.

This, for the present, is the state of things here. The allied army of the Argentine Confederation and of the Orientals who have remained faithful to Oribe, now occupies all the cities and the important points of the Banda Oriental; the main body numbering some 6000 men remain encamped at the Cerrito, distant one league from the line of defence of Montevideo. General Oribe persevering in the system which he has adopted from the beginning not to possess himself of the city by main force, pursues in the open field the remains of the army of General Rivera, which for several months has been destitute of ammunition and equipment; but notwithstanding the critical situation to which that officer finds himself reduced, he gives a great deal of trouble to Oribe's second in command who pursues him, for no one is better acquainted than he is, with all the resources which the country offers, nor with this war of marches and countermarches. It is true that on many occasions he has displayed with admirable success, that dexterity in his manoeuvres and that facility of craftiness which in the field and in the cabinet have saved him from impending ruin.

Even within the last few days he endeavoured to frustrate the vigilance of General Urquiza, by that effect he advanced as far as La Florida, by forced marches, with the intention, as was subsequently acknowledged by the prisoners that were taken, to force his way into the Cerro, a fortified position which commands the bay of Montevideo, and which is in possession of the besieged, there to provide himself with equipments and ammunitions which the Government of Montevideo cannot possibly forward to him, and besides with the 2000 men he had gathered he would have made some bold and desperate attempt against the forces encamped at the Cerrito. But general Urquiza anticipated his intention, and by means of a rapid manoeuvre succeeded in frustrating that of Rivera, and compelled him to fall back hastily upon his rear, leaving in the hands of his pursuer above 3000 horses. (You are perhaps not aware that in this country all bodies of cavalry take along with them droves of horses, cabaladas) the number of which often exceeds by eight or ten times that of the horsemen.)

Rivera has now no other troops than cavalry, and being relieved of the greater part of his baggage and of the families which followed him at the beginning of the war, he can move from one point to another with much greater rapidity than the army that pursues him and which threatens to defeat him completely. In this last retreat he has in vain attempted to penetrate into some of the places of minor importance in order to extort from them, according to custom, whatever might suit his convenience; but every where the people who were in arms, opposed his entrance, and he was forced to change his direction without even attempting to overcome their resistance. The prisoners that were made were almost naked and have given a sorrowful description of the deprivations and of the hardships which that army has had to suffer.

La Colonia, Mercedes, Cerro Largo, Minas, La Florida, Maldonado, in short the whole Banda Oriental is in the possession of General Oribe; and the capital alone, Montevideo, still holds out, but its resistance now continues under such circumstances that it hardly appears possible that it can be protracted much longer. The following is the position of the besieged:—

Their military force can hardly be estimated at more than 3000 men, including the armed foreigners: the body of Argentines, which was very numerous at the beginning of the siege is now reduced to nothing, in consequence of the successive defections of the individuals who composed that legion, who notwithstanding the deep hatred which they bear to Rosas, have preferred defaming him in foreign countries to fighting his soldiers and his allies; and yet these men are the principal cause of this fatal war, which for so long a time has been destroying the unfortunate Montevideans.

As soon as this crisis took place, the most prudent and those who were least compromised availed themselves of the amnesty that was granted them by the government of Rosas; and were replaced in the possession of their property, residing ever since in Buenos Ayres without being disturbed by any one.

The body of negroes who have given evidence of admirable resignation and courage in their sufferings and in the partial engagements in which they have taken a share during the siege, has been decimated by sickness and by the bullets of the enemy.

9th June, 1844. There still remains the foreign legion composed of French men and Italians. The so-called French legion, which always contained in its ranks a considerable number of Italians, amounted, according to the Montevidean papers, to more than 3000 men, but at present it does not exceed 2000; and even a material deduction would have to be made from that number, if instead of meeting and parading in the plazas of Montevideo stupidly to brow beat the Marseillais, they should be called out to make a general sally against the enemy. I cannot state with any degree of certainty, the present number of armed Frenchmen, but making a very moderate estimate of the losses officially announced by the papers of Montevideo and of the number of legionary deserters

shipped off in schooners to Buenos Ayres and Brazil by the two Admirals, Massieu and Laine, I do not believe that there now remain above 1000 Frenchmen, although it is true that since these desertions the Montevidean Government has incorporated in that legion many Italians and Spaniards in order that the people may not perceive the enormous falling off which it has suffered.

With regard to the Italian legion which at the beginning of the arrangement amounted to 600 men, it is now reduced to scarcely 300. There was besides in the city a small body of about 100 men commanded by an Englishman called Samuel, which was a compound of adventurers of all nations who had taken the engagement, under pecuniary compensations very advantageous to themselves, to perform the most dangerous duties of the service. These men passed the night outside the lines, and were always found in the most exposed position whenever any engagement took place at the advanced posts. After the last general sally, which was made on the 24th of April, the commander Samuel, whose gang had already suffered considerable losses, returned alone to the city, all his men, charged and surrounded by a party of horse under Colonel Mazza, having been slain on the field of battle.

