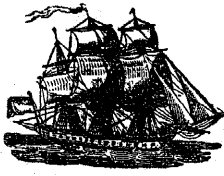


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 609.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The following was posted in the Commercial Room on Monday last.

Committee of British Merchants.

Extract of letter from Rear Admiral Leblanc, to J. H. Mandeville, Esq., H. B. Majesty's Minister, dated "Frégate la Minerve, le 12 Avril, 1838."

"Mon intention était, ainsi que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous l'exprimer, de concilier autant que possible les intérêts de commerce, avec les mesures relatives au blocus du port de Buenos Ayres. Je consens à prolonger ce délai jusqu'au 15 Juin prochain. Je donne des ordres en conséquence à Monsieur le Commandant de la division du blocus, auquel je vous prie de vouloir bien faire parvenir une note, indiquant le nombre et les noms des batiments de commerce de votre nation, actuellement presents soit dans le port ou sur la rade de Buenos Ayres."

A true copy,

Ferdinand Delisle,
Secretary.

(TRANSLATION.)

My intention was as I have already had the honor to inform you, to conciliate as far as possible the interests of commerce, with the measures relative to the blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres. I consent to prolong the term to 15th June next. I have in consequence given the necessary instructions to the Commander of the blockading division, to whom I beg you will address a note indicating the number and the names of the Merchant vessels of your nation, at present in the inner and outer roads of Buenos Ayres.

Consulate U. S. A. Buenos Ayres.

To Merchants and Ship-masters, citizens of the United States of America.

The undersigned has received official information from the Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the French naval forces on this station, that the term within which the free departure of foreign merchant vessels actually in this port will be permitted, is prolonged until the 15th June next.

Buenos Ayres, April 16th, 1838.

E. R. DORR.
Consul U. S. A.

Operations of the blockading vessels.

14th inst. The boats of the blockaders were rather busy this morning, and turned back 5 balandras from the Parana and Uruguay. At mid-day the four blockading vessels whose colours had been hauled since Holy Thursday, run them "chock up" to make it resurrection, which was however half an hour after it had been made on shore. They did not salute on the occasion.

15th, 16th and 17th. Nothing new save that on 15th a French armed boat went several miles to meet the Montevideo packet Eufracia, and on 16th L'Expeditivo and Alerete practised ball firing at a target placed at some distance from the ships. H. B. M.'s officers were wont to favor us with the result of their practice this way in the outer roads, should those of H. M. Louis Philippe deign to do the same, it shall have a berth in the state room of our British Packet.

18th. A ketch going for wood to the Parana, and a small launch for Martin Garcia, left the Boca this morning, the former was overtaken and turned back off point San Isidro by a French boat—the latter escaped.

19th. An Oriental balandra from the northward was turned back. The brig Dassas fired several guns during the week on hoisting the recall signal to the boats.

20th. A boat (State property) of the hulk in the inner roads, got a drift last night, and was picked up this morning by the French brig of war Alerete, who will doubtless return it, (claiming salvage) there being a blockade on a y and no war.

It will thus be seen that the blockaders let but little pass them except the *Camalotes*. A sailor (one of our countrymen) belonging to a balandra turned back, was asked if the French kept a list of the Craft thus served—"No," says Jack, "they lump them."

One of the balandras turned back and arrived at Montevideo under the flag of this Republic, is called *La Reina Victoria*; even the magic of her name could not mollify the blockaders.—*Prenez garde Messieurs*, the age of chivalry has returned amongst us, now that we have got a young, beautiful and virgin Queen, and the "lady of our love" must not be slighted. Tory, Whig and Radical shake hands on this score; and Johnny, Paddy and Sandy Bull are terrible fellows when roused.

It seems that the ports to the northward are full of small craft. A friend of ours who resides in that quarter, in writing to us upon the subject says—"Were there a *Gaceta de la Punta*, our list of vessels in port would beat yours hollow, if not in the variety of flags, certainly in the number of craft. I had been thinking of the propriety of setting up here a branch to your Commercial Room. You could announce the sailings from the port of Buenos Ayres, and I the arrivals at the Canal and *El Tigre*, and thus we might, as Virgil said of Cesar Augustus and Jupiter, divide the empire between us."

ERRATUM IN OUR EAST.—For French Admiral Blanco read French Admiral Leblanc.

The following was posted in the Commercial Room yesterday.

