

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 618.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The importance of the discussion in the House of Representatives of the Province, respecting the French question, has determined us to continue this week our summary of it, regretting at the same time that it must from necessity be very brief.

At its sitting on 31st ult., after some observations from Señores Maucilla and Wright; Señor Lozano addressed the House in terms of disapprobation of the conduct of the French Admiral in blockading this port, but at the same time deploring the distress it had inflicted on the country, and fearing it might have an injurious effect as it regards the war which the Republic so justly carries on against the tyrant Santa Cruz, crippling its means, and that he readily did conceive the law which has occasioned the present dispute, to be unnecessary, prejudicial and impolitic. The hon. member entered at length upon the injury which the blockade caused to the rising prosperity of the country, its produce without a market, its people without occupation, &c. &c.

Señor Nicolas Anchorena spoke at great length, approving the conduct which the government had pursued in respect to the question under discussion. He said that the French Admiral could only be viewed as a Military Chief, and yet he addressed the government as a superior would an inferior. In what terms continued the hon. member, should we reprehend our naval officer Capt. Toll, if he was off a French port in his schooner, and was to send a note to the King of the French, saying:—"Louis Philippe, I shall not treat with your Ministers, but only with you, because I am an old soldier like yourself, therefore let us argue in the frank language of Soldiers." This country is asked to treat France the same as the most favoured nation, because France is a nation of the first rank, why then does not France demand the same of the Oriental State of the Uruguay. In that Republic, Frenchmen are upon the same footing as other foreigners. Each nation has its special relations. Portugal granted particular privileges to the British, yet neither France nor any other nation deemed that a cause for war, and blockaded its ports for this distinction in favor of British subjects. No one disputes that France is a nation of the first order; but that does not give her the right to extort a declaration from this government, which affects at once its liberty and independence. How different was the conduct of the British in the year 1821; Great Britain, a nation of the very first order, and the first in maritime power, when she had not even acknowledged the independence of this Republic, recognised the principle it asserted, yes, her subjects here as well as her naval Commander, recognised the principle, and the former resolved to quit the country in case they found it inconvenient to comply with its laws. On this occasion the British nation set an example of justice, they conceived themselves injured by the law in question, but they recognised the principle, and by this mode preserved their own honor and that of the Province. Notwithstanding that the legislature and government of the Province insisted that the law should be complied with, the British nation never once thought of blockading the port of Buenos Ayres as the French Admiral has done. The hon. member then enlarged upon the partial conduct of the blockaders, which must offend even the nations to whom those exceptions have been made.—One day they have allowed officers indiscrimi-

nately of British vessels of war to come on shore, afterwards only the Commanders. They (the blockaders) profane the territory of the country by disembarking on it as aggressors, it is impossible Argentines can be indifferent to such insults, better to die said the hon. member, than live humiliated and as slaves. If the language of the French Admiral towards this government be tolerated, no nation's domestic peace is secure. He has wished it to be believed that the resistance made to his propositions emanates from personal will and not from public opinion. This blockade so opposed as it is to justice and the respect due to neutral nations cannot last, the inconsiderate conduct of a youthful Vice-Consul, the arrogance of a Rear Admiral, the irregularity and partiality of the blockaders will finally lead to its being raised. The hon. member then alluded to the efforts of the country in former times, and its capability of making resistance. Its capture in 1806 by the British, its re-capture, the re-embarkation of Whitlock's army which came here 12 000 strong; the British Chiefs, he added, did justice to the valor of the Buenos Ayreans, and restored Montevideo by treaty. He did not conceive the blockade of this port to be solely caused by the law of 10th April 1821, it might have other ramifications, such as French agents being in concert with the tyrant of this continent General Santa Cruz. The policy of this man to uphold his usurped dominion, was to make every effort however base to get foreign nations to think well of him. He is surrounded by foreigners, his employés civil and military are foreigners, and furthermore, the diplomacy of modern Europe was unfortunately not always founded on justice but convenience. He readily thought the French Admiral had no instructions from the King of the French to go to the extremes he has gone, else he would have produced them to the government of this country, as well as to the Ministers of neutral nations residing here. The cause this country was sustaining was that of all the American Republics, &c. &c.