This sally of the 24th of April has been the most fatal blow which the besieged have received since the beginning of the siege. Some days before they had succeeded in taking by surprise the superior pieces, the pieces of the advanced posts of the besieging army, towards the Cerro. I must observe to you that the lines of General Oribe extend about 3 leagues, and that consequently his forces are very much divided. Notwithstanding the heroic defence of General Nuñez, who was mortally wounded in the action, and that the reinforcements which speedily ran to his assistance compelled the troops of the city to take refuge under the canon of the Cerro, this affair was celebrated by the besieged as a victory, and filled them with fatal illusions, which induced them to make the sally of the 24th of April. The number of men placed hors de combat on that occasion was on the side of the besiegers above 80, including some 20 killed; but on the part of the besieged the loss was more considerable, for they left in the possession of the enemy 115 killed and 3 prisoners, and the returns received from the city state that upwards of 200 wounded had been brought in after the action.

More than sixty-four countrymen have lost their lives in this sally, which, to say nothing of other consequences fatal to the besieged, has been productive of discord among the chiefs, and of discouragement among the soldiers. Since that period no engagement of any importance has taken place.

In the enumeration which I have made of the Montevidean forces, I forgot to mention the corps of the Union, consisting chiefly of Spaniards, who having as yet no Consul in the Republics have been compelled to take up arms in defence of Montevideo. This battalion which originally consisted of 300 men, has constantly supported the whole weight of the contest in company with the battalion of blacks, and is now reduced in the same proportion.

You will, perhaps, be surprised that under such circumstances the besieging army has not endeavoured to take possession of the city by main force. The following are explanations on this subject:—

After the first days of stupor which followed the intelligence of the battle of El Arroyo Grande, during which, as I informed you in June last, the head of the war department himself thought only of securing his flight, the delay of the victorious army in marching on Montevideo revived the confidence of some of the chiefs of the vanquished party. They commenced a line of fortifications, the works of which being pushed on with activity, was nearly completed in the space of one month. All the cannon which was found in the streets was placed on the line of defence; some English officers assisted in erecting the batteries, and one of them bears the name of Commodore Purvis. This line of fortification consists of a ditch about 64 feet deep and 12 wide, and of a parapet of lime and sand, with fifty pieces of ordnance, mostly 21 pounders. Towards the centre, there is a cavalier, with 10 or 12 pieces of cannon, from 18 to 24 pounders, and at one of the extremities of the line, towards the bay, there are at the distance of about 400 yards, a few gun boats, for the purpose of defending the entrance of the city by the sea coast, which on various points affords a passage through the shallow water. Such a line of fortifications would certainly be very far from being considered formidable in Europe, but here where the best trained soldiers are generally brave only on horseback, and where they know nothing of storming or scaling a fort, this line of Montevideo has been a source of great confidence for the city, so much so, that seeing that General Oribe did not think of attacking it, the soldiers have believed that they had an unconquerable obstacle before them.

It is a prevalent opinion in the country that if General Oribe had attacked the city the first day or within the first days of his arrival at the Cerrito, he would have taken possession of it without encountering any resistance. At that moment, indeed, the bulk of the population was greatly discouraged in consequence of the complete discomfiture of Rivera. The Spanish Basques who were armed and who soon went over to Oribe, were already bought over by his party, and lastly the foreign Legions were not yet organised. The friends of General Oribe, in the city, lost no time in informing him of the situation of affairs and advised him not to expose the capital to the miseries which are generally the unavoidable consequences of an assault, most confidently assuring him that the city could not hold out much longer. When they gave him this advice, the friends of General Oribe could not foresee that the men who had just assumed the supreme authority in Montevideo would have recourse in order to retract their domination to the odious and barbarous means to which they subsequently resorted and which have brought nothing but desolation upon the country.

General Oribe, on several occasions, has given evidence of his anxiety to spare the blood of his soldiers and who has always urged the friends of his cause to enter the capital upon the bodies of a small number of misguided citizens, confidently awaits the surrender of

Montevideo. Towards the close of the engagement of the 24th when the two bodies of the besieged were retreating precipitately the one to the Cerro and the other towards the line of fortification, General Angel Pacheco who had commanded the attack at the Cerro, remarked to the President that a favorable opportunity for attacking the lines never presented itself, and advised him not to let it escape; but General Oribe, although he acknowledged that the moment was certainly propitious, peremptorily refused, and even forbade a charge which General Pacheco proposed to execute against the retreating enemy, being unwilling to sacrifice any victims for the attainment of an object which he would soon secure without considerable loss.

The Government of Montevideo appears, indeed, to have exhausted all the extraordinary resources which have hitherto supported it. The English speculators informed by the new Consul Mr. Turner that the British Government could not approve the conduct of Commodore Purvis, and that they had imprudently exposed their property in the scandalous contracts with the Montevidean Ministers have peremptorily refused to make further advances. Moreover, all pretensions and descriptions of contribution are already exhausted, so that the Ministers have no more money to keep up the fictitious enthusiasm of their principal competitors, and the city is in a state of wretchedness and of which the inhabitants have had no example for the last 10 years. The blockade prohibiting the importation of beef and of fresh provisions is executed with sufficient rigour, and a fowl costs as much at Montevideo at present as a fat ox in ordinary times. In spite of all the precautions which are taken by the Montevidean Government to prevent desertion, scarcely a day elapses that does not bring three or four deserters to the army of Oribe. This week there came over a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain, Aid-de-Camp to the Minister of War, a Lieutenant of the French Legion, with two soldiers of his company and a few other soldiers, Basques, Spaniards and natives.

