

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 615.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1838.

[Vol. XII.

### BUENOS AYRES.

The following important message was sent by the government to the House of Representatives of the Province.

Buenos Ayres, May 25th, 1838.  
29th year of the Liberty, 23rd of the Independence,  
And 9th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Executive.

To the Honorable Legislature of the Province.  
HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVES.

The government of the Province charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, acquits itself of the duty of rendering you an account and submitting to your enlightened examination and deliberation, the official and private correspondence carried on with Messieurs the consul and French Rear Admiral.

None more than the government, placed as it is under the obligation of watching over the welfare of the people over whom it presides, deploras the misfortunes which may press upon them; but none with more reason than their worthy Representatives, can appreciate the magnitude and gravity of the sacrifice which with the knife at the throat is exacted from them without any semblance of justice.

After the official publications have made manifest the real state of the facts, and that not only are groundless the causes of complaint alleged against the Argentine Republic by a nation whose sons have been, and are considered in this hospitable land with unparalleled generosity; but that likewise are gratuitous and unwarranted the charges made against the Argentine government of heaving on different occasions attacked the rights of France, the security of Frenchmen established in our territory, and that of their property, it is not to be expected that the great reason and propriety with which the government has persisted in rejecting the unjust pretensions of Messieurs the Consul and Rear Admiral, will be denied; but on the contrary, its conduct will be appreciated in descending from the position of the offended party, and confiding in the spirit of justice which characterises the government of His Majesty the King of the French, entering into confidential explanations with His Excellency the Rear Admiral, notwithstanding that it beheld him ploughing our waters with the singular pretension of silencing the laws of an Independent country as it respects Frenchmen, and to impose at the head of a squadron, terms which can only be the subject of a spontaneous treaty between the government of His Majesty the King of the French and that charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, by means of Agents duly authorised, each party remaining at liberty to accept it or not, according as it may suit their interests.

The government would betray the honorable confidence reposed in it by the Representatives, and the special charge of the governments of the Provinces of the Confederation to direct the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, if it should silence the laws whose faithful fulfilment is confided to it, only because a Military Chieftain, however distinguished his rank, requires it.—It is forbidden likewise by the dignity of the country, which at all cost must be sustained; by the public interest which cannot be disregarded, by its foreign credit which cannot be neglected, by the respect and considerations due to friendly Sovereigns and States, and by the urgent necessity of avoiding the fatal consequences of admitting the new fangled and

extraordinary international right which has been put in practice for the first time by His Excellency the Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the naval forces of His Majesty the King of the French on the Brazil and South Sea station.

After the government has exhausted all the alternatives suggested to it, by its friendly sentiments and desire to maintain inviolate friendly relations with the French nation, reconciling them as far as possible with what the dignity and independence of the Republic demand, the persons who compose it not being disposed to sacrifice to such exigencies their individual honor and good name, which they have known how to preserve throughout all the internal vicissitudes of the country, and much less subscribe to the ignominious and humiliating degradation in which it is endeavoured to plunge the Republic, whose Sovereignty and Independence they have solemnly sworn to sustain, the time has arrived when the Honorable Representatives of the Province, taking into consideration this delicate affair, and appreciating all its circumstances with the paramount importance it possesses, not only to the Argentine Confederation, but to all nations of either hemisphere, and especially to those of the American Continent, they should pronounce with all the freedom and deliberate circumspection which the case merits, their opinion with regard to the conduct of the government, subject like all human things to error; and decide whether it shall sustain or not at the cost of any sacrifice, not excepting that of our lives and property, the sacred oath we have made before God and the people of the Universe, to defend at all hazard, the dignity, Sovereignty and Independence of the country, now unjustly attacked by the pretensions of the Consul and French Rear Admiral.

The persons who comprise the government, Honorable Representatives, after your decision will comply with what they owe the country, the Argentines, the world, and their own honor. God preserve the Honorable House many years.

JUAN M. DE ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.  
MANUEL INSIARTE.