Señor Portela followed on the same side as Señor Lozano, disapproving the conduct of the French Admiral, but thought that some diplomatic concession which governments are often obliged to make might have had a great effect, it being necessary at times to fall back in order to take a better leap.

Señores Baldomero Garcia, Lahitte and Suenz Peña, followed on the same side as Señor Anchorena, the former counselled the sending of a Minister to France. The latter in speaking of the privileges granted to British subjects here, said, they obtained them by treaty not by blockade, the British nation, even when it considered itself aggrieved and had force sufficient for any act of aggression, abandoned that path and took the right one. Instead of sending a squadron to blockade us they sent a Minister to treat with us, they knew the frank character of the Argentines, and that they could obtain more from them as friends than as enemies.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

16th inst. The blockaders intercepted a coasting schooner during the last night, and made her anchor close to the Dassas, where we saw her at day break this morning.

17th. The French schooner brig of war Vigilant, returned from her cruise to the northward. By the bye, we have been misinformed respecting the armament of this schooner.—We hear she has only 4 guns, viz.—2 on her deck and two swivels in her tops.

18th. This was somewhat of a bustling day with the blockaders, several balandras were de-

tained. A French boat came into the inner roads and took away a balandra which arrived there during the night. The Vigilant got under weigh and stood to the southward close to Point Quilmes, to reconnoitre a balandra at anchor there, having 2 French boats as sentinels over her until tide and wind should favor her being conducted to the outer roads. The Vigilant in the evening again anchored in the outer roads.

The schooner intercepted on 16th, was detached to the northward.

19th. The French brig of war Bordelaise, 10 guns, (bombard,) sailed on a cruise to the northward. The French boats conveyed away three balandras which arrived last night, viz.—1 from off Quilmes and 2 from off the Custom-house.

20th. The morning was ushered in with a thick fog, several guns were heard, and it was supposed a good 'batch' of small craft were endeavouring to pass. The weather cleared up about mid-day, and then nothing extraordinary could be discovered. A strange balandra, it is true, was at anchor close to the Alerte, and French boats were cruising, but with these exceptions, expectation was disappointed.—Probably the firing was meant as signals.—These foggy mornings always cause the blockaders an extra expenditure of ammunition.—The Vigilant sailed to the northward.

21st. Three balandras and a launch agreed to take a stroll from the Boca to the waters of the Paraná and Uruguay, the weather being delightfully foggy, unfortunately for them it cleared up, when off the Recolet—they were accosted by the blockaders boats, and conducted to the 'Station House' in the outer roads. At 11 at night, two French boats came close to shore off the Alameda, fired a gun and threw up lights.

22nd. A schooner and a balandra were intercepted last night. The 4 craft from the Boca detained yesterday, were allowed to return thither upon promise of good behaviour, and the balandra taken from the inner roads on 18th inst., was also suffered to go at large, she steered towards Montevideo.

This small craft hunting, must be a most irksome and unthankful employment for the blockaders. Their behaviour to those who have thus fallen into their power, has been (as far as we have heard), conspicuous for urbanity and politeness, worthy the "politest nation in the World."

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A note to the government dated 31st ult., from Don Juan Carlos Rosados, Director of the Hospital for Women, states that the subscription he was authorised to open for the support of said Hospital, had been most successful and amounted during the present month to 8677 dollars 5 reals.

The government returned a congratulatory reply on 13th inst.

The order of the day addressed by Commandant Nicolas Granada, (acting) to the Division Expedicionaria upon the anniversary of the 25th May, was inserted in the Gaceta Mercantil of 18th inst.

The same paper of 20th inst., contains a note to the government from the Justice of Peace and the Curé of San José de Flores, giving an account of the proceedings of the recent Apostolic mission to that district, consisting of Dr. Mariano Escalada, Bishop of Aulon; the Rev. Dr. José Antonio Picazarri and several Jesuits.

The allusion in the House of Representatives during its recent extraordinary sittings to the correspondence which took place in 1821, between the government of Buenos Ayres and Captain Donat Henchy O'Brien, of H. B. M.'s ship Slaney, in consequence of the promulgation of the law of 10th April 1821, having excited considerable curiosity, we lay before our readers a copy of the original documents, given to us by Captain O'Brien himself previous to his departure from Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, 11th April, 1821.

