

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 562.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THE tocsin of war is sounded in the Argentine Confederation. The decree proclaiming this event, and the Manifesto setting forth the causes which justify it, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last. We subjoin the former at length, and propose inserting the latter in the same manner. It is a matter of concern to us, not to be able to present our readers in our publication of to day, with a full translation of this important State paper, which, from the dignity of its tone, the elegance of its style, the strength and closeness of its arguments, and the historical details it embraces is deserving to be ranked amongst the first rate documents of its class. We have further to regret our inability, from several causes, to do it justice in the translation—and beg to remark that our hasty version can by no means serve as a criterion to judge of the merits of the original.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, May 19th, 1837.
28th year of the Liberty, 32nd of the Independance,
And 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic in the name, and on behalf of the Argentine Confederation, considering:

That General Andres Santa Cruz, styled Protector of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, has promoted anarchy in the Argentine Confederation, by consenting to and aiding the military expeditions, which armed in the territory of Bolivia have invaded the Republic;

That he has violated the immunity of the territory of the Confederation, by permitting to penetrate therein parties of troops of Bolivia, commanded by Bolivian officers, for the purpose of taking by force from Argentine citizens sums of money, which they have effected;

That he has not given any reply to the remonstrances made on account of these spoliations;

That disregarding the reclamations of the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, he has maintained on the frontiers of the Republic, unitarian emigrants, where they have planned repeated conspiracies, to destroy which, it has cost the Confederation sacrifices of all sorts;

That by fomenting continual disturbances in the Provinces of Tucuman and Salta, he has impeded the re-establishment of the confidence and good understanding necessary to obtain by means of pacific negotiation, the restitution of the Province of Tarija, incorporated with Bolivia by an act of insurrection;

That he has endeavoured to promote by means of seduction the dismemberment of other Provinces of the said Confederation, encouraging them to form a new State, under his ominous protection;

Considering:

That the occupation of Peru by a Bolivian army, is not founded on any right except that of an illegal, null, and criminal treaty, stipulated and signed by a Peruvian General, without power and without authority to deliver up his country to a foreigner;

That General Santa Cruz has with the force under his command dilacerated Peru, and arrogated to himself an absolute power, sanctioned by diminutive and incompetent assemblies;

That this scandalous proceeding attacks the principle of popular sovereignty, which all the Republics of South America recognise as the basis of their institutions;

That the intervention of General Santa Cruz to change the political order of Peru, is a criminal aggression against the liberty and independence of the American States, and a notorious infringement of the law of nations;

That the concentration in his person of an authority for life, despotic and unlimited over Peru and Bolivia, with the power of naming his successor, tramples upon the rights of both States, and institutes a personal fief which the acts of Independence of both Republics solemnly proscrib;

That the extension of such power by an abuse of force, overturns the conservative equilibrium of peace in the Republics bordering on Peru and Bolivia;

Considering:

That the cantoning troops of the army of General Santa Cruz on the northern frontier of the Confederation, the anarchical expedition sent to Chill from the ports of Peru under the notorious protection of the agents of said Chief, and his simultaneous, constant and perfidious intrigues, to create insurrection in the Argentine Republic, confirm the existence of a political plan to subordinate to the interests of the usurper, the independence and the honor of the States bordering on Peru and Bolivia;

That the continual state of inquietude and uncertainty in which the Argentine Republic is placed, by the insidious conduct of the Government of General Santa Cruz, causes all the evils of war without any of its advantages;

And lastly:

That the double and false policy of General Santa Cruz, has rendered of no avail any guarantee depending on the faithful fulfilment of his promises;

It declares:

1. That in consequence of the numerous acts of hostility alluded to and proved, the Argentine Confederation is at war with the Government of General Santa Cruz and its adherents.
2. That the Argentine Confederation will refuse peace and any arrangements whatever with General Santa Cruz, until it be well guaranteed against the ambition he has displayed, and until he evacuate the Peruvian Republic, leaving it entirely free to dispose of its own destiny.
3. That the Argentine Confederation recognises the rights of the Peruvian people, to preserve their original political organisation, or to sanction in use of their sovereignty their present division of States, when free from force they can occupy themselves without coercion in deciding on their own fate.
4. That the Argentine Confederation in the strife to which it has been provoked, does not entertain any territorial pretension beyond its natural limits, and protests in the presence of the Universe and before posterity, that it takes up arms to place in security the integrity, independence, and honor of the Argentine Confederation.
5. Let this be published.

ROSAS,
FELIX ARRA.