The House being in recess, it was convoked to an extraordinary sitting by the standing Committee. It accordingly assembled on the 29th ult., when it was resolved to take the affair into immediate consideration, and previously to its reference to a Committee to report thereon agreeably to the rules of the House, it was determined that a public conference of the Members should take place. This was held on 30th and 31st, after which the House adjourned till the Committee should report. The prevailing opinion in the House seemed to be favorable to the stand taken by government, and it is thought that "no surrender" will be their final resolve. We shall probably take an early opportunity of giving an abstract of these momentous debates.

#### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

26th ult. The balandra noticed in our last as having on 25th been conducted from the inner roads by the blockaders, they this day dispatched to the northward.

27th. The corvette *Expeditive* having left her anchorage near the Pozos, the *Camille* took her place.

28th. The *Expeditive* sailed on a cruise.

29th. The *Camille's* launch sailed along the coast to the N. and returned.

30th. This afternoon about half past 2, upon signal from the Commodore, the blockading vessels sent up their royal masts and yards.

31st. The *Alerte* this morning at day break appeared with all her boats up apparently ready for a start—we 'guess' the cause. An *Oriental zumaca* came in sight N. N. E. the *Dassas* signalled, fired two guns and the *Camille* one.—The *zumaca* stood to the N. after having been boarded by a boat from the blockaders.

June 1st. The French schooner brig of war *Vigilant*, joined her companions in the outer roads from a cruise off the Conchas and its neighbourhood, as also the launch of the *Camille*.

#### ORIENTAL STATE.

We received yesterday Montevideo papers to 31st ult., they contain no news respecting the civil war in that country, except the old story, which the *Universal* repeats from day to day, viz:—"No hemos recibido noticias de la Campaña."

#### RIO GRANDE.

It would seem that the Imperialists in the Province of Rio Grande have sustained a reverse. The Captain of a British schooner brig which arrived on 29th ult. at Montevideo from Rio Grande, reports that the Republican force in number 4000 men was expected in the neighbourhood of the town of Rio Grande, they having surprised the garrison at Pedra and put them to the sword, in number 1000 men. That to effect this they had passed behind some mountains when least expected, leaving in their rear the Brazilian fortified posts. It is added, that none are permitted to leave the town of Rio Grande, and the authorities there were making preparations for defence.

We give this news as a report, and as it appears in the Montevideo journal *Universal* of 30th ult., without vouching in any manner for its authenticity, although rumours have been for some time in circulation of the Republicans having obtained advantages over their opponents.

#### Official Documents.

##### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree dated 28th ult., orders the suspension for the present and for three months after the raising of the blockade, the decree of 4th March 1836, imposing upon goods transhipped or re-shipped within the Capes of this River and imported into this Province, a quarter more than the duties which correspond to them by the Custom-House Tariff.

A decree same date, orders that all foreign goods imported into the Province by land or by water during the blockade, shall pay one third part less than the duties which correspond to them by the Custom-House Tariff.

A decree same date, states that the government is in duty bound to take advantage of all the resources at its command to preserve the honor of the country, and defend its liberty and independence in the war provoked by the Unitarian tyrant, oppressor of Peru and Bolivia; that this now becomes most urgent from the deficit occasioned by the unjust blockade which the country suffers. It therefore proposes a variety of arrangements upon the renewal of leases of government lands, the particulars of which are stated in the decree.

A note dated 15th ult., from Baron Picolet d'Hernoul, Consul General of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, to the Administrative Committee of the Hospital for men, states that he forwards to the gentlemen composing the Committee 1855 dollars, the amount of a subscription raised in the Sardinian Consulate amongst his fellow countrymen in aid of said Hospital.

The Committee addressed on 16th inst., a letter of thanks to the Baron and his countrymen.

A note dated Mendoza 14th April, from Don Justo Correas, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states that he has been elected by the House of Representatives of Mendoza, Governor and Captain General of that Province, in place of General Pedro Molina, who had completed his term of service.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, returned a congratulatory reply to the above on 7th inst.

A note dated 20th ult., from Señor Antonio Gonzalez, Director of the new Victoria Theatre, to the Aid de Camp of the Governor, requests him to inform His Excellency of the intention of the Proprietors and others concerned, to place on 22nd ult., in a part of the foundation a memorial, in order to transmit to posterity the epoch in which it was constructed, the names of the worthy Magistrate under whose auspices it took place, and of those persons who promoted the undertaking.

