

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 610.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

21st inst. Two French man of war boats came into the inner roads this morning, one of them had in tow the boat of the hulk, (noticed in our last,) which they politely delivered up to the National brig of war Eloisa, and then departed.

22nd and 23rd. No news.

24th. The corvette Camille exercised small arms by firing at a mark.

25th. The Camille exercised great guns by firing at a mark. The day being calm, the report of the guns made a great noise on shore, and the shot was distinctly seen making 'ducks and drakes' on the water.

At last the blockaders had something else to do than the unpleasant occupation of turning back balandras and other small craft. An American brig and the Brazilian schooner brig Caboco, the latter from Parnagua, arrived this afternoon; they were boarded by the boats of the blockaders, and came to an anchor close to the corvette Camille.

26th. The American brig and the Brazilian schooner brig Caboco, sailed this morning pursuant to orders from the blockading Commodore.

A French armed boat went in pursuit of a balandra in the direction of Colonia, which having overtaken, she was conducted to the outer roads, and anchored near the brig Dassas.

At half past 11 A. M. the Commodore's vessel (Dassas,) fired a gun and signalised, upon which the Camille got under weigh and stood down the river, supposed to speak an American barque coming up near Enseñada. The brig Alerte, upon a signal from the Dassas, got under weigh and took up the Camille's anchorage.

27th. An American barque arrived, was boarded by a French boat and anchored near the Alerte.

It is said that a boat from the blockading squadron has been stationed off Las Conchas.

ORIENTAL STATE.

The additional imposts on various articles of merchandise proposed by the government of the Oriental Republic, and specified in our No. 606, received under date Montevideo 17th inst., the sanction of the Senate and House of Representatives. They are to take effect in 6 months from the day of publication, on goods imported from ports north of the line, three months from Brazil north of Rio Janeiro, 50 days south of that port, one month from ports within the capes of the River Plate, and fifteen days upon effects in deposit.

PASSION WEEK.

Our details respecting the celebration of "Passion Week," must from necessity be very brief.

On the afternoon of "Maundy Thursday" 12th inst. His Excellency the Governor accompanied as heretofore, visited seven churches. In the evening the churches and streets were thronged. We attended the *matines* at the College Church, which did conclude until nearly 10 at night. The High Altar was only partially illuminated. Individuals preached from temporary pulpits erected in the streets. The colours at the Fort, Marine office, and those of several vessels in the port, were hoisted half mast and yards crossed.

On 'Good Friday' the altars were veiled, &c. On Saturday the guns at the Fort, announced the resurrection. The colours were run up, yards squared, fire works discharged, drums rolled, and the bells of the churches rang a merry peal.

The National vessels of war fired salutes, as did also the Spanish brig Fortuna. At night a band of music was stationed near the Cabildo; two Judasses were "blown up" in the Plaza de la Victoria, and one on board the Spanish brig Fortuna. Rockets in abundance were "let off."

During Lent, religious processions took place through the streets from various churches, with the usual attendants, including the military and military music.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, April 17th, 1838.
29th year of the Liberty, 23rd of the Independence,
And 9th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Under Secretary of the Home Department.

After having in the last month informed the government of the stoppage of the supplies for the Foundling Hospital and the unpleasant circumstances attached thereto; I am forced in order to save myself from further sacrifices, my resources being drained, to abandon the establishment which I have kept together at immense sacrifices for so many years, notwithstanding that the administration of it has been the most irksome of all the public establishments, having not only at various periods disbursed my own money in its support, but compromised myself in several instances without its now presenting any useful object to the community, of which I am a member.

You will please to lay those circumstances before His Excellency the Governor of the Province.

God preserve you many years.

SATURNINO SEGUROLA.

The government replied to the above same day, as follows.

