

British



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BUENOS AYRES.

THE GORE-GROS MISSION.

(Continued)

The Argentine government, in its note of the 8th of May, goes on to analyse the several articles of the proposed convention in the following terms—

By the 1st article the rebels in the city of Montevideo would be recognized as a proper and legal Government, and H. E. the President would stipulate with it that his person should be acknowledged as legal President of the Republic. By the fact of recognizing that Government, H. E. the President would recognize its administrative acts. The authority of Y. E.'s Government from the time that H. E. the President was ousted from the supreme command by the French forces would not be acknowledged, and it would only be so from the time when the convention should be signed, and in virtue thereof. This is even set forth at the end of the fifth article when "the authority recognized in conformity with the present convention" is spoken of. And it would be the Governments of England and France who would thus instal H. E. the legal President, General Don Manuel Oribe. The rebels, in their diminished numbers, are completely vanquished. The Governments of France and England are the only parties carrying on hostilities. It is with them, therefore, as belligerents, that the two legal Governments of the Republics of La Plata should treat. The rebels can in no manner take part in these arrangements. The Hood bases rebel them.

The reverse of the confiscations and the unlimited amnesty agreed upon by the 2d and 3d articles, without taking the whole of the Hood bases and the modifications with which they were accepted into consideration, would be a concession which coupled with the withdrawal of the Argentine troops would leave Y. E.'s Government at the mercy of its enemies.

The point set forth in the 4th article, a part of the Hood bases, could not either be arranged separately.

As regards the 5th article, referring to the disarming of the foreigners, it presents, besides its disconnection from what had been agreed upon by Y. E.'s Government when accepting them. In those it was established that the disarming should be demanded of the Government in Montevideo by the Plenipotentiaries of England and France, and if the former did not accede their Excellencies the Ministers should withdraw all further intervention.

The 6th article, established in a similarly unconnected form, under the mediation of the Plenipotentiaries, without a previous arrangement of the questions at issue between both States with the Governments of England and France, would offer no less difficulties. The withdrawal of the Argentine Army under those circumstances, the Anglo-French intervention being still sanctioned and in existence, would imply the dishonourable forfeiture of both questions by the Republics of La Plata.

This withdrawal of the auxiliary Argentine divisions, which are the only counterpoise which the Government of Y. E. reckons upon against the powerful intervention of the Governments of France and England, it behoves should be effected without disgrace, after the objects shall have been accomplished which have rendered and still render its aid necessary in the Oriental State, where the Argentine Government is placed as an ally and as a belligerent to aid in re-establishing the legal authority of H. E. the President, overthrown in 1838 with the intervention of France by the ruthless unitarians—to ensure the peace and independence of that Republic, and to remove every danger that the Confederation may be disturbed by the Anglo-French intervention, or by the reaction of the ruthless unitarian rebels and of the foreigners in alliance with them.

If the bases cited present such serious difficulties in the way of a final arrangement of the questions at issue between the Republics of La Plata and the Governments of England and France, reciprocally honourable to all the parties interested, the following declaration of their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries aggravates still more those strong inconveniences.

"The Plenipotentiaries of France and England, "having recognised the 8 articles between the "contending forces in the Uruguay, engage on "the part of their Governments, each in his "own attribute and as a natural consequence of "this convention, to raise the blockade on both "sides of the Plate—to evacuate the Island of "Martin Garcia and return to the government of "the Argentine Republic the vessels of that na- "tion which have been captured, and which "shall re-hoist their flags. The flag shall be "saluted by 21 guns. The salute shall take "place immediately. They engage also to lend "the assistance of their naval forces to the two "Powers in what concerns the execution of the "two operations mentioned in the 7th article." This manifestation, irreconcilable with the honour and independence of both Republics, and totally at variance with the Hood bases and the modifications with which they were accepted by the Governments of the Republics of La Plata, would render impracticable any accommodation.

By the explanations set forth in this note the serious inconveniences which the proposed convention offers have been rendered apparent, as also the fact that their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries have in view to disunite the allies, to sanction the Anglo-French intervention, to leave the rights and sovereignty of both Republics unrecognized, without satisfaction or reparation for injuries; and by the same explanations the inadmissibility of a mediation propoos for both Republics is placed in its full light, as likewise the indispensable necessity that the so-called Government in Montevideo shall not figure as a party to any arrangement, but on the contrary H. E. the President as the only legal authority of the Oriental State, and France and England as belligerents, and the latter with the Argentine Confederation in the same character; it being a necessary consequence thereof that if their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries do not come authorized to conclude definitively the questions pending with both Republics of La Plata, on the Hood bases, and the modifications with which they were accepted, the impossibility of any arrangement should be stated to them; Y. E.'s Government being free to make of this note whatever use it may deem convenient.

H. E. the Governor highly esteems the candour with which H. E. the President has communicated to him his enlightened views, which he reciprocates with the explanations contained in this note, hoping that H. E. will, in his wisdom, take them into consideration.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

Pending the answer of the Argentine government to the note in which it was consulted by the President Oribe in regard to the proposed arrangement, the Plenipotentiaries addressed to H. E. the following note—

H. M.'s ship Raleigh, Montevideo, April 25th 1848.

The undersigned have received the note that His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe did them the honour to send to them on the 21st instant.

