

# British Packet

## AND

### ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 617.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

#### BUENOS AYRES.

##### SLAVE TRADE.

We copy the following from the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday.

"The late English papers acquaint us with the interesting debates which took place in Parliament on the 20th February last, when Lord Brougham brought forward a motion for an humble address to be presented to Her Majesty, requesting she would be pleased to direct negotiations to be set on foot with Spain and Portugal, with the concurrence of France and the United States, for the purpose of declaring the aforesaid trade piracy, and all persons engaged therein subject to punishment as pirates. The discussion which arose on this occasion, has particularly called our attention from an allusion as incorrect as it is unmerited and offensive to this Republic. In the speech delivered by Lord Glenelg, Secretary for the Colonies, giving an account of the result of the exertions of Great Britain to effect the suppression, in the negotiation of treaties with other powers, His Lordship is reported to have made use of the following language. "I believe also that at Buenos Ayres there is still some trade carried on. It has acknowledged the principle but has not put it into practice." This supposition is absolutely erroneous. Buenos Ayres has not merely confined itself to recognise the principle as the noble Lord assumes, but it has enforced it by positive acts, strictly fulfilling the subjoined law, and the solemn engagement contracted in the treaty between this Republic and H. B. M. To this truth all British Ministers who have resided in this country can bear ample testimony, and to them we appeal, confident that we shall obtain the most honorable suffrages. We could easily adduce incontrovertible facts in substantiation of what we advance, but the respectable testimony we invoke is sufficient for our purpose of vindicating the honor of the Republic and clearing the character of its government from any foul aspersion."

Here follows the law promulgated on the 15th November, 1824, from which it appears that Buenos Ayres, so far back as that period, anticipated her seniors in the political career in declaring the Slave trade piracy. We ourselves can vouch for the due fulfilment of this law.— We have now been sojourners in this country for some seventeen years, and during that long period, have not known a single instance of Slave trade here. We recollect two attempts, but they were promptly and effectually defeated by the authorities, and the parties concerned severely punished. It is really surprising that such erroneous notions should prevail at home in regard to this country; and in a quarter too, where better things were to be expected. Only think of the learned Lord Brougham, Chairman of the Society for the diffusion of knowledge, chiding Lord Glenelg for not remonstrating with Spain, because the Slave trade was still carried on at Montevideo, and when informed that Montevideo was not under the domination of Spain, asking, then, why the government did not see that the treaty with Great Britain was carried into effect. A reproof, the justice of which Lord Glenelg tamely acquiesced in!— Now, both the learned Lord and the noble Se-

cretary should know that Great Britain has no treaty with Montevideo. The ex-Chancellor may be excusable for his want of information on this head, but we can hardly extend the same indulgence to Lord Glenelg. What was the wicked Age and other Tory journals about, that they did not seize this opportunity to crack one of their jokes on his Lordship's alleged habitual somnolency? Doubtless they would, had they known the fact, but they seem to be as much in the dark as his Lordship.

##### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

9th inst. Five balandras were intercepted this morning by French launches, and made to return to the northward. The French schooner brig of war Vigilant, sailed this evening to the northward.

10th. Three French launches were observed this morning pursuing a schooner and a balandra, which were steering to the S. close in shore off the Recoleta. The pursuers fired several swivel guns at the runaways, to compel them to heave to, which having effected, they boarded and took them to the outer roads, and afterwards despatched them to the northward. \* The Vigilant returned this morning from her cruise, and sailed again in the course of the day for the Conchas and its vicinity. The long absence of this vessel from her cruising ground, seems to have emboldened the small fry, verifying the old adage, that, "when the cat's out, the mice will run about." Indeed, until to day and yesterday, it is some time since the blockaders have had any adventures with the little craft in question, which caused an observation on the beach, that "sprat season" was over with them—an observation however which Mrs. Lolski would say was not exactly in place.

"What catch in a river the fish of the sea." Several French boats full of men were employed this afternoon towing and warping a balandra from the Southward to their vessels—she was supposed to be a "bum boat" from the attentions paid her.

The brig Bordelaise, (bombard,) took a station to day in the Pozos, and became the most northerly vessel of the blockading squadron.— It was reported that two French launches reconnoitred the Boca on the nights of 7th and 8th inst.

The British brig Abeona, arrived to day.