Captains and Consignees of merchant vessels are informed, that from the date hereof, the tariff of pilotage from this to Montevideo will again take effect, and that they will be compelled to take a pilot or pay half pilotage.

Buenos Ayres, 20th April, 1838.

ORIENTAL STATE.

The following decree of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Oriental Republic, has caused considerable excitement here.

Art. 1. All goods removed from deposit in the Custom House of Montevideo for foreign markets, shall pay 8 per cent. duty upon their valuation in lieu of all other charges.

2. Those transhipped for the same purpose, shall pay a duty of 12 per cent upon the same conditions.

3. The Executive is authorised to suspend the effects of this decree when the circumstances of the Treasury render them unnecessary.

Hall of Sitings in Montevideo, April 6th, 1838.

CARLOS ANAYA, President.

Luis B. Cavia, Secretary.

We have received Montevideo journals to 14th inst., they contain no political news of interest.

CORRIENTES.

A private letter from Corrientes dated 6th ult., says,—“We have no particular news

here; some time ago we were agitated continually with news from the Banda Oriental, which generally proved false, but more than a month has elapsed without a word from thence or from Brazil; the only occurrence extraordinary which has taken place here of late, was the attempt of a vessel to enter Paraguay, (Paduan) which was turned back, in consequence as the owner says, of taking an officio from the government, with letters from individuals, &c.

“The new government of Corrientes has begun very fairly; the Congress has taken off an impost of one per cent, paid by the land owners, also the impost on carts conducting provisions to market. The Constitution of the Province has been revised by a Commission appointed for that purpose, and is to be submitted to Congress for its approbation in the month of May, which assembly will be composed of a double number of Representatives for that purpose.

“The locusts are gone; may they never come back; the legacy they left us last year is that the orange trees which they eat of bear no fruit this year.”

CANADA.

We have perused the *Journal do Commercio* of Rio Janeiro to 17th ult. That of the 14th contains the copy of a note dated 4th January, from Mr. Fox, British Minister to the United States, to Mr. Forsyth, its Minister for Foreign Affairs, deprecating in strong terms the assistance which the rebellious in Navy Island were daily receiving from the United States. Mr. Forsyth replied, that his government had and would take every measure which the law allowed to stop the proceedings alluded to.

It seems from the same papers that the rebels and their abettors who occupied Navy Island, finding the rebellion in Canada was crushed, evacuated said Island during one of the nights of January last.

A Dutch author has undertaken to prove that Adam and Eve always spoke Dutch when in Paradise, and that Eve ever addressed Adam under the title of “Mynheer,” and Adam in return addressed Eve as “Mevrouw.”

The correspondence between the government of Buenos Ayres and the French authority in this city, was printed at the State printing office, in two books, occupying (the two) 114 pages.

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 30th of April of the present year.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The proceedings in the House of Representatives of the Province on its sittings of 30th ult., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 17th inst.

Those of the 2nd inst., in the same journal of 19th.

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

(TRANSLATION.)

Continued from our last.

Buenos Ayres, January 9th, 1835.

Consulate General of France in Buenos Ayres. To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with those of the Argentine Confederation.

The undersigned Consul of France, charged *ad interim* with the General Consulate of France, has to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of 8th inst., and on his part he awaits acknowledgment of the receipt of his notes of 13th and 22nd December last, and that of the 5th inst.

The administration of Buenos Ayres may remain tranquil, the undersigned will take care that his government be exactly informed of the motives which have occasioned the extraordinary answer to the first of his notes, the which for greater legality he will transmit original to Paris.

The undersigned on observing the profound silence which the administration has so impudently imposed, will await the hour in which he will be called upon to give undeniable proof that he has in nothing exceeded the instructions of the government of His Majesty the King of the French.

The undersigned reiterates to His Excellency the assurances of his consideration.

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

AIMÉ ROGER.

Buenos Ayres, January 15th, 1835.

To the Consul charged *ad interim* with the Consulate General of France in this city.

The undersigned Under Secretary of the Foreign Department of the Argentine Republic, complies through the medium of this letter with the orders he has received from the Minister of said department, to inform the Consul charged *ad interim* with the Consulate General of France in this city, that His Excellency has received the receipt of His Excellency's note of the preceding day. That His Excellency has not acknowledged nor will acknowledge the receipt demanded by the Consul, of his notes of 13th and 22nd December and 5th inst., because he conceives this is the only method of maintaining his moderation towards the Consul without being wanting to his own dignity; and he also notifies the Consul not to expect that he will be called upon to give the proof he offers of having in nothing exceeded the instructions of the government of His Majesty the King of the French, it being inconducive and of no application to the affair upon which the government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic has replied to.