The memorial or acta is dated 10th ult., and is headed—"En la muy noble y leal Ciudad de la Santísima Trinidad, Puerto de Santa Maria de Buenos Ayres," being Governor and Captain General of the Province, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, the Illustrious Rostover of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas. Chief of the Police Department Señor Bernardo Victoria.

It then states that Señor José Rodríguez, at the pressing instances of the performers who had quitted the old Theatre, solicited on 23rd November 1837, the permission of government for the construction of a new one, which was obtained on 28th December 1837. The first stone was laid on 21st January 1838, and the memorial deposited on 22nd May 1838; the *Madrina* of this Acta being the Señorita Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of the Illustrious Rostover of the Laws, who was solicited to this effect: as a mark of gratitude and acknowledgment for the kindness of that young lady, in having interceded with her father in the midst of his multifarious public occupations to grant the licence. The *Padrino* being Señor Bernardo Victoria.

The memorial concludes as follows—*Viva la Confederación Argentina! Viva los Federales! Mueran los Unitarios impíos! Mueran el tirano Unitario Santa Cruz! Viva la Honorable Junta de Representantes! Viva Nuestro Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes! Viva los fundadores del Teatro de la Victoria!*

JOSÉ RODRIGUEZ, Proprietor.

SANTOS SARGORIO, Architect.

ANTONIO GONZALEZ, Director of the Company.

A report under date 20th ult., was addressed to the Chief of Police by Señores Felipe Senillosa, Roque Nielizon and Ignacio Fernandez, relative to the Victoria Theatre, in tenor, that they had carefully inspected it, and although it could not make any pretensions to permanency, it is solid, elegant, in modern taste, and the public who visit it will be secure from any danger by fire. That its locality prevents a commodious street front; at least until an arrangement be made respecting the small houses which surround it. The report enters fully into particulars upon the mode in which the Theatre is constructed.

A despatch to the Governor dated 10th ult., from Colonel Isidro Quesada gives an account of some advantages obtained in the neighbourhood of Pergamino, over a body of Indians who had advanced in that direction in order to water their cattle and horses.

*Festival of the twenty fifth of May, anniversary of the emancipation of this country from the dominion of Spain.*

The celebration of the 25th May in Buenos Ayres, although divested of its former splendor

from the circumstances of the times, must be ever interesting. In accordance therefore with our annual custom, we lay before our readers a summary of the proceedings.

On the evening of 24th, 25th and 26th ult., the public offices, town, churches and the obelisk in the Plaza de la Victoria were illuminated, the obelisk being decorated with flags and inscriptions as on the last anniversary; federal flags, red white and red, waved from the houses near the plaza, and military music was stationed at the Cabildo.

On the 25th, salutes were fired from the fort at sun rise, mid day and sun set, as also on the conclusion of certain portions of Divine Service at the Cathedral; these salutes were followed by others from the National brig of war Eloisio, in the inner roads. The brig was dressed out with colours, having the American flag at the main, British at the fore. The American brig Trafalgar displayed her flag and signals on the occasion. The garrison of this City with their bands, were formed in line at half past nine A. M., from the fort to the Cathedral, consisting of

#### INFANTRY.

The Guardia Argentina, Lt. Cl. Francisco Quevedo.  
Marine Artillery, Commandant Mariano Maza.  
Battalion of Restauradores, Cl. Agustin Ravelo.  
" " Patricios, Col. Jose M. Escada.

#### CAVALRY.

Squadron of the Escort, Major José C. Flores.

The whole being under the command of General Mariano Benito Rolon.

The government procession left the Fort for the Cathedral about 10 A. M., His Excellency the Governor did not attend, his place being supplied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, (Don Felipe Arana,) who was accompanied by the Minister of Finance, (Don Manuel Insiarte,) the Under Secretaries of the Home and Foreign Departments, (Don Agustin Garrigos and Don Manuel Irigoyen,) the government Aids de Camp, (General Manuel Corbalan and Colonel Ramon Rodriguez,) the Chiefs of the various Corporations and Civil Authorities, with the members and employes attached thereto.