11th. The blockaders boats cruising about. The British brig Abeona, sailed for Montevideo, ordered away by the blockading Commodore.

12th. All the men of war in the outer roads sent down top gallant yards, &c., in consequence of "dirty weather."

13th. The Vigilant returned from her cruise.

14th. Nothing new.

15th. The Vigilant sailed to the northward.

##### ENTRE RIOS.

Brigadier General Pascual Echagüe, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre Rios, issued on 25th ult., the anniversary of the independence of this country, a proclamation to the inhabitants of that Province, congratulating them upon the return of the day.— Part of the proclamation was as follows—

"The glory and prosperity of the Argentine Confederation, supported on the firm basis of the system of Federation, has excited the ambition

of a usurper. The tyrant Santa Cruz is the abhorred monster, who not satisfied with having devoured two Republics, pretends to appropriate ours to himself, and the perfidious Unitarians traitorously aid his parriocidal plans. But their efforts will be of little avail against our patriotism and enthusiasm. With these two virtues, we shall foil the machinations of iniquity and perfidy. Let us put them in practice, and we have nothing to fear oven from the injustice of the most powerful nation. The pages of our history, marked with repeated acts of this nature, afford a corroboration of this truth."

Commodore Nicolson of the United States navy, accompanied by Lieut. Sidel Mackenzie, Commander of the United States schooner brig Dolphin, waited upon His Excellency the Governor on Wednesday evening last at his private residence.

H. B. M's ship Samarang, exercised great guns on Monday afternoon last in the outer roads, by firing at a mark.

Thursday 14th inst., being the day of 'Corpus Christi,' was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

##### Official Documents.

##### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 5th and 7th inst., contain the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its extraordinary sittings of 29th and 30th ult.

The same journal of 8th inst., contains the particulars of the examination in their studies of the female scholars in the Schools under the management of the Beneficent Society.

A note dated Paisandu 1st inst., from General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, Commander of the third corps of the Oriental Republic, to Captain Antonio Toll, Commander of the Argentine flotilla stationed in the Uruguay, states that the disembarkation of the Argentine infantry to garrison the town of Paisandu during the absence of a part of the force of the third corps, is a new service for which he has to thank Captain Toll and the worthy Chief of the Argentine Confederation, who has taken so much interest in the preservation of order in the Oriental Republic. The General also requests that his thanks may be conveyed to the officers and troops, for the brilliant discipline they observed, &c. &c.

Captain Toll replied to the above on 2nd inst., returning thanks, and adding that the encomiums passed by General Lavalleja on the Argentine troops, should be conveyed to His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, who is as ready to reward good conduct as to punish insubordination.

Admiral William Brown, under date 5th inst., replied to the note of the government calling him into active service, in tenor, that he awaits the orders of government, he being ready to undertake any service to which it may think proper to appoint him; and at the same time returns thanks for the honorable mention made of his past services.

### House of Representatives of the Province.

The following is a brief sketch of the discussions which took place during the late extraordinary sittings of the House, in consequence of the Message from the government relative to the French question.

The House assembled on 29th ult., and after some preliminary business chiefly of form, Señor Wright observed that he thought the presence of the Ministers necessary in order to give explanations, and moved that they be cited to attend the House on the morrow, this was opposed by some and supported by others, and finally negatived. In the course of the debate, Señor Nicolas Anchorena said he wished every publicity should be given to the proceedings of the House on this affair—an affair which in fact affected the country in its most vital part, viz:—its independence. By this mode, (continued the hon. member,) our constituents will know what are the sentiments of their representatives; by this mode the States of America will know, that if the people of Buenos Ayres were the first to raise the cry of Liberty, they will not be the last to uphold it; by this mode, the world will know that the Argentines are worthy to form a great and glorious nation; by this mode, a few discontented who threaten the government and excite sedition, will know that there are patriots who will sustain the rights and dignity of the State, and repress anarchy at all sacrifices; by this mode those who put themselves forward as agents of the promoters of the blockade, will know that there are those who will frustrate their treacherous plan; by this mode, in fine those who counting on our debility, think that national dignity must crouch before force will be undeceived.

Señor Wright said, that care must be taken not to mistake the opinion of a few discontented with that of the public. (At this expression, there were some exclamations from the gallery of bravo, bravo.) Order being restored, some members said it would be necessary to enforce the regulations prohibiting marks of approbation or disapprobation in the House.