MANIFESTO

Of the causes which justify the declaration of war by the Argentine Confederation against the Government of General Andres Santa Cruz, styled President of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, May 19th, 1837.
28th year of the Liberty, 32nd of the Independance,
And 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

On breaking the peace which the people of the Argentine Confederation have purchased and preserved at so much cost, the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs owes to its own honor, to that of the Confederation and to a becoming regard for all nations, to manifest the causes which justify the use of arms, to which reluctantly it has to appeal in order to defend the security and independence of the Republic.

Fortunately the Confederation is exempt from any well founded imputation of any of the ignoble motives which so frequently drag nations to serve as instruments of ambition or revenge; for although it be true, that it has not been able to guard itself against the calumny of its enemies, who ascribe to it an habitual spirit of inquietude, it has innumerable reasons to pride itself in having constantly shown as much solicitude for external peace as firmness against its enemies. The glories it has acquired are sufficient to allow it to repose content on its laurels, and history is in possession of eminent acts of its disinterestedness, whilst one single instance of its ambition cannot be recorded.

The Confederation is ambitious, it is true, but her ambition is that the sovereign public opinion of the world may recognise and sanction in its inexorable judgment the justice of its pretensions. The Confederation is anxious for the universal conviction that the preservation of its dearest rights and of its political existence, more, if possible, than the vindication of its grievances has brought it to the inevitable necessity of interposing force between tyranny and liberty, conquest and the country.

If the cause which impels the Argentine Confederation to appeal to arms for its own security were less weighty and conspicuous, it would nevertheless not consider itself exonerated from rendering a public account of its transition from peace to war, not so much to pay a tribute to the forms established by civilization, as to seek in the severe opinion of nations that immense power which ever associating itself with justice, chains fortune to it sooner or later in order to prostrate it before the empire of reason.

But when the Chief who hostilizes the Confederation has placed himself at the head of three populous Republics; when hired writers have been employed for many years past to delude America and Europe, with exaggerated fictions of his enlightened and beneficent administration; when the scandalous violation of the rights of a free nation has just been funded as an act of magnanimity; when refused civility is presented to the eyes of the world under the mask of benevolence; and when in fits, this said Chief availing himself of his station industriously endeavours to excite the passions of millions with pompous assurances of protection and guarantees, shall the Confederation concede alone in the justice of its cause? Shall it crouch under the suspicion of having been the aggressor, when its just demands have been answered towards its sister confederates? No—the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation will demonstrate with solemnity that it has no designs on the territory of the said Chief, and that it is not the aggressor.

the Confederation presents itself before the august tribunal of the people, without any other pretension than to show that it abandons peace when war is its only means of salvation.

After the splendid battle of Ciudadela had destroyed in 1831, the last remnant of the army of the Union, the people felt the necessity of a durable peace, in order to recover their lands from the ravages of the war. Neither the stimulus of revenge provoked by the violence and depredations of which they had been victims, nor the presentiment of new attempts on the part of their enemies, nor the instinct of their own security, or seeing themselves threatened by the remains of the dispersed on the frontiers of the Republic, prevailed over the uniform effort to establish permanent tranquillity, whereby to repair the ravages of the insensate fury of the mutineers.

The Government of the Confederate Provinces constituted in the paramount duty to second the popular feeling and to correspond to the confidence deposited in them, fully comprehended their mission, and without slumbering in fatal inaction, devoted their attention exclusively to counteract the rancour of the passions, and to unlock the mines of the common prosperity; whilst the action of the nation in the Supreme Chief of Buenos Ayres, charged with directing and preserving the Foreign Relations, should incessantly watch over their security and repose, doing justice to the friends of the Republic, and demanding it in return; cultivating peace and friendship with nations, and repelling hostile acts, with the dignity of a Sovereign and independent State.

The weight of this trust and its immense responsibility before the opinion of the Republic, and before the solemn judgment of history, placed the Government of Buenos Ayres in that delicate position in which a frank, systematic & upright policy, should be displayed without losing sight of the practical interests of the Confederation. It were inadvisable could an instance be cited of defection or debility in the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs from that period; for if at any time the offices of discord succeeded in triumphing over the weakness of the depositaries of authority, the popular notion restored the laws and the authority to their throne, repelling the enemies who endeavoured anew to put the Republic in conflagration.

It could not be concealed to the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs, that those who withdrew the Government, and the sacred institutions of their country—these who had trampled under feet the laws, under the derivative and pretended right of imposing with the sword a political system abhorred by the Republic, would profane by their chase, and would stir up discord, from whatever quarter in which they might have taken refuge. Desde the most respectable associations to corroborate this melancholy presentment; and in the Banda Oriental of the River Plate, and to the Bolivian territory the first combats were gathered against the Argentine Confederation.