The undersigned beg leave most earnestly to call the attention of His Excellency to that paragraph in their joint note relative to the suspension of hostilities at the present time and to request His Excellency General Oribe will officially make known the orders which have for some time past been in force on his lines.

The undersigned are assured from the well known generous and humane disposition of His Excellency that the omission of any answer to this paragraph in their joint note was an oversight and for this reason only the undersigned have drawn attention to the subject; as well as to assure the inhabitants of Monte Video of the humane intentions of His Excellency.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe the assurance of their high consideration.

ROBERT GORE—

BARON GROS—

His Excellency Brigadier General

Don Manuel Oribe,

&c. &c. &c.

The Oriental Minister for Foreign Affairs replied to the above on the 27th, that, notwithstanding that H. E. the President had given orders to his advanced posts not to execute any act of hostility unless attacked, he acceded to the wish newly expressed by the Plenipotentiaries and would consent to a suspension of arms on the two following conditions—1st, the belligerent parties strictly to preserve the posts they occupy; 2d., 24 hours' notice to be given of the renewal of hostilities. The Plenipotentiaries replied as follows to the note in which this determination was communicated to them—

Her Majesty's Ship Inconstant,

Monte Video, April 28, 1848.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have received the note that His Excellency Brigadier General D. Manuel Oribe did them the honour to send to them on the 27th instant relative to the suspension of hostilities which they had expressed a desire to see established on both sides; they have likewise received the orders that His Excellency has sent on this subject to the officers commanding the besieging forces before Maldonado and Colonia.

The undersigned sincerely thank His Excellency for having granted their request and they have forwarded to their destination the letters enclosed in the note of the 27th instant.

It becomes their duty to inform His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe that the Government of Monte Video have on their part sent similar orders to the Commandants of the troops of the garrisons of Colonia and Maldonado.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have the honour to renew to His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe the assurance of their high consideration.

ROBERT GORE.

BARON GROS.

His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe, &c. &c. &c.

Shortly after the garrison of Montevideo committed a flagrant violation of the armistice agreed upon; and this circumstance gave rise to a remonstrance on the part of President Oribe, to which the Plenipotentiaries replied in the following terms—

Her M's ship Inconstant, Montevideo, May 7th, 1848

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have received the note that His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe did them the honour to send to them the 5th inst., complaining of some infractions of the convention establishing a suspension of hostilities between the belligerents, committed by the besieged forces. They will take immediate steps to inform the Government of Montevideo and request them to use every means in their power to prevent their recurrence.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe the assurance of their high consideration.

ROBERT GORE—

BARON GROS—

His Excellency Brigadier General Don Manuel Oribe &c. &c. &c.

The Argentine government, being informed by its ally of these transactions on the 11th of May, replied on the 19th, referring the Oriental government to the views expressed in M. Arana's note of the 8th—

(To be continued)

The National Assembly of France has appointed the following members of that body to examine into the question of the River Plate, viz: Messieurs Treman, Edgault Quinet, Robert, Hayer and Droyn de L'Huys.

We have received a bulletin containing a detailed account of the recapture of Colonia. It was a brilliant achievement, creditable alike to the skill of Col. Moreno and to the valour of the division under his command. But what renders it particularly distinguishable is the moderation and generosity displayed by the victors after their triumph. The contrast their conduct forms with the revolting excesses and sacrilegious orgies which marked the taking of the same town by the combined British, French and Montevideo rebel forces at the commencement of the Intervention war, places in still more striking relief the cruel irony of Mess. Ouseley and Deffaudis' mission of "humanity and civilization."

The following documents require no comment—

H. B. M.'s Ship Raleigh, off Montevideo, 25th August, 1848.

Excellent Sir,

Finding by the official reports which have just reached me from Colonia, that my expectations have been fully realized in the protection and attention shown, not only to British subjects, but to persons of all classes, by General Moreno on his entering that town; I hasten to convey to Your Excellency the expression of my best thanks for the respect paid to my countrymen, and to beg you will be good enough to make the same known to General Moreno, to whom it appears too much praise cannot be bestowed for the good discipline and order of his troops.

With the strongest assurances of my esteem and consideration,

I have the honor to remain,

Excellent Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

T. HERBERT, Commodore and Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces on the South East Coast of America.

His Excellency General Don Manuel Oribe, &c. &c. &c., Cerrito.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Oriental State of Uruguay.

Headquarters, at Cerrito de la Victoria, August 29, 1848.

The undersigned is directed by H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier D. Manuel Oribe, to say to you in reply to your esteemed communication of the 25th inst. relative to the order and good conduct observed by the forces of H. E.'s army under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Lucas Moreno with respect to British subjects and the other inhabitants after the storming and capture of Colonia, that it is a fresh evidence of the impartiality and noble sentiments which characterise you; and although such praiseworthy conduct is not new in the aforesaid army, it is no less gratifying to H. E. the President to see justice done to it by a person so commendable and upright as yourself; and, certainly, if on the numerous occasions when, under similar circumstances, this army has displayed the same spirit of morality and discipline, it had had witnesses of equal standing and as unprejudiced mind as you, many misfortunes and much blood would have been spared.