SIR,

In consequence of a decree just published by this government, exacting the personal services of all foreigners resident here, in the local militias of the place, and tending in other respects to identify them as citizens of this State, the undersigned British residents convened in a General Meeting, beg to represent to you as Commanding Officer of His Britannic Majesty's naval forces on this station; that, consistently with the allegiance which they owe to their own government, and with a due observance of its laws, more particularly of the late Act called "the Foreign Enlistment Bill," they can on no plea take up arms in aid or defence of this or any other foreign State; and their decided and unanimous determination being to quit the country, should this government insist on making the above decree applicable to them; they respectfully request that you will make this determination known to the existing authorities, and arrange at the same time, for a sufficient period being allowed, and every other facility granted to them for the winding up of their affairs in this country.

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servants,

Signed by 40 British residents.

To D. H. O'Brien, Esq., Senior Officer,
Commanding H. M.'s ships and vessels,
off Buenos Ayres.

*His Majesty's sloop Slaney, off Buenos Ayres
14th April 1821, 8 o'clock at night.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official representation under date of the 11th inst., which came to hand late on that night, relative to a decree published by the government of Buenos Ayres, with respect to foreigners taking arms and being identified with the natives; a measure so inconsistent with every established Law of Nations, and so contrary to the system of neutrality which His Britannic Majesty's government has thought proper to adopt, of which by the tenor of your representation you appear fully convinced.

And have the honor to state that on the instant it had been received, I despatched an officer to His Excellency Don Martin Rodriguez, the Governor and Captain General, requesting he would have the goodness to name an early hour when it might be convenient for him to honor me with an audience on a *momentous and national* subject. I agreeable to appointment had an interview with him on the following morning at ten o'clock, and explained the inconsistency of the purport of the said decree, having given him translated extracts from Vattel's law of nations, &c., to confirm the same, together with a translation of your representation to me; when His Excellency appointed another meeting at eight o'clock at night of the same day, to which I attended, and had the honor of meeting His Excellency in Council, and after an irksome discussion, I had to state at rising, that matters had then remained as they had commenced so far as they concerned my opinion, and referred to your representation, to which His Excellency made answer that he would reply the following morning.

I have waited thus long, gentlemen, in the hope of having some definitive communication to make, but have not hitherto received a syllable in reply. It is my intention to take further

steps to procure an answer in the event of not receiving one soon.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. H. O'BRIEN, Captain.

To the British Merchants, &c. &c. &c.,
at the Commercial Rooms, Buenos Ayres.

*His Majesty's sloop Slaney, off
Buenos Ayres, 16th April, 1821.*

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

As the British Senior naval officer of His Majesty's ships and vessels in this Port of the River Plate, it becomes my indispensable duty and it is with great regret, I have to state to Your Excellency that I feel most seriously disappointed in finding that there has been no reply to the two different representations which I had the honor personally of making to you on the 12th, through my interpreter, together with a translated copy of an official letter to me from the British Merchants, &c., in this country, which I had the honor of transmitting for Your Excellency's perusal, setting forth the impossibility of their compliance with a decree passed on the 10th inst., by the Honorable Senate of Buenos Ayres, sanctioned and published by Your Excellency's authority on the 11th, requiring them to be formed into a corps and identifying them with the natives.

In as much as the said decree, as I had already repeatedly observed to Your Excellency in Council verbally, and confirmed by extracts from Vattel the celebrated writer of the Law of Nations, (to whom all the nations of Europe in a great degree look for the formation and the regulating of their conduct towards foreigners as well as with regard to one another,) is in contradiction to the said law, also totally at variance with the system of strict neutrality which the government of His Majesty the King of Great Britain has thought proper to command his liege subjects to observe, and with the Foreign Enlistment Bill recently passed in the British Houses of Parliament, but have to add, that the British subjects have ever been ready to arm themselves in defence of their persons and property conformable to the said law.

