

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 607.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1838.

[VOL. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

In our last we notified the blockade of this port by a French squadron. The particulars of their operations will be found fully detailed in our journal of this day, as likewise a portion of the correspondence between this government and the French authority, which we shall continue as circumstances permit. The daily papers of this city have taken up the question.—As yet their arguments have been chiefly confined to the discussion of the right which every independent State possesses of making its own laws. In a future number we may give a summary of the prominent points of the controversy. In the mean time as it regards despatching vessels, the business of the port has not been interrupted. The only precautionary measure we have heard of, is that of the Captain of the Port having requested as a matter of courtesy that the Masters of Merchant vessels will hold no communication with the blockading squadron.

By the terms of the despatch of Admiral Leblanc, announcing the blockade, it appears that it only extends to the Argentine ports within the Capes of the River Plate, leaving open those of Patagonia, Bahia Blanca and others.

### ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received Montevideo papers to 3rd inst., that there is no local political news of importance. The belligerents in the civil war there seem to have suspended operations by mutual consent, but as yet there appears no probability of its speedy conclusion.

### Operations of the blockading vessels.

The blockade of this port by the French commenced as we have stated in our last on 29th ult. On the 30th, the French Admiral Leblanc, sailed from the outer roads in the corvette L'Expeditivo, for Montevideo, leaving the blockade to be carried on by the corvette Camille and brig Daassa. The Commanding officers of Commodore of these vessels sent notice on board the Merchant vessels in the outer roads, that he would permit them to receive cargo from the lighters belonging to Buenos Ayres, on condition that said lighters be provided with a declaration from the Captain or Consignee of each vessel, countersigned by the Consul of their respective nation, that the cargo intended to be shipped from the lighter was on his or their account.

It was expected by some that the blockaders would not molest what is called the river craft, that is launches, &c., employed in bringing fire wood and produce from the Parana, Uruguay, &c., but this expectation was completely set aside by the events of Sunday last, on which day it may be said that active operations commenced on the part of the blockaders.

Sunday 1st inst. At an early hour in the morning, several French men of war boats were observed to the northward, chasing and bringing to, with musquetry and swivel guns, several river craft, who seemingly unconscious of the state of things, were bending their way

towards the inner roads. They were ordered back by the French, and informed that the blockade would be strictly enforced against coasting vessels as well as those from sea.—These operations of the French continued more or less all the day, and caused considerable excitement. The weather was calm and fine, and it being a holiday the *estados*'s commanding a view of the scene were thronged with spectators, and telescopes were in great request. Admiral Brown passed the beach on horseback during the afternoon.

2nd.—The French armed boats were employed as on the preceding day.

3rd.—The boats of the blockaders were firing their swivel guns and musquetry nearly all day, at various river craft for the purpose of bringing them to. None thus brought to were allowed to enter the inner roads, except the pilot boat Constellation; who was spoken on Saturday last off Point Indio, by the corvette L'Expeditivo, who ordered her away; the French Admiral giving her a letter of clearance for Buenos Ayres. On her arrival near the outer roads she was boarded by one of the French armed boats, who having read the letter of clearance told her to go on; she accordingly made sail, but about a quarter of an hour afterwards a shot was fired at her from a swivel gun of a French launch, the shot passed between her masts just clear of the hull. The Constellation consequently again gave to, the boat that first boarded came alongside and conducted her to the Commodore, who having perused the clearance allowed her to proceed to the inner roads.

4th and 5th.—French boats cruised as usual, and now and then caught a stray balandra.

6th.—The blockading vessels assumed this day a respectable appearance in point of numbers, being reinforced by the corvette L'Expeditivo and brig Alert, and may now in truth be called "the blockading squadron." It consists of corvettes Camille and L'Expeditivo, brig Daassa and Alert. The Daassa bears the Commodore's flag at the mizen. Admiral Leblanc it is reported has or was about to sail from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro in the frigate Minerva.

A schooner supposed the National schooner Virginia, from Rio Janeiro, was turned back this morning by the L'Expeditivo and Alert as they came up.