Lieut. Col. Lucas Moreno has deserved well of the country by punctually fulfilling the orders which he, like all other commanders, has received from H. E. the President, to pay the greatest respect to persons and property; and any of them would have acted in like manner in this respect, even amidst the din of arms and the heat of an attack where it is not always easy to direct and restrain the impetuosity of the soldier.

Having fulfilled the injunction of H. E. the President, it is gratifying to the undersigned to offer you the assurance of his highest consideration and esteem.

Carlos G. Villademoros.

Commodore Sir Thomas Herbert, &c. &c. &c.

To the Colonel in command of the forces at Colonia.

Colonel—

You having this day taken possession of Colonia, several families as well of natives as of

foreigners have come to take refuge on board the French vessels in order not to be present in the town in the moments of disorder inherent to the taking of a place by force of arms. This moment passed, I doubt not that many of them are anxious to return to their homes, and I have observed that order was soon restored. I am confident, therefore, that the feelings of humanity and justice which distinguish you will induce you to admit into the town of Colonia those unfortunate families.

There may perhaps be some other families, who, deprived of their natural protectors, might wish to leave the country; I believe this is the case with some French. I hope you will see no difficulty in delivering them to me in order that I may undertake the care of alleviating as far as possible their misfortunes.

God preserve you many years.

L. Mazere.

Commander of the French vessels off Colonia.

August 19, 1848.

Colonia, August 19, 1848.

Sir,—

I have received your communication of to-day and it is gratifying to me to reply that there is no difficulty in the way of the families embarked on board the French vessels returning to the city, under the assurance that they will be as well guaranteed and respected as all the rest who are here have been even in the moment of the capture of the place.

Neither the laws of the Republic, nor my orders from H. E. the President prevent persons desiring to leave the country from doing so, and all those who wish to depart hence are at perfect liberty to do so.

God preserve you many years.

Lucas Moreno.

Captain L. Mazere, &c. &c. &c.

To the Colonel in command of the forces at Colonia.

Colonel,—

Your conduct towards the unfortunate people of Colonia has not surprised me; I was long since aware of the elevated sentiments your heart cherishes, and I expected nothing less. The behaviour of the troops has been like that of their commander, worthy of all commendation; they have sympathized with the misfortune of the unhappy and have endeavoured to alleviate it as far as possible.

This conduct, Colonel, which I have been in a situation to witness at the time of the embarkation of the families has afforded me the greatest pleasure. It has convinced me that the irritation and the passions displayed in the course of a long and cruel war have already subsided, and that, perhaps, the moment is not distant when concord and fraternal union shall be re-established among the Oriental family.

I hope, Colonel, you will have the kindness to admit here the assurance of all my gratitude for what you have done for my countrymen, and to account me

Your obedient humble servant,

L. Mazere.

On board the "Adonia," off Colonia, August 21, 1848.

To Capt. L. Mazere, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,—

Your letter of yesterday has filled me with delight, on seeing the justice you render to the troops under my command, and I am deeply grateful for the opinion you form of my person and sentiments.

The order among the troops and the protections to the families are the consequence of the positive orders we have from H. E. the President of the Republic, and of the general feeling of the inhabitants of the country. Whenever you have occasion to observe closely our proceedings, you will find them to be identical to what you have seen in Colonia, at the time of the attack and after the capture of the place by force of arms. Would that we were always judged by enlightened persons like you who had witnessed the facts and not heard them falsely reported!

You may rest assured that in this department and in all the rest of the Republic your countrymen are respected and protected; it is our duty and our wish, and it is the command of our laws and of our government.

I sincerely esteem the service you have rendered to the Oriental families who have been anxious to return to their homes.

Admit, Sir, the cordial expression of the affection and consideration with which I am,

Your obt. humble servant,

Lucas Moreno.

Encampment, August 22, 1848.

Colonia, August 22, 1848.

General,—

On the 17th inst., previous to marching to the attack of Colonia I issued the proclamation of which I enclose a copy.

Private Modesto Lagunas forced a door and stole five bottles of spirits and three of black-

ing on the night of the 18th. At 8 A. M. on the 19th he was shot. All which I respectfully report.

Lucas Moreno.

General Ignacio Oribe, Commander-in-chief of the forces to the north of the Rio Negro.

Soldiers!—We march to-day to deliver the town of Colonia; there are three Oriental families whom it is our duty to defend and protect, and if it is worthy of your valor to combat the ruthless unitarians, it would be opprobrious to commit the least act of violence against individual.

Soldiers! The glory of victors awaits us; but should there be any remnant to leave his post, to rob, or insult a family, he will be shot at the front of the Division.

Moreno.

LA PLATA'S STREAM.

La Plata's stream,—I mourn for thee
As musings on thy banks I see
Thy waters idly play
No busy sound on thee I hear,
But solitude and silence dead
Hold undivided sway.