Whatever might have been the original intention of the Honorable Senate in having passed the aforesaid decree, I feel it incumbent on me to observe, with all due respect to that Honorable Body, that it cannot be viewed by an impartial eye without exciting the suspicion that it had emanated from a desire to fix upon, and to issue some particular edict which it would be out of the power of the parties concerned to comply with, in which the Honorable Senate have most completely succeeded. The exigencies of the case require it, and I therefore feel it to be my bounden duty as British Naval Officer, and the only representative of His Britannic Majesty's government here, in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, to protest in the most solemn and positive manner against the said measure being carried into execution, as it cannot be considered in any other light than hostile to his liege subjects, to whose interest and protection (consistent with *strict justice* and conformable to the established rules and regulations exercised by all civilized nations,) His Britannic Majesty is always ready to pay attention.

I have further the honor to observe Most Excellent Sir, that Great Britain, although the last to give offence and ever ready to render assistance to the deserving who may need it, will be the first to resent insult or injury. I trust Your Excellency will see with me the propriety of rescinding the aforesaid decree as far as it concerns His Britannic Majesty's liege subjects, but in the event of the reverse being the case, (which I should be sorry to contemplate,) I shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating the occurrence to the Senior Officer on board His Majesty's ship Superb at Maldonado. To the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels in South America. To His Britannic Majesty's Minister at the Court of Brazil, and of transmitting a copy of this declaration to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of Great Britain, for the information of His Majesty's government, and in the mean time shall take the necessary steps to prevent Your Excellency being further annoyed by the arrival at this port of any more British subjects or British property.

And I have to request Your Excellency will grant six months at least, and every other facility to enable the British Merchants now here, to make their different Commercial arrangements to which the Law of Nations, and the Commercial benefits which they have rendered during their long residence in this country, so justly entitle them.

I have the honor to remain,
With great personal regard,

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

Signed, D. H. O'BRIEN, Captain.

To His Excellency Don Martin Rodriguez,
&c. &c. &c.

Governor and Captain General of the Province.

The government in reply to the above, stated that the decree in question must be acted upon as it regarded British subjects established in the country; that those who chose to leave it could do so whenever it suited their convenience, with the understanding that whilst they remained in it they must abide by its laws. Neither was the decree nor menaces of Capt. O'Brien a 'dead letter.' Mr. Robert Niblett, a respectable British Merchant and Shop-keeper, was forced amongst others to take up arms. We ourselves saw him on duty at the Fort, and he visited the British Commercial Room, wearing at the time, belt, bayonet, and cartouch box, and expressed his determination to leave the country rather than submit again to such service. Captain O'Brien, would not permit any British vessel to enter inwards, therefore on arrival from sea they were made to anchor near the Slaney, so that at one time there were 15 British vessels under the guns of that ship.—The dispute was amicably arranged.

The disagreement in 1823 between the government of Buenos Ayres and Capt. George Wickens Willes, of H. B. M.'s ship Brazen, relative to port regulations. An order was issued that no communication should take place with any vessel on her arrival in the outer roads, until she was visited by the health boat from the shore, the consequence was that vessels sometimes remained a week without receiving the visit, owing to bad weather and other causes. Captain Willes complained of this delay, and requested permission to take despatches addressed to him from on board British vessels, as they might be of the utmost importance. It should also be remembered that at that period there were strong rumours of the probability of a rupture between Great Britain and France, founded on the invasion of Spain by the Duke d'Angouleme and these were no British government packets established to this port. Captain Willes not being able to obtain any exception in his favor, one of his boats on going on board a British vessel for the purpose above described, was fired at with a musquet from the brig Aranzazu, guard vessel in the outer roads; this led to other rencontres, and Captain Willes was ordered from the shore by the government. By way of retaliation, he made the Aranzazu go into the inner roads, and stopped two or three small craft. Several ineffectual attempts were made through the Minister, Señor Rivadavia, to settle the matter. It however died a natural death by the Brazen leaving the outer roads and going to Colonia and Montevideo.

Captain Willes was a most distinguished officer, and came here full of enthusiasm for this country. Immediately on landing, he asked us to obtain a flag of this Republic to hoist at the fore of the Brazen when saluting the town.—We attended him to the place of embarkation, and he expressed himself in the most indignant manner at the short notice given him to quit the shore.

On 10th April 1829, we having heard that it was the intention of government, of which General Lavalle was at the head, to oblige British subjects to render the same military service which was performed at that period of civil war, by the French and other foreigners, with the exception of North Americans, we inserted in our No. 149, of 11th April 1829, the following paragraph.