His Excellency the Governor has ordered the undersigned to state in reply that he duly appreciates the powerful reasons upon which the renunciation is founded, but the treasury not possessing funds to attend to its most vital necessities, he is under the disagreeable necessity of accepting the resignation made by the Director, ordering at the same time that the establishment be closed, and the children at present in it distributed amongst those persons who may have the charity to receive them. His Excellency trusts that the Director will continue to discharge the functions of his office until the distribution in question be made, adding this service to the many important ones he has rendered his country, but in case he cannot, the Under Secretary of the Home Department has orders to take charge of it and its appurtenances, until the Republic triumphs over the tyrant who would enslave it, and liberated from the blockade it now suffers, an establishment so useful to humanity, in whose administration the virtues of the Director have been so conspicuous can be resumed.

Señor Segurola replied to the above on 19th, in tenor, that he was convinced of the necessity which had decided His Excellency the Go-

vernor to close the establishment, but that under all the circumstances of the case, the sacrifices he had made, and his affection for the establishment, he could not without infinite pain be the organ for the fulfilment of the measure proposed.

The government replied to the above same day, requesting the Director to make over the house and its appurtenances as proposed in its note of 17th, to the Under Secretary of the Home Department.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives of the Province on its sittings of 5th inst., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 21st.

Those of the 7th, in the same journal of 24th.

From official notices to the Chief of Police, it appears that on the 24th and 25th inst., 60 dogs were killed in this city and its environs.

The Chief of Police reports the death of 47 persons (28 males and 19 females,) from the 15th to 23rd March, of which 29 were white and 18 coloured.

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

(Continued from our last.)

(TRANSLATION.)

Buenos Ayres, April 3rd, 1838.
29th year of the Liberty, 23rd of the Independence,
And 9th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, &c.

To His Excellency the Rear Admiral, Commanding in Chief the naval forces of His Majesty the King of the French, on the station of Brazil and South Seas.

The undersigned has laid before his government Your Excellency's note of 28th March last, in which you were pleased to communicate, that the Consul of France having been obliged to retire on account of the repeated refusals given to his just reclamations, the port of Buenos Ayres and all the littoral of the river belonging to the Argentine Republic are in a state of rigorous blockade by the French naval forces, in pursuance of instructions from your Sovereign, whose pleasure regarding the further measures he may deem proper to adopt, is awaited; and that this blockade will be strictly enforced whilst the causes of complaint of the French government subsist.

The Argentine government, Admiral, by whose direction the undersigned has the honor to reply to Your Excellency, is under the necessity of manifesting that the declaration of the port of Buenos Ayres and all the littoral of the river belonging to the Argentine Republic, being in a state of rigorous blockade by the naval forces of His Majesty the King of the French, is an act of paramount sovereignty and incompetent to the authority of the Commander in Chief of a squadron; whatever that be; or however great the power of the nation to which you belong. In order to establish a blockade in due form, Your Excellency does not come invested with all the necessary qualifications which the common usage of nations has prescribed for cases of such weighty importance; for although Your Excellency states that you proceed in pursuance of instructions from the government of His Majesty the King of the French, the Argentine government finds no

reason to suppose that among those instructions the blockade was specifically comprised. Consequently Your Excellency takes upon yourself all the responsibility attendant upon a rupture devoid of justificatory reasons, or of motives whereon to ground it. This principle so generally received and so agreeable to reason has invariably regulated the exercise of such a dangerous right, when two nations unfortunately are placed in the painful necessity of taking up arms and going to war. It would be highly mischievous to abandon to a General or naval Chief, the liberty of taking justice into his own hands against a State, of judging when the nation to which he belongs has a real motive of complaint, and when it is proper to employ force and appeal to arms. This right, therefore, appertains only to the Sovereign of France, whom Your Excellency does not represent, inasmuch as you only invest the character of a warrior.

The imperative necessity of the reservation which all civilised nations have made of this right to the Sovereign who represents them, is most strikingly felt in the very steps with which Your Excellency has signalled your conduct since you presented yourself in this river at the front of the squadron under your command, refusing in a manner irreconcilable with the civilisation of our times, the frank and sincere manifestation entered into by His Excellency the Governor; disregarding the actual state of the question originated by the Consul of France; ascribing to the latter a diplomatic character with which he has not been accredited near this government; assuming as denied reclamations which have not been discussed, violations of right which have not existed, and acts of violence against the French which are falsified by the notoriety of the facts, by the security in which they live, by the protection which they enjoy, and by the unshaken confidence with which they remain in the Republic, notwithstanding the anxiety in which they might have been placed by the surprising declaration of Your Excellency.