Industry idly folds her arms
And Commerce check'd by war's alarms
To happier regions flies,
While proudly on thy argent tide
The ships of France despotic ride,
And she thy laws defies.

Futurity! thy sable page
Unfold. My burning thoughts assuage,
And whisper me thy will.
Say,—shall this peaceful silver flood,
Be tarnish'd by conflicting blood;
Or flow on holy still?

O! thou who hold'st thy throne on high
Supreme above the starry sky
Arrest the threatened doom.
Bid love and unity increase,
And may the sunny rays of peace
Dispel this wintry gloom.

Thou too! who guidest with able hand
The destinies of this our land,—
Our honors, and our fame,
Tho' dangers on the tempest ride
Let moderation be thy guide,
And Peace be thy great aim

But if we must to save our name
Meet those as candidates for fame
Who lord it o'er our waves,
Then draw thy sword—their threats defy
And show to France we dare to die;
But dare not live their slaves.

Shall we who broke one galling chain
Be bound by grasping France again,
And live no longer free?
No,—perish the ignoble thought;
The freedom we so dearly bought,
Shall not be sold to these.

And if Fate should decree our fall—
Our country's rights, her altars all,
In dust prostrate to lie—
There is a death-devoted band
Shall in her crumbling ruins stand
And shew them we can die.

S. M.

Buenos Ayres,
Written during the French blockade
in August 1833.

The upshot of the Anglo-French intervention in La Plata has been a source of galling, disappointment to not a few of our countrymen in Montevideo, and no wonder they should ill brook it; but in giving vent to their chagrin we wish they were all as harmless, though perhaps unintentionally, as the author of the following lines which lately appeared in the Comercio del Plata.

SONG.

ANGLO-FRENCH INTERVENTION.

AIR.—A GUY FAWKES'S.

I king of Intervention, which took place in the Plata, sir,
Of the English and the French, who brought about a peaceful state, sir,
That is to say, they might have done, but France would not wait, sir,
But as he did, it was his will that France should be resisted.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

From Europe came Guy Fawkes, and Baron Deffendaff, sir,
Resolved to make unto their forms Juan Rosas quite agree, sir,
That is, they thought they would, but soon found their mistake, sir,
For Rosas was, for one and both, by far too wide awake, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

They soon left Buenos Ayres, to the Mount they did resort, sir,
Resolved to conquer Rosas, and strictly shut his Port, sir,
That is, they thought they would, but found that they could not,
Because, for all they said and all they did, he did not care one jot, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

The "Fifty-fifth" and "Seventy-third," from Rio then did come, sir,
To exterminate Juan Rosas' troops, like of much chief and arm, sir,
That is, they thought they would, but without knowing why, sir,
They went away, just as they came, but looking very shy, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

An expedition, went up, the River Parana, sir,
But Rosas with his guns and boats, their progress did detain, sir,
That is to say, he would have done, but little then he knew, sir,
When Englishmen and French combined, the wonders they saw, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

From England then came Mr. Hood, all upon the fly, sir,
He set to work and Peace he made, in the twinkling of an eye, sir,
That is to say, he would have done, but by then they were so used, sir,
That Rosas feared, if he agreed, in a fix he would be fixed, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

Lords Howden and Watkinson, from Europe then arrived, sir,
Blockade was raised, and peace was made, at which they both rejoiced, sir,
That is to say, they would have done, but by then they were so used, sir,
That they wished to settle things, 'twas very close they could sit.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

Captain Gore and Monsieur Orin, their fortunes then did try, sir,
They came resolved that Peace they'd make, or that they'd be woe, sir,
That is, they thought they would, they thought they were not wrong, sir,
So did their best, but after all, their efforts they were fruitless.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

These little sleeps at diplomacy, another course cut out, sir,
They only treated with Orin, and Rosas they did scold, sir,
That is to say, they would have done, and settled matters faster,
But found that they could not see, without here from his master.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

Just at the moment came to light, a most ambitious man, sir,
For terminating this long war, it seems he'd formed a plan, sir,
That let us see, while acting Post, for Gore and Captain Gore, sir,
He thought his influence with the troops, might terminate the war, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

While passing through the advanced posts, with the troops he used to
Talk of his war he went so far, and his received a shower,
That is to say, this Government, did write the Commodore, sir,
To the effect that insubordination on more would come on shore, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

The reason that he should've such met, was because he had a notion,
By copying his Chief's policy, he'd soon get his promotion,
That is to say, he hopes he will, and some do think he may, sir,
But 'twould serve him right, if after this, he were put on half pay, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

John Rosas, he got vexed, when read was the Blockade, sir,
With French and English troops, a communication he forbade, sir,
That is to say, with French alone, and so really the belief, sir,
That to insult the English more, he said they might have beef, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

And if that really were the case, and you'd only just to get, sir,
You'd see as soon 'twas only what, Sir, T. It might expect, sir,
That is to say, you see, now they will stand, sir,
It serves Sir Thomas very right, for having such a flock, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

The Monte-Video all this while, did get away like bricks, sir,
They still drove, all his sea, and from there they did fly, sir,
That is to say, they would have done, but they had their way, sir,
But to away, they'll do it yet, for 'each day the holiday, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

And now the song of Intervention, a fact I just will state, sir,
If other measures be not taken, we soon must have the Plata, sir,
You'll all agree we must be made, so to know we must give by,
For otherwise if we stay here, we'll make us over to the Rebels, sir.