The boats employed as above stated are well manned and armed, the smaller ones in addition to musquetry have two swivel guns each, and the launch we hear has four; hitherto the weather has been extremely favourable for their operations, and the river as calm as the Thames above bridge on a fine day. Nothing in the shape of resistance has or indeed can be offered to them, so (as the boys say at home,) "they have all the marbles and the first shot." Some aver that "it is sport" for the blockaders. We do not however believe the French tars are of the opinion they have no laurels to gain beyond the performance of an *irrisome duty*.

We graceless Englishmen are creeping into high favor with the fair *Portenas* since the blockade. We always stood A. 1. with them as friends, but Frenchmen "our lively neighbours," (as they say in England,) completely cut us at the *terralia* and *baile*.—they are the men to

"Squeeze the hand and point the toe,  
Take the fiddle and bend the bow."

We stood no chance with them in this respect, however an *abofono* has taken place and we must take advantage of it.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been unseasonably warm, thermometer 70 to 79.

"Are the French making prizes of the river craft," was asked on the day they commenced operations, "Yes, but," "No," it was replied, "they are only making them April fools, in honor of the day."

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood—that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in adulthood, in sickness and despondency,—who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought on the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness? Oh, there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son, that transcends all other affections of the heart! It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity;—and, if misfortune overtake him, he will be the dearest to her from misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him in spite of his disgrace; and if all the world beside cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

FR YORKSHIRE. Lord Mansfield discharged a coachman, and upon his application for a "character," gave him one in the following words:—"The better, John—, has served me three years in the capacity of coachman. He is an able driver, and a very sober man. I discharged him because he cheated me. (Signed) MASS-FIELD." A few days afterward the fellow obtained employment, with this identical recommendation. Upon engaging him, his new master said, "Lord Mansfield here recommends you as an able driver and a sober man. These are just the qualities I want in a coachman; I observe his Lordship adds, that he discharged you because you cheated him; I, Hark you sirrah I'm a Yorkshireman, and I'll defy you to cheat me."

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., \$340,200 dollars.

A note dated 31st ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of March last, 539 persons arrived in this city, the departures 622.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the month of March last, 300 persons arrived at this port, the departures 270.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives of the Province on the 5th of 23rd ult., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 4th inst.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that on the 20th ult. and 2nd inst., 41 dogs were killed in this city and its environs.

The Chief of Police reports the death of 40 persons (34 males and 6 females), from the 7th to 15th March, of which 29 were white and 18 coloured.

Correspondence between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the French Authority resident in this City.

(TRANSLATION.)

Note from the Consul charged *ad interim* with the Consulate of France in Buenos Ayres, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, claiming in the name of the rights of nations, that the French who are publicly and notoriously established in the Republic and enjoy the same civil liberty as Argentine citizens, be not considered as citizens of the place where they are established. The answer of the Minister, and other documents upon the same subject.

No. 1.

Consulate General of France in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, November 20th, 1837.

To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

Sir,

The undersigned Consul of France, charged *ad interim* with the Consulate General of France in Buenos Ayres, in rendering to his government the details of the affair respecting Monsieur Comar Hypolito Baele, has thought it his duty to report the principal principles upon which the government of Buenos Ayres founded its resistance to the intervention of the Representative of France.

The principles put forth by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, are the following:—

"The government of Buenos Ayres will not admit the intervention of Foreign agents in favor of their fellow citizens.—1. When they exercised the profession of a mechanic. 2. Or acquired lands and establishments. 3. Or resided in it more than three years. The State of Buenos Ayres is sovereign and independent, and no foreign government has a right to interfere in what said State may decree, and if the laws it may think proper to promulgate be not agreeable to foreigners, they can quit the country. The present government of Buenos Ayres would renounce the principles which guide its conduct in respect to foreigners, because the feeling it cherishes above all others is that of the honor of the country.

The government of His Majesty the King of the French has been painfully surprised on perusing this exposition of the pretensions of the Argentine government, yet it might have fostered the hope that the administration of Buenos Ayres would have refrained from the enforcement of such doctrines, did not the facts which the undersigned has thought it his duty to lay before it afford an afflicting confirmation to the contrary.