"We hear that the government has passed an order to the General in Chief, directing him to enrol all foreigners who have neglected as yet to present themselves, not excluding British subjects.

"We understand that H. B. M's frigate *Thetis*, is hourly expected at Buenos Ayres from Rio Janeiro, from which she was to sail on the arrival of the *Ganges*.

"The *Tribune* frigate must also be here shortly, on her return from her cruise to the Southward in search of the pirate which plundered the *Mary*."

This drew upon us the high displeasure of the existing authority, a personal reprimand from the Minister Diaz Velez, and the suspension of our paper for one week.

It seems by the accounts rendered to the Chief of Police, that 3205 dogs were killed from 31st October to 28th April last, in this city and its environs by the persons appointed for that purpose.

"The *Age*," London ultra Tory paper, has the following paragraph upon the subject.

"SLAUGHTER OF DOGS AT BUENOS AYRES.—Buenos Ayres papers, just received, state that the chief police magistrate there had given orders to the constables to destroy all the stray dogs they should encounter in and near the city. Between the 1st and 18th of November last, the cars of no fewer than 454 victims were accordingly forwarded to the principal station.

"Oh! would that Buenos Ayres law Were in England 'gainst each whelp, 'Twould stop the snarl and clog the jaw Of many a *Commons' yelp*."

The same paper some time since, in noticing our remarks upon the exportation of asses from this country to Brazil, said—

"Happy Buenos Ayres, that can thus get rid of its asses and turn them to profit, would that we could do the same, and ship off His Majesty's Ministers with Lord — as Super-cargo, he being the greatest ass amongst them."

Portsmouth, October 2nd, 1837.

The American frigate *Independence*, of 62 guns, Commodore Nicolson, sailed on Thursday for Rio de Janeiro: at the same moment the *Pique* frigate, of 36 guns, Captain Boxer, got under way to accompany her down the channel. It was blowing a fresh breeze with smooth water at the time, and it was beautiful to see how wonderfully the *Pique* excelled the *Independence* in sailing and quickness of working, for when both ships got their anchors to the bow the *Pique* was about half a mile to leeward, but in two short tacks she went to the windward of the *Independence*, and as they got out of sight the American frigate was at least three miles to leeward. With regard to working, the American, it should be observed, is a long heavy ship, but then she has a crew of 620 men; and though the *Pique* is a shorter ship and only carries 36 guns, she has the masts and

yards of the old 64, and a complement of only 280 men. On an average the *Pique* was always two minutes and a half in stays, while the *Independence* was always two minutes longer; of course, owing to this circumstance, in short tacks she lost ground. We have no doubt that when these ships put themselves before the wind the *Pique* will lose some of her advantage. In working out the *Independence* was obliged to hand her royals, but the *Pique* carried on.

Some of our Tory friends here, have denominated Capt. Toll of the Argentine navy, the Lord John Hay of this part of the world, because he landed the marines of his flotilla to garrison Paisandu, during the absence of the troops of the Oriental government, in imitation of Lord John Hay on the Spanish coast. We have received a very droll communication upon the subject, (too droll for insertion,) part of it says that Capt. Toll is only playing at "follow my leader" in this wonderful age, when blockades and bombardments, such as that of Antwerp, can take place all in good part—administering a slight emetic to be followed by a larger dose should it be found necessary.

The largest oyster ever seen, was recently exhibited at New York. It took three men to swallow it whole. *American paper.*

Commodore Nicolson of the United States navy visited the French brig of war *Dassas*, (Commodore's ship,) on Saturday last, under a salute from that vessel of 13 guns, which was returned by the United States schooner brig *Dolphin* with 11.

Commodore Nicolson and some of his officers afterwards dined on board H. B. M's sloop *Electra*.

Whitehall, April 3rd, 1837.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Augustus Algernon Villiers, Esq., mate, late of Her Majesty's brig *Ringdove*, her royal licence to accept the insignia of a knight of the royal order of Isabella the Catholic, which the Queen Regent of Spain hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of her royal approbation of his services at the siege of Bilbao.

THE WEATHER, has been seasonable during the week, thermometer at 52. The fog on several mornings has been as thick as those sometimes seen in London in the month of November.

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, 1839.

NOTICE.

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

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 21st of June 1836.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette *Camille*, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin.

(Capitaine de Frigate.)