Amongst the military were General Agustin Pinedo, (Inspector General,) Generals Tomas Guido and Celestino Vidal; Colonels Francisco Erescano, Francisco Crespo, Luis Argerich, C. Caceres, Juan Francisco Segui; Brevet Colonels Francisco Biedna, Joaquin Hidalgo, Manuel Delgado, José Montesdooca, Ramon Quevedo; Lieut. Colonels José Tomas Beruti, José Maria Pinedo, Martin Hidalgo, José Maria Baevente, Y. Sanchez and other officers of various grades and of the Staff. Don Mariano Gascon, of the Foreign office officiated as master of the ceremonies for the civil department, and Colonel Miguel Gregorio Planes for the military.

The Bishop of the Diocese Dr. Mariano Medrano, assisted at High Mass, and a eloquent sermon was delivered by Friar Nicolas Aldasar, Guardian of the Monastery of San Francisco. The procession returned passing in front of the line of military, and on arriving at the fort His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs received the congratulations of the corporate bodies, Inspector General, &c. &c., to which he suitably replied.

In the afternoon about 2000 of the black sons and daughters of Adam assembled in the Plaza de la Victoria, in divisions according to their various nations, the ladies being nearly all attired in white. These divisions chanted their national airs accompanied by the tom-tom and other instrumental music of Africa, and about 600 couples danced in the plaza. The fire-works in the Plaza de la Victoria in the evening were rather of a novel nature. Two ships and two brig (in number the same as the blockading force,) bearing the national flag, and a castle or fort, were suspended on ropes. The castle fired upon the vessels which they promptly returned, and the fight continued until both parties had exhausted their ammunition. One of the brigs caught fire and was burnt to the ropes edge.

On 26th, the female schools under the superintendence of the Beneficent Society, assembled in the Argentine Theatre, where premiums were awarded to those of the scholars who had distinguished themselves in their studies. The scene highly interested a great concourse of spectators. A band of music was in attendance and the national anthem was sung.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

It is much to be regretted that all attempts at forming any thing like a permanent institution in Buenos Ayres seems impossible. As an impartial observer wishing well to an institution so truly benevolent and so essentially useful as the Foreign School Society, I read with more than common attention the statements that lately appeared in your paper, and from which, it would seem, there is not only a want of amalgamation but the more necessary quality called attraction of composition, by which *bodies of different natures are united!* It was much to be apprehended from the undue portion of caloric contained in the arguments, that combustion would be the consequence, and though it consequently may have thrown some light on the subject, I fear it will not compensate for the mischief occasioned by the blow up!!

Lord Bacon observes that there are many persons, the logical part of whose mind is very good, but the mathematical most unsound, they can deduce consequences logically enough, but are unable to form a right estimate of the value of consequences in relation to the end proposed, in which predicament the disputing parties appear to be

From education, as the leading cause,

The noble character its colour draws.

Every body agrees on one point, viz.—the necessity and utility of education, the difficulty seems to exist as regards the nature and quality of it; one party asserts it indispensably necessary, that the children should be brought up in the belief of certain doctrines, dogmas and forms; a second party conceive that *their* ideas and doctrines are more correct, and such and such forms of worship are *not* necessary; a third party, and with all due submission, the most rational, contend that the best mode of education is to avoid all sectarianism.

It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the principal object of education is to give the mind such strength and information as to enable us in our journey through life to act as rational creatures: that religion and morality ought to form the basis of education is admitted as indispensably necessary, being the most powerful check to vice, the best promoters of virtue, and the surest consolation in adversity. The mind without such foundation to build on, would be but a very superficial structure, and probably become a prey to the most destructive habits and passions. Let those important points of education be attended to with the most scrupulous care, but let them be pure, unminged with the opinions or dogmas of any sect.

#### SPECTATOR.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th ult., contains the particulars of the rejoicings in the town of Dolores in honor of the anniversary (13th April) of the installation of General Rosas, as Governor and Captain General of the Province.—High Mass was celebrated at the Church, the town of Dolores illuminated, triumphal arches erected, fire works discharged, grand balls given, &c. &c.

It is a somewhat curious coincidence, that the 'Nile' and 'Trafalgar' (American vessels) should arrive in this port on the same day, and be both posted at the same time at the Commercial Room for sailing.