The declaration of blockade is therefore illegal, and made without authority or motive, nor does it confer any right to prevent the entrance into this port of the vessels of friendly nations who maintain commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of this Republic, unjustly involving them in all the calamities attendant upon a rupture as informal as violent; for, setting at naught the forms established among polished nations who unfortunately suffer a transition from peace to war, it possesses that irregular character which civilised governments, for the sake of humanity and the reciprocal respect which they owe to each other, have endeavoured to remove by means of solemn declarations. France, Admiral, has not as yet declared war against the Argentine Republic. The hostilities which Your Excellency wages *de facto* against it, without that previous denunciation, besides not being founded on any rule of justice, evince a conduct little worthy of a magnanimous and generous nation; and are the more remarkable, as they are directed against a rising State, which commences the hazardous career to which its infancy exposes it, and begins to suffer the vicissitudes which all nations of great power and respectability have undergone. They likewise attack the interests of the neutral powers, inasmuch as the necessary declaration in order to fix in a clear manner the period of the hostilities, and thereby that of the reclamations at the time of concluding peace, having been omitted, they have not been able to take any precaution, and consequently nothing can be required from them.

Above all, Admiral, the blockade which Your Excellency has instituted of the port of Buenos Ayres and all the littoral belonging to the Argentine Republic, is not founded on the true principles of the law of nations: there is no violation of any perfect right of France, or of the French resident here, that can be imputed to His Excellency the Governor, nor of any pre-existing compact or agreement between the two States. Neither can there be attributed to him any act of injustice, or the slightest injury against the honor and dignity of France. The reclamations of the Consul of France, to which Your Excellency alludes, although they do not relate to any perfect right of France, have not been denied, since they have not even been discussed. What, then, are the titles of justice which Your Excellency can invoke, as founded on the true principles of the law of nations, to justify the blockade which you have declared

against the Argentine Republic, even in the case that you are positively and expressly authorised to declare it? Since the government has manifested both to Your Excellency and to the Consul of France, that as soon as agents sufficiently empowered by His Majesty the King of the French present themselves, it will seize the opportunities to give the competent explanations upon the points in question in a spirit of frankness and goodwill, which will prove to His Majesty the sincere desire of the Confederation to maintain unimpaired the friendly relations with the French nation on the sound principles of the law of nations, is it credible that the French government can approve of the blockade which Your Excellency has declared, disregarding the well founded replies of the Argentine government, and heedless of the immense injuries inflicted on the interests of neutral powers? The undersigned cannot so far wrong His Majesty; for fully persuaded that the instructions transmitted to Your Excellency have not been dictated by any pretended national interest, nor any frivolous pretexts, nor much less any imaginary grievances—and likewise convinced that His Majesty does not allow himself to be carried away by the blind impulse of his greatness, and that he would view with the highest displeasure that his acts should appear in the opinion of the universe as the abuses of the superior power of France against the Argentine Republic, he is confident that His Majesty will render this government the justice due to it, and that the relations of perfect amity which subsisted between both States will be restored.

In virtue of all that has been set forth, His Excellency the Governor, reserving to himself circumstantially to acquaint His Majesty the King of the French with all that has occurred, and throwing upon Your Excellency the immense responsibility of the declaration of the blockade, and all the injurious consequences which it must produce, both to this Republic and to friendly powers, he trusts that Your Excellency, re-considering the magnitude of the dilemma in which you are placed by that declaration, will adopt such measures to extricate yourself as Your Excellency's honor and prudence may suggest; under the assurance that the information which you are enabled to acquire respecting the friendly spirit by which the Argentine government is animated, will present to you without disguise the falsity of the alleged facts and grievances with which the acts of dignity and justice of the Argentine government have inconsiderately been made to appear.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

On board the corvette *L'Espedire*, off Buenos Ayres, March 27th, 1833.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

I have just received through your Minister for Foreign Affairs, the answer you do me the honor to address me on the subject of my letter of the 24th inst.