The Minister of Finance who had accepted that office much more for the purpose of securing his fortune from the extortions with which it was threatened than through sympathy for the political party, having convinced himself that no further subsidies could possibly be obtained from the inhabitants of Montevideo, has purchased it, and at an enormous sacrifice, his resignation and a passport.

The Chief of the Police, who, thanks to his numerous decrees and to his pompous proclamations, has made himself conspicuous in the first rank, side by side with Vazquez and Pacheco Obes, solicited the finance department, promising his colleagues that within a week of his appointment to that office, 1,500,000 dollars would find their way into the coffers of the Government. His proposition having been acceded to, he published a new decree levying a considerable duty (10 or 12 per cent. I believe) upon all the goods that were then in the stores and public warehouses of the city which had already paid the Custom house dues. You will observe that this new tax is not to be levied at the time of the sale of the goods, but instantaneously upon all goods in storehouses, even if the owners have not the remotest hope of selling them. The financial facilities of the new secretary of state had developed themselves, as you see, by a master stroke, and by a system as ingenious as it was bold. But unfortunately for himself and for the province he had made his colleagues, the neutral merchants of Montevideo, considered that if they submitted to this new extortion, another decree might be published the next day demanding 10 per cent. upon the value of the hats they proposed to purchase in 1850, and they accordingly made application to their Consuls, as well as to the commanders of their stations, in consequence of which the minister of finance was compelled to withdraw the decree which had been productive of such flattering illusions. If the Consuls and the naval commanders had acted as wisely when the neutrals were taxed with the double and the weekly license, that rich country would have been long ago restored to its usual activity and its increasing prosperity.

In regard to the peculiar position of the French government in the Plata, you may have formed an idea of it from the last papers which I forwarded to you, and I shall only add a few particulars respecting what has taken place since the arrival of Rear Admiral Laine, in the river. From that moment a report circulated first in the squadron and soon after in the city, that Mr. Laine would do more than Mr. Massieu. The Montevidean papers eagerly received these reports, published them as positive intelligence, and took occasion of them to address compliments and great commendations to Mr. Laine. On the 11th of March, however, the Rear Admiral addressed the Legionaries in a proclamation of a few lines, in which he repeated what the French Consul and Admiral Massieu had stated to them already ten times at least; viz, that the government had heard with the greatest displeasure that they had taken up arms and that it had ordered its agents to put an end to this scandal; then wishing to try the effect of a few pathetic expressions dignified by Mr. Massieu, and forgetting the conduct of the legionaries towards the latter, Mr. Laine called them: *My brave countrymen!* and told them that he desired to see immediately that they would lay down the arms, which they ought only to take up in defence of France, adding that those who should obey his summons would obtain full protection and would be guaranteed against any reaction; that if they wished to be transferred to another country every facility would be afforded them, and lastly, that they would be supplied with means of subsistence.

June 10th, 1844.—Not content with that proclamation, Mr. Laine wished to have recourse to the influence of his word; but, unfortunately, instead of addressing the mass of the legionists among whom it might have produced an act of prudence, he addressed only, and in private, the officers of the legion; that is to say, those who have acted and still act under the influence of interest and of the vanity which impels them to deceive their ignorant fellow-countrymen. After having listened to the observations and counsels of the Admiral, these officers answered him that they regretted not to be able to gratify him by profiting by his advice; and there were some—of these who, following the lessons of their military commanders, extol to heaven the zealous bank Pacheco, who went up in a dramatic manner to the Admiral with