Fol, lol, lol, &c. &c.

Monte-Video, August, 1848.

FRANCE.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

Determined Courage of the Insurgents.

As a proof of the forbearance of the troops, and the desperate recklessness of the populace, we give a brief description of an attack made by a large battalion of the national guards on a barricade in the Porte St. Denis.

On the appearance of this battalion the insurgents, taking it for a regiment of the line, and hoping to shake the fidelity of the regular troops, raised a shout of "Vive la Ligue!" but on finding their mistake most of them fled. There remained only seven men and two women, who fought desperately. One of the men, who held a flag in his hand, was the first to fire; his companions followed his example, and the national guards returned the fire. The man who carried the flag fell dead. One of the females, a young woman neatly dressed, picked up the flag, and leaping over the barricade rushed towards the national guards, uttering language of provocation. Although the fire continued from the barricade, the national guards, fearing to injure this female, humanely abstained for some time from returning it, and exhorted her to withdraw. Her exhortations, however, were vain, and at length self-preservation compelled them to fire, and she was killed. The other female then advanced, took the flag, and began to throw stones at the national guards. The fire from the barricade had become feeble, but several shots were fired from the sides, and from the windows of houses, and the national guards, in returning the fire, killed the second female. At last only one man remained at the barricade, but he kept up a constant discharge. One of the national guards left the ranks, sword in hand, and rushing to the barricade turned aside the musket of this man just as he was about to fire again, and took him prisoner. The capture of the barricade did not put an end to the combat. A galling fire was poured upon the national guards from detached parties of the insurgents, and from the windows of the houses of which they had taken forcible possession. The number of killed on this point is estimated at about twenty on both sides. The number of wounded was also considerable.

Horrid butcheries by both the troops and insurgents.

A dreadful act of butchery was committed on this day (Saturday) by the insurgents at one of the barricades in the Faubourg St. Germain. They had taken five of the garde mobile prisoners, and held them apart without injury. Hearing, however, that the troops of the line were coming down in force they determined to abandon the barricade, but at the same time they came to another terrible determination, which they forthwith carried into execution—they cut the throats of the five prisoners! The lifeless bodies of the unfortunate lads, for none of them had exceeded the age of eighteen, were found still warm when the troops of the line and a party of the garde mobile came up.

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Arrived, British brig Thames, 204 tons, J. S. Rutherford, from Liverpool 19th June, to General de Brigade for his bravery, is said to have fallen under the balls of the insurgents. Two lieutenants of the 12th legion of the national guard were made prisoners of the barricades. Three women, dressed as cantinières, were arrested in the neighborhood of the Assembly, for having sold poisoned brandy and wine to the troops. Several of the soldiers have died from the effects of liquors thus given to them.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

September 9.—Wind N.

Arrived, British brig Thames, 204 tons, J. S. Rutherford, from Liverpool 19th June, to General de Brigade for his bravery, is said to have fallen under the balls of the insurgents. Two lieutenants of the 12th legion of the national guard were made prisoners of the barricades. Three women, dressed as cantinières, were arrested in the neighborhood of the Assembly, for having sold poisoned brandy and wine to the troops. Several of the soldiers have died from the effects of liquors thus given to them.

Sailed, Hanoverian brig Michael, 132 tons, H. C. Christophers, for Havana, despatched by Louis Chapeaugue & Co., with 3400 quintals jerked beef, 100 boxes and 62 serons tallow, 40 hides for lining.

September 10.—Wind S. E., fresh.

Arrived, British brig Itana, 221 tons, A. Clark, from Lisbon 20th June, with 429 moyes salt, to Biscoe, Twyford & Co.

British brig Mary Halket, 151 tons, David Miller Thompson, from London 26th June, Rio Janeiro 25th August, with 220 tons coal, to John Best & Brothers.

French barque Printemps, 220 tons, Touchet, from Cotte St. Juno, to B. Herand, with 469 pipes, 55 half pipes, 50 quarter casks red wine.

Spanish barque Pene el Alcantino, 234 tons, P. Puyol, from Barcelona 28th May, Allica 4th June, to Felipe Senillosa, with 382 pipes and 28 half pipes red wine, 160 barrels Spanish brandy, 400 jars gum, 1000 ds. oil, 20 bales brown paper, 1 box silks.

Oriental barque Panichta, 230 tons, James Adams, from Parana 27th August, to Zimmernann, Frazier & Co., with 322 bales, 111 kees timbers, 600 faneags bark, 53 cart axle trees, 42 dozen handspike handles, 24 dozen planks, 18 000 pieces of wood, 45 bags rice, 11 logs wood.

Sardinian schooner Gaito, 50 tons, Joé Capurro, from Montevideo 9th inst., in ballast.

Passengers—59.

September 11.—Wind S.