On 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th ult.; five Theatres were open in this city, viz:—Argentine, Victoria, Mechanical, Retiro and Cosmorama.

#### MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage between the Right Hon. the Earl of Arran (late Mr. Gore, Secretary of the British Legation to this Republic,) and Miss Elizabeth M. Napier, daughter of Colonel Napier, C. B., was solemnised on 1st March last, (St. David's Day,) at Freshford, Somerset.—The Hon. and Rev. Annesley Gore officiated at the ceremony, and a great number of relatives of the noble bridegroom and accomplished bride were present.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been fine and seasonable, thermometer 50 to 58.

We have received Journals of the United States to 10th March, from which the following are extracts.

From the New York Courier.

It appears that our Plattsburg correspondent was right, and that a collection of desperadoes did actually pass our lines into Canada, under Dr. Nelson; but we are happy to learn from the following extract from the St. Alban's Messenger, that their career was short, and they soon returned and delivered up their arms to Gen. Wool.

In Michigan, it appears that another band had been dispersed from an island on the Canada side by the British fire, and that on returning, they were disarmed by General Brady. A deputy Marshal of the United States is in pursuit of their leader, McLeod. It is to be hoped that he may be taken, and that, with Dr. Nelson, Cote and Van Rensselaer, the latter of whom has been arrested and committed to prison at Auburn by Judge Conklin of the United States District Court, that punishment will be meted out to them which they deserve for so unwarrantably disturbing the peace of the country. We trust that the sureties of Van Rensselaer, Mackenzie and Sutherland will neither be forgotten.

From the St. Alban's Messenger of March 1.  
THE PATRIOT ARMY DISBANDED.

The Patriots have been collecting for several days past on a small island east of Alburgh, and other places near the lines. Yesterday they left their encampment—passed over to Alburgh, and crossed the lines at Caldwell's Manor, under the command of Drs. Nelson and Cote, and encamped for the night about two miles from the lines.

This morning upon organizing their forces they became convinced—that they could not stand against the Royal forces that were marching against them. This morning previous to disbanding, they received intelligence of the defeat of Mackenzie and Van Rensselaer.

They therefore came to the conclusion that "discretion was the better part of valor," and delivered up their arms to General Wool, who met them at the lines and received them, including two field pieces. The number who laid down their arms was about two hundred and fifty. The whole amount of their forces was probably about four hundred.

Drs. Nelson and Cote have just arrived here in the custody of Gen. Wool.

It would thus seem that the insurrection in Canada is suppressed notwithstanding all the efforts of its frontier partizans. Several members of Congress have arraigned in a most indignant manner the conduct of those of their countrymen who have assisted the rebellious, averring, that it placed the United States in a truly unpleasant situation, and gave cause to Great Britain for war. That no rebellion now exists in Canada, the people being satisfied with their government, as a proof of which, they

had come forward in swarms to defend it against a set of unprincipled desperadoes.

An American journal lately an advocate of the revolt in Canada, now says, that it was got up by the British government in order to have a pretext for sending additional troops to that quarter.

On the 7th March last, the first trial of strength took place in the British House of Commons between the government and the Tories, and the former had a majority of 29. It occurred on a motion of the radical member Sir William Molesworth, who proposed a vote of censure on Lord Glenelg, Colonial Secretary, for his conduct regarding Canada. Had the Tories supported this motion, it is probable the Ministry would have been outvoted. Lord Sandon, however, moved an amendment casting censure upon all the Ministers, and not on Glenelg alone. Lord Palmerston stated that if this amendment was carried, Ministers would resign office. This alarmed some of the radicals, and Sir William Molesworth withdrew his motion, giving an opportunity for those of his party to vote for Ministers.

The London Standard, in noticing the affair says—"We have never disputed that the several sections of the whig-radicals have among them an actual majority of 16 or 17 in the present parliament, which, of course, augmented by the facilities for a muster that office affords, easily enough explains a majority of 29, or a much greater majority, in a case vital to the existence of the cabinet."