Señor Juan Antonio Argerich, alluded to the pasquins posted on the very doors of the House under shelter of night, averring, that those who accuse General Rosas with being a tyrant, are only a few vile seditious wretches, instruments of those who threaten the independence of the country. (The hon. member was here interrupted by loud and prolonged *vivas* from the gallery, and exclamations of Viva Nuestro Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes.)

On silence being restored, the House adjourned.

At the sitting on 30th, Señor Garrigos said that he felt the highest satisfaction that the moment had arrived for the House to take into consideration the documents relative to an affair which naturally attracted so much of public attention, confident as he was that it would prove the rectitude of the government as well as the justice, wisdom and energy, with which it had sustained the dignity and honor of the Argentine Republic. An examination of the documents will demonstrate the prudence and circumspection with which the government has conducted itself, although it has not been able without violating the sacred trust confided to it by the public voice and international right, to ward off hostilities from the subjects of a nation to whom it had ever evinced the greatest friendship. The hon. member entered at length into the sacrifices made by Buenos Ayres in the cause of liberty, the privations the people had endured and were ready to endure in defence of their national honor, and that in the present question with the French authorities, impartial foreigners who reside in the country have unhesitatingly expressed their conviction of the justice of the cause which the government uphold. That it was a most unheard of thing, that a Vice-Consul as was Monsieur Aimé Roger, should without presenting any credentials from his Sovereign, interfere in high political matters beyond his Consular duty; and that the French Admiral should blockade the port, and sword in hand demand that the government should violate the laws of the country as it requests foreigners; that if it chose to make exceptions in favor of one class of foreigners, it surely has the right to do so, and therefore the attempt to force the government to suspend with Frenchmen the application of its principles as it regards foreigners in general, is an attempt to dishonor the country before the

world; and as the blockade is eminently unjust and cruel towards a country which has ever been liberal and hospitable to foreigners, it would be an eternal disgrace to the Argentine Republic, should it not resist to the last such a violation of its independence and most sacred rights; that it will be difficult for him to believe that the government of His Majesty the King of the French, which has recognised the independence of this country, and the powerful and enlightened French nation, will countenance such an abuse of power, wounding as it does, the honor and dignity of a State, which has been prodigal in its demonstrations of friendship to the Ministers and subjects of France.

General Mancilla followed at considerable length on the same side; averring, that the French had ever enjoyed in this country the same privileges as other foreigners, and advised the sending of a Minister to France, that great nation, where some one would doubtless be found to uphold the rights of this country, and avow that its government had done its duty.—That the Republic maintains the most amicable relations with the British nation and the United States, and that in a cause where justice is so evidently on the side of this country, friendly nations cannot surely remain indifferent, but will exert their influence in its behalf. That by sending a Minister to France, the French Admiral may feel himself authorised to raise the blockade; rather however than treat with persons not duly authorised, every sacrifice ought to be made. Besides, may it not be expected that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the British nation resident here, will take some steps in the affair, inflicting as it does such injury on the Commerce of his nation; and from the rash and unjust pretensions of the French Admiral, would it be extraordinary that said Minister should protest against the injustice of the blockade, and tell the Admiral that no cause now exists for it.

Señor Pedro Medrano, said that no one acquainted with the subject could justly deny that the government had reason and justice on its side. The hon. member then entered into detail to prove that nations generally acted according to their interests, or in other words, that "might constitutes right," therefore it was almost useless for the weak to invoke the laws of nations. That to send a Minister to Paris, would occupy a great deal of time, and in the mean while, what could assuage the sufferings of the poorer classes.

General Mancilla, said that the patriotism of the people had enabled them to surmount other blockades, and it would do so in this; and that the sufferings said to be caused by it were greatly exaggerated.

Señor Pedro Medrano again spoke, he adverted to the hostilities and blockade of the Tagus by the French, because the civil authority had sent to prison a Frenchman charged with having conducted himself improperly in a Church on 'Holy Thursday,' for which the French claimed damages, satisfaction, &c., which were refused. Don Miguel, then King of Portugal, applied to Great Britain with whom it had treaties of alliance, friendship and confederation, offensive and defensive. The answer of the British government was, that 'ordinary prudence would have removed the disagreeable events in question; and that no article of the treaties with Portugal, authorised the British government to interfere in an affair caused by the imprudence of the Portuguese Ministry.' It refused to protect Don Miguel, who was obliged to pay half a million of francs by way of indemnity. History, said the hon. member, is full of similar acts, yet these are the men who appeal to the rights of nations, and to whom we are about to apply for protection.