Arrived, American barque Wash, 298 tons, Parker Brown, from Boston 7th June, Rio Janeiro 25th August, to Zimmermann Frazier & Co., with 65,500 shingles, 191,390 feet white, 14,160 yellow do., 6 boxes merchandise.

British brig Lucy Sharp, 370 tons, Hector McFie, from Bahia 6th, Rio Janeiro 10th August, in ballast, to order.

British barque Promise, 446 tons, George Hossason, from Bahia 25th August, in ballast, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Sardinian brig Annibale, 216 tons, A. Giordano, from Genoa 29th May, to Jayme Llavallol & Sons, with 251 bags maize, 153 do. wheat, 130 do. beans, 151 bags brown paper, 50 do. white do., 1040 boxes vermicelli, 500 boxes and 192 demijohns oil, 154 boxes dates, 58 jars herrings, 104 cars, 1 bundle casks, 1 do. whale bones, 5 do. wooden boxes, 14 boxes dry paints, 6 do. sausages, 1 lot potatoes, 1 do. onions, 1 do. flag stones, 2 do. brooms, 142 hogshades wine, 6 barrels eggs, 1 box cigars, 21 cheeses.

Said, British barque Commodore, 305 tons, Philip Touzel, for England, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 10,000 salted hides, 31,000 bones.

Spanish brig 3 de May o, 250 tons, José Puche, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 5,996 quintals jerked beef, 200 dry ox & cow hides, 100 boxes tallow.

H. B. M's packet Kestrel, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry Baker, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mails for Falmouth. Passengers, Messieurs William Steward, Henry Haymes, John Bleumstein, John Thode, Nicolas Garleves, John Wyatt Smith, Thomas Jones.

British brig Victoria, 352 tons, Adam White, for London, despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 441 pipes, 60 boxes and 180 barrels tallow, 27,000 horns, 34 tons bones, 20 dry ox and cow hides, 3,500 salted do.

French brig Frederic Eugenie, 171 tons, Peter Bronzon, for Certe, despatched by B. Herand, with 1500 salted ox and cow hides, 100 dry do., 245 bales sheep skins, 67 do. wool, 5000 horns.

September 12.—Wind N.

Sailed, British barque Mogul, 334 tons, Richard Morris, for London, despatched by Renne, Macfarlane & Co., with 6795 salted ox and cow hides, 500 dry do., 1513 dry horse hides, 801 pipes 38 half pipes and 100 barrels tallow, 70 bales and 3 bags wool, 17 boxes and 27 sercons tobacco, 100,000 bones, 5,500 horns, 1 bale ostrich feathers, 4 do. horse hair, 2 cases containing 32 dozen chinchilla skins.

Danish ship Harpye, 224 tons, Herschel Boyesen, for Valparaiso, despatched by Charles R. Horne, with 1,111 petacaos tobacco, 170 tercios yerba, 2 boxes sarsaparilla.

September 13.—Wind S. W.

Sailed, British barque Ipswich, 287 tons, Phillip Asplet, for Plymouth, despatched by Nuttal & Co., with 6145 salted ox and cow hides, 355 dry do., 10 tons bones, 15,200 do., 1744 pipes, 237 barrels and 314 boxes tallow.

British barque Lanceshire Witch, 195 tons, Edward L. Brownrigg, for Liverpool, despatched by Stanley, Black & Co., with 2604 salted horse hides, 2849 salted ox and cow do., 1280 do. dry, 50,000 bones, 5,000 horns, 28 bales horse hair, 8 do. wool, 1754 pipes tallow.

September 14.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, Spanish barque Yuro, 382 tons, Carlos Piasco, from Barcelona 10th, Tarragona 29th May, Malaga 1st July, to Zimmerman & Treserra, with 364 pipes, 46 half do., and 52 quarter casks red wine, 20 pipes, 10 half do., 20 quarter casks Spanish brandy, 681 jars do., 80 bales brown paper, 20 do. white, 59 sercons earthenware, 1,000 jars and 30 quarter casks oil, 400 boxes soap, 100 quarter casks white wine, 70 do. sweet do., 1 box merchandise.

Sailed, British ship Symmetry, 351 tons, A. Mackwood, for London, despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 7680 salted ox and cow hides, 1410 dry do., 5544 pipes and 514 boxes tallow, 19,000 horns, 20 tons bones, 52 bales horse hair, 7 boxes tobacco.

British barque Sovereign, 241 tons, James R. Porritt, for London, despatched by Bates, Stokes & Co., with 5269 dry ox and cow hides, 4501 salted do., 228 pipes, 24 half do., 44 sercons and 145 boxes tallow, 19 bales wool, 20,000 horns. Sardinian schooner Gaito, 50 tons, José Capurro, in ballast, for Montevideo.

September 15.—Wind N. E.

Sailed, National barque Manuela, 311 tons, Dietrich J. Hugg, for Liverpool, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 351 pipes, 164 barrels, 290 sercons, 91 boxes tallow, 3,000 salted ox and cow hides, 54 bales wool, 35 do. hide cuttings, 25,000 bones.