The animosity with which both Republics have been treated, the sacrifices devoted to their emancipation, and the unequivocal proofs of the attachment and fidelity of the Confederation, were such as gave room to expect the most solemn guarantees of reciprocity, unless the existence of a Government absolutely blind to its own interests, and insensible to national expediency could be foreseen. Who would not presume that the Chief of Bolivia, taught by the evils occasioned to his own country by discord, would not prefer the sympathies of neighbourhood and regard for a friendly Government to a besetted protection of the instigators of revolt? Who would suppose that the reclamations of the Argentine Government founded on the violation of national rights, the rights of humanity, would meet less respect from the Bolivian Chief than the incendiary projects of the despots of the Republic?

But from all parts came to the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs, multifarious complaints of the continuing violation of the Bolivian territory, and the attempts of the mutinous emigrants. The journals edited under the complete influence of the Bolivian Government, disseminated falsehoods and animosity against the Government of Buenos Ayres, and in each case General Santa Cruz, President of the said State, a man of peace, was not only the promoter of the peace, but the Bolivian Government, in order to encourage the disorganising faction under the

pretext of mediation, which was repelled opportunely by the illustrious General Quiroga.— Nevertheless this was not sufficient for the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, to shut the eyes to the impressions produced by such steps. The Government of Buenos Ayres was obliged to express in them an exaggerated sentiment of compassion for the unfortunate, rather than to be censured for the perfidy of a cabinet which it had not offended, and whose existence represented a monument of the generosity and disinterestedness of the Argentine Republic.

Full of the confidence which justice inspires, and persuaded as the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs was, that the opinion pronounced from one extreme of the Argentine Republic to the other for the federal system, would serve to counsel General Santa Cruz to retrace his steps, and restrain him on the brink of the abyss which he was preparing with his own hands, it addressed him on the 8th June, 1832, through the Foreign office, declaring "that if the Argentine emigrants would submit to their fate and enjoy in peace the hospitality afforded them by the liberality of the laws of Bolivia, the Government would not allow itself to make the least indication to disturb them; but when it was evident that they made use of the inviolability of the said territory to forward their anarchical views, and were preparing themselves for new aggressions against the adjoining Provinces, it could not but demand of the Chief of Bolivia to order the Argentine emigrants, residing in M-jos and Tupiza, or in any other town near the frontier, to retire to the interior, and to place them in a situation where they could not disturb the tranquillity of their country, nor compromise the harmony of two nations destined to be faithful and sincere friends."

It was not necessary for the Government of Buenos Ayres, to invoke in its favour other interests than those of both countries, nor explain a demand which tending to strengthen the peace of the Republic conciliated the well being of its enemies. Nevertheless General Santa Cruz was reminded that if the conduct of nations of the first order such as England and France, sympathised in a similar case with the demand of the Republic, the Government of Chili no less intelligent and jealous of international rights, had withdrawn from the frontier those untarians who were dangerous from their rank or influence. It was remarked to him that, "in dispensing to the emigrants every consideration which he deemed just, he should save the Republic from the necessity of shutting its doors for ever against them, if they continued their criminal attempts, and the departure of a legation was announced to him as a special testimony of the desire of the Confederation to maintain peace with Bolivia."

We appeal to the common sense of men of all nations, and to the conscience of all Argentines, to decide upon the conduct and sentiments of the Government. What greater proof could be given of moderation of principles, and of the desire for the preservation of peace? Perhaps the people devastated by the fire and sword of an odious faction, had a right to reproach the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs, for so much generosity in retribution for such flagrant offences? Perhaps there was too much reason to require from it an open rupture with the Chief of a State, who cautiously shielding the enemies of the Argentine Confederation, kept the Republic in alarm, forcing it to immense sacrifices. But peace had become for the nation, as the ark of the covenant, the safety of which had been confided to the Government of Buenos Ayres, and it was necessary to prove to mankind that the Argentine Confederation did not take up arms until after having exhausted the means of avoiding war.

Without making a boast of depravity or indolence, General Santa Cruz could not remain deaf to the demands of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and consequently by a ministerial note of the 18th September, of the same year, he affected to agree to the withdrawal from the Southern frontiers of the emigrants who were dangerous to the peace of the Confederation; and in his turn pointed out those persons banished from Bolivia, and resident in Salta, whom it was expedient to remove to Tucuman.— General Santa Cruz confessed it to be, "strict and rigorous justice to satisfy this reclamation, as a moderate benefit to both countries," and in this document, perfidiously written, not a single clause could be perused that was not calculated to

lull the distrust of the Argentine Confederation. The Government charged with the Foreign Affairs, satisfied on its part the desires of the Chief of Bolivia by withdrawing from Salta, the persons who were suspicious to him, and consequently expected a faithful return.