General Mancilla, protection, no. It is justice we ask.

Señor Medrano, call it what you will, the fact is, it is only ourselves that can with justice claim the rights of nations. But these nations do not recognise any other right than that of their own convenience.

We have received several communications from the United States, requesting us to set the Buenos Ayrense world right respecting the conduct of the government of the States in the late rebellion in Canada, averring, that it did all in its power to prevent the desperadoes on

the frontier from engaging in it, and finally succeeded in dispersing them and lodging their ringleader (Van Rensselaer) in prison. That the "Quebec Gazette" acknowledges the American authorities were most zealous in their efforts to preserve neutrality, and furthermore says—

"We are not so ready to blame men in authority in the United States as some of our contemporaries. They are neither the masters, nor accountable for the institutions of the United States; nor can they do what even despotic governments can do—control the prejudices and feelings of the population. The prejudices of the United States people are strong, and very general, against the British government. In the opinion of the majority of them, it will be always in the wrong; and in free governments prejudices and feelings will be expressed, and sometimes illegally acted upon. No nation has less ground to complain on this head than the British nation. British subjects have interfered with other people's concerns, both with and without the consent or connivance of their government. We have only to mention Spain, Portugal and South America. We have a bad grace to be hasty in condemning in others what we do ourselves.

"We are confident that the American authorities will do all that they honorably can to preserve peace; that it will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of the British authorities, and that peace will be preserved."

The Washington "National Intelligencer," in speaking of Canada, says—

"Unsuccessful rebellion makes 'vagabonds' and wretches of what successful rebellion would convert into demigods and heroes. If a man makes up his mind to attempt to throw off a government, he must feel of his neck, and see that it is fit for the halter."

General Van Rensselaer addressed a letter to an American journal, in which he denominates Mackenzie, (the insurgent,) a "selfish, cruel, reckless man and meddling coward," who must disgrace any cause. The Paris journals, one and all, having expressed their sympathy in the rebellion in Canada, considering it as chiefly promoted by the descendants of Frenchmen, will be somewhat vexed at its suppression.

In consequence of the blockade of this port, that of Montevideo is crowded with vessels, which coupled with the civil war render almost every thing excessively dear there, one of our countrymen who returned hither the other day from Montevideo, exclaimed on landing "Buenos Ayres, with all thy faults I love thee still."

The resolution which the House of Representatives of the Province came to on Friday 8th inst., respecting the French question, was received with loud cheering by those assembled outside the House. In the evening a band of music paraded the streets attended by citizens on horseback and on foot carrying federal banners. We came in contact with the procession during our perambulations, and had the curiosity to accompany it for a considerable time. The shouts during its march were incessant of *Viva la Patria! Viva la Confederacion Argentina! Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes! Vivan los Representantes de la Provincia! Vivan los amigos de la Patria! Mueran los Unlarios! Mueran los traidores! Mueran los enemigos de Nuestra Libertad! Mueran los Pasteleros!*

The Brazilian corvette Dos de Julio, saluted the town on 12th inst., with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

Some of the Montevideo wags have been honing the 'Jornal do Commercio' of Rio Janeiro, with extraordinary news from Buenos Ayres. A letter dated Montevideo 10th April, inserted in said journal of 8rd ult., says, that the forces of Santa Cruz were close to Tucuman, that Heredia, the Governor of Tucuman, had taken flight for Buenos Ayres, that General Alvarado had been proclaimed Governor of

Santa Cruz, that 'lots' of Argentines had joined the troops of Santa Cruz, and that as a set off for the exertions of the Argentines in aiding the independence of Upper Peru, it was to be hoped Santa Cruz would relearn the Argentine Republic from its present vile state, and give it the liberty he has given to Peru; *mas*, the people in Buenos Ayres, according to said letter, have been convoked *en asamblea* to give their opinion upon the war, with the French and the critical circumstances of the country; *mas*, that the French declare they only make war against Rosas. This latter part of making war only against the heads of a government, is a very old story. The British said they did not make war against the French but against Bonaparte. The latter said he did not make war against the British but against the "Oligarchs" who governed them.