I regret your indisposition to appreciate the frankness of my language, and that you should think you corresponded to it by observations so completely foreign to my reclamations as well as to the spirit which dictated them. I did not wish to enter into any discussion of principles with Your Excellency, as I had judged beforehand that it was useless. I hoped to obtain, as I requested from Your Excellency, a simple suspension of the application of your principles towards my fellow countrymen, until the discussion might be commenced between your government and that of France through the agent selected by the latter. Your Excellency, by denying the very just and moderate reclamations which I addressed you, and answering me that no French interest was attacked, when you detain my fellow countrymen in your prisons or in military service, would, it appears, add irony to your ill-will.

France will not accept vain protestations, when at the same moment you contradict them by persisting in denying her the justice she demands from you. Whatever may be thought or said on this head, Señor Governor General, you will have to take upon yourself all the responsibility of the events you now occasion; and civilised nations, to whose opinion you appear to wish to appeal, will easily judge between the solid right of France and the moderation with which she has sought that justice which she will know how to obtain by other means,

and the tenacity which you evince in refusing it to her.

I entreat Your Excellency to admit the assurance of the sentiments of my highest consideration.

The Rear Admiral, Commanding in Chief the station of Brazil and South Seas.

I. LEBLANC.

Buenos Ayres, April 3rd, 1833.

To His Excellency the Rear Admiral, Commanding in Chief the naval forces of His Majesty the King of the French, on the station of Brazil and South Seas.

The highly esteemed favour of Your Excellency, under date 27th March ultimo, to which I have the honor to reply, induces me to believe that Your Excellency's former communication of the 24th, was not addressed in an official manner. If it has been answered in that character, it was far from my intention to decline the honor of a confidential correspondence with Your Excellency. With this explanation I trust no suspicion will attach to me of any want of consideration to Your Excellency's person.

I never anticipated that Your Excellency would view the observations of this government as entirely foreign to your reclamations and to the spirit by which they were dictated; much less that you could suspect any indisposition on my part to appreciate the frankness of Your Excellency's language. Those observations, Admiral, are quite pertinent to Your Excellency's reclamations, and remove the difficulties which you broached in your before-mentioned letter. I will bow to the decision of the least impartial, on view of Your Excellency's note and the reply of this government. I do not repeat them; for I rely on Your Excellency's good faith.

I have likewise corresponded to Your Excellency's frankness, by the friendly explanations which this government transmitted to you, informing you of the direction which the question with the Consul had actually taken, rectifying the errors into which Your Excellency had fallen, and offering you other confidential means calculated to enable you to form a just estimate of the acts of my administration, which are made to serve as a motive for disturbing the good understanding between France and this Republic. This does not imply any discussion of principles, inasmuch as facts were only treated of, the examination and correctness of which afford data whereby to judge of the application of the principles held in this country with respect to foreigners settled in it.

Your Excellency says that I have denied the just and moderate reclamations which have been addressed to me, and that "by answering you that no French interest was attacked, when I detain Your Excellency's fellow countrymen in prisons or in military service, it appears, I would add irony to my ill-will." Admiral, if frankness and sincerity form Your Excellency's rules of conduct, I appeal to it in order that the acts of my administration and of all the Argentine Magistrates be duly appreciated.

A single instance will not be cited in my government of any justified and legally preferred reclamations having been repelled; for, recognising in the Members and public Agents of all nations duly accredited to the government of the Republic, the right to remonstrate, in the name of their Sovereign, against any unjustifiable acts, if any such there should be, it cannot be supposed I should entertain the absurd pretension of denying a principle admitted by all civilised governments, provided extraneous interference do not tend to thwart the free administration of justice in the Republic agreeably to its laws; but in every case, Admiral, force is precluded by reason from the right of determining injustice.