I remain, &c. &c.

MANUEL DE IRIGOYEN.

Consulate General of France in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, March 10th, 1835.

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.

The government of His Majesty the King of the French, had charged the undersigned to exact from that of Buenos Ayres, the liberation of Monsieur Cesar Hipolyte Bacle, or proofs of the crime attributed to this individual; to interfere in an official manner in favor of Monsieur Blas Despouy; to oppose the enrolment in the militia of Frenchmen resident in the Argentine territory; in fine, to demand for his fellow subjects and in the name of the principles of the rights of nations, the application of the guarantees which the British treaty has provided in favor of the English.

On every occasion when he has attempted to interfere in respect to Messieurs Cesar Hipolyte Bacle and Blas Despouy, as also in regard to Messieurs Martin Larre, Jourdan Pons, Salvat Garrat and Pedro Lavie, Your Excellency in denouncing them as inadmissible pretensions or as opposed to laws contradictory and unjust, has formally rejected the undersigned's right of intervention, and maintained an absolute silence. Laying then the facts for a moment aside, he thinks it his duty to bring on the

upis the discussion on the principles, and endeavour to bring the government of Buenos Ayres to a correct appreciation of the rights of nations. But in this other case Your Excellency has rejected even the right of discussion which appertains to the undersigned.

Pretexts have not been wanting.—

It has been answered:—The Consul has no credentials.

He is not Chargé d' Affaires.

The French government, by a silence of 6 or 7 years, has adhered to the principles sustained by that of Buenos Ayres.

And it has been said:—The Executive orders the laws to be executed and does not institute them, &c.

In speaking in this manner the government of Buenos Ayres does not then recollect—

1. That Señor Picolet d'Hermillon, Consul General of His Majesty the King of Sardania, did not exhibit credentials, when by an act essentially political it recognised the independence of the Argentine Republic. That Monsieur Mendeville, Consul General of France, also did not present credentials, the moment that by order and in the name of the government of His Majesty Louis Philippe, he made the declaration of the recognition of the independence of the Republic. A declaration made disinterestedly, and received with enthusiasm, but which could never imply that His Majesty to the injury of French citizens, would renounce the rights which the common law of nations have consecrated.

2. That the present Consul has received from the government of Buenos Ayres, the authentic assent which was necessary for him to exercise *ad interim* the functions of Consul General.

3. That the government of Buenos Ayres has refused to receive two Chargés d'Affaires of France; one retired in consequence thereof, and the other was obliged to wait an entire year the pleasure of the Argentine administration. That of the aforesaid agents, the first presented himself in 1834, and the second in 1835; and consequently, that the silence of the French government, which followed the discussion between the Consulate and the Argentine government in 1831, ought to be understood in any other manner than as an acquiescence.

4. That on 7th March 1835, a law declared that all the public power was deposited in the hands of His Excellency the Governor and Captain General, Juan Manuel de Rosas, for the term of five years; thereby in those years the legislative and executive powers in Buenos Ayres were united in one person, and that even if it were not thus, to the Chief of a State pertains the duty of procuring necessary laws or the abrogation of unjust ones, whose nature might compromise the good understanding which exists between the nation over which he presides and foreign powers.

5. That the principles, whose application he has asked in the name of the government of His Majesty are admitted, consecrated, as it might be said in decrees out of number, and only to cite one which has reference to the same affair of Monsieur Bacle, is that of 1st February 1832, upon the obligations of those who own printing offices.

6. In fine, and perhaps above all, France has ever been the sincere friend of the Republic; it has given it sufficient proofs of good will and of moderation, and it does not demand any thing which is contrary to equity.

Señor Minister, all these considerations, and many others which it would be easy to point out, has convinced the Argentine government of the justice of our claims, but Your Excellency well knows why silence has been preserved.

Having been denied the right of intervention in favor of his fellow countrymen, and being deprived of discussion, the French residents in Buenos Ayres are without any protection, since he no longer possesses the power of being useful to them, and of complying in future with the mission which the government of His Majesty has charged him with. He cannot silently witness arbitrary acts, it would compromise the dignity of the government he represents and his personal character, to consent to tolerate in silence new denials of justice.