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	Tons	Consignees.	Destinations, &c
British.				
Jan. 1	Brig Young Queen, Wm. Chalmers	234	John Best and Brothers	Great Britain
30	Barque Alpha, Henry Harrison	217	R. & J. Carlsle & Co.	London.
Feb 2	Bar. Francis Burn, Stewart Edington	248	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Liverpool.
11	Barque William Peck, Joseph Sprot	279	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool
12	Barq. Camilla, Robert Holmes Wright	233	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.	Liverpool
13	Brig David Grant, George Laurence	197	Henry & George Dowse	Liverpool
18	Brig Fame, David Broadfoot	155	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Liverpool.
26	Barque Amy, John D. Dixon	232	Bertram Le Breton & Delisle	Exeter.
27	Brig Ann Hezich, T. S. Hezich	277	Anderson, Weller & Co.	Falmouth.
27	Barque Waterville, James Mills	198	Charles Taylor & Co.	Valparaiso.
27	Barque Chudros, David Wighton	275	Anderson, Weller & Co.	London.
27	Barque William Carson, Joseph Park	210	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
28	Brig Malyna, John Wilson	148	John Best & Brothers	Great Britain.
30	Brig Active, Alexander Hitchinson	300	John Galt Smith & Co.	Great Britain
30	Ship Explorers, James Moore	557	Charles R. Horne	Liverpool
8	Barque Argentina, Thomas Tilson	246	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Falmouth.
8	Barque Baronet, Jacob Scotland	297	Barber & Orr	Falmouth.
8	Barque Sultana, Hugh Longmuir	215	R. & J. Carlsle & Co.	Mauritius.
8	Barque Johanna, James Davidson	235	Nash, Wilson & Co.	Falmouth.
15	Brigantine Navigator, John Lefevre	143	Brownell, Siegmund & Co.	Falmouth.
20	Brig Cestus, Galilee	246	John Galt Smith & Co.	Liverpool
30	Brig Hebdon, John Longredge	260	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	London.
April 5	Brig Queen of the Isles, James Leach	278	Henry & George Dowse	London.
9	Brig Trio, James Winters	194	Hughes & Brothers	Plymouth.
14	Brig Amelia, James Black	243	Nash, Wilson & Co.	London.
American				
Feb. 13	Ship Hamilton, William Read	398	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	Boston.
Mar. 7	Brig Emily Farinham, Daniel Hodgson	216	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	New York.
20	Brig Francis Lord, Josiah Gladding	498	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Rio Janeiro
April 5	Brig Casket, Ezra Foster	154	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	Boston.
16	Schr. Sarah Ann, Peter Stevenson	60	Jacob Paravicini	Boston.
17	Brig Philip Hone, David C. Mitchell	291	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	Boston.
French.				
Jan. 30	Ship Cornello, J. Kraoul	187	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace.
Feb. 24	Ship Caroline, Jacques V. Legrain	356	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	Island Bourbon.
Mar. 5	Brigantine Solaire, Pierre Jules Martin	228	Vignal & Sons	Cette.
5	Brig Astronomie, Louis J. M. Ferrer	173	Thomas Rousseau	Marseilles.
16	Barque Atlas, Paul Lesauvage	276	Thomas Rousseau	Isle Bourbon.
15	Barque Universel, Louis Vuigner	267	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Isle Bourbon.
21	Ship Rio, Daynel	209	Mosca, Dunoyer & Vanni	Havre de Grace.
April 5	Barque Proletaire, Edouard Dubrogué	165	Marion Lapians	Marseilles.
7	Brig Junce Basquaise, J. Belar	169	Chapourouge & Co.	Havre de Grace.
Sardinian.				
Feb. 13	Brigantine Solaire, Juan Gandolfo	134	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Marseilles.
25	Polacre Tesco, Domingo Camargo	262	Jacinto Capria	do.
25	Barque Esperanza, Juan B. Gastaldi	262	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
Mar. 27	Barque Paulina, Juan Corvetto	256	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
31	Barque Egida, Francisco Vierchi	174	Pietranga, Piaggio & Co.	do.
31	Schooner La Paz, Sebastian Dalozzo	121	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	Brazil.
April 4	Brig Graciosa Fanny, F. L. Triscornia	192	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Brazil.
4	Barque Prudencia, Carlos Rosa	238	Enrique Ochoa & Co.	Brazil.
Spanish.				
Feb. 20	Brig Margarita, Simon Anisategui	181	Zumaran & Treserra	Milaga.
Mar. 10	Brig Veloz, Juan Antonio Chavarria	239	La Vallol & Sons	Havana.
11	Brig Annisia, Antonio Mirambell	151	Manuel Blanco Gonzalez	Havana.
Brazilian.				
Mar. 1	Barque Diana, Faustino M. Bastos	256	Migue Rayo Nubrega	Braz.
7	Brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez	155	Manuel Acevedo Ramon	do.
7	Brig Felix Union	194	Sa Pereira & Meyrelles	do.
8	Brig Cacique Gabriel, F. José Suarez	194	Zumaran & Treserra	do.
Danish.				
Jan. 10	Schooner Alfred, George Nielson	198	Thode & Co.	Antwerp.
Feb. 12	Schooner Pampas, C. L. Wardinger	94	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Cowes.
Mar. 2	Brig Henriette Sophie, John F. Moller	217	Thomas Armstrong	Cowes.
April 8	Brigantine Comet, A. H. Schmidt	100	Zumaran & Treserra	Cowes.
Hamburg.				
Jan. 13	Brigantine Neptuneus, F. W. Waller	124	Mohr, Ludovici & Co.	Havre de Grace.
Feb. 14	Brig Eden, Boy Jurgen Bohm	140	John Jacob Klick & Co.	Hamburg.
Portuguese.				
Mar. 4	Schr. Joven de Lima, A. G. de Avellar	131	Juan Geronimo Martinez	Brazil.
Prussian.				
Mar. 4	Brig Franz, William Potthec	212	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co	Philade'phia.
Swedish.				
Feb. 17	Brigantine Orion, Nicholas Larsson	110	Manuel Acevedo Ramon	Brazil.
27	Brigantine Lafayette, L. Olson	120	Zumaran & Treserra	New York.
Russian.				
Feb. 22	Brig St. Petersburg, E. M. Wittmann	218	John Galt Smith & Co.	New York.
Austrian.				
Jan. 12	Polacre Mina, José Gandolfo	121	Riso & Rosa	Buenos
Oldenburg.				
Mar. 13	Brigantine Feronia, Claus H. Eilers	150	Santamaria, Llanbi & Co.	Rio Janeiro.
Kuiphausen.				
Feb. 14	Barq. Elizabeth, Diedrich Jacob Jugg	235	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Antwerp.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworth Pym, Commanded.
Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Read.
SARDINIAN—Brig Eridano, 16 guns, Captain the Count Persano.