The affair of Monsieur Baele, which is only necessary to name in order to recall the details to Your Excellency; that of Monsieur Martin Larre, who having a certificate of matriculation from the Consulate General of France, issued in order of exemption from service signed by the Inspector General, was yet arrested, imprisoned, and finally obliged to serve in the militia, or at least to pay a substitute; and more recently the affair of Monsieur Pierre Lavie, who on frivolous charges was taken from an establishment he possessed in the country, sent to Buenos Ayres in irons, placed in solitary confinement, and who notwithstanding a written declaration from the undersigned was not brought to trial for nearly two months afterwards; that of Monsieur Jourdan Pons is similar to the one of Monsieur Martin Larre, and whom the undersigned has advised to submit to the same course of law. All these circumstances are sufficient to inform the French government as to the intentions of the administration of Buenos Ayres. It now no longer doubtfully that the application of the principles verbally announced by Your Excellency, and contained in the report of the government Assessor relative to the claims of Monsieur Despoy, and comprised in the proceedings in that claim which have been transmitted to Paris, is now the object which the Argentine government has in view.

However, laying aside for the present the above-mentioned facts, the undersigned in pursuance of express orders received from the government of His Majesty the King of the French, pretends in the name of the principles of the rights of nations against pretensions in-

compatible with the nationality of the French, who, with the intention of returning to their country, came to establish themselves in the territory of the Argentine Republic.

The undersigned whose association is well known to Your Excellency, and whose mission above all is to obtain by persuasion the abandonment of doctrines which France cannot admit, must in the first place impregnate the proposition of the Argentine government, that the honor of the Republic is interested in the maintenance of principles now become obsolete and contrary to the claims of justice, which nations owe to each other. Does not the honor of the Republic, like that of every other State, consist in the frank adoption of principles which civilization, the fruit of the experience of nations, substitutes for those established in remote and barbarous times? Buenos Ayres has seniors in the political career, and to cite in the first place that country from which this Republic originates—Spain—whose legislation with respect to *accedidos* and *desahucados* is precisely the authority here invoked, has in fine recognized these principles of acknowledged equity; principles which the undersigned will without delay notice as having been supported by the French government when the reforms introduced in the legislation of the 21st of August 1834, by the Cortes, which on its sitting of 14th May last, declared that the words inserted in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the first articles of the reformed constitution, "That all individuals born of the Monarchy are Spaniards," ought to be understood so conferring on both classes a power of right, and in no manner imposing upon them an obligation, or compelling them to become citizens, if being also citizens of another country they should prefer remaining thus to that which they might acquire in Spain. The Cortes were persuaded that it would be inconsistent to maintain in a country governed by constitutional principles, a law founded on feudal system, by which a person born or established in a territory becomes on that account the *serf* or subject of the owner of the soil. The government of Buenos Ayres, whose constitution has created such general interest in all free and civilized nations, still adhere to the old Spanish law on *accedidos* and *desahucados*, or net so very different from the principles which presided in the formation of the Argentine Republic. This is what the French government cannot think possible. May not also the undersigned cite amongst the seniors of Buenos Ayres, that same country which no longer believes in the same admissible pretensions, that France, which has more than once set the example of a generous abandonment of principles which were no longer in unison with those of friendly powers, and which also more than once has had the honor to promulgate doctrines which have triumphed over feudal times.

It being thus evident, that the honor of the Argentine Republic would be in no way tarnished by adhering to the laws of equity and interested national right, on the contrary, that it is interested formally to acknowledge them, it is the bounden duty of the undersigned organ of His Majesty the King of the French, to urge those principles which he trusts the administration of Buenos Ayres will eagerly embrace, and thus strengthen the ties which unite France to the Argentine Republic.

The system by which the government of Buenos Ayres considers a foreigner as an Argentine citizen, merely because that foreigner has resided more than three years in the territory of the Republic—has marred these ties, because a trade has a story. See. As contrary to equity and to the principles of international law, because it tends to no other purpose than to divert Europeans who bring their industry to Buenos Ayres of the rights of matriculation. Every State has control of its own laws; and the power to regulate their use as it may think proper, is an inherent right of its sovereignty and independence, but this right has limits which its laws do not interfere with the law of nations, and that they be not of a nature to interrupt the good understanding between the State which has adopted them and other States. Sound policy as well as the interests of humanity, require assistance of all which may gratuitously produce causes of complaint and collision.