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

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

Brig *Alert*, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

BRITISH. Sloop *Electra*, 18 guns, Commander William Preston.

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

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

March 16th, H. B. M's packet *Lyra*, from Rio Janeiro 20th January, with the mail forwarded hence 14th December, by H. B. M's packet *Spider*.

AT LIVERPOOL.

March 7th, *Gorgiana*, Woolley, from Valparaiso.
" 21st, *Arica*, from Lima.
April 2nd, *Elizabeth Radcliffe*, Blackstone, from Valparaiso.

AT LONDON.

March 24th, British brig *Two Friends*, Grouchy, from Montevideo 8th January.

AT SWANSEA.

March 31st, *Aminda* and *Caroline*, Adams, from Valparaiso.

AT ANTWERP.

March 7th, Hamburg brig *Juana Elizabeth*, Bojk, from Montevideo 13th November.
" 8th, British brig *Trio*, Boag, from Montevideo 2nd December.
" 14th, British barque *Day*, Huelin, from Montevideo 22nd December.
" 18th, British brig *Bella Portena*, Pyott, hence 22nd November.

AT THE TEXEL.

March 21st, French barque *Rouennais*, Troude, hence 24th November.

AT HELVEOT.

March 6th, British brig *Tintera*, Thorp, hence 10th October.
" 8th, British brig *Hannah*, Barrell, hence 15th November.
" 12th, French ship *Achille*, Beliard, hence 10th December.
" 21st, American ship *William Penn*, Pullen, hence 10th November.

AT ALTONA.

March 24th, Swedish brig *Svea*, Godberson, hence 26th November.

AT BOURDEAUX.

March 14th, Hudson, Vatel, from Valparaiso.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

March 8th, French brig *Veloce*, Pignonblanc, hence 1st January.
" 17, French barque *Phoenix*, Lescan, hence 11th November.

AT CADIZ.

March 5th, Oriental brig *Figaro*, Montano, from Montevideo.

AT GENOA.

March 9th American brig *Kentucky*, Carvor, hence 24th December.
" 17th, American brig *Ulyses*, Guerello, hence 26th December.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

13th ult., Brazilian schooner brig *Cacique*, Oliveira, hence 19th April.
" Oriental brig *Rapido*, Labrador, hence 16th April, Montevideo.
" Sardinian *zumaca* *Providencia*, from Montevideo 16 days.
" Brazilian patache *Leopoldina*, from Montevideo 13 days.
15th, Brazilian patache *Atravido*, from Montevideo 20 days.
16th, Brazilian *zumaca* *Alianza*, from Montevideo 12 days.
" Oriental brig *Republicano*, from Montevideo 21 days.
" Brazilian schooner brig *Piedada*, from Montevideo 12 days.
" French frigate *Minerve*, from Montevideo 10 days.
" H. B. M's packet *Spider*, hence 3rd ult., Montevideo 6th do.
" Brazilian *zumaca* *Estrella Brillante*, hence 28th April.
27th, H. B. M's packet *Seagull*, from Falmouth (touching at Bahia,) 6th April, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

22nd ult., H. B. M's packet *Skiyark*, for Falmouth calling at Bahia and Pernambuco, with the mail forwarded hence 3rd ult., by H. B. M's packet *Spider*.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

11th inst., Brazilian patache *Bella Amistad*, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., to Souza.