(See last page.)

their arms open, saying, "Admiral, order your marines to jump on shore, and tell them to fire; we will present our breasts." This is quite theatrical. The Admiral returned on board; and the most current opinion was that, after having interposed his personal influence with the legion, he was going to address the Government of Montevideo to demand in the name of the French Government that it should take away from the French the arms it had caused them to take up. The month of March passed without the Admiral making any manifestation: in the morning he sent to the mole a boat to receive the legionists who wished to embark, and this boat returned in the evening without bringing any. The Ministers of Montevideo and the Commanders of the legions had taken their measures perfectly well to prevent desertion; to say nothing of violent means, they succeeded in persuading the legionists that the Admiral obliged all those who embarked after laying down their arms to return to France; and by this means the desertion was very trifling.

By what has been said it will be seen that the Admiral had suffered a disappointment; but he had not been treated with all the considerations due to his rank; and the Oriental Demosthenes had not called him in the presence of all the people of Montevideo, a wretch, a coward, and a villain, as he called Admiral Massieu.

He had not been sent, in an eloquent peroration, in conjunction with the Consul Pichon and General Oribe, to a place which it would be offensive to ears polite for me to name (*A la m... o*)—(I guarantee the truth of these details, and should any one doubt it, there are now on their way to France twenty naval officers, and fifty other eye witnesses who can bear testimony to it.) Consequently M. Lainé could flatter himself with having obtained more considerations than his predecessor, though, as regards the rest, he has obtained no great things. The policy and the instructions of France continue to be viewed with contempt by the Government of Montevideo. In fine, on the 10th of April, M. Lainé, after having come to an understanding with the Consul General, addressed a note to the Minister Vasquez in which they both declared to him that had waited till then for the satisfaction demanded in December last in the name of the French Government, who did not wish to see the scandal of the armament of its citizens protracted. "The undersigned hopes (says the note literally) that, better informed as to the rights of France and its own interests, the Oriental Government will see the necessity of causing the scandal of the armament of a part of the French residents to cease, and of taking away from them their arms, without allowing them to take them up again on any pretext."

"But the orders lately received from France urgently requiring the performance of the promises, do not allow any delay; and therefore the undersigned have the honor to request H. E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs will be pleased to inform his Government that, if within 48 hours, the decree for disbanding the armed Frenchmen is not issued, the Rear Admiral will consider the refusal as offensive to the respect due to the laws and Government of France and as hostile to the relations subsisting between the two countries, and will act accordingly."—Signed—Lainé—Pichon.

The Minister Vasquez expected this notification, and in order to extricate himself from the difficulty, had prepared with his ordinary coadjutors one of those shows which had already the desired result; but which on this occasion was likely to meet with much expectation and end in a failure. It was sought merely to take away for a moment the arms from the legionists, declare the legion dissolved, and then return them again, these arms placed in stacks, and immediately declare that the Oriental legion was formed. This, it is easy to perceive, was nothing more than a slight of hand performance, or a white ball in place of a black one, and Vasquez is known by his countrymen to be a clever juggler. This legerdemain trick was done in the following manner:

The staff of the Legion having received the watchword from the Government of Montevideo, and confidently communicated it to the exciters of the enthusiasm of the legion, who in their turn, exercised influence over the *ser vile herd* by the customary means, namely, pompous phrases, devoid of sense but supported by the abundant libations paid for by the Government, the legion formed, stacked arms agreeably to the programme. But let us hear the actors themselves: the following article was published by the *Constitucional* on the 12th of April, and copied by the *Patriot* of the next day: "Yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the legion of Volunteers assembled in Constitution Square, and from thence proceeded to the south of Cagahana Square where, in the presence of a numerous concourse of people, and with admirable order, it declared itself dissolved from certain considerations."

"This resolution was communicated to the Government of the Republic, and the legion placed at the disposal of H. E. the Minister of War the arms it had borne with so much honor during a whole year."

"This dissolution being effected, the legion again addressed the Government, spontaneously, requesting that letters of naturalization might be granted to the mand soliciting at the same time permission to concur to the defence of the city as citizens of their adopted country."

"The Government, from a principle of justice, and supported by the law and the right existing for all independent and sovereign nations, acceding to this generous request, which will, no doubt, be justly received and sanctioned by the legislative body, conceived that once naturalized they could be enrolled as national guards, and this opinion was concurred in by all with the greatest enthusiasm."

"H. E. the Minister of War addressed them a harangue full of dignity, of nobleness and enthusiasm, and took into his hands the flag of the Republic, this glorious flag of a small nation, young but valiant and magnanimous, this flag glorious for the great deeds that call to mind a thousand victories which have never accompanied it."

"All hearts being inflamed by his presence and his words, he was interrupted by the repeated cries of all who witnessed this great scene, which posterity will estimate in its true worth."

"Never has greater enthusiasm or determination than that of yesterday been seen; never had we promised to ourselves an act so solemn and elevated, which ought to fill us with infinite pride."