In the prisons in the city and country districts of this Province, there are only two Frenchmen, viz.:—Peter Jusson, mariner, convicted of the murder of Matias Cañeta, on board the ketch *Aiafaya*, belonging to Don Francisco Castellote, and definitely sentenced on the 29th November last; and Pedro Lavie, sutler in one of the Cantons of the frontier of this Province, prosecuted for violating the regulations respecting the discipline and good order of the troops; confessedly guilty of the theft of a quantity of money from his employer, and suspected of having stolen other sums found in his possession

and of which he has given no satisfactory account, at a time when several robberies were committed in that quarter; sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which expire on the 15th inst. I cannot do Your Excellency the injustice of supposing that you allude to these criminals, when you tell me "I detain in prison Your Excellency's fellow countrymen." Who are they then, when there are none either in the jails or barracks? After this, where is the irony and the ill-will? Your Excellency can decide.

"I detain," it is said, "in military service Your Excellency's fellow countrymen." This in another error with which Your Excellency's candor has been imposed upon. In the standing army and militia there is no Frenchman condemned to military service, nor called upon by the Commanders of Regiments to serve, although they are obliged to do so by the laws of the country. There are at present but six Frenchmen in the service, five volunteers including an officer, and another who was taken up in the country districts, in 1835, as a vagrant without occupation, and respecting whose destination the government has not yet adopted any resolution. Even the very homicide, Peter Jusson, sentenced by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice to the naval service of the Republic for four years, on rations and without pay, and placed at the disposal of government on the 2nd December last, has not been destined to military service, notwithstanding the prisoner himself has entreated it. Finally, Admiral, the official communications which are about to be published, and which the government purports forwarding to His Majesty the King of the French and other friendly Sovereigns, will serve to enlighten better Your Excellency's judgment. They afford the most unimpeachable evidence of the error into which Your Excellency has been betrayed.

On view of this, civilised nations, whose opinion Your Excellency courts, will judge of the solidity of the right of France which you invoke, and in support of which you came at the front of a squadron.

Having thus replied to Your Excellency's highly esteemed favor, and corresponded to your frankness, I enjoy likewise the satisfaction of having proved to you that Your Excellency's observations are founded on facts which do not exist, and that having allowed yourself to be carried away by erroneous reports, you have taken upon yourself the responsibility of the events.

Your Excellency will please accept the assurance of the sincere respect and high consideration with which

I am, Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,
JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Then follow various notes from the government under date 29th ult., viz:—

To the President of the Tribunal of Justice, requesting a circumstantial detail relative to the number of Frenchmen, prisoners in the common prison of this city, their crimes, sentence, &c., which was replied to on 31st ult., by said President, Don Manuel Vicente de Maza, stating that only two French prisoners were in the prison in question, namely, Pierre Jusson, a sailor in the coasting trade, convicted of homicide, and awaiting his removal for the fulfilment of his sentence of four years service without pay on board a government vessel; and Pierre Lavie, a sutler, for bad conduct on the frontier and robbery to which he had confessed. He was convicted of aforesaid crimes and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the common prison, to which he was committed in October, 1837.

To the Chief of Police, Don Bernardo Victoria, who replied on 2nd inst., that the only French prisoners in the common prison, were Pierre Jusson and Pierre Lavie, and that with those exceptions, there were no Frenchmen in confinement, neither in the Police Deposit nor in the other prisons of this city, nor in those of the country districts.

To the Inspector General, General Pinedo, and all the Commanding officers of the line, and militia, cavalry, infantry and artillery, requesting a circumstantial detail of the Frenchmen serving in their respective regiments, under what circumstances they came into the service, and if any were in confinement in the barracks

or black hole. The replies thereto have been published at length, and from them it appears that the only Frenchmen in the service were Francis Gully, Sergeant in the 1st regiment of militia cavalry, who enlisted and took the bounty in March 1836; Corporal Jean Estela, who was taken up as a vagrant and put into the 6th regiment of militia cavalry, and who voluntarily accepted the rank of Corporal on 1st July 1837. Pierre Costey, private in the marines, who took the bounty, and 2nd lieutenant of artillery, Victor Nau; and that no Frenchman is in confinement, either in the barracks or black hole of any corps whatever.