Therefore, in case Your Excellency fails to obtain from His Excellency the Governor, the authorisation to give a satisfactory answer to the just demands which he has made by order of His Majesty the King of the French, Your Excellency will consider his mission as concluded, and give directions that his passport be furnished to him by Wednesday 14th inst., at 12.

Nothing has been left undone in order to produce conciliation, and he has to regret not having succeeded. He will nevertheless ever remember the proofs of friendship and personal esteem, he has received from His Excellency the Governor and from Your Excellency.—But these flattering testimonials would have been more valuable had they aided him to bring the administration of Buenos Ayres to the equitable and moderate sentiments with which he is animated.

Be pleased Señor Minister to receive the renewed assurances of his high consideration.

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

AIMÉ ROGER.

Foreign Department, &c. &c. &c.

Buenos Ayres, March 13th, 1835.
25th year of the Liberty, 23rd of the Independence,
And 9th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Consul of France.

The undersigned having laid before His Excellency the Governor, the note of the Consul dated 10th inst., in which repeating in his character simply as Chargé *ad interim* of the Consulate General of France, the pretensions contained in that of 30th November last, after making offensive and unjust classifications of the existing laws in the Argentine Republic, and adding acts as inexact as easy of refutation, declares that in case the undersigned fails to obtain from His Excellency the Governor the authorisation to give a satisfactory answer to the demands, which according to his statement he has made by order of His Majesty the King of the French, he will consider his mission as concluded, and requests his passport by Wednesday 14th, at 12, he has received orders from His Excellency the Governor, to forward it to him according to his request; and notwithstanding this government sincerely regrets the direction which this affair has taken, it trusts that the Consul, sufficiently authorised by the government of His Majesty the King of the French, may allow it the opportunity of giving the proper explanations with a spirit of frankness and good will, to prove to His Majesty the sincere desire of the Confederation to maintain inviolate the good understanding with the French nation, upon the salutary principles of the rights of nations.

God preserve the Consul many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

Buenos Ayres, March 24th, 1835.

To His Excellency the Governor General of Buenos Ayres.

EXCELLENT SIR,

The Consul of France, Chargé d'Affaires near your government, has not been able to obtain any satisfaction for the reclamations which it was his duty to make on the part of the government of the King of the French.—As was his duty, in consequence of this repulse he asked for his passport and retired.

I come then Señor Governor General to give you the last proof of the friendly intentions of France towards your government, and to call your serious reflection to the consequences which may arise from your continued refusal to listen to its just demands, and to disavow the sentiments which have dictated them; in this case you will take solely upon yourself the immense responsibility of the events which your personal will may provoke; and believe me Señor Governor General, this consideration is of a nature to merit all your attention. You are a soldier, Señor Governor General, I am in this respect like Your Excellency; between us a frank and sincere language divested of timidity or arrogance, is the only one worthy of our common character. Well then Señor Governor General, believe in the frankness of an old soldier who participates in the favorable sentiments of his country towards Your Excellency. The question you now sustain has no relation to the consequences it may produce.—It is a simple question of mistaken self esteem, because your censure of what is asked by the

government of France can neither wound your interests, honor, or national dignity, and your negative will seriously attack the interests, honor and dignity of France, and in a manner that she cannot suffer. I cannot persuade myself that Your Excellency wishes to rend the ties of good fellowship which has existed between the two governments, and to subject to all the consequences of a rupture the country which has chosen you to govern it; when it relates above all to a cause which cannot be lost. If it was not thus Señor Governor General, I should conceive it my duty to renounce following the principles of justice and of a wise moderation.

I come then in a spirit of expiation and in order to suspend the ulterior consequences of your refusal, I ask:—

1. That the application of the principles of the Argentine government as it regards foreigners be suspended with respect to the French; and that it pledge itself to treat French persons and property as if they were persons and property of the most favoured nation, until the intervention of a treaty.

2. That it recognises in the French government the right to claim indemnification in favor of the French, who may have suffered unjustly in their persons and property in consequence of the acts of the Argentine government.

3. That it orders trial and immediate judgment in the case of Monsieur Pierre Lavie.

I await your reply Señor Governor General, and trust that this last step may convince Your Excellency and change your resolutions.— This would cause me personal gratification, at all events I shall have satisfied the duty of humanity, of which the government of His Majesty the King of the French will approve, if your refusal force him to measures which he will conceive it his duty to take in order to terminate this dispute.