A foreigner cannot by any law lose his nationality against his will; it is necessary that he

himself solicit it, or that it become forfeit by acts which render such a forfeiture a matter of course. The laws of the country where such a foreigner resides may in certain cases give him the option between his nationality and that of the country in question, but it never ought to be obligatory also it becomes arbitrary.

It does not thus involve a question of national dignity, and does it not appear as well to Your Excellency as to the undersigned, that the feeling which that dignity should inspire ought to induce the Argentine people rather to the foreigner solicit that nationality as an honor than a force to him by rigorous necessity.

The French law respecting the nationality of power to claim in the year subsequent to his coming of age the quality of a Frenchman should be wish to do so. It has occurred no less wisdom in not considering the foreigner who remains in the kingdom as being disincorporated from him as a species of servitude but as a favor.—This France observing scrupulously the laws of nations, and ever anxious to put them in practice, has much more reason to demand that the nations who like the Argentine Republic maintain with it relations of friendship and commerce, when it has previously allowed the benefit of them to foreigners established on its territory.

In its relations, the first right of foreigners is the preservation of their nationality, and their first duty the observance of neutrality; this right and this duty are inseparable. In Buenos Ayres, an administrator would demand of them of their nationality, ought it therefore to exact from them neutrality; yet nothing is more offensive to a people than foreigners meddling in their domestic affairs; moreover, when a body of nations, which declares foreigners to be exempt from the militia service and those impost-duties to sustain the rights of the nation; how is it then that Buenos Ayres would force foreigners, which admit that it has the right to regulate, and which it does in fact regulate; an interference injurious to itself, oppressive to them, and at the same time contrary to the common law of nations? The undersigned is thus as well acquainted with the history of the Republic as the Argentine government, and wishes to prevent the renewal of those deplorable proceedings, owing doubtless to the state of uncertainty which the rights and duties of foreigners, which it is anxious to remove by fixing both it regards its citizens on a firm basis, and in accordance with the rules of equity and international law.

It is his duty moreover to draw the attention to the laws of the country in which he resides, but this applies to police regulations and protection, as well as to those laws which regards property and commerce. For the rest he continues a foreigner, and his independence and nationality is under the safeguard of the law of nations. It is thus the clause in the treaty of 1825, between England and the Republic ought to be interpreted, which obliges the Republic to receive its residents, trade and farm establishments, in one and the other country, when conforming themselves to the laws and statutes of the two countries.

The government of His Majesty the King of the French is thus in the undersigned is justified in claiming for its citizens the application of guarantees which the British treaty has provided in favor of the British. In effect the Republic of Buenos Ayres, and as she has given it no less proof of good will than England, she has a right to expect that French citizens should not be treated on the Argentine territory in a manner less friendly than that which she has shown to them when it has not depended upon her that a convention has not been formed to regulate the relations between the two countries in a permanent and legal manner.

The undersigned has the honor to inform of the contents published by the Argentine government, to inform the nations of the world of the motives which justify the declaration of war against General Santa Cruz; this copy, like the one which I have the honor to transmit to the autograph signers of the Argentine Confederation, and the Province of Buenos Ayres, and the undersigned finds therein these words

\*\*\*\*\* of a government which \*\*\*\*\*

the independence with the absence of treaties with the Argentine Confederation, as if the basis of universal justice were subject to conventions? — The government of Buenos Ayres acting upon such expressions cannot refuse the application of the laws of universal justice invoked by the French government in favor of its subjects, much less allege the want of a treaty which France has in vain desired to negotiate.

The undersigned feels himself exasperated from entering more at length upon the arguments which he now lays before Your Excellency. — The government of His Majesty the King of the French, confiding in the justice and friendship of the administration of Buenos Ayres, trusts that it will desist from pretensions incompatible with the nationality of the French residents in Buenos Ayres; but it has ordered the undersigned to declare to Your Excellency that should the contrary be the case, however much it may regret to see the good understanding which subsists between the two countries interrupted, it will be obliged to have recourse to those measures which the preservation of the dignity and interests of France dictate.

The Consul of France, charged *ad interim* with the Consulate General.

AME ROGER.

No. 2.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with those of the Argentine Confederation.

Buenos Ayres, December 15th, 1837.  
20th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence, and 5th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Consul of France.

The undersigned has received and placed before His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, the note of the Consul of France of 30th November last.