"By the side of H. E. we have seen the gallant Colonel Flores and other distinguished officers, whose presence continued to give greater splendour to the act, of which we would never be done speaking."

"The act being concluded, they defiled, and the oldest company of the dissolved legion taking the Oriental flag gave a thousand hearty cheers for their new country, the Government of the Republic, Liberty, &c."

"The flag waved in the hands of Col. Thiébaud, who, like his companions in arms, had adopted our National colours."

"This great and new act, without parallel in these countries, was celebrated in the evening by a general illumination, rockets and other demonstrations of joy, to which not only those who were the cause of them, but the whole population, gave themselves up."

The day following this ingenious metamorphosis, the Minister Vasquez replied to Admiral Lainé that, wishing to testify to France the great esteem he held her friendship, he had just issued a decree acknowledging the dissolution of the French legion, which had spontaneously disbanded itself, which event satisfied, added Vasquez, all the demands and put an end to the incidents that unfortunately threatened to disturb the good relations with France—relations for which the Government of the Republic entertained the greatest consideration, and which it desired to preserve and draw still closer.

To the great surprise of the French population and even of the public in general, Admiral Lainé, who was not ignorant of any thing that passed, replied to the Oriental Minister, after a slight alteration being made in the wording of the decree, that he returned him thanks for the redress with which he had put an end to the difficulties that existed; that he considered himself happy in having to transmit and recommend to the appreciation of his Government a piece of news so important as that of the dissolution, the frank and honest execution of which did honour to the Ministry of the Republic. I omit all comments, and confine myself to communicating to you these facts, the correctness of which I guarantee. I must, however, add, in order to do justice to all parties, that the Consul General did not accept the justification so liberally to France, proposed by the Government of Montevideo, and that he urged upon the Admiral the necessity of making it understood that what the Government of France wished was not a pantomime, not up in the shape of a decree, but the actual cessation of the scandal of the armament of its citizens. The Consul wanted to go into the city to watch over the execution of the dissolution; but M. Lainé thought himself more fortunate in having obtained his elusive decree, and even appeared to consider M. Pichon difficult to content and too exigent.

Scarcely was the conduct of M. Lainé known when there reached him simultaneously from all parts numerous and energetic protests, and it is only a few days since I sent you a printed copy of the one presented to him by several French residents in Buenos Ayres, in Montevideo, and in its neighbourhood. Even lately some French neutrals, emigrated from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, or resident in this city, addressed to the Minister for Foreign affairs a petition for the purpose of obtaining the formal disapprobation of the

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

A British brig supposed the Amelia was reported by mistake as having arrived on the 10th inst. There were no arrivals or sailings on that day.

The Spanish barque Eliza, reported as having sailed on the 11th inst., did not sail until the 12th.

April 12.—Wind S.W.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Nuestra Señora del Huerto, 50 tons, Sustin Harcardi, from Colonia 8th inst., with wood, to Rughì & Co.

Sailed, Spanish barque Eliza, for the Havana; the particulars of her cargo, &c., were inserted in our last.

American schooner Nile, Thomas Dean, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 2268 dry ox and cow hides, 4000 horns, 60 bales with 1670 arrobas wool, 3 do. with 65 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with 200 lbs. ostrich feathers.

British barque Rosa, Henry Le Patourel, for Valparaiso, despatched by Henry and George Dowse, with 100 tons coal.

Brazilian brigantine S. Julio, José Antonio de Almeida, for Paragua, despatched by Juan Gualberto Garcia, with 320 arrobas tallow, 70 boxes tallow candles, 200 fanegas salt.

April 13.—Wind N.W.

Arrived, Sardinian schooner Sofia, 64 tons, Juan Bautista Lotero, from the Buseo 8th inst., Colonia 12th, produce, to Risso & Rosa.

Sailed, French ship Caroline, Jacques V. Legrain, for Ensenada, to load with mules.

British brig Catherine, Charles Gill, for Cork and Liverpool, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 6000 salted ox and cow hides, 2000 dry horse hides, 21,000 bones, 100 pipes with 3600 arrobas tallow, 58 bales and 146 bags with 2500 arrobas wool.

April 14.—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig Amelia, 243 tons, James Black, from Cadiz 29th January, Buseo 4th inst., with salt, to Nash, Wilson & Co.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Narciso, Juan Vassallo, for Pernambuco, despatched by Pietramera, Piaggio & Co., with 2619 quintals jerked beef, 240 arrobas tallow.

Sardinian ketch Fortunato, Angel Basso, for the Buseo, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, with merchandise and passengers.

April 15.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed, for Colonia.

National brigantine Atrévada, Antonio Doderó, for Brazil, despatched by Lezica and Trifon, with 15 dry ox hides, 2000 quintals jerked beef.

April 16.—Wind N.

Arrived, Sardinian brig of war Eridano, 16 guns, Captain the Count Persano, from Valparaiso 14th February, Montevideo 12th inst.

French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Morier, from Montevideo 14th inst.

National cutter of war Relampago, from Paysandú 14th inst.

American schooner Sarah Ann, 60 tons, Peter Stevenson, from Patagonia 9th inst., with hides and salt, to Jacob Paravicini.