Another private letter dated Montevideo 16th April, inserted in the 'Journal de Commercio' of 5th ult., says that the Montevideo government has purchased a schooner called the *Flor de Montevideo*, and hired 4 more vessels, all of which are to be armed, and to cruise in the Parana and Uruguay. That Rosas furnished the greater part of the money for this object, in order to hush the vigilance of the blockaders, and transport troops to various points, but that the French Admiral is well informed upon the subject. We trust he is.

We received by H. B. Majesty's packet Spider, London papers to 4th April, Paris to 1st do., they contain but little news. A division of foot guards had marched from London to embark for Canada. As they approached Apsley House, the residence of the Duke of Wellington, the Duke came to the balcony; and it is stated, that the sight of their gallant leader completely electrified the troops; they hailed and cheered him in the most enthusiastic manner, the band playing—

"See the conquering hero comes."

The following is from the Atlas of 31st March.

"Of the loyalty, the devotion, the courage of the British population of the Canadian provinces, recent events can leave left no doubt.—Of the thorough faithfulness and utter disloyalty of the French Canadians we can have but as little doubt. Under these circumstances, the grand question is, how is the future government of the Canadas to be settled, so that the British population may have that measure of political influence in the management of these provinces which their numbers, their wealth, their enterprise, their loyalty, so fully entitle them to.—The British population in Lower Canada, comprising among them some of the ablest, wealthiest, most enterprising, and intelligent men in the British empire, insist that the only effectual remedy can be found for the existing imperfections of government, in a legislative union of the two provinces. This project, as we have already had occasion to observe, is not in great favour with the upper province, yet according to the report recently furnished by a select committee of the Legislative Council, we consider that if this wished-for union be necessary to the protection of the interests of the British population of Lower Canada, the question will be favourably entertained by the Upper Canadians. There can be no doubt that the people of Upper Canada feel it to be a great privilege to be freed from the sluggishness of the *habitans*, and their French prejudices; yet, on the other hand, we must not forget that there are strong induc-

ments to be held out to them. Upper Canada is, as at present constituted, an inland, isolated country, without any direct means of communicating with the Atlantic, the great highway of nations. This is felt to be, and is in reality, an evil of the most enormous magnitude. By uniting the provinces it would disappear, and the river Thames be at once connected with Kingston, Toronto, and all the ports on the Ontario, Erie, and Upper Lakes. The vast importance to the western parts of Canada of such a free and uninterrupted communication can hardly be appreciated here, but it is thoroughly understood on the other side of the Atlantic. It is well known how eagerly he *quer* Jonathan longs for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; if it be so important to him, how infinitely more important must it be to the Canadians! It appears to us, therefore, that however reluctant the Upper Canadians may be to an union with Lower Canada, the inducements to this project which can be tendered to them are so great, that when Lord Dufferin becomes personally acquainted with the feelings and interests of the two provinces, a governor of his rank, character, and powerful influence cannot have very great difficulty in effecting an arrangement by which the two provinces may be consolidated.

"This consolidation *must* be effected—it is essential to the prosperity and well-being of the Canadas—it is essential to the general interests and to the integrity of the British empire—it is essential to the maintenance of the naval and commercial superiority of this country—it is intimately and inseparably associated with all those great purposes of civilization and the diffusion of the true religion which the great Rufus of human events seems to have confided to this country. The Englishman who shrinks from this contest—from struggling with the great difficulties which it necessarily involves—is a traitor to his country, to the cause of civilization, and to the sacred cause of religion."

#### Advertisements.

##### Scotch National Schools.

WANTED for this Institution, a Schoolmistress qualified to teach the ordinary branches of elementary education.

For particulars, application may be made to the Rev. William Brown.

3t. Buenos Ayres, June 8th, 1838.

##### 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.

#### NOTICE.

MESDAMES CONNELL and M'GAW, No. 38, 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.

#### Shipping Memoranda.

The guard vessel Sarandi, left the inner roads on Saturday last, and went into the Boca.

##### Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 28th March.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Schooner brig Reindeer, 172 tons, Capt. H. Watts.

Brig Eve, 181 tons, Captain J. Key.

Brig Fair Barbadian, 157 tons, Capt. W. Ireland.

##### ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

March 25th, British barque Elizabeth Moore, Cumming, hence 28th December.

April 9th, British barque Delhi, Herbert, hence 27th January.

##### AT RIO JANEIRO.

April 26th, Oriental brig Independencia, Gahan, from Montevideo 12 days.

1st ult., Oriental brig Felix, from Montevideo 14 days.

3rd, Brazilian zamaca Ligeira, from Montevideo 16 days.

4th, Brazilian zamaca Marianna, from Montevideo 22 days.

7th, Oriental zamaca Estrella del Sud, from Montevideo 20 days.

11th, Sardinian brig Piametta, Scotto, hence 12th April, Montevideo.

##### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

2nd inst., British brig Eliza, from Glasgow 28th March, to Anderson, Macfarlane & Co.

" British brig Juno, from Parnagua 1st ult.

" British brig William Inglis, from Messina 6th March, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.

" British schooner brig Bernard, from Malaga 2nd February.

" British brig Abeona, Gainford, from Lisbon 6th days, to Anderson, Macfarlane & Co.

" American brig Delight, from Parnagua 9th ult., to X Alvarez.

" American ship Canova, Kinsman, from Boston 29th March, with 260 merino sheep, to Southgate & Co.

" American barque Express, Goodhue, from Boston 31st March, with general cargo and lumber, to Southgate & Co.

" Brazilian patache Bella Carlota, from Rio Grande 24th ult., to Costa.

" Sardinian brig Buen Padre, Benelli, from Genoa 15th January, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Oriental brig Plata, from Santa Catalina 25th ult., to Capurro and Castro.

" Oriental schooner Jovon Oriental, from Santa Catalina 22nd ult., to L. L. Maria.

" French barque Petit Cayenne, Mony, from Bourdeaux 28th February, Cape de Verdes 22nd April.

" Brazilian zamaca Flamengo, from Santa Catalina 8 days, to Costa.

3rd, French barque Trois Freres, Antie, from Marseilles 7th February, Cette 26th do., Malaga 28th March, to Zamarran and Treerra.

" Brazilian zamaca Providencia, from Puerto Alegre 19th ult., to Costa.

" British brig John Scott, Robinson, from Liverpool 27th March.

Passenger, Mr. Alfred Andrew. She was boarded and ordered back on 1st inst., off the Chico Bank, by the French brig of war Alerta.

4th, British brig Chalou, Dickson, from Liverpool 10th April, to John Gowland.

" Portuguese brig Dos Corzones, from Santos 24 days, to Rocha.

5th, Oriental barque Triunfo Oriental, from Genoa 22nd February, to L. L. Maria.

" Brazilian schooner America, from Santa Catalina 23rd ult., to Figuiera.

" Brazilian schooner Novo Amizade, from Santa Catalina 16th ult., to Costa.

" Brazilian brig Jano, Berriso, from Cananea 83 days.

" Spanish polacre Josefa, from Malaga 71 days.

6th, Argentine schooner brig Condor, Scott, from Havana, to Anderson, Macfarlane & Co.

7th, Oriental zamacon Concepcion, from Rio Janeiro 17 days, to Mainer.

9th, Spanish barque Atamias, from Barcelona 16th February, Ibiza 23rd do., to M. A. Vilardoh.

" British brig Fame, Whitley, last from Buenos Ayres 7th inst., ordered away by the French blockading squadron.

" Hamburg gulliot Gezusters, Post, last from Buenos Ayres 8th inst., ordered away by the French blockading squadron.

10th, British brig Elizabeth Buckham, (not Elizabeth Brooks as inserted in our last), from Lisbon 11th April, with salt, last from Buenos Ayres 8th inst., ordered away by the French blockading squadron.

" Oriental brig Anibal, from Havana 20th March, to Ramirez.

" British brig Maria, Davison, from Torreveja 2nd April, with 210 moyer salt.

11th, Hamburg brig Brazil Packet, Heinrich, from Hamburg 24th March, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

#### MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 14th of June 1838.

##### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

**FRENCH.** Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermengilde Guillevin. (Capitaine de Frigate.)

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

Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Daguesnet, with Commodore's broad pennant at the main.

Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

Brig Bordelaise, 10 guns, Captain De Lalande de Calern.

**BRITISH.** Sloop Electra, 16 guns, Commander William Preston.

Packet Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

**AMERICAN.** Schooner brig Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, Commander, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore John B. Nicolson.