(After a recapitulation on the heads of and note, the Minister proceeded.)

The urgent affairs which absorb at this moment the attention of government, the extent and importance of the question submitted to the Consul of France, and the antecedents of precedents existing upon this matter, which it is necessary to consult in order to answer the note of the Consul of France, will not allow the government to effect it with the brevity and promptitude which he requires. Therefore His Excellency the Governor has ordered the undersigned to inform him that he will have the pleasure of satisfying the wishes of His Majesty the King of the French, as soon as it is possible for him to do so; that attention, which the importance of the different points contained in the Consul's note, and the friendship and good understanding between the two States demand.

God preserve the Consul many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

No. 3.

Consulate General of France in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, 13th December, 1837.

To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

The undersigned Consul of France charged *ad interim* with the French Consulate in Buenos Ayres, has received the letter which Your Excellency addressed to him yesterday 12th inst., and he hastens to reply to it, which will prove to the government of Buenos Ayres, the sincerity of his wishes to see a serious and disagreeable misunderstanding terminated in a manner conformable to the previous friendship which existed between France and the Argentine Republic, and to those sentiments of justice which ought to be common to two civilized States.

(The Consul here recapitulates the heads of the Minister's note and then proceeds.)

After having maturely reflected on the answer of the Argentine government, and taken weighed with attention the spirit of the instructions of His Sovereign, the undersigned, entering without hesitation on the main point of the question, will lay before Your Excellency some observations, the force of which cannot be denied.

If the government of His Majesty the King of the French had given the undersigned orders to impugn principles little conformable to the laws of the rights of nations, but still not without offensive application, he must not without solicitation the delicate and multiplied occupations of the administration of Buenos Ayres, retard the period of a discussion nevertheless neces-

sary; but such is not the case, this discussion is honorably inevitable, inasmuch as numerous facts prove that in practice the Argentine government does not recede from principles totally inadmissible; and the French government in instructing the undersigned to claim from that contrary to equity and international rights, had chiefly in view to obtain without delay through the agency of its representation an understanding upon matters the settlement of which cannot be deferred.

While these acts exist, the undersigned cannot on his own responsibility suspend a discussion which he has received orders to enter upon immediately. Nevertheless guided always by sentiments of moderation and friendship towards the Republic, and desirous of proving to the government of Buenos Ayres that he has nothing more at heart than to avoid creating new difficulties, he will take upon himself the suspension in question, if the administration of Buenos Ayres consents from this day to suspend the operation of its pretensions.

If the Argentine government orders—  
1. The liberation of Monsieur Baello. 2. The restitution to Monsieur Martin Larro and Jean-dan Barro, who reside at the *Guardia de Eujan*, of their residences of confiscation and their provisional expropriation from the militia service imposed upon them. 3. That Monsieur Pierre Lavie be immediately brought to trial, to determine upon his guilt or innocence, in regard to which from his well known probity there can be but little doubt; the undersigned will not then put forward any obstacle to the wish ex-

pressed in the note of Your Excellency of 12th inst., to defer until another period the discussion of the pretensions of the administration of Buenos Ayres, with the understanding that in acceding to the proposition of the undersigned, it shall declare that it has done so solely to give to His Majesty the King of the French, a proof of friendship and with the view to procure amicable relations between France and the Republic, but in no wise to create a new precedent of which advantage might be taken in a future discussion.

The proposition of the undersigned presents nothing of aggravation or any thing incompatible with the dignity of the Argentine nation, indeed a few words will suffice to prove that, as in accordance with justice and humanity, and with the friendship of the two governments.—

1. The immediate liberation of Baello is called for by humanity, and the undersigned not being aware if Your Excellency's instructed upon the affair, thinks it right to inform you that this unfortunate person is dangerously ill, and if the administration of Buenos Ayres does not speedily interfere he will perish under the weight of a languid imprisonment. 2. Of what importance is it to the government of Buenos Ayres to exempt provisionally from militia service the only two Frenchmen (Martin Larro and Jean-dan Barro) who by an inexcusable exception or perhaps even by error, have not all complied with the order given by the Inspector General on the certificate of instruction from the Consulate of France, which is respected in that service by a salubrious authority in the country. 3. Monsieur Pierre Lavie is a respectable man