Spanish brig 1.º de Mayo, 176 tons, Juan Antonio Munizet, for Havana, despatched by Chapeaurouge & Co., with 3,419 quintals jerked beef, 120 dry ox and cow hides.

Spanish brig Alfonso, 206 tons, José Mariani, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 4663 quintals jerked beef, 114 boxes tallow.

Spanish brig Esperanza, 180 tons, Pedro Guardio, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 4128 quintals jerked beef, 50 boxes tallow, 100 dry ox and cow hides.

Spanish pelacres Joven Dolores, 137 tons, Roman Coll, for Havana, despatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 3,000 quintal jerked beef, 1,000 horns, 96 dry ox and cow hides.

Brazilian three masted schooner Josefina, 273 tons, Francisco da Rocha Piris, for Havana, despatched by Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres, with 3777 quintals jerked beef, 4000 horns, 100 dry ox and cow hides.

Danish brig Colibri, 202 tons, S. B. Nielsen, for New York despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 6924 dry ox and cow hides, 223 bales wool, 7 do. goat skins.

Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 15th inst.

Table listing merchant vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres, including ship names, origins, and arrival dates.

85 17,933

LAST DATES.

Table showing last dates for various ports including Antwerp, Baltimore, Barcelona, Boston, Bremen, Cadix, Genoa, Havre, Havana, Lisbon, Liverpool, Malaga, Marseilles, Montevideo, New York, Philadelphia, Rio Grande, Rio Janeiro, Trieste, and Valparaiso.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Table showing thermometer readings for Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Advertisements.

Sail Making.

Captain PETER STEVENSON has taken the premises No. 17 Calle de Cangallo, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its branches.

ET Awnings, bags, &c., made to order with all expedition.

Mrs. McGaw begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has several furnished rooms unoccupied and can accommodate gentlemen with board and lodging at No. 110 Calle de Mayo.

Buenos Ayres, September 14th, 1843

To the Public.

Mr. TENKER Doctor in Surgeon Dentistry respectfully informs his friends and the Public he will leave for Havana in 2 or 3 weeks, and those who may require his professional services will please honor him with a call at his residence No. 13 Calle de Cangallo corner of Mayo.

Notice.

JAMES SCOTT & Co. have removed their place of Business from the Calle Reconquista to Calle Chacabuco No. 29.

Advertisement.

At the well known Furniture manufactory, Nos. 10 and 12 Calle de Mayo, Baltimore cane and wood bottom chairs, may be had by wholesale or retail at moderate prices, either set up for use in this city or packed in boxes for the country.

Rooms to Let.

To let, to single gentlemen only, three separate rooms, at No. 4 Calle de la Alameda. Apply on the premises.

NORTH AMERICAN CHAIRS.

JUST received, an assortment of excellent North American wood seat chairs. For sale, at very low prices, in the Upholstery store of W. & P. Inglis, Calle de Petesi No. 49.

FOR SALE.

At 140 Calle Piedad, a few cases of Byass' best India pale Ale and London Porter, also, a few cases superfine Holland Gin.

MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Table header for Merchant Vessels with columns: Date of Arrival, Vessels and Captains Names, Tons, Consignees, Destinations, &c.

Table entry for NATIONAL: July 4 Barque Manuela, Dietrich J. Hugg, 311 tons, Nicholson, Green & Co., England.

Table entries for BRITISH: July 21 Brig Alyth, George Cotton, 199 tons; July 22 Barque Alexander Robertson, George Potter, 229 tons; July 24 Brig Pacific, James Alacian, 173 tons; July 24 Schooner Hacer, Philip Fremont, 147 tons; July 30 Brig Mary Wmch, William Harris, 232 tons; Aug 10 Schooner Sappho, Joseph Easton, 139 tons; Aug 10 Brig Arno, William McDon, 181 tons; Aug 10 Barque Mary Ann, George W. Wilcox, 256 tons; Sept 1 Barque Alice Brooks, Jonathan Jackson, 212 tons; Sept 1 Brigantine Merchant, John Luke, 184 tons; Sept 1 Brig. Susanna Callings, W. B. Crombie, 197 tons; Sept 1 Brig Thomas, R. Bullard, 240 tons; Sept 10 Brig Itana, A. Clark, 221 tons; Sept 10 Brig Mary Harker, David M. Thompson, 181 tons; Sept 11 Brig Lucy Sharp, Hector McFie, 370 tons; Sept 11 Barque Promise, George Hossason, 446 tons.

Table entries for AMERICAN: July 12 Schooner Sarah Ann, Peter Stevan-son, 60 tons; July 12 Barque Chancelor, G. W. Walker, 211 tons; July 24 Ship Bazar, Thomas C. Simpson, 452 tons; August 1 Ship Tatum, John Lewin, 436 tons; August 1 Barque James Smith, Calvin Billard, 226 tons; August 2 Brig Carrier, Matthew Hale, 195 tons; August 2 Brig Meta, F. R. Rich, 208 tons; August 2 Schooner Adventur, Oscar Duggott, 154 tons; Sept 2 Brigantine Eagle, Charles Davis, 142 tons; Sept 11 Barque Wash, Parker Brown, 298 tons.