**BRAZILIAN.** Corvette Second July, 26 guns, Captain Juan Bautista Souza.



# MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 9.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 7th inst., to J. K. H. Rodue.

Sailed, British brig Sylla, William Scott, for Falmouth for orders, despatched by Parlans, Macalister & Co., with 11,008 dry hides, 801 salted hides.

June 10.—Wind E. N. E. foggy in the morning.

Arrived, British brig Abeona, Gainford, from Lisbon and Montevideo, to Anderson, Weller & Co.

Brazilian corvette Dos de Julio, 26 guns, Captain Juan Bautista Sousa, from Montevideo 7th inst.

June 11.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Abeona, Gainford, for Montevideo, ordered away by the blockading squadron.

June 12.—Wind S. E. heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 13.—Wind S.

Arrived, At 3 A. M., H. B. M's packet Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., arrived at Montevideo 10th inst., sailed thence 12th, with the mail of H. B. Majesty's packet Seagull, from Falmouth, (touching at Bahia,) 6th April.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Señor José J. Lima and Son.

Sailed, H. B. M's ship Samarang, 28 guns, Captain William Broughton, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

June 14.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American ship Gardner, Abner M. Jackson, for Montevideo and Antwerp, despatched by John Best and Brothers, with 15,944 dry hides, 6440 salted do., 25 tons bones, 21 bales with 2923 dozen nutria skins, 63 do. with 1880 arrobas wool, 25 do. with 680 arrobas hair, 1 box with 13 pictures.

Passengers, five for Montevideo.

American ship Robin Hood, Jonathan S. Nickerson, for Rotterdam, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by Jacob Cranch Flint, with 26,806 dry hides 1700 salted hides.

British barque Alpha, William Turner, for Rotterdam, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by M'Cracken and Jamieson, with 12,865 dry hides, 3436 salted hides, 8 bales with 170 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 50 arrobas hair, 8848 horns.

Spanish brig Fortuna, Felipe Lozada, for Cadiz, (calling off Montevideo to leave her pilot,) despatched by Rezaval, Brothers, with 12,423 dry hides, 6 bales with 17½ dozen slunk calf skins, 3 do. with 6½ dozen slunk calf skins and 4 dozen calf skins, 3 do. with 425 dozen goat skins, 1 do. with 30 arrobas wool, 2 small bales, one with 12 dozen chinchilla skins, the other with pieces of sole leather; 2 boxes of music and 17 bales paper, return cargo.

Passengers, Señora Catalina Justo, Señores José de Usunaga, José Ducos and 5 Franciscan Friars, of those whom the government ordered to quit the country.

June 15.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 13th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

The Oriental brig Reno, had not sailed at sun rise this morning.

## ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 10th inst., was performed a three act piece, called *Carlos, ó el Infortunio*, the scene in this city in 1815, and written by a native of Buenos Ayres. The plot—a young man an orphan, has fallen in love with a Señorita who

loves him in return; her father is a Spaniard, and settled here as a merchant, and is decidedly opposed to the young lover as a husband for his daughter, in consequence of his being poor, although of respectable family and brave, he having served with distinction in the army of General Belgrano in the war of Independence. The servant of the young lady favors the lovers, and facilitates an interview between them in the house of the obdurate father, the latter breaks in upon them, accuses the lover with designing to seduce his daughter, applies to the government and obtains an order that he be banished to the Falkland Islands—but the desperate youth prevents this by taking poison. The play was rather dull, but it has some good points in it. Señor Casacuberta played the lover in a manner which gained him great applause, and *Manuela* as the young lady was respectable. The house was extremely well attended—the pit and cazuela crowded.

On 13th, for the benefit of Señor Castañera, the oft repeated play of the *Educanda en Londres*. Señor Casacuberta played 'Sir Tom Love,' and Doña Manuela made Mrs. Love a very interesting part. A scene from the opera of 'the Barber of Seville' followed, in which Señores Burgos, Jimenes and Señora Bigatti officiated. Señor Jimenes played 'Figaro' with such drollery, as not only obtained him great applause but an 'encore' to the scene. He may be called Vacani the second. The audience was tolerably numerous.

In the boxes were Señora Monasterio and daughter; the lady of Don Baldomero Garcia; Lieut. O'Reilly, Commander of H. B. M's packet Spider, Mr. Algernon Villiers, &c. &c.