On the strength of the friendly assurances of General Santa Cruz, and after previous notice of the departure of the Argentine Legation, the Chargé d'Affaires appointed to the Government of Bolivia proceeded to his destination, with instructions to draw closer the ties of friendship between both Republics, to facilitate trade and mutual intercourse, to claim the restitution of Tarija, and arrange a treaty of limits, friendship and commerce on the basis of perfect reciprocity. All that could contribute to secure the peace and prosperity of each country, was compassed in the instructions of the Envoy.— The Argentine agent had scarcely arrived at Salta, when he communicated the fact to General Santa Cruz, not presuming that for any reason he should be detained on his route, nor that the beneficent views of his Government would be frustrated; but it was doubtless decreed in the dark councils of the Bolivian Chief, to keep himself at all risks aloof from public engagements with the Argentine Confederation, and impede the discovery of his intrigues until time should smooth the road for the development of his plan.

With frivolous excuses and extravagant observations, the Argentine Legation was not permitted in February 1833 to enter Bolivia. Neither the internal organisation of the Republic, nor its foreign relations had changed since the middle of the preceding year, when General Santa Cruz was notified of the approaching departure of a Minister, and far from manifesting then the least doubt respecting the guarantees offered by the Confederation in its diplomatic transactions, he had by his silence given to understand his perfect acquiescence in, and readiness to receive the mission. The pacific views of the Government of Buenos Ayres were defeated, and foregoing any complaint for this unexpected proceeding, it limited itself to say to General Santa Cruz on 30th of May of the same year, "that since he showed himself displeased by his last communications, to preserve the relations established by the law of nations, and emanating from mutual affection between friendly people, it hoped that the commercial intercourse interrupted during the civil war, & the necessary communication for the re-establishment of mutual confidence would be renewed."

Out of the limits traced by honor in social relations, it would be easy to find immorally and bad faith, but if a citizen elevated to power should be wanting in probity and decorum, it would not be too much to expect that he would respect the dignity and honor of his country. This observation strengthened by the example of history, suspended the judgment of the Government of Buenos Ayres respecting General Santa Cruz, when in the midst of his deceitful assurances of friendship and good understanding, advices crowded from Bolivia of his shameful participation in the incursions of the emigrants, and in his chicanery manoeuvres to kindle discord in all parts of the Argentine Republic.

If General Santa Cruz destitute of any sense of honor, did not think it beneath him to fail in the fulfilment of his promises; if the respectability and dignity of his high rank did not lose any of their merit in the private estimation of that Chief, would he not retrocede at the voice of his country, to maintain worthily the elevated post he occupies in the family of the new Republic? Will he prefer to the responsibility of his oaths, the character of his country and the tranquillity of his fellow citizens, the giving loose to sinister passions? Will General Santa Cruz pretend to stifle the opinion of America, and conceal the double dealing of his administration with the very acts which reveal it, and cast a stain on the first pages of the history of Bolivia? These questions which the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs, favourably solved, gave it reason to expect from the course of events, that General Santa Cruz would examine with attention the interests of his country, and erase with circumspection the vestiges of his ignoble policy. Nor could it but be expected, when jointly with the intelligence of his reprehensible intrigues, frequent and luminous proofs arrived of the internal feeling of the Bolivians. General Santa Cruz had reserved to himself the glory of justifying the opinion entertained of his probity, and of furnishing the splendour of an authority which had been exercised by illustrious men; but the veil shall be raised from

his intrigues, and he will be seen fomenting the attacks on the Provinces of Tucuman, Salta, Catamarca, with the same persons who through the medium of his Ministry, he had promised should be withdrawn from the Northern frontier. The coincidence of the events on distinct frontiers of the Republic, from the identity of the means employed to prepare them, will serve to convince the most incredulous that General Santa Cruz has not ceased to excite disturbances in order to frustrate the solid organisation of the Argentine Confederation.

The projected revolution against the Government of Salta in 1833, in which General Santa Cruz was implicated, precipitated him on the course which he has ever since followed. In conjunction with the enemies of the late General Latorre, General Santa Cruz sent to Mojo, Lt. Col. Campero in October of the said year with 400 fire arms, lances, &c., with orders for them to be taken to Llavi by Captain Manuel Molina, of the National guards of Tarija, for the purpose of arming 600 men, to aid Jujuy against Salta. The Commandant Ontiveros and the territorial Judge Paredes, assembled their men to join Campero, who was accompanied by the Commandant of Dragoons of Tarija, and Don Mariano Vasquez, Lieutenants Balladeres and Carretero, Don Jose Guemez, with others of the factions and sixteen soldiers; and the Bolivians did not retire to their territory until General Latorre was defeated and made prisoner.