The Captain of the Port, Colonel Crespo, in his reply states that on board the National brig of war Eloisa, are the only two Frenchmen in the naval service, viz:—Pierre Renaud and Jean Molino, both of whom took the bounty, and that there are none in confinement.

Circular to Foreign Ministers and Consuls.

{ On board the corvette L'Expeditive,
in the road of Buenos Ayres,
March 28th, 1838.

The Rear Admiral, &c. &c.

To —

Str—The Argentine government has on different occasions attacked the rights of France, the security of the French established in its territory, and that of their property.

France has caused to be addressed to this government, through her representative in Buenos Ayres, numerous remonstrances, all of which not only have been unattended to, but they have been so frequently in terms as offensive, as the conduct of the Argentine administration was unjust.

The interest, the dignity of France, do not allow her to tolerate any longer these acts of the ill-will of the Argentine government.

After having fruitlessly exhausted all the means which a wise moderation can reconcile with National honor, in order to bring it to a sense of justice, which its own interest counselled it to listen to, it became France to adopt other measures.

Consequently the Rear Admiral, Commanding in Chief the naval forces stationed on Brazil and in the South Seas, agreeably to the instructions of the government of His Majesty the King of the French, has the honor to acquaint you that the port of Buenos Ayres and all the littoral of the river belonging to the Argentine Republic, are in a state of rigorous blockade by the French naval forces. This blockade will be strictly enforced whilst the motives which have determined the French government to establish it, subsist.

I therefore entreat you, Sir, to inform your government of this measure, and acquaint it likewise that all measures of rigor authorised by the laws of nations will be taken against such vessels as shall attempt to enter into any of the blockaded ports, after having received a notification of the blockade from any of the French vessels of war.

For the sake of foreign commerce, and in order to attenuate as far as possible the injuries that might accrue to it from a measure taken only against the government of Buenos Ayres, merchant vessels at present in the harbour or road of Buenos Ayres, will retain the privilege of departure until the 10th May next; after which period the interdiction will be general, and will comprise alike vessels entering and departing.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

The Rear Admiral, Commanding in Chief the French station of Brazil and South Sea.

L. LEBLANC.

(Concluded.)



MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 26th of April 1838.



Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Brig Oscar, Barrett.....	172	Ferdinand Delisle.....	Loading for London.
Brig Hebe, Field.....	193	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson.....	208	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sylla, Scott.....	181	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Coves for orders.
Brig Alciope, Bennett.....	199	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Ship Kingston, Maclean.....	481	Lafone, Barker & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Alpha, Turner.....	217	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	Loading for Rotterdam.
American.			
Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson.....	395	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Ship Gardner, Jackson.....	346	John Best and Brothers.....	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Arctic, Willis.....	281	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Roanoke, Harris.....	319	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Waban, W. Bartlett.....	268	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Trafalgar, Kenward.....	160	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Brazil.
Ship Nile, Hepburn.....	403	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for New York.
French.			
Brig Hermine, Soret.....	192	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Occitane, Audbert.....	299	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 Aelion, Schiaskier.....	146	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Swedish.			
Brig Union, Olson.....	190	C. R. Horne.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Dutch.			
Galliot Triton, Zweers.....	159	M'Crackan and Jamieson.	Montevideo to load for Holland.
Barque Five Brothers, Poodts.....	274	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen.			
Brig Siegmund Cesar, Ihlder, Jun.....	250	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Bremen.
Belgian.			
Brig Windhund, Kaurds.....	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, Gotuso.....	112	Felipe Llavallo.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schooner brig Furioso, Maclin.....	164	C. Galeano.....	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 Guillemin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)

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

Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Dagueuet.

Brig Alerie, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 21.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 22.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 21st inst., to J. K. H. Rsdue.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Carlos Galeano.

April 23.—Wind E. N. E. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Tenedos, Cornelius Ellis, for Boston, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 7499 dry hides, 74½ pipes with 2045 arrobas tallow, 8 pipes with 290 arrobas grease, 4 bales with 416 horse hides, 6 do. with 132 dozen sheep skins, 1 do. with 970 lbs. rags, 185 do. with 4718 arrobas wool, 147 dozen salted tongues.