Table entries for DANISH: June 21 Brig Cimbrica, C. J. Grossand, 168 tons; June 23 Brig Colibri, Nielsen, 902 tons; June 24 Brig Margareta, J. H. Jordan, 153 tons; August 1 Ship Louise, S. J. Boller, 232 tons; August 1 Ship Louise Sophia, Erasmus Learning, 232 tons; August 2 Ship Pollux, J. Iversen, 210 tons; August 2 Brig Concordia, E. Bock, 175 tons.

Table entries for FRENCH: July 31 Barque Joinville, George M. Noe, 205 tons; August 1 Brig Louise, P. Falgoutier, 179 tons; August 1 Barque Coronado, J. C. Martin, 244 tons; August 1 Barque Guano, Felix Larcker, 200 tons; August 17 Barque Nouvelle Provencal, H. Jaumas 200 tons; August 17 Barque Chasseur, Victor Silvestro, 136 tons; August 17 Barque Alphonse, Auguste Lecomte, 182 tons; August 25 Brig Arago, Simon Deyrieux, 176 tons; August 25 Brigantine Jeanne Berthe, 144 tons; August 25 Barque Anna, Leonie, 247 tons; August 25 Barque Printemps, Touche, 253 tons.

Table entries for HAMBURG: June 21 Barque Tombola, Frederick Wm. Waller, 170 tons; June 21 Brig George & Aloys, Henry Valentin, 186 tons; June 24 Barque Antonette, C. F. Nomen, 180 tons; June 24 Schooner Brig Carl, Jacob Pina, 124 tons; June 25 Brig Wilhelm, A. F. Bousen, 165 tons; July 5 Brig Maria Rosa, E. C. Corballo, 14 tons; August 25 Barque America, M. Hauschildt, 250 tons.

Table entries for SPANISH: June 20 Brig Unico, Pablo Rogg, 166 tons; June 29 Brig 1.º de Mayo, Juan Antonio Munizet, 176 tons; July 1 Brig Esperanza, Pedro Guaritola, 180 tons; July 1 Brig Adonis, José Mariani, 246 tons; July 25 Brig Paqueta de Buenos Ayres, M. J. Vega, 185 tons; August 1 Barque Joven Mariana, Bartolomé Segui, 253 tons; August 1 Barque Caridad, Pedro Siches, 230 tons; August 1 Brig Antonio, Antonio Mirambell, 245 tons; August 11 Barque Joven Agustin, Agustin Domenech, 229 tons; August 11 Brig Chulo, Geronimo Ferrer, 211 tons; August 17 Fonceque Joven Dolores, Ramon Coll, 187 tons; August 4 Brig Joaquin, Gerardo Orts, 248 tons; August 10 Barque Pepe el Alicantino, P. Puyol, 234 tons; August 14 Barque Yuro, Carlos Piasca, 384 tons.

Table entries for BRAZILIAN: June 23 Three masted schooner Josefina, F. Rocha, 270 tons; July 11 Schooner Amelia, Francisco Lemos, 55 tons; August 29 Brig Anita, Jacinto Vicente, 202 tons; August 29 Brig Angula de Plata, Jose Rino, 202 tons; August 29 Brig Carejoso, José D. Araujo, 243 tons; Sept 1 Brig Pensamento, Francisco A. Silva, 224 tons; Sept 1 Brig Maria Rosa, E. C. Corballo, 14 tons; Sept 6 Brigantine San José, J. F. Reis, 121 tons.

Table entries for ITALIAN: June 21 Schooner Luisa, José Mortori, 131 tons; August 23 Brigantine Dos Hermanos, N. Martinez, 129 tons; August 24 Brig Giuseppe, Thomas Pietranera, 216 tons; August 29 Polvere Industriat, Pedro Ferro, 159 tons; Sept 9 Brig Hydra, Antonio, 159 tons; Sept 11 Brig Annibale, A. Giordano, 216 tons.

Table entries for SWEDISH: August 2 Brig Presto, C. J. Norlin, 259 tons.

Table entries for LUBECK: July 19 Brig Bertha, F. J. Wachter, 212 tons.

Table entries for PRUSSIAN: June 24 Barque Caesar, C. Richer, 316 tons.

Table entries for BREMEN: August 17 Barque Johan George, Charles Wessels, 300 tons; Sept 2 Barque Anna, J. Wessels, 260 tons.

Table entries for MONTEVIDEO: August 21 Brig General Belgrano, J. Garrido, 313 tons; August 31 Brig Mentor, L. C. Nielsen, 210 tons; Sept 10 Barque Panchita, James Adams, 220 tons.

Table entries for PORTUGUESE: August 29 Brigantine Parani, Antonio da Silva, 118 tons.

Table entries for FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT: Carlos Galeano, 121 tons; Diego Calvo and Sons, 129 tons; Bernardo Delfino, 216 tons; Llavallol and Sons, 167 tons; Jacinto Capriles, 159 tons; Jacinto Capriles, 159 tons; Llavallol & Sons, 216 tons.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

None.