In 1834 at the time that the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs, steadfast in the desire of securing the peace of the Republic, authorised an Argentine citizen in the character of Consul General in Bolivia, with the design to evince in this step its constant endeavour to establish the best understanding between both Republics, then departed from the Banda Oriental of the River Plate, an emissary with the ominous mission of organising a plan with General Santa Cruz to throw the Confederation into disorder. This project had been conceived by an Oriental Minister always fatal to the Republic, from the perfect conscientiousness of the analogy of the policy of the administration to which he belonged with that of General Santa Cruz,—an administration of melancholy recollection to the Argentine Confederation.

To colour the anarchical plan the Oriental Minister pretended the urgency of a treaty of limits between the empire of Brazil and the adjoining States, by taking advantage of the period of the Regency during the minority of the Emperor Pedro the Second, before the question was discussed and sanctioned separately between the Imperial Government and the Argentine Confederation. The President of Peru was to be invited, and in fact was invited, to join the negotiation concealing from him the true spirit of this convention, which alone shows the estimation made of the heroic sacrifices of the Confederation by a faithless and turbulent Government.

The individual charged with the execution of the design of the late Minister, acquainted him from Chuquisaca on the 9th December of the said year, that General Santa Cruz was fully sensible of the importance and latitude of his mission; and according to his own words, entered into it with all his heart. A treaty was celebrated and it was stipulated in it, that a Commissioner should be sent from General Santa Cruz to the Oriental State, in conjunction with the Government whereof a demand was to be made on the Argentine Republic for a new organisation by means of a general congress, in order then to take a part in the treaty of limits with the neighbouring empire.

If the convention had been limited to deprive the Argentine Confederation of any intervention in the treaty of limits of the Oriental State with that of Brazil, or to exclude it from the primacy which belongs to it in this question, what American Government jealous of its dignity would associate itself without reason to a gratuitous attack upon the political rights of a friendly Nation? Who would not take offence at a project calculated to create antipathies between sister and neighbouring Republics. But the negotiation involved a still more criminal object. There was a design to excite by the invitation to a congress in the Confederation the susceptible feelings of some and the ambition of others; there was a design to divide the Republic by invoking sacred names and seductive theories to open the way to the detestable unitarian faction; and the days of mourning would have been renewed, if this insidious plot had not been rejected by the patriotic Government which succeeded that of Don Fructoso Rivera.

And it was nevertheless embraced by General Santa Cruz with all his heart!! Let sophistry do its best to falsify these facts; the Government will reply that with authentic documents in hand this shameful episode is recorded.

General Santa Cruz had gone too far to recede. It was necessary to consummate the malignant work he had undertaken and seek for adequate instruments to disturb the Republic.—In effect at the end of the year 1834 and at the beginning of 1835, Santa Cruz redoubled his activity in epistolary correspondence with the heads of the unitarian faction residing in the Banda Oriental. The Government of Buenos Ayres informed of the increase of their Clubs, the extension of their labours and of the ramification of their relations, did not cease to warn the Provinces to watch over their security, but it often stopped to investigate the reasonable foundation of the hopes of the disturbers, until it possessed evidence of the certain cooperation of General Santa Cruz.

A fortunate event afforded the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs, a document which threw a great light upon these manoeuvres, and their authors appeared covered with the ignominy which ever accompanies treason. The letter written to General Santa Cruz from the Oriental Republic by a Unitarian Chief, acknowledging the receipt of his incendiary communications, revealed not only a conspiracy carried on with the knowledge of the Supreme Chief of Bolivia, but the means employed for its progress and execution. An abstract of this letter was published by the Journals of this capital, but with the suppression of the insulting matter relating to this Republic. The conspirators forgot themselves, and forgot their country in their insatiable thirst for revenge. They adulated the views of the Chief, and flattered his pride, well assured, that new commotions in the Argentine Republic would satisfy his heart whatever might be the pretext for raising them.

Writers sold to the interests of General Santa Cruz have declared the letter to be a forgery, seizing this vulgar resource to keep up uncertainty and liberate that Chief from the terrible sentence of public opinion. A day will come when the Government will present it entire to its fellow citizens to the confusion of his accomplices. Let the friends of General Santa Cruz know in the mean time, that the letter was conducted by an emissary destined to Peru in the schooner Yanacocha, captured by Captain Mariategui of the Peruvian Squadron, and that before the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs had any intelligence of the intercepting of the original, it went from hand to hand among distinguished personages to that of Monsieur Malac, Comandore of the French Squadron

on the Callao Station. The measures employed to conceal the evidence, of a deed which it is vainly endeavoured to disfigure have been thus frustrated.