Passenger for Boston, Mrs. Nickerson, (widow of Josiah Nickerson, Esq.,) and female servant.

Passenger for Montevideo, John Patrick, Esq., Consul of the United States to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

French barque Olinda, Pierre Fourré, for Mauritius and Bourbon, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., with 69 mules.

British barque Sophia, Henry Johnson Brown, for Quebec, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 206 pipes with 8240 arrobas grease, 9 half do. with 180 arrobas tallow, 18 tons bones, 1 case chinchilla skins, 1 sack hair, 1 do. wool, 92 bales with 1840 dozen sheep skins, 124 do. with 2480 arrobas wool, 6 horses, 16 empty pipes, 20 bales hay.

Supercargo, Mr. J. L. Mackirdy.

April 24.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

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

The Water Witch was under weigh, but anchored again close to the outer roads from strong head wind.

The Olinda and Sophia which sailed yesterday, were in sight this morning.

April 25.—Wind E. thick fog in the morning.

Arrived, American brig.

Brazilian schooner brig Caboclo, from Paragua.

Both these vessels on nearing the outer roads were boarded by boats from the blockading squadron, and came to an anchor close to the corvette Camille, the southernmost vessel of the squadron.

Sailed, American brig Water Witch, Isaac H. Norris, for Havana, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3500 quintals jerked beef.

Dutch ketch Van Speyk, Cornelius Van-der-Wind, for Havana, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by M'Crackan and Jamieson, with 3082 quintals jerked beef.

April 26.—Wind N. N. E. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

Arrived, (at 6 P. M.) H. B. M's packet Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 10th inst., arrived at Montevideo 25th, sailed thence same day, with the mail of H. B. M's packet Spey, from Falmouth 9th February.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Lambert and Sykes, Señor Villademoros and nephew, and Mr. Domiko.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Henry Maiden, Wilson and the Captain of a Sardinian vessel.

Sailed, American brig. She was ordered away by the blockading squadron.

Brazilian schooner brig Caboclo. She was ordered away by the blockading squadron.

British barque Fama, Duncan Wright, for Liverpool, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by Alfred Barber, with 4655 salted hides, 662 horse hides, 20,410 horns, 85 pipes and 4 half do. with 3144 arrobas tallow, 11 pipes and 5 half do. neat's foot oil, 4 pipes

with about 160 arrobas grease, 19 bales with 727 arrobas horse hair, 59 do. with 43,334 lbs. nutria skins, 233 do. with 5825 arrobas wool. Passenger, Mr. Henry John Porter.

French corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermengilde Guilevin, (Capitaino de Fregate.)

The Eliza Heywood was under weigh, but anchored again near the outer roads. On getting under weigh she saluted with several guns, which compliment was returned by the British brigs Oscar and Helen Anderson, and American ship Robin Hood.

April 27.—Wind E.

Arrived, An American barque.

Sailed, British brig Eliza Heywood, Edward Heywood, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by M'Crackan and Jamieson, with 7757 salted hides, 10 tons bones, 151 pipes and 1 half do. with 5820 arrobas tallow and grease, and return cargo, 9 quarter casks wine.

Passenger, Mr. Thomas Harrison.

BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

At the Annual General Meeting of the British Friendly Society, held pursuant to Notice, at the Vestry of the British Episcopal Church, the 22nd March, 1838, the accounts of the past year were examined and approved, when the following balances appeared in favor of the Society.

	Permanent fund.	Disposable fund.
	Dols. Rls.	Dols. Rls.
Deposited in Saving's Bank	3338	
In the Treasurer's hands		205 3
Interest due on Permanent Fund		
31st December, 1837		95 24
Total.	2338	1300 5½

It was at the same time resolved, in order if possible to interest the public more generally in behalf of the Society, to publish anew the following statement of its 'object,' together with a few of its leading 'regulations.'