I entreat you Señor Governor General, to receive the assurances of the high consideration and respect with which I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

Obedient humble servant,

The Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the Naval force on the Brazil station and in the South Seas.

LEBLANC.

Foreign Department of the government of Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, March 26th, 1837.

23rd year of the Liberty, 23rd of the Independence, and 2th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the Naval forces of His Majesty the King of the French.

The undersigned has received orders from His Excellency the Governor, to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of 21th inst.

(Here the Minister recapitulates the heads of said note, and then proceeds.)

His Excellency the Governor perfectly agrees with Your Excellency, that a frank and sincere language, divested of timidity and arrogance is the only one worthy of the military character which correspond to both, confiding likewise in the noble frankness with which Your Excellency confesses yourself animated, as an old soldier who participates in favor of His Excellency the sentiments of his country, and acknowledging the justice of the observation, that the Argentine government does not wish to rend the ties of good fellowship which exist between the two governments has ordered the undersigned to manifest to Your Excellency.

First. That he is surprised to learn that the Consul of France in this city, should have, as Your Excellency announces, the character of Chargé d'Affaires near this government, and much more, that he has not been able to obtain a hearing of the reclamations which has been his duty to present on the name of the government of the King of the French. The Consul of France, Monsieur Aimé Rostaing, Admiral, if he held such a character near the Argentine government, has not announced it, nor has been accredited except in the sole office of Vice Consul, charged *ad interim* with the Consular General of France, which was fulfilled by the late Marquis de Vins de Peysac, first and only Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French near this government, replaced by Mon-

sieur Henri Buchet Martigny, who went to France in the month of June of the last year, without having presented his credentials. For this reason His Excellency the Governor under date 13th inst., repeated to the said Consul of France, that which he had manifested under date 8th January last, viz:—that he trusted "the Consul, sufficiently authorised by the government, of His Majesty the King of the French, may allow him the opportunity of giving the proper explanations with a spirit of frankness and good will, to prove to His Majesty the sincere desire of the Confederation to maintain inviolate the good understanding with the French nation, upon the salutary principles of the rights of nations."

After this frank manifestation, far from considering the reclamations to which Your Excellency alludes as unattended to or rejected, it merely implies the non discussion of a question, because as already manifested, the Governor has made no reply respecting them, and has reserved the discussion and consideration until they may be according to the practice of all nations, brought forward through the medium of a Minister or Diplomatic Agent, sent *ad hoc* with the forms established; since accommodating itself to the just compliments which all governments reciprocally tribute to each other, it could not without descending from the high position it occupies, recognise in a Consul, without a specially accredited mission, character sufficient to demand the desisting from and variation of the laws and the general principles which regulate the economy and interior policy of this Republic, respecting the circumstances which constitute a domicile in it.

Secondly. That until the present moment this is the question which His Excellency sustains; a question which is neither simple nor of mistaken honor. In it at the same time that neither the interests, the honor, nor the dignity of France are in the slightest manner attacked, as

wound is given to the interests, honor and dignity of this Republic, which since the recognition made by France of its sovereignty and independence, has the unquestionable right to the respect which corresponds to it as well as any other nation.

Thirdly. That the Governor conceives that the present state of this question cannot produce consequences, inasmuch as Your Excellency, using a language frank and sincere, has the opportunity of being convinced that this government feels no ill will towards France; since instructed of the positive direction which has affords taken, Your Excellency is in a situation, if you think proper, to receive confidentially other unequivocal information and data, which placing in a clear light the sentiments of the justice and policy of this government, will likewise convince Your Excellency that it is not the personal will of the Governor which has provoked these events, but the inconsiderate idea with which has been estimated the acts of dignity and justice of the Argentine government.

Fourthly. That His Excellency is far from exposing to all the consequences of a rupture the country which has chosen him to govern it, determined to correspond to such honorable confidence and sustain the inviolability of its laws, liberty and immunities, he has shown himself disposed to discuss and consider the points upon which are founded the reclamations of the Consul of France, whenever a Diplomatic Agent sufficiently authorised for this end presents himself.