YANKEE CRITICISM.—MISS E. TREE.—I'll tell you an almighty strange thing of how that gal works on the feelings of critters. When she was acting Julia in our parts, the door-keepers came away in, for it was tarnation cold, and no one took no notice of the doors, cos no more could well get in; when an old bear sniffs his way into town, and finding no one astir, for they were all at the play, what does the critter do, but sniffs his way there too, and crawls up behind the boxes. I guess he meant to sup off some of the claps; but, however, he listened and listened till he got quite affected, and so mollified that he swore he'd never go man-eating any more: next night he come agin, and brought his wife, and the thing was only discovered on the third night, when he was seen coming down to the box-office along with an alligator.—*Yankee Paper.*

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

MESDAMES CONNELL and M'GAW, No. 39, Calle de la Paz, beg leave to state that ladies and gentlemen will find comfortable lodgings and board if required. They have excellent accommodations for 3 or 4 regular boarders.

Foreign Mercantile Academy.

No. 78, Calle de Cangallo.  
Dedicated to the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in  
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Translations from the Spanish, French and English languages, Writing, (a commercial running hand).

Book-keeping by single and double entry.  
Lessons to private individuals or families, in the Spanish language or in any of the above branches, before or after school hours.

A school for young children is under the care of Mrs. Bradish, in which the writing and arithmetic will be under the inspection of Mr. Bradish.

The Piano Forte taught by Miss Bradish.  
Mr. and Mrs. Bradish, beg leave to assure their friends and the public, that every care on their part is dedicated to the morals, progress and conduct of their pupils; to complete the number of which there are a few vacancies for day scholars and boarders.

THOMAS TUCKER,

(FROM LONDON.)  
TAILOR, &c. &c.

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends for their past distinguish'd 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 trousers, and various low price blue cloths, articles made therefrom will be charged low and warranted well made.

TO LET.

THE commodious dwelling-house, and extensive yard and work-shop, occupied by the late William Wilson, Carpenter, No. 158, Calle de la Reconquista. Those desirous of carrying on the same line of business will find this a most desirable opening; the late establishment being well-known and extensively connected. For particulars apply on the premises, or to Mr. Patrick Timmony, in the wood yard in front.

N. B. Those who have articles ordered or left for repair in said establishment, will please call for the same in the peremptory term of 14 days reckoned from this date.

Buenos Ayres, 15th May, 1838.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT BOSTON.  
March 6th, American brig Governor Brooks, from Montevideo 11th December.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.  
17th ult., Spanish barque Integridad, Antonio Arteaga, from Cadix 18th March, to Bilardero.  
18th, French barque Sultana, from Carthagena 13th March, to Duplessis.  
" Danish brig Elizabeth, from Cape de Verdes 9th April, to F. Nebel.  
20th, Hamburg galliot Charles Lafrentz, from Cape de Verdes 25th March, Buenos Ayres (ordered away by the French blockading squadron) 15th ult., to F. Nebel.  
" British brig Emerald, from Lisbon 18th March, Buenos Ayres (ordered away by the French blockading squadron,) 16th ult., to Briccoe, Steward & Co.  
" Austrian brig Aures, from Cette 9th March, to John Gowland.  
22nd, Sardinian polacre Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, Buzzo, from Rio Janeiro 6th ult., to Capuro and Castro.  
" Spanish brig Pelicano, Garcia, from Cadiz 11th March.  
23rd, Spanish brig Paquete Brillante, from Barcelona, calling at Santa Cruz and Teneriffe, to Juan Nin.  
" Spanish brig Barcelones, from Barcelona and Malaga, to Zumarán and Treserra.  
" Brazilian brig Orastes, from Paragua.  
" Spanish polacre Pepita, from Barcelona and Salo, to Figueras.  
There have also arrived at Montevideo, United States frigate Independence and schooner of war Dolphin, and French brig of war Bordelaise, all from Rio Janeiro.

MERCHANT VESSELS  
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 31st of May 1838.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>			
Brig Sylla, Scott	181	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Barque Alpha, Turner	217	McCracken and Jamieson	Loading for Rotterdam.
<b>American.</b>			
Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson	395	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Ship Gardner, Jackson	346	John Best and Brothers	Loading for Antwerp.
Ship Nile, Hepburn	403	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for New York.
<b>Spanish.</b>			
Brig Fortuna, Lozada	250	Rezaval and Brothers	Loading for Cadiz.
<b>Oriental.</b>			
Brig Reno, Dasso	175	Sprungli	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

**FRENCH.** Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermengilde Guillevin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)  
Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Daguenet, with Commodore's broad pennant at the fore.  
Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.  
**BRITISH.** Ship Samarang, 28 guns, Captain William Broughton.  
Sloop Electra, 18 guns, Commander William Preston.



# MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 26.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 27.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

The French corvette Expeditivo was under weigh, but anchored again E. hull down from the town.

May 28.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Expeditivo, 13 guns, Captain Pierre Halay, on a cruise.

American brig Trafalgar, Edward Kennard, for Rio Janeiro, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 3131 quintals jerked beef, 20 marquetas tallow, 19 boxes tallow candles, 10 do. hats, 10 bags barley.

Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Señor Palemon Huergo. Supercargo, Mr. Mark Sheafe.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

May 29.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 30.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 31.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 1.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 31st ult., to J. K. H. Redue.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 31st ult., to Carlos Galeano.

## Vessel posted to sail.

On 2nd inst.. Nile for New York.

The following note addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Chilean Republic, we have translated from a Chili journal.

Santiago, April 17th, 1838.

In reference to the note under date 31st May, 1837, forwarded to the undersigned by His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, complaining of the conduct of the Captain of H. B. Majesty brig Harrier, for having conveyed General Santa Cruz, the Chief of a State at war with the Chilean Republic, from the Southern Provinces of Peru to Callao, in violation of the neutrality he ought to have observed between two belligerent States in friendship with the government of H. B. Majesty.

The undersigned has the honor to inform His Excellency by order of his government, that it sincerely regrets that an officer in the British service should have committed by inadvertence an act not strictly compatible with the neutral position of Great Britain, and it has charged the undersigned to assure the Chilean government, that it will take measures to prevent a repetition of such an occurrence.

And at the same time that the undersigned communicates to His Excellency this disapprobation of the government of H. B. Majesty of the conduct of Captain Carew, it has desired him to mention as some extenuation, that this officer probably acted under the general impression that it would always afford great satisfaction to the government of H. B. Majesty, when a Captain in H. Majesty's navy should find occasion to contribute in any manner to the personal convenience of the principal authorities of friendly States, and that he did not make sufficient allowances for the circumstances which ought to have made the case in question an exception to the general rule.

The undersigned has the honor to remain,  
&c. &c.

JOHN WALPOLE.

Consul General of H. B. Majesty.

Mr. Manleville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, had a dinner party at his house on 24th ult., in honor of the anniversary of the birth day of Queen Victoria.

By a decree in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of this day, Admiral William Brown has been called again into active service.

## ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 19th ult., was performed to a full house, for the benefit of Señor Jimenez, the play of *Teresita*, which embraced a variety of topics—a lady's honor avenged by a duel, a conversation upon Shakespeare and his house at Stratford upon Avon, &c. &c. &c. It was followed by the amusing piece of *Shakespeare in love*, founded on the anecdote of the Bard which we have more than once noticed.

On 20th, a play.

On 24th, *El espia sin saberlo*, after which *El Gastronomo*.

On 25th, *Marino Faliero*. 26th, *Teresita*, and 27th, *Abellino*.

On 31st, *El Sueño en la Capilla de Giess-torn*, and a farce. The audience not very numerous.

The exterior of the Theatre was on 24th, 25th and 26th illuminated, the interior extra lit, the audiences numerous, and the National anthem sung by the performers previous to the commencement of the performances, in honor of the anniversary of the independence.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

We stated in our last that this new Theatre opened on 24th ult.

On 25th, was performed *El espia sin saberlo*. It was better played at the other house. Señor Quijano was the *Pouché* of the evening, and wore a white hat turned up in front and feathers, Monsieur Pouché surely could never have been thus decorated.

A duet by Señores Vacani and Izota, and a farce followed.

On 26th, *Lisonja á todas*, the part of the Coquette by Señora Matilde Diaz de Quijano, with the farce of *Los tres novios imperfectos*, in which that excellent Comedian Señor Felipe David appeared in all his glory, and was as usual encored in the serenading City of

"En tiempo de Mari Castana,  
Una virja solia cantar."