The first attempt of the ex-General Santa Cruz Lopez to subvert order in the Province of Tucuman, frustrated by the vigilance of the frontier Governments, sufficiently evinced the toleration, if not the connivance, of the authorities of Bolivia, since the conspirators could not traverse the Bolivian territory with an armed force, unknown. But by the imprisonment of various accomplices, perfect proof was acquired of an insidious combination, which unless it were proved by a series of authentic documents which the Government has in its possession, and which do not leave a shadow of doubt, it would be impossible to suspect so much duplicity in the head of a nation.

Colonels Balmaceda and Roca, accompanied the ex-General Lopez from Bolivia, in the expedition undertaken for the second time from that Republic against Tucuman. This enterprise was defeated at Monte Grande, and the sword of the law executed against traitors fell on the head of its leader. Those Chiefs being made prisoners and the first mortally wounded, Balmaceda declared on 8th February 1836, that General Alvarado, who since his emigration had been the organ of the subversive ideas of the Bolivian Chief, had aided Lopez to attack Tucuman by the express order of General Santa Cruz, whose communications to Alvarado he himself had heard read, and that the armament and stores of the troops of Lopez in his first invasion, he received in Tarija from General O'Connor by order of the Prefect of Potosi.

This deponent further manifested the seductive means which Santa Cruz employed in the Province of Salta to gain proselytes. Among the instructions of Santa Cruz to the Prefect of Potosi, he was directed to look for the notorious Felipe Figueroa, who had been ejected from Catamarca, and reward him in order that he might seize on that Province. Three agents were sent by the Government of Potosi to La Cruz del Eje, Copiapo, and Laas de la Rioja, in search of that vile instrument of tumult. Mondoville, Gobernador of Chicas, had it in special charge to aid Quintana to seize the Government force of Jujuy, from which he had been expelled. Numerous orders from the General delegated to Santa Cruz for the hostile operations against the Argentine Confederation, upon which he would fall as soon as he should have concluded in Lower Peru. (To be continued.)

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 25th of May, 1835.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Barque Standard, Peile.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Howard, Beazley.....	Lafone, Barker & Co.....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Schooner brig Betsy Hall, Coaker.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hebe, Field.....	Anderson, Weller and Co.....	Loading for Falmouth for orders.
Barque Alpha, Turner.....	M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Montevideo to load for Liverpool.
Barque Ocean Queen, Carnie.....	Thomas Armstrong.....	Loading for Liverpool.
American.		
Ship Brutus, Adams.....	Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for New-York.
Brig Olympia, Bishop.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
French.		
Ship Constance, Soreau.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Hermine, Soret.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Bremen.
Brig Uni, Meriel.....	Moscat, Dunoeyar and Vanl.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Napoleon, Rabardy.....	Aymes, Brothers.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Jeune Estelle, Lamaud.....	J. O. Basualdo.....	Discharging.
Hamburg.		
Brig Johannes, Gageo.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Tuscan.		
Brig Esperanza, Shephard.....	M. S. de la Maza.....	Loading for Cadix.
Spanish.		
Brig Manuel, Andicocha.....	Zuñaran y Tresserra.....	Loading for a port in the Mediterra.
Brig Paquete Malagueno.....	Zuñaran & Tresserra.....	Loading for a port in the Mediterra.
Sardinian.		
Polacca San Antonio, Gallo.....	Dowdall and Lewis.....	Loading for Ports of Spain.
Brazilian.		
Brig Amistad, Araujo.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

Foreign vessel of War.
None

MARINE LIST.
Port of Buenos Ayres.

The National schooner brig Providencia, whose arrival on 19th inst., was noted in our last, sailed from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., with tobacco, starch, rice, sugar, aguardiente, &c.

May 20.—Wind E.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 21.—Wind N.
Arrived, British barque Alpha, (217 tons), William Turner, from Liverpool 15th March, with general cargo, to M'Cracken and Jamieson. Passenger Mr. Samuel Renshaw Phibbs.

National zunaeca Asunta, (120 tons.) Antonio Dandria, from Montevideo 20th inst., in ballast, to Felipe Llavallo.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 20th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo 20th inst., to Alejandro Martinez.

National whale-boats Primera & Segunda. (of the line of whale-boats) the former from Montevideo 19th, the latter 19th inst.

May 22.—Wind E. slight rain in the evening.
Arrived, British barque Ocean Queen, (267 tons.) James Carnie, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., arrived at Montevideo 11th inst., sailed thence 18th, and from off said Port 20th, with 406 bags and 288 barrels sugar to Thomas Armstrong.

Sardinian polacra San Antonio, (102 tons.) Cayetano Gallo, from Santos 27th ult., Montevideo 20th inst., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Dowdall and Lewis.