Fifthly. That it being incompatible with the friendly disposition which the Argentine government has evinced towards France, the presence of a Military Chief at the head of a squadron to discuss with this sole character, the propositions contained in the note of Your Excellency, even did not the laws of the Republic prohibit the government from entering into negotiation

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 19th of April 1838.

| Vessels and Captain's Names. | TONS. | Consignees. | Destinations, &c. |
|--|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| British. | | | |
| Brig Eliza Heywood, Heywood..... | 225 | McCracken and Jamieson. | Loading for Falmouth for orders. |
| Brig Oscar, Barrett..... | 172 | Ferdinand Delisle..... | Loading for London. |
| Brig Hebe, Field..... | 193 | Brownell, Stegmann & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson..... | 203 | Parlane, Macalister & Co. | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Barque Sophia, Brown..... | 353 | John Best, and Brothers..... | Loading for Quebec. |
| Barque Pama, Wright..... | 218 | Alfred Baerer..... | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Brig Syria, Scott..... | 181 | Parlane, Macalister & Co. | Loading for Cowes for orders. |
| Brig Alcides, Bennett..... | 199 | Briscoe, Twyford & Co..... | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Ship Kingston, Maclean..... | 431 | Lafone, Barker & Co..... | Loading for Liverpool. |
| Barque Alpha, Farmer..... | 217 | McCracken and Jamieson..... | Loading for Rotterdam. |
| American. | | | |
| Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson..... | 395 | Daniel Gowland & Co..... | Loading for Rotterdam. |
| Brig Tonahs, Ellis..... | 245 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Boston. |
| Ship Gardner, Jackson..... | 349 | John Best and Brothers..... | Loading for Antwerp. |
| Brig Arctic, White..... | 321 | Daniel Gowland & Co..... | Loading for Baltimore. |
| Ship Rowan, Harris..... | 319 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Philadelphia. |
| Barque Wabna, W. Bartlett..... | 268 | Parlane, Macalister & Co. | Loading for New York. |
| Brig Water Witch, Norris..... | 167 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Trafalgar, Kennard..... | 160 | Daniel Gowland & Co..... | Loading for Brazil. |
| Ship Nile, Hepburn..... | 403 | Parlane, Macalister & Co. | Loading for New York. |
| French. | | | |
| Barque Olinda, Furré..... | 320 | Guerin, Seris & Co..... | Island Bourbon with mules. |
| Brig Heimitie, Soret..... | 192 | Guerin, Seris & Co..... | Loading for Havre de Grace. |
| Barque Océanique, Audibert..... | 293 | Nicholson, Green & Co..... | Island Bourbon with mules. |
| Spanish. | | | |
| Brig Fortuna, Lozada..... | 250 | Rezaval and Brothers..... | Loading for Cadiz. |
| Hamburg. | | | |
| Barque Johanna, Meyer..... | 280 | C. H. Andersen..... | Loading for Cowes for orders. |
| Brig Alcion, Schlaiker..... | 146 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Havana. |
| Swedish. | | | |
| Brig Union, Olson..... | 190 | C. R. Horne..... | Loading for Rotterdam. |
| Dutch. | | | |
| Ketch Van Speyk, Vanderwind..... | 142 | McCracken and Jamieson..... | Loading for Havana. |
| Galliot Triton, Zweers..... | 159 | McCracken and Jamieson..... | Montevideo to load for Holb. |
| Barque Five Brothers, Pottis..... | 274 | Bunge, Hutz & Co..... | Loading for Havana. |
| Bremen. | | | |
| Brig Siegmund Cesar, Hilder, Jun..... | 350 | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co. | Loading for Bremen. |
| Belgian. | | | |
| Brig Windhond, Kouds..... | 204 | Bunge, Hutz & Co..... | Loading for Havana. |
| Brig Camilla, Wagener..... | 162 | Bunge, Hutz & Co..... | Montevideo to load for Havana. |
| Brazilian. | | | |
| Schooner brig Gertrudes, Viana..... | 158 | J. B. Soriano..... | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Oriental. | | | |
| Brig Amor Paternal, Gouso..... | 112 | Felipe Elavallol..... | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Schooner brig Furioso, Machin..... | 164 | C. Gaicano..... | Loading for Rio Janeiro. |
| Schr. brig Bella Oriental, Araujo..... | 83 | M. A. Ramos..... | Brazil. |

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)

Corvette L'Expeditive, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay.

Brig Dessas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Dagueuet.