On 27th, *La victima del Claustro*. Señora Alejandra Pacheco personated the victim, and it would have been a good performance had she writhed her face less.

The duet of the Elixir was sung by Señores Vacani and Izota. It is a poor affair. A farce followed.

On 29th, *El Pilluelo de Paris*. Anglice—the little French rascal—this rascal however is only a sort of "Little Pickle."

An aria was sung by Señor Viera, followed by the farce of *Quiero ser Comico*.

On 30th, *Adolfo y Clara*, 'Matrimony' and *El Ministro*.

On 24th, 25th and 26th, the National anthem was sung. On the two latter evenings Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Don Manuel Insiarte, Minister of Finance; with the government Aids de Camp occupied the State box, which was fitted up with silks, red and white. The Ministers received several visits in their box, including that of the Chilean Chargé d'Affaires. A guard of infantry was stationed at the door of the Theatre on those two evenings. The house has been full on every night; beauty and fashion have graced the boxes, which have been almost wholly occupied by ladies; and on each evening there were from 10 to 12 carriages at the door.

The defects in the construction of the Theatre noticed by a correspondent in our No. 606, are now obvious, \* many therefore prefer the old Theatre with all its faults. The new one has the advantage of good lobbies and 3 tiers of boxes, and might at the same cost have been

\* We have received another communication upon the same subject, which shall appear in our next.

made an elegant and commodious theatre.—Improvements however will and have taken place, particularly in reducing the height of the box railings.

Cigar smoking in this country seems to be one of the necessities of life; we will not like "Blackwood's Magazine," denominate it the "filthiest practice in nature," although we may not admire it. In this new theatre, there appears to be no express place allotted for the smokers, consequently they are met in all directions, and on Saturday evening there were two boys smoking in the upper boxes, one of whom on being ejected from a box in which the Baron d'Hermillon, joined his brother smoker in a box occupied by ladies.

The swarm of boys who constantly intrude themselves into the boxes at the Argentine Theatre, has been its greatest bane, and deterred many, particularly foreigners, from engaging boxes; the same nuisance will occur at the new Theatre if precautions be not taken, to effect which (so determined are the urchins in question.) it will require all the watchfulness of a "box keeper" for each tier of boxes.

We might have continued our list of coincidences last week respecting the Victoria Theatre, by noticing that its padrinio is named Victoria, that he resides in the plaza de la Victoria; and also that the Manager of the Argentine Theatre in his play bill of 25th ult., had a slap at the rival house, by saying that the anniversary of 25th May was inore to him than one hundred victorias, (victories.)

## Dict.

On Sunday last 27th ult., aged 33 years sincerely regretted, Mrs. Eleonora Britton Zwigen, a native of Liverpool; wife of Mr. Henry Zwigen, proprietor of the Hotel, No. 53, Calle del 25 de Mayo. Her remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on 28th ult., attended by numerous friends.

Mr. Henry Zwigen takes this opportunity of returning his sincere and grateful thanks to those ladies, who bestowed such unremitting attention to his deceased wife during her severe illness.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish	147	a	148 dollars each
Do. Patriot	146	a	146½ do. do.
1 lata macuquina	8½	a	8½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	5½	a	8½ do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	8½	a	8½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	none		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none		do.
Exchange on England	53	a	6 pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro	350	a	0
Do. Montevideo	9	a	9½ per patacon
Do. United States			per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	32	a	34 ds.p. pesada
Do. country	28	a	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28	a	29 do. do.
Do. salted	23	a	24 do. do.
Do. Horse	8	a	10 do. each.
Nutria Skins	2½	a	31 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	35	a	do. per dozen
Wool, common	9	a	10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a	21 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	26	a	27
Deer skins per dozen	8	a	9
Hair, long	54	a	54 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	25	a	27 do. do.
Jerked Beef	13	a	15 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11	a	12 do. per arr'ba
Horns	112	a	200 per mil
Flour, (North American)	a		none
Salt, on board	a		none per fan.
Discount	2	a	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubleons during the week, 145 dollars. The lowest price 145 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange on England during the week 6 pence. The lowest ditto 5½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.