" French barque Jules, from Bourdeaux 10th April, to Requier & Co.
 " Spanish brig Vargas, from Santander 18th February.
 " French barque Jeanne Gabrielle, from Bayonno 11th April, with 173 emigrants, to Requier.
 " Oriental schooner brig San Juan Vencedor, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., to Bertram & Co.
 12th, French brig Ami, from Cette 11th February, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.
 " Brazilian brig 25th May, from Cananea 15th ult., to Guimaraens.
 " French barque Phoenix, from Havre de Grace 26th March, to Guerin & Co.
 " Brazilian brig Convencion, from Santa Catalina 29th ult.
 14th, Oriental polacra Concepcion, from Parnagua 3rd ult., to Juan Nin.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 16.—Wind E.
 No arrivals or sailings.
 June 17.—Wind E. hazy.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, United States schooner brig Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Alexander Shidell Mackenzie, Commander, for Montevideo, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore John B. Nicolson.
 June 18.—Wind N.
 Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 16th inst., to J. K. H. Reduc.
 June 19.—Wind N. shifted to S. in the afternoon.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo.
 French brig of war Bordelaise, 10 guns, Captain de Lalande de Calern, on a cruise.
 June 20.—Wind E. foggy.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.
 H. B. M's packet schooner Spider Lieutenant John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.
 Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. John MacFarlane, Robert Macalister, William Rodger, Junr., Patrick M'Lean, Alexander Lafone, Adolf Scheiber.
 June 21.—Wind E. S. E. foggy.
 No arrivals or sailings.
 June 22.—Wind E. hazy and rain.
 No arrivals or sailings.
 The Oriental brig Reno, remains in the outer roads detained by the blockading squadron.
 The American ship Robin Hood, was despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., and not by Jacob Cranch Flint, as stated by mistake in our last.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 16th inst., the play of *Carlos ó el infortunio* was repeated, with a farce.
 On 17th, *El Sepulturero de Wirttemberg*, with a farce.
 On both evenings the house was well attended.
 On 20th, for the benefit of Señora Maria de la Paz Gonzalez, the play of *Julietta y Romeo*, (not Shakespeare's.) It has however some good language, but it was not very well played on this occasion. Romeo and Juliet might have been better.
 After the play, *El solo Ingles* was danced by a boy 8 years of age. His dress was not at all appropriate, and there was nothing extraordinary in his dancing.
 The farce of *El dia mas feliz de mi vida* followed. It related to the adventures of a young couple on their wedding day—they quarrelled and made it up, &c. &c.
 The audience was numerous, the pit and gallery crowded, and the boxes contained some pretty faces although partially concealed by the envious bonnet. The boy critics swarmed in the boxes.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 16th inst., was performed *El enemigo intimo*. It turned upon a publican, who rented a

public house in one of the Provinces of Spain. It was however a losing concern, and he was induced to remove to another house in the same line of business at Madrid; this was also a bad speculation, and in fact he might have exclaimed with Dennis Brulgruddery—"the Devil a customer do I see coming to the red cow." At last a sort of Peregrine dropped in and took lodgings; he expressed himself fond of the arts and sciences, and above all that he excelled in the art of swimming, to prove which he undertook to swim a certain distance in the river; whilst in this act he got exhausted, and the publican who was waiting on the banks, was at the same moment pushed into the river in deep water, either by accident or design—both he and his customer were rescued from a watery grave, and the latter being under the impression that the former had jumped into the water to save his life, (which the former did not deny,) gave him a handsome reward, and like Job Thornberry, said he would be the making of the "red cow." A farce followed.

On 17th, *El opresor de su familia*, in which a domestic tyrant is brought to reason.

Las boleras del Tripili followed, danced by Señor Quijano in female attire, and Señor Villarino. This dance was encored. A farce closed the entertainments of the evening.

On 19th, *La muger de dos maridos*, the plot, the same as that of the English opera of "the wife of two husbands." A farce followed.

On 21st, *Marcela*, (this play we have often described.) Some singing by Señores Vacani and Izota, and a farce followed.

This house continues to be numerously attended. In fact it is full on every evening.—In the boxes we have observed the daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; the lady of General Mancille; the lady and daughter of Don Felipe Arana; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty; Señor Perez, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili; Dr. Lepper; Mr. Augustus Algeron, Villiers, &c. &c.

We have been taken to task by a charming young *Anglo-Portena* for some of our remarks on the Victoria Theatre. She reproved us in "good s'p" English, pronounced with that foreign accent so agreeable from female lips.—Had she addressed us in any of the other languages with which she is conversant, we might (at least as it regards her,) applied the lines of Byron.

"This blessing to be school'd in a strange tongue
 By female lips and eyes."

She accused us of want of gallantry to Queen Victoria, avowing, that as a true and loyal knight, we ought to speak well of the Theatre which bears Her Majesty's name, for

"When a lady's in the case,
 All other things must give place."