Brig Alerte, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

with Your Excellency under that character, in the present question, the actual position of Your Excellency, leaving the government without the liberty necessary so that reason, and not force, should lead to the elucidation of the rights of France and this Republic, and bring it to a termination reciprocally amicable and advantageous, deprives it of the high satisfaction it would experience, if the illustrious person of Your Excellency accredited with the competent mission, had been chosen by your Sovereign to discuss the pending claims.

Lastly, That if after this Your Excellency adopts warlike measures, which you may conceive it your duty to take to terminate this dispute, the responsibility of the consequences will certainly not fall upon the Argentine government, neither will civilised nations fail justly to appreciate the acts which deprives it of the exercise and application of the principles acknowledged amongst civilised people.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.
FELIPE ARANA.

The undersigned Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the French Naval forces in Brazil and in the South Seas, has the honor to inform His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, that the Consul of France having been obliged to retire in consequence of the reiterated negatives made to his just demands, the port of Buenos Ayres and all the littoral of the river belonging to the Argentine Republic, is in a state of rigorous blockade by the French Naval forces, in consequence of the orders of the government of the King of the French, waiting such future measures as may be deemed proper to take. This blockade will be strictly enforced whilst the causes of the displeasure of the French government exist.

The Rear Admiral forwards this notice to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order that he may transmit it to the government of the Argentine Republic.

Given on board the corvette L'Expeditive, in front of Buenos Ayres, March 1838.
L. LEBLANC.

To His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic in Buenos Ayres.

To be continued.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 14.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 15.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, (at 6 P.M.) Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 14th inst., to Vicente Casares, Jun.

Sailed, (at 6 A.M.) French brig L'Uni, Etienne Meriel, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Charles Ridgely Horne, with 2214 dry hides, 800 salted do., 96 bales with 3188 arrobas hair, 149 do. with 2996 arrobas wool.

Passengers, Monsieur Claude Bonnet and his 2 children, and Monsieur Pierre Le Cerf.

April 16.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental brig Rapido, (late Argentine brig Restaurador Rosas,) Antonio José Diaz Labrador, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Viera and Timoteo, with 2163 dry hides, 3740 quintals jerked beef, 14 pipes with 440 arrobas grease, 110 marquets and 20 bags with 650 arrobas tallow, 1 dozen planks, 6 boxes serge.

April 17.—Wind N. N. W.
 No arrivals or sailings.

April 18.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

April 19.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig Cacique, José Jougún de Oliveira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2950 quintals jerked beef, 1029 dry hides, 180 boxes tallow candles.

Hamburg schooner brig Carl Heinrich, Henry Valentine, for Havana, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4800 quintals jerked beef.

Passengers for Montevideo, Mr. F. A. Bornfeld and Captain T. Vesser.

April 20.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian zumaca Estrella Brillante, José Antonio Pereira Alves, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 301 dry hides, 1842 quintals jerked beef, 209½ dozen salted tongues, 430 arrobas tallow.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

7th inst., Spanish brig Bilbao, from Havana 27th December, to S. Ojer.

" Bremen brig Charles Ferdinand, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., with tobacco, &c.

" Argentine schooner Virginia, from Pernambuco 17th ult., with 311 barrels sugar.

13th, Sardinian brig Artemisa, Sacani, from Marsailles 26th December, with salt, wine, &c., to Aymes Brothers.

" Spanish palanca Maria, Ila, from Barcelona 19th December, Cadix 2nd February, with wine, &c., to Juan Nin.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

15th ult., Argentine brig La Plata, Chioza, hence 23rd February.

" Brazilian brig Isabel, from Montevideo 25 days.

TEATRO ARGENTINO.

This house opened for the season on 15th inst., with a piece entitled *El arte de conspirar*. The house was so excessively full that we could scarcely get a glimpse of the stage; therefore, all that we can say of the play, is, that it related to a conspiracy in Denmark—that it was very tedious, and did not conclude until nearly half an hour after midnight. The audience at some periods of the evening were almost left in utter darkness, owing to the badness of the oil with which the chandeliers were lit. The exterior of the Theatre was illuminated, and some fire works discharged from in front in honor of the anniversary of the installation of General Rosas, as Governor and Captain General of the Province.

On 18th, *El Fiscal de su delito*, founded on an anecdote in the travels inog of the Emperor Joseph 2nd of Austria; he discovers in one of his nobles an attempt to murder, in order to obtain thereby an inheritance, but as the attempt failed and great intercession was made, the good natured Emperor only condemned the criminal to banishment. He would have been hung in England under Lord Eliborough's act.