The British Friendly Society in Buenos Ayres was instituted in the year 1827, for the purpose of 'affording temporary relief to British subjects, unable to support themselves or their families, in consequence of sickness or accident or other unavoidable causes; to assist widows and orphan children left in a state of distress, and to provide for medical attendance and funeral expenses in special cases.'

By a resolution of the Annual Meeting of 1837, allowances for 'funeral expenses' were discontinued.

REGULATIONS.

2. Any British subject subscribing annually ten dollars or more to the Society, shall be considered a Member, and entitled to present to the Committee of management for relief during the year two cases for every ten dollars so subscribed.

3. All donations to the Society not intended to be Annual subscriptions, shall go to the formation of a permanent fund, the capital of which shall in no case be diminished.

4. The Committee of management may allow such presentation of cases as they may judge proper to persons contributing to the permanent fund of the Society.

6. The Annual subscriptions and the interest arising from the permanent fund, shall be placed at the disposal of the Committee of management for the general purposes of the Society.

8. The affairs of the Society shall be under the charge of a Committee of management, which shall consist of eight subscribers to the Society, chosen at the Annual General Meeting.

21. All cases of drunkenness or gross misconduct shall be considered inadmissible, as well as those in which any attempt to impose upon the Society shall be detected.

Committee of management for the present year. The Rev. John Armstrong, the Rev. William Brown, Messrs. Frederick Hughes, John Whitaker, Hugh White, Robert Hudson, Hamilton and Gilbert Ramsay.

They have their 'lies of the day' at Montevideo as well as here. Several Montevideanos in their letters under date 6th inst., averred that 140 Gribs, destined for Buenos Ayres, had arrived at Montevideo in an Austrian brig.—This news appeared on the slate in the Commercial Room in this city, whence it spread 'all over town.' The report it seems is totally without foundation.

THE WEATHER, has been fine during the week, thermometer about 62.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The details respecting the celebration of 'St. George's Day' at Mr. Wilson's Hotel, shall appear in our next.

Birth.

On 24th inst., the lady of Patrick Maclean, Esq., of a son.

Advertisements.

HAVANA CIGARS.

OF the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Macome, No. 147, calle de la Reconquista, opposite the Church of Santo Domingo.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERY

AND

MATTRESS STORE,

No. 51, Calle del Peru.

WHERE will be found constantly on sale, a great variety of ready made Mattresses, of excellent workmanship and materials, from \$16 to \$110.

An excellent assortment of good cotton ticking, to be sold by the yard or piece, also a few pieces of the very best colcha ever imported here.

A few mahogany, cane and wood seat North American chairs for sale. Bedsteads, mattresses and trunks of all descriptions, constantly on hand.

N. B. Repairs all kinds of old sofas, chairs and mattresses, and warrants them to look and answer as well as new. a25 3t

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman recently arrived in Buenos Ayres, and who understands Portuguese and Spanish, a situation in a Mercantile-house as Book-keeper, he can give undeniable references as to character. A line addressed to A. B. No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo, will meet with immediate attention.

CHEAP CAPS.

SELLING at Mr. Hayton's Store, No. 63, Calle de la Piedad, cheap English made boy's Cloth Caps, some of which are men's size. a21 3t.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	152	a 153 dollars each
Do. Patriot	150	a 151 do. do.
Plata macanua	8½	a 8½ do. for one Dollar, Spanish
Do. Patriot and Patacones	8½	a 9½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	none	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no demand	
Exchange on England	5½	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	360	a 370
Do. Montevideo	92	a per patacon
Do. United States	92	a per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	32	a 33 dls. p. posada
Do. country	28	a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	29	a 30 do. do.
Do. salted	25	a 26 do. do.
Do. Horse	10	a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins	3½	a 3½ do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	40	a 42 do. per arroba
Wool, common	8	a 12 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	17	a 19 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	21	a 28
Deer skins per dozen	10	a 11
Hair, long	55	a 60 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	25	a 30 do. do.
Jerked Beef	14	a 16 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	1½	a 12 do. per arroba
Horns (North American)	120	a 300 per mil
Flour, on board	a none	
Discount	1½	a 2½ pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 153 dollars. The lowest price 150 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.