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS  
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of April 1838.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignment.	Destinations, &c.
<b>English.</b>		
Brig Elena Heywood, Heywood.....	235 McCracken and Jamieson.	Loading for Plymouth for orders.
Brig Oscar, Bennett.....	174 Bernardin Dufale.....	Loading for London.
Brig Becho, Field.....	162 Brindley, Stugman & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson.....	303 Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Hope Sophia, Brown.....	83 John East, and Brothers.....	Loading for Quebec.
Brig Hope, Vignell.....	218 Alford Barber.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sally, Scott.....	153 Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Buenos Ayres for orders.
Brig Alcock, B. Mack.....	179 Barro, Taylor & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Ship Kingston, Maclean.....	511 Lofthouse, Parker & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sophia, Pomer.....	217 McCracken and Jamieson.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
<b>French.</b>		
Ship H. de la Houle, D'Upton.....	313 Daniel Gouward & Co.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig De la Roche, D'Upton.....	292 C. J. Pini.....	Loading for New York.
Brig Louise, Balle.....	245 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Ship La France, C. J. Merry.....	200 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
Ship La France, C. J. Merry.....	205 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Ship Gardner, Jackson.....	136 John East and Brothers.....	Main voyage to load for Antwerp.
Brig Avon, White.....	311 Daniel Gouward & Co.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig W. White, White.....	310 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Brig W. White, White.....	308 Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Water Witch, Norris.....	167 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig President, Kuntze.....	160 Daniel Gouward & Co.....	Discharging.
Ship Ede, Kuntze.....	303 Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for New York.
<b>Spanish.</b>		
Brig Fortuna, Lomena.....	250 Razaval and Brothers.....	Loading for Cadix via Montevideo.
<b>Italian.</b>		
Brig Fincaeta, Susotto.....	172 P. A. Piazzer.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Vaucaze Scaupo, de Stecco, Ferraro.....	200 Annades.....	Loading for Genoa.
<b>Portuguese.</b>		
Brig Alcan, Schalkner.....	380 C. H. Anderson.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Union, Gibson.....	150 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Brig Union, Gibson.....	139 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>Dutch.</b>		
Ketch Van Speyk, Vanderwind.....	143 McCracken and Jamieson.....	Loading for Havana.
Galliot D'On, Zeyher.....	139 McCracken and Jamieson.....	Discharging.
Barque Two Brothers, Koolts.....	574 Bangs, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Siegmund Oezar, Hilder, Jun.....	50 Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Bremen.
<b>Belgian.</b>		
Brig Wintholde, Rotius.....	404 Bangs, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Camilla, Wegener.....	102 Bangs, Hutz & Co.....	Montevideo to load for Havana.
<b>Portuguese.</b>		
Schooner Brig Gertrudes, Viana.....	172 M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Zaman Estrella Bellante, Alves.....	155 J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Amor Pastoral, Gamao.....	116 M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Riz Rapido, Labrador.....	112 Felipe Llavallol.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner Brig Purisimo, Machin.....	220 Viana and Timoteo.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Rapido, Labrador.....	164 C. Galeno.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>Brazilian.</b>		
Sch. brig Bella Americana, Araujo.....	83 M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.  
FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegide Guillemin.  
(Capitaine de Fregate).  
Brig Danae, 22 guns, Captain Hippolyte Dagenot.

beloved and esteemed by all who are acquainted with him, and many of his fellow countrymen have requested the undersigned to offer all their property as security for his provisional liberty. With such honorable testimonials and the interest this man inspires, it is not more advisable to expedite an enquiry which there is every reason to expect will absolve him from serious charges, charges which the undersigned perhaps might well designate as needless and unjust.

The most brilliant portion of the mission of Your Excellency and that of the undersigned, is to maintain inviolate intimate relations between two nations allied by ties so numerous, of manners, character and religion. The undersigned trusts that Your Excellency will use all your influence in order to the acceptance of the propositions which the undersigned has taken upon himself to make to the government of Buenos Ayres. If however contrary to the expectations of the undersigned, Your Excellency should fail in obtaining the consent of His Excellency the Governor to propositions dictated by a spirit of conciliation, he entreats Your Excellency to inform him thereof immediately, as in that case from the necessity of conforming to the instructions of the government of His Majesty the King of the French, however much he may regret the not being able to delay any longer the discussion of the important questions he has laid before the government of Buenos Ayres, he must immediately claim the acknowledgment of principles in virtue of which he will then demand the justice due to his fellow countrymen, the undersigned not viewing the difficult occupations of the government of Buenos Ayres as a sufficient cause to prevent explanation respecting the French until it may deem it convenient; indeed, he considers the discussion he has brought forward as one of the most important upon which the Republic has to treat; in short it could not have one of a more serious nature.