Sardinian schooner Bella Camila, 30 tons, Pedro Agustín Fregoni, from the Buseo 14th inst., with produce, to order.

Sailed, British brig Esperance, L. W. Duff, for Valparaiso, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, in ballast.

British brig Urgent, Alexander D. Wilson, for the West Indies, despatched by John Greenway, with 97 tons coal, as ballast.

British barque Glenmore, Robert Henry Barnett, for the West Indies, despatched by Bertram, Le Breton & DeLisle, with 100 tons coal, as ballast.

British ship Euphrates, James Monro, for Point Lara, to load with mules.

British brig Cossack, Frederick Lenfestey, for London, despatched by John Galt Smith & Co., with 10,000 horns, 20 tons bones, 255 pipes with 9690 arrobas tallow.

Brazilian brig Venus, Luis Antonio Rodriguez, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 30 dry ox and cow hides, 2414 quintals jerked beef, 5 boxes with 120 carbines.

Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, captain Amazonas, for Montevideo.

Sardinian brig Triunfo del Brazil, Nicolas Manara, for Brazil, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, in ballast.

April 17.—Wind N.

Arrived, American brig Philip Hone, 291 tons, David C. Mitchell, from New York 25th December, Lisbon 17th February, with salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

H. B. M.'s brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed, from Colonia 17th inst.

National brig Leon, from the Buseo 14th inst., with produce and passengers.

Sailed, French brig Veluce, Nicole Gautier Pignoblane, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 5303 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do., 412 salted calf skins, 1500 horns, 24 bales with 720 arrobas wool, 1 do. with 700 lbs. ostrich feathers, 1 do. with 80 arrobas hair.

Passengers—Señores José Monticelle, Theodore Fort, and Manuel Blaye & Son.

French polacre barque Baneres, Augustín Tavares, for Marseilles, despatched by Marion Laplane, with 1260 dry ox and cow hides, 349 salted do., 1500 horns, 151 bales with 4530 arrobas wool, 39 do. with 1150 arrobas hair, 19 do. with 525 doz. sheep skins, 1 do. with 50 doz. slunk calf skins.

Brazilian brigantine San José de los Placeres, Juan Antonio Vianna, for Paragua, despatched by Juan Balbino Soriano, with 50 dry ox hides, 250 quintals jerked beef.

Sardinian brig Caprichoso, Jacomo Capello, for Bahia, despatched by Jacinto Caprile, in ballast.

French schooner of war Eclair, Lieut. Morier, for Montevideo.

April 18.—Wind N.

Arrived, British barque Isabella, 221 tons, Samuel Herbert, from Liverpool 8th February, with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

Passengers—Mr. Joseph Betely, lady, and servant.

British brig Britannia, 186 tons, George Wear, from Hull 30th December, Torbay 29th January, with coal, &c., to John Galt Smith & Co.

National schooner of war Maypú, 6 guns, Captain John Fitton, from off Montevideo 17th inst.

Brazilian corvette Union, 18 guns, Captain Francisco Manuel Barrozo da Silva, from Montevideo 15th inst.

Brazilian brig Belisario, 232 tons, Manuel da Silva Santos, from Paragua 1st inst., with yerba, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sailed, Spanish barque San Narciso, José Domenech, for the Havana, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 5300 quintals jerked beef.

Spanish brig Anistia, Antonio Mirambell, for the Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 40 dry ox hides, 3710 quintals jerked beef.

American barque Chief, Barker Brown, for Boston, despatched by Samuel B. Hale, with 3242 dry ox and cow hides, 500 horns, 318 bales with 9000 arrobas wool, 5 do. with 130 doz. sheep skins, 8 do. with 800 doz. goat skins, 1 do. with 80 arrobas hair, 12 do. with 9000 lbs. nutria skins, 275 lbs. of do.

Oldenburg brigantine Feronia, Claus Henry Eilers, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by A. C. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres, in ballast.

(Concluded from 3rd page.)

deplorable solution accepted by M. Laine. In this affair of the armament of neutrals which has brought already upon the country so many misfortunes, the petitioners solicit moreover as Frenchmen, and for the sake of their future relations with part this of America, that the French Government will terminate this affair in a manner satisfactory for the national honor, which has already suffered too much within the last year. I have in my possession the original of this petition which sums up with sufficient precision, although in a very succinct manner, the different features of the question, and I will, therefore, endeavour to send you a copy.

Yesterday while I was writing to you respecting the deserters from the city to the camp of Oribe, five Frenchmen and two Italians arrived at it. Two of the former have come here to-day to see a comrade who had preceded them some days, and they have added fresh details, much more expressive, to those we already knew with respect to the extreme distress reigning in the city. Four days ago their beans ran out; they are in want of wine—for the legionists, of course—and the ration is composed of only a pound of rice, and another of bread; it is nearly two months since the tobacco stopped. As regards firewood, they have finished burning the posts that defended the side-walks, and it is some days since they have commenced to burn the little wooden houses occupied by the poorer class and petty dealers. The deserters add that a great quantity of cats and dogs is eaten in the city, and they relate things that sufficiently prove the pitiful state to which they are reduced. Those who hold sway in the city have, generally speaking, their fortune made and secured far from Montevideo, and some endeavour to augment it with exactions and spoiliations, which are always the order of the day. They are certain that when ever the *dépoulement* occurs they will find a ready shelter on board of one of the vessels of war anchored in the harbor; and in the mean time they pretend to be heroes at the expense of the foreign population and of the future prospects of their country; for the men who prolong this resistance do not represent any principle nor any national sentiment. They have violated all the laws that protect the private individual, as well as those that guarantee the rights of the public man; they have