Sailed, National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

May 23.—Wind S.
Arrived, National brig Independiente (192 tons.) Joaquin Antonio Maia, from Santos 27th ult., with 812 sacks, 406 barrels and 85 boxes sugar, 132 sacks coffee and 6 do. rice, to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

May 24.—Wind S.
Arrived, National schooner brig Caroline, (120 tons.) Stephen Bartlett, from Puerto Alegre 30th ult., Rio Grande 19th inst., with 872 tierces yerba and 168 cedar planks, to Daniel Gowland and Co. Passenger Mr. De la Champ, of Hamburg.

French brig Jeune Estelle, (207 tons.) Pierre Lamaud, from Bourdeaux 16th March, with wine, 14,000 tiles, &c., to José Ortis Basualdo.

Passengers, Messieurs Agustin Despouy, Francisco, Abieu, José Ignacio, Manuel, Perré, Feuillerue, Firmoin, Duprou and his wife, Madame Videau, and Mademoiselle Christine de Achl.

Sailed, National whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats) for Montevideo.

May 25.—Wind N. E.
Arrived, National schooner brig Casualidad, (160 tons.) Gabriel Joaquin Tudury, from Santos 3rd inst., with sugar and rice, to José Pereira Carneiro, and Co.

Sailed, American barque General Stark, George Paine, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier and Co., with 71 pipes with 2,485 arrobas tallow, 30,000 shin bones, 51 bales with 408 quintals hide cuttings, 179 bales with 3,625 arrobas wool, 61 do. with 1,810 arrobas Cordova wool.

May 26.—Wind E.
No arrivals.

Sailed, Swedish schooner brig Victorini, Frederick Miltopous, for Havana, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier and Co., with 2363 quintals jerked beef.

The Brazilian brig Carolina do Sud, for Rio Janeiro, and Spanish brig Paquete Malagnético, for Montevideo, are ready to sail.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels past Port Indio.
On 18th inst.—At 8 P. M. Wind W. E. Joseph, hence 17th.

On 20th.—At 10 P. M. Wind N. E. Artemisa, hence 19th.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

On 6th ult.—Sardinian polacra Virginia, from Montevideo 16 days.

On 10th.—Brazilian brig Caroline do Rio, from Montevideo 23 days.

On 12th.—H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, hence 28th March, Montevideo 1st ult.

On 13th.—H. B. M.'s ship Samarang, from Plymouth 45 days.

“ Brazilian brig Estrella do Cabo, from Montevideo 24 days.

On 14th.—Sardinian brig Anna, from do. 22 days.

On 15th.—H. B. M.'s frigate Stag, from Plymouth 41 days, having on board Mr. Pentland, British Consul General to Bolivia and his Secretary.

“ American schooner Virginia, from Montevideo 11 days.

On 17th.—Argentine brig Monteiro, from Montevideo 12 days.

On 19th.—Sardinian polacra Thetis, from Montevideo 13 days.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

On 19th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet Star, for Falmouth with the mail forwarded hence 28th March, by H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice.

THE WEATHER, has been cold but seasonable during the week, thermometer 48 to 56.

IN THEATRE.

NATIONAL COMPANY.

On 21st inst., this company performed *The Alcaldé of Zalamea*. On 24th, *The Crown of Laurel*. On 25th, *Xaira*. On 26th, *Un Novio para la Nona*, with afterpieces and dancing by 3 individuals of the European Company, viz:—Donna Isabel and two gentlemen, and all danced well. We are delighted with the mode in which the lady starts in the ballets, and her attitudes and dress. She is both a pretty dancer and a pretty woman.

The house on the above evenings was extremely well attended; on that of the 25th, the boxes even were full. The National Anthem was sung on the three last mentioned evenings, the audience standing, in honor of the anniversary of 25th May 1810. At the conclusion of the Anthem there were cheers, and also exclamations against General Santa Cruz, which we have related in another place. On the evening of the 25th, the state box was occupied by Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c.

EUROPEAN COMPANY.

This company performed *Los dos Soteros*, on 20th inst., but in a very indifferent manner. The house was respectfully attended.

The following were amongst the company we observed in the boxes on the evenings related. The lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the lady of General Alvarez and daughters; Señora Monasterio and daughter; Don Felipe Llavallo and lady; General Mancilla and lady; Don Nicolás Anichorena, lady and daughter; Don Luisillo Martinez, lady and daughter; Dr. Miguel Rivera and lady; the Chief of Police, lady and family; Don Manuel Trigoey; Mr. and Mrs. Boonwell; Miss Ludlam; Mr. Maestriello, Minister Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Charge d'Affaires of Brazil; Señor Mascayano, Charge d'Affaires of Chili.