Accept Señor Minister anew the assurances of my high consideration.

The Consul of France charged ad interim with the Consulate General.

AIMÉ ROGER.

To be continued.

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 31.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, last night at midnight, British barque Anabella, Alexander Watt, for Cork or Palomoto for orders, despatched to Renio, Macfarlane & Co., with 3000 salted ox hides, 1501 dry salted do., 1462 dried horse hides, 12,000 ox horns, 75 casks with 2232 2 25 l. arrobas tallow, 95 bales with 2263 dozen sheep skins.

April 1.—Wind N. Opposite coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Sir John Franklin, Thomas Prosser Corker, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie Macfarlane & Co., with 4555 salted hides, 876 salted horse hides, 110 pipes with 4000 arrobas tallow, 40 tons and 505,000 bones, 7 bales with 712 horse hides, 60 do. with 420 4 arrobas cotton, 3 do. with 140 dozen goat skins, 50 do. with 1150 dozen sheep skins, 21 do. with 3230 dozen nutria skins, 19 do. with 6181 arrobas horse hair, 86 do. and 4 bags with 1848 arrobas and 387 lbs. wool.

Passenger, Mr. Robert A. Cochran.

April 2.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 3.—Wind E.

Arrived, National schooner brig Constellation, (pilot-boat), from off Point Indio.

Sailed, Hamburg schooner brig Sirene, Johann Christian Classen, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 102 casks with 2924 arrobas tallow, 1870 bags wheat, 185 do. barley, 200 do. bran.

Passengers, Monsieur Leopold Estienne and another.

April 4.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 5.—Wind N. shifted to S. E. at 7 P. M. with rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental brig Independente, Edward Gahan, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, des-

patched by Dowdall and Lewis, with 3034 quintals jerked beef, 9508 dried tongues.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. Thomas Duguid, Thomas Best, John Thode and Ferdinand Torquato.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Messrs. John Fielding, Sen., John F. Kennedy. Steerage, 4 Frenchmen.

April 4.—Wind E. N. E. rain.

Arrived, French corvette L'Expeditivo, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay, and French brig of war Alert, 18 guns, Captain

both from Montevideo 3rd inst.

Sailed, at night, American ship General Scruby, George Alexander Colman, for Philadelphia, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 260 bales with 4640 arrobas wool, 9 do. with 300 arrobas horse hair, 143 do. with 4400 arrobas hide cuttings, 500 pipes with 2000 arrobas tallow, 270 arrobas meats foot oil.

Passengers, Captains Stephen E. Cole and John Farrow, Supercargo, Mr. William Bryant.

EMBARK IN OUR LAST.—For the sailing of Alicia from Hamburg read 6th December instead of 8th, and from Lisbon 17th January instead of 15th.

## Shipping Memoranda.

### Vessels past Point Indio.

On 27th ult., at 6 A. M. Wind N. W. Casualidad, hence 23rd. (She remained at anchor off Point since 24th, from strong land wind.)  
On 28th, at 7 A. M. Mariana, hence 23rd, at 3 P. M. Olympia, hence 27th, Wind S. W. (The Mariana remained at anchor off Point Indio since 29th, and sailed for Montevideo 1st inst.)  
On 31st, at mid-day Anabella, hence the previous night at mid-night, Wind N. W.

### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

24th ult, Oriental polacre Concepcion, Guano, from Rio Grande 20th ult., to Figueira.  
25th, Brazilian schooner brig Nuevo Temerario, Oliveira, from Rio Grande 20th ult., anchor, 26th, Brazilian zanca Alianza, Magalhães, from Pernambuco 14th ult., to X. Alvarez.  
" Oriental schooner Relampago, Rias, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., with 367 barrels sugar, coffee, rice, &c., to Capurro & Co.  
31st, Brazilian brig Felix Viagante, Garcia, from Rio Grande 20th ult., to P. Barroso.  
" Brazilian zanca Mariana, from Buenos Ayres 30th ult., put in leaky.  
" Oriental schooner Relampago, she had sailed for Buenos Ayres, and was ordered back by the French blockading vessel.