violated in the most scandalous manner and with the most supercilious hypocrisy the rights enjoyed by neutrals among all civilized nations; and, in short, in support of their exorbitant pretensions, in their relations with foreign Government they introduce for their advantage, in the most ludicrous manner and according to the necessities of the moment, a new international law. The Oriental citizens deplore the excesses of this fatal domination. Among the small number of those who have not been able to leave Montevideo, I am certain there are not ten who do not ardently wish to see a speedy end to these ruinous and bloody follies. Two or three months ago some of those men of the most distinguished in the country, relating to me as one they had just witnessed, and the principal actor in which had been the Minister Vasquez, said to me: "Sir, at that moment we were ashamed of being citizens." The Orientals are in the camp of Oribe, in Buenos Ayres, and in the nearest places of Brazil, and only foreigners misled by the inducements held out by political or mercantile adventurers, prolong a struggle in which their duties and their own interest ought to have prevented them from taking a part.

June 20th, 1844.—After writing the above, an occurrence has taken place which for a while led to the apprehension of serious consequences. Two sailors belonging to a French merchantman who went in a boat to the bay to load sand, landed at a place which it is not allowed to approach. The sentinels of the besiegers ordered them to withdraw, and doing so a few paces, they stood still, and either from not understanding Spanish, or because they did not choose to obey, persisted in remaining. The sentry after crying out to them three times more, fired and seriously wounded one of the sailors.

Admiral Laine, who is supposed to be somewhat vexed on account of the impression made by his conduct in April, and who endeavours to repair in detail the mischief he has caused in general to all the French, has thought it to be his duty to give great importance and show to this event: he sent the chief of his staff to speak with General Oribe, and instead of sending him in a boat, as is always done, he ordered the frigate *Atlante* to get under way, which came and took up a position in front of the port of the Buseo. M. Touboulic, the chief of the Admiral's staff, complained of the act of the sentry, and demanded a pension for the wounded man. General Oribe answered him that the soldier who fired the shot was going to be tried by a court-martial, and that the officer who commanded the post was under arrest; that, if the wounded man died, he would assign his wife a pension; and if he got well he would grant him an indemnification that in acting in this manner he had in view to testify his regret at this melancholy occurrence. M. Touboulic having observed that it was the Admiral's wish that the sentry should not be treated with much rigor, the General replied that if the court-martial declared he was worthy of capital punishment, he should be shot; adding that, in future all reclamations and any other affair that the French authority might have to arrange with him, should come in the usual form, that is to say, through the medium of the Consul charged with the diplomatic relations, and particularly in everything relating to merchant vessels; to which M. Touboulic replied that M. Laine had no intention to usurp the attributions of the Consul, to whom he would leave the conclusion of his affair.

I close this long communication, promising, unless some unforeseen accident should interfere, to write to you with more punctuality than heretofore.

(From the "Correo de Ultramar," of Paris, of the 27th October last.)

PRICES CURRENT.

	8	20	210	
Doublons, Spanish	208	4	210	each.
Do. Patriot	198	4	200	do.
Plata, macuquina	112	4	124	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	124	4	124	each.
Do. Patriot & Paraceros	124	4	124	do.
Six per cent. Stock	80	4	80	per cent.
Exchange on England	44			per dol.
Do. France	431	4	44	per cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	12	4	13	per cent. premium
Do. Montevideo	12	4	12	do. do.
Carnero United States	12	4	12	per U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, for Engl & Gormy	45	4	48	per U.S. dol.
Do. France	41	4	43	do.
Do. North America	38	4	40	do.
Do. Spain	41	4	43	do.
Do. salted	35	4	32	do.
Do. Horse	15	4	18	do. each
Calf skins	43	4	41	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	28	4	29	per dozen
Do. fine	32	4	33	do.
Deer skins	10	4	11	do.
Goat skins	26	4	30	do.
Nutria skins	6	4	7	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	70	4	80	dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	34	4	36	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	40	4	42	do.
Do. long	80	4	95	do.
Wool, common, washed	23	4	28	do.
Do. picked	35	4	40	do.
Do. short from skins	37	4	40	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	4	20	do.
Tallow, pure	15	4	18	do.
Do. raw	9	4	91	do.
Do. with grease	15	4	151	do.
Jerked beef	25	4	25	per quintal
Horns, mixed	40	4	40	per thousand
Do. Ex	40	4	40	do.
Shin bones	70	4	80	do.
Hide cuttings	22	4	24	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	8	4	9	per lb.
Do. black	7	4	71	do.
Salt tongues	43	4	45	per dozen
Salt, on board	43	4	45	per fanega
Discount	11	4	2	per ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 210 dollars. The lowest price 198 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 pence. The lowest ditto 4 pence.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.