Since General Rosas has been at the head of the Government he has ever marked the celebrated days of the country by some act of grace. In accordance with this principle we understand that several persons who were under arrest have been liberated from confinement on the anniversary of 25th of May. Amongst them we are told were two of our countrymen, who were in durance vile from some cause, we know not exactly what, but are pretty certain it was not for building churches.

Declaration of war against the Government of General Andres Santa Cruz.

The publication of this event in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last, created considerable stir in town. On the evening of that day the bands of the following regiments traversed the streets, viz:—“The Guardia Argentina,” “Patriotics,” “Restauradores,” “Marines” and “1st Cavalry.” These five bands were each flanked by soldiers, carrying lights on poles, and attended by a number of officers and citizens. The *vivas* were loud and incessant for the Confederation, the federals, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, &c. &c. The exclamations of “Mueran los Unitarios,” “Mueran Santa Cruz,” “Mueran los ambiciosos Santa Cruz,” were also loud and oft repeated. All the bands at one period of the evening met in front of the private residence of His Excellency the Governor, and alternately performed in the court yard of the house whilst the company in the *sala* danced.

On Tuesday evening a body of citizens on horseback (about 400), with a bugle band also traversed the streets. Their cheers for the Confederation and exclamations against General Santa Cruz, were similar to those above noticed.

At the Theatre on Wednesday, Thursday and last evening, the customary cheers after the conclusion of the National Anthem, were followed by cries from the pit of “Mueran Santa Cruz,” “Mueran los Unitarios.”

RIO GRANDE.

The accounts brought by the Caroline from Rio Grande, confirm all that we had previously heard of the success of the Republicans in that Province. It would seem that the troops of the Brazilian Government are now only in possession of the towns of Rio Grande and Puerto Alegre; in both of which they were expected immediately to be besieged by the republican troops. It is said that Bento Manuel, who had joined them, had proposed that Joaquin Viera Chuhua should be appointed President of the new Republic.

Captain Grenfell was on the River Gonzalez with 6 gun boats, for the purpose of preventing the republican forces from passing that river. On 12th inst. the steam boat, having in tow a gun boat with 200 men, left Rio Grande to assist Grenfell, but put back finding their force insufficient.

The following American vessels were at Rio Grande on 13th inst.

Brig D Javara, Chickering, from Boston via Cape de Verdes with Salt.

Brig Indus, Bailey, from Baltimore via Rio Janeiro, with flour.

Brig Argentin, from Rio Janeiro.

The Argentine schooner brig Bella Americana, was also at Rio Grande, and was soon to sail for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

DECEASED.

At Liverpool on the 21st February, in the 70th year of his age, Henry Lyndon Bradish, of the city of Dublin, Gent. But he lives in the hearts of his sons and daughters, as an affectionate father, and as an honest man.

On 16th inst., in Rio Grande, of dropsy, Mr. Carroll, of the house of Carroll, Forbes & Co., Rio Grande.

Advertisements.

TO LET.

IN the Calle de la Federación, at the house No. 397, two very elegant and handsome apartments, for a sick gentleman or six youths. These in the house undertake to look after the clothes of the parties who take the apartments, application to be made as above.

NOTICE.

ON DON PORTER and Brown Stout of a superior quality, per barrel and in single dozens, best old Jamaica Rum, Port Wine in boxes of three dozen, fresh oatmeal and English cheese, to be sold at Charles Zeigler, Grocery Store, No. 40, Corner of Calle de la Predad and Calle de la Paz.

Wanted at the same Store, a young lad about 12 or 13 years of age, of a respectable English family.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	126	a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	125	a	do. do.
Plata macuquina	7	7/8	do. per cdo.
Dollars, Spanish	7 1/2	a	do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones	7 1/2	a	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	57 1/2	a	58 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	57 1/2	a	do. demand
Exchange on England	48	a	64 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	320	a	4 1/2 pnt. pr. m.
Do. Montevideo	73	a	7 1/2 per patacon
Do. United States	7 1/2	a	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	33	a	24 dls. p. pesado
Do. country	28	a	31 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	28	a	29 do. do.
Do. salted	25	a	26 do. do.
Do. Horse	10	a	11 do. each.
Nutria Skins	4	a	do. per lb.
Churchill Skins	40	a	do. per dozen
Wool, common	9	a	12 do. per arba
Hair, long	55	a	58 do. do.
Do. mixed	30	a	33 do. do.
Jerked Beef	14	a	16 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	12 1/2	a	13 do. per arba
Lions	128	a	580 per mil
Flour, (North American)	a	none	
Salt, on board	a	none	
Discount	1 1/2	a	2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 126 dollars. The lowest price 124 1/2 dollars.

The high rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDE, Responsible Editor.