The following notice has been published in the Daily papers.

The Mint hereby gives notice, that taking into consideration the quantity of Bank notes which still circulate in the country districts, without bearing the mark *Renovacion*, the exchange of which has been prevented by divers circumstances, it has prorogued the term for the exchange of said notes to the 20th of April of the present year.

THE RETIERS.—Saturday evening attracted a numerous assemblage in the calle de la Victoria, including a number of ladies. The band of the *Patriotic* officiated on the occasion, and played some *arrias* from the opera of the *Cepylonate*. The evening was fine and moonlit.

The Swallows who in number about 120 usually take up their abode in a portion of the azotea of the Commercial Room, all fitted away on the day the blockade was notified at said room, fearing no doubt that Vice Admiral Winter, of the *Red*, might arrive to blockade them, as Rear Admiral *Leblanc*, of the *White*, has arrived to blockade us.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of Mr. Ramsay shall appear as soon as possible.

## Advertisements.

### Freight for New York.

A few thousand tons can be taken in the ship &c. Apply to Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

## EVENING SCHOOL.

For the instruction of Writing and Arithmetic, SHOULD a sufficient number of pupils apply, Mr. Root will open an evening School for the above subjects, at his School-room No. 56, Corrientes Street, on Monday 31st April, hours of instruction from 7 to 9 every evening, Saturday and Sunday excepted. The strictest attention will be paid. Stationery, &c., furnished at a reasonable price.

## NOTICE.

A Spanish gentleman, (a native of Old Castille,) well acquainted with the French and English languages, having received his education in France, and resided many years in England, from whence he has recently arrived, wishes to take two or three scholars to instruct them in the *Castilian* language, or the French. Apply to Mr. John Nuttall, No. 14, calle de Mayo, or to the Editor of the *British Packet*. m24 2r.

## Wanted as Nurse.

A Respectable elderly or middle aged woman, accustomed to the care of children. Apply to No. 97, calle de Belgrano.

## THOMAS TUCKER,

(FROM LONDON.)

### TAILOR, &c. &c.

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends for their past distinguished favors, and assures them it will be his study to merit their future demands, by continuing to execute their orders in the best possible manner as to workmanship, fashion, and on the most reasonable terms for superior make's articles.

T. T. takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, he has a superior assortment of black, blue, invisible green, Oxford mixtures, and a variety of rich shades in fashionable browns, olive and green cloths of the best material.

Best superfine drab and mixt cloth, and second quality blue for trousers.

For waistcoats, superior black silk and velvet; an elegant assortment of figured patterns in black and colored silks and satins; and in merino and silk a neat assortment of handsome patterns.

Gentlemen's Hannels made in the best manner.

Licenses a quantity of making kits for trousers, and various low price blue cloths, articles made therefrom will be charged low and warranted well made.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	156	157 dollars each
Do. Patriot	154	155 do. do.
Plata uncupada	91	91 ds. for one Dollar, Spanish
Do. Patriot and Patacones	85	91 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	none	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	no demand
Exchange on England	54	a penny per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	365	375 do.
Do. Montevideo	93	10 per patacon
Do. United States	91	per U. S. dollar
Hives, Ox, best	36	36 ds. pesada
Do. country	30	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	30	31 do. do.
Do. salted	26	27 do. do.
Do. fresh	12	13 do. each
Nutria Skins	31	4 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	35	40 do. per dozen
Wool, common	9	14 do. per arr/b
Sheep skins per dozen	21	25 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	28	29 do.
Deer skins per dozen	11	13 do.
Hair, long	58	62 ds. per arr/b
Do. mixed	29	32 do. do.
Jerked Beef	14	16 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	134	14 do. per arr/b
Horns	20	20 per mil
Salt, (North American)	none	do.
Flour, on board	14	15 per fan.
Discount	11	21 per ct. pr. month

The higher price of Doublons during the week, 157 dollars. The lowest price 153 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 94 pence. The lowest ditto 93 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.