A dett followed from the opera of Semiramis, sung by Señor Bargas and Señora Bigatti; it was deservedly applauded, particularly in the *auante* part, in which both excelled.

The force of *El amante prestado por dos horas* concluded the entertainments. It related to a poor girl, who, exclaiming in a large company 'heigh ho!' for a sweetheart, a lady offered her any one of the gentlemen present, they being all in love with her (as she said,) she chose the lady's favorite lover—a Count; but this was too much of a good thing, the lady partially retracted, and the Count gave the forlorn girl 1500 hard dollars, which enabled her to marry one in her own sphere.

The audience was tolerably numerous, and the house brilliantly lit. It has been cleaned and the paintings retouched. Two of the late pit boxes (one on each side,) near the entrance have been added to the pit.

We cannot congratulate Señor Navarro the new "leader of the band," upon his selection of the symphonies performed—they were dull enough; and if the illusion of the scene is to be destroyed by the prompter's tub on the stage, surely the prompter might speak less loud than was the case on the evenings above mentioned.

Amongst the company in the boxes we noticed the lady and daughters of Don Ladislao Martinez; Don Carlos Huergo, lady and family; General Pinedo, lady and family; General Guido; Don F. Belustegui, lady and sister; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty; Señor Lishoa, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil; and Señor Perez, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Chili.

EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.—A friend of ours had his *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst., taken from his room, for which was substituted one of 15th February last.

THE WEATHER, has been fine during the week, at times (particularly on Tuesday last,) almost summer weather, thermometer 55 to 72.

The Retiro and Alameda had numerous visitors on Sunday afternoon last.

Advertisements.

Wanted as Nurse.

A Respectable elderly or middle aged woman, accustomed to the care of children. Apply at 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 furnish'd 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 rich figur'd patterns in black and colour'd silks and satins; and in merino and silk a neat assortment of handsome patterns.

Gentlemen's flannels made in the best manner.

Likewise a quantity of moleskins for trousse, and various low price blue cloths, articles made therefrom will be charged low and warranted well made.

CHEAP CAPS.

SELLING at Mr. Hayton's Store, No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, cheap English made boy's Cloth Caps, some of which are men's size. a21 3t.

HORNS FOR SALE.

At the Saladero of Mr. Jonathan Downes, 20,000 A Ox horns, a very good parcel, at the low price of \$250 per mil, moneda corriente, estio de plaza.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Doublions, Spanish | 153 | 154 dollars each |
| Do. Patriot | 150 | 151 do. do. |
| Plata macuquina | 8½ | 8½ do. for one |
| Dollars, Spanish | 9½ | 9½ do. each. |
| Do Patriot and Patacones | 9 | 9½ do. do. |
| Six per cent Stock | none | do. per ct. |
| Bank Shares | none | no demand |
| Exchange on England | 54 | a pence per dol. |
| Do. Rio Janeiro | 365 | 370 |
| Do. Montevideo | 8½ | a per patacon |
| Do. United States | 9½ | per U. S. dollar |
| Hides, Ox, best | 35 | a 36 uls p. pecaña |
| Do. country | 29 | a 32 do. do. |
| Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs | 30 | a 31 do. do. |
| Do. salted | 27 | a 28 do. do. |
| Do. Horse | 11 | a 12 do. each. |
| Nutria Skins | 3½ | a 3½ do. per lb. |
| Chinchilli Skins | 40 | a 42 do. per dozen |
| Wool, common | 8½ | a 12 do. per arriba |
| Sheep skins per dozen | 19 | a 21 per 27lb. |
| Deer skins per dozen | 28 | a 29 |
| Calf skins per dozen | 11 | a 12 |
| Hair, long | 60 | a 65 do. per arriba |
| Do. mixed | 29 | a 32 do. do. |
| Jerk'd Beef | 15 | a 18 do. quintal. |
| Tallow, melted | 13 | a 13½ do. per arriba |
| Horns | 120 | a 300 per mil |
| Flour, (North American) | none | do. |
| Salt, on board | none | a none per fan. |
| Discount | 1½ a 2½ | pr. ct. pr. month |

The highest price of Doublions during the week, 154 dollars. The lowest price 150 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 54 pence. The lowest ditto 5½ pence

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.