The *Times* gives the following statement as to the age of ships of the line in the French navy as at on the 1st of January:—"the oldest, the Ocean, has been afloat 47 years; the Majeux, 35; the Commerce, 31; the Marengo and the Nestor, 27; the Trident and the Diadème, 26; the Ville de Marsailles and the Montebello, 25; the Scipion, 24; the Jona, 23; the Alger, 22; the Neptune and the Saint Petri, 19; the Souverain, 18; the Algésiras, 14; the Couronne, 13; the Suffren, 8; the Jupiter and the Génereux, 6; and the Hercule, the youngest, will have been launched two years in July next. There are 20 frigates which are more, and 11 which are less than 20 years old. Between 1810 and 1838 there were only 20 ships launched, although from 1820 to 1837 40 have disappeared."

It is currently reported and we believe with truth, although the fact has not been officially announced, that Governor Lopez of Santa Fé, died on the 15th. It is stated that D. Domingo Cullen, late Minister of Santa Fé, has been elected Governor of that Province.

ORIENTAL STATE.

General Antonio Lavalleja, Commander of the 3rd corps of the Oriental Army in a despatch to the government at Montevideo dated 8th inst., gives an account of some successes he obtained on 7th in the neighbourhood of

Paysandu, over a division of the rebellious commanded by Col. Medina.

Married.

On the 18th inst., at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. John Armstrong, THOMAS DUGRO, Esq., Merchant, of this city, to ISABELLA FRANCES, eldest daughter of James Barton, Esq., of this city.

Died.

On Monday the 18th inst., after a most painful and lingering illness, Mr. Edwin Moon, aged 27 years. The deceased was a native of Seven Oaks in the County of Kent, and late of the Province of Entre Rios.

His remains was conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery, attended by a very numerous assemblage of his friends.

Advertisements.

HAVANA CIGARS.

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

NOTICE.

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry, of excellent flavour, and a few cases of Champagne, are on sale by the package, at Anderson, Weller & Co's. Stores.

To Sheep Farmers.

FOR SALE, a small lot of 500 mestiza Ewes, all young and of a very superior quality. Price very moderate.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Galbraith, Barraca de los Andes.

Buenos Ayres, 22nd June, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE AGE of 11th and 25th March 1837. The Atlas of 17th March, 1837.

It is requested that the above journals may be returned to No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-----|----------------------|
| Doublers, Spanish | 148 | a | dollars each |
| Do. Patriot | 144 | a | 145 do. do. |
| Plata macuquina | 8 | a | 8½ do. for one. |
| Dollars, Spanish | 9 | a | do. each. |
| Do Patriot and Patacones | 8½ | a | 8½ do. do. |
| Six per cent Stock | none | do. | per ct. |
| Bank Shares | none | do. | do. |
| Exchange on England | 53 | a | 53 pence per ct. |
| Do. Rio Janeiro | 310 | a | 320 |
| Do. Montevideo | 91 | a | 93 per patacon |
| Do. United States | 25 | a | 25 per U. S. dollar |
| Hides, Ox, best | 32 | a | 33 ds. p. pesada |
| Do. country | 27 | a | 29 do. do. |
| Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs | 27 | a | 28 do. do. |
| Do. salted | 22 | a | 23 do. do. |
| Do. Horse | 9 | a | 10 do. each. |
| Natria Skins | 21 | a | 23 do. per lb. |
| Chinchilli Skins | 31 | a | 35 do. per dozen |
| Wool, common | 7 | a | 9 do. per arr'ba |
| Sheep skins per dozen | 18 | a | 19 per 27lb. |
| Calf skins per dozen | 25 | a | 26 |
| Deer skins per dozen | 8 | a | 9 |
| Hair, long | 59 | a | 52 do. per arr'ba |
| Do. mixed | 24 | a | 26 do. do. |
| Jersey Butter | 12 | a | 14 do. quintal. |
| Tallow, melted | 11 | a | 12 do. per arr'ba |
| Horns | 120 | a | 220 per mil |
| Flour, (North American) | none | a | none per fan. |
| Salt, on board | 1½ | a | 2½ pr. ct. pr. month |
| Discount | 1½ | a | 2½ pr. ct. pr. month |

The highest price of Doublers during the week, 149 dollars. The lowest price 144 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 53 pence. The lowest ditto 54 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 calle de Cayallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE,—EIGHT DOLLARS, (currency) PER QUARTER—Single numbers 5 rials.

ALEXANDER BRADNER, Responsible Editor.