On 14th, Voyages of the King of Poland.—We were not present.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 9th inst., the play of the *Troubadours* was repeated to an elegant audience. In the boxes we observed Mr. E. R. Dorr, Consul of the United States, and Commodore Nico'son and Lieut. Slidell Mackenzie, of the United States navy.

On 10th, *El Pilluelo de Paris*. We did not attend.

On 13th, for the first time at this Theatre, a comedy in three acts, called *Todo es farsa en este mundo*, the scene in Madrid—the plot of modern date. A young man of good property has promised to marry a young lady, to which match her father has consented, but it is the damsel's money with which he is in love and which her aunt in fact suspects. The latter being a very pretty and fascinating widow although of "a certain age," throws herself in his way, he falls in love with her and proposes marriage. In the end she exposes the heartlessness of the man. Doña Trinidad looked and played the widow in a very interesting manner. There is an under plot, in which the widow rejects another suitor, who leaves the stage declaring that he shall

"A poor and sigh until he dies,  
A poor forsaken gander."

The old gentleman too in politics is a great turn coat, from a strong Carlist he becomes an Isabellino, in consequence of a hoax that the liberal party had appointed him to an official employment—discovering the trick he becomes Carlist again, neither aunt or niece gets married. The piece altogether afforded considerable amusement to a full house. A farce followed.

The government box was occupied by Don Domingo Cullen, (Secretary of government of the Province of Santa Fé,) and General Corbalan, (government Aid de Camp.) &c. &c.

In the boxes were the daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; General Mancoilla and lady; the lady of Don Felipe Arana and daughter; Don Francisco Belaustegui, lady and sister; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty; Dr. Macdonald and lady; Dr. Lepper; Lieut. O'Reilly of H. B. M's packet Spider, Mr. Algernon Villiers, &c.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been variable, thermometer 45 to 65. On Monday it stood at 65. On that and several previous days the opposite coast was visible. On Saturday afternoon last, Colonia and the Island San Gabriel were distinctly seen, denoting a change of weather, which in fact took place on Tuesday.

## ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received Montevideo journals to 11th inst., from which the following are extracts. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Montevideo, June 1st, 1838.

Mr. John Tarras, having presented to this government credentials which accredit him as Consul General of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to this Republic; it has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. Mr. John Tarras is recognised as Consul General of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway near the government of this State.

2. It declares the said Mr. Tarras to be in full possession of all the privileges which by public right appertain to him.

3. Let this be registered in the chancery of the foreign department, and communicated to all whom it may concern, &c. &c.

ORIBE.

JUAN BENITO BLANCO.

The Montevideo papers contain no particular news respecting the civil war in the Oriental State.

Mr. Robert M. Hamilton, of Baltimore, has been appointed Consul of the United States to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

The blockaders have now left us bare of vessels. The Alpha was the last British vessel in port, thus fulfilling the scriptures—"the first shall be last," &c. &c.

## Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

HOTEL No. 5, Calle del 25 de Mayo. This House is re-opened after having been thoroughly refitted.

## WANTED.

AS a house-keeper, a respectable female who speaks English, to take charge of a small family, at the Hotel of Mr. Zwingen, No. 53, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	150	a	151 dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	148	a	148½ do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	8½	a	6½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	8½	a	8 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones..	8½	a	8½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	none		do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none		do. per ct.
Exchange on England.....	5½	a	5½ pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	340	a	350
Do. Montevideo.....	9½	a	9½ per patacon
Do. United States.....	per	U. S.	dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	31	a	33 ds.p. pesada
Do. country.....	27	a	29 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	27½	a	28 do. do.
Do. salted.....	22	a	23 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	9	a	9½ do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	2½	a	2½ do. per lb.
Chinchili Skins.....	32	a	34 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	7	a	9 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	16	a	16 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	25	a	27
Deer skins per dozen.....	8	a	9
Hair, long.....	50	a	52 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed.....	24	a	26 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	12	a	14 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11½	a	12 do. per arr'ba
Horns.....	112	a	220 per mil
Flour, (North American).....	none		
Salt, on board.....	none		per fan.
Discount.....	1½	a	2½ pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 152 dollars. The lowest price 148 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDEY, Responsible Editor.