

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 619.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Continuation of the summary of the discussion in the House of Representatives of the Province, respecting the French question.

Sittings on 6th inst.

After the project of the Committee of Constitutional affairs and that of Señor Wright had been read, Señor Portela requested that a draft of a communication which he had prepared might also be read, which was accordingly done. It was in tenor, that the House should counsel the government to protest in the face of the whole world against the blockade which the French Rear Admiral had imposed, but that to prevent the effusion of blood, and the misfortunes which may press upon the country, it would temporarily yield to necessity and physical force, reserving to itself to claim of the French government, by an Agent expressly authorised, redress for the scandalous attack made upon the sacred rights of the Republic by the arrogance of a Military Chief.

Señores Lahitte and Bernardo Pereira, addressed the House at considerable length, and highly approved of the conduct of the government in the question under discussion, the latter said that the present blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres was one of the most scandalous acts on record, and that it can scarcely be believed His Majesty the King of the French will approve of it when informed of the true state of the case, and that even he himself, his Court, the respectable portion of his nation, and the whole world will render this country the justice it merits; he therefore voted for the project of the Committee.

Señores Garrigos and Gonzalez Peña, followed on the same side.

Señor Baldomero Garcia, said that the Argentine Republic had a treaty with H. M. the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and both parties had the right to exact compliance with each article of said treaty. A French Vice-Consul, charged *ad interim* with the functions of Consul General, claims the same rights for his nation, which a treaty has given to the British nation. Has the French nation a right to demand the same privileges which the Argentine Republic has conceded to the British nation in reciprocity? It is clear that it has not, because such privileges can only exist by means of a treaty, and there is none between France and this Republic. Therefore the pretensions put forward by the French are the most outrageous which can possibly be adduced. A nation without any previous treaty and without any other title than that of force, comes to claim as a right that which the other has obtained in a competent manner. Imagination cannot form a pretension more exorbitant; and moreover, it is advanced without any offer in the shape of reciprocity. In the treaty which this country has with England, the privileges are reciprocal, but the French come forward as if they were a party in that treaty, but without offering any thing in the shape of reciprocity. The Minister of Great Britain resident in this city could not have said more, if the Republic had refused to comply with any of the obligations contracted in the said treaty. The government opposing this conduct eminently unjust, has acted in a manner eminently just; the French functionaries exact that by force, which the British might exact with justice if the privileges conceded to them by treaty were

infringed upon. If the French nation has the right to exact from this by force and without any previous treaty, the privileges of the most favoured nation, all other nations may exact the same; and this country among the rest; and what would become then of the liberty and independence of each nation. May not a nation concede a privilege to one without being obliged to concede it to all.

Señor Pedro Medrano, said that the blockade instituted by the French was a gross violation of national rights, which ever ought to be respected amongst civilised nations, the Republic has been most unjustly attacked by the French officer who has blockaded this port, and yet these same men who have invaded the Vice-royalty of Algiers and annihilated Constantina under scandalous pretexts, now come with the code of the law of nations in hand to claim of the Argentines rights disavowed by all nations.

Señor Obigudo, said that this blockade was a counterpart of the system followed by Napoleon, when he wished to intimidate all the world, the blockaders had violated the laws of blockade by coming into the inner roads, with their armed boats and taking out vessels—he voted for the project of the Committee.

Señor Lahitte again spoke, and amongst other remarks, he appealed to the French residents here themselves, he would ask them in the sacred name of truth, whether British subjects enjoyed in this hospitable land one jot more in the shape of privilege than they.—Therefore, the French in this blockade not only trample upon national right and the respect due to other nations, but as it regards this country they add ingratitude to injustice.

Señor Wright, expressed his approbation of the conduct of government, but disapproved of the course which the Committee had counselled it to follow in future. He was for fully developing the principle of commercial intercourse sanctioned by the Representatives of the Argentine nation assembled at Tucuman, by admitting all foreigners to equal privileges. He thought by the House making such a declaration, the government would be provided with means to extricate itself from its present position.

Señores Juan Antonio Argerich, Manella and Irigoyen, supported the project of the Committee.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

23rd inst. Nothing new.

24th. A coasting schooner was intercepted this morning off the Recoleta, and conducted to the outer roads by two French launches.—The same launches during the afternoon reconnoitred a balandra which was aground yesterday and to day between the Boca and Point Quilmes, discharging cargo.

25th. The French schooner brig of war Vigilant, returned from her cruise to the northward, having in tow a little craft in the shape of a balandrita.

26th. The Vigilant sailed again to the northward, and the corvette Expeditivo on a cruise. The Oriental brig Reno, (so long detained by the blockaders,) also sailed for her destination, she was the last merchant vessel in port. The brig Bordelaise, (bombard,) arrived this evening from her cruise after a week's absence. The schooner detained on 24th inst.,

was suffered to depart—she steered in the direction of Montevideo.

27th. Two French boats were in chase this morning of three balandras close to shore off the Recoleta; we do not know with what success, as a thick fog came on, and it rained heavily, with a strong wind from the E. We rather think the pursued run on shore in one of the "bights" on the coast.

28th. The Bordelaise sailed on a cruise.

29th. The Vigilant returned from her cruise bringing with her a couple of balandras.

The blockaders have now got it all to themselves; theirs is the "only booth in the fair." The inner roads are totally clear of vessels, not over a lighter is to be seen there, and the only vessels of war in the outer roads are those of the blockading squadron.

THE WEATHER, has been variable this week, rain, fog and sun-shine, and not by any means cold; on the contrary, the thermometer on Monday last stood at 56; and Colonia and the French brig of war Bordelaise, at anchor off that port, were distinctly seen from Buenos Ayres; an almost sure prognostic of a change of weather, which accordingly took place on the following day.

Thermometer during the week 50 to 56.

The day of San Juan (24th inst.) was observed as usual in Buenos Ayres; the *Juanas*, *Juanas* and *Juanitas*, received the compliments of their friends; and there were numerous *tertulias* in the evening. During the day music serenaded in front of various houses.

Yesterday (29th inst.) being the day of St. Peter and St. Paul, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The vespers and *matines* were celebrated (as we are told,) on Thursday at the Cathedral. We have generally attended these celebrations, but were prevented on the present occasion.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree dated 26th inst., states that in order to meet in part the deficit caused by the unjust blockade which the country now suffers, the price of the six classes of stamped paper used in the Province shall be doubled.

A note dated 27th inst., from Don Manuel Insular, Minister of Finance to the Collector General, states that the government having observed in the published list of the Contributors to the 'Contribucion Directa,' that many have not paid in proportion to their capitals, requests that he will forward to the (Jome) Department the original declarations, in order that means be adopted for the fulfilment of the law. Also that he will publish for 15 days in the daily papers, the regulations of the 'Contribucion Directa,' so that the parties concerned may be aware of the duty they impose.

The aforesaid regulations were accordingly published in the daily papers.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Paraná, June 3rd, 1838. 25th year of the Liberty of the Federation Entre-Rios. 38th of the Independence and 9th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Governor of the Province of Entre-Rios, to His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

The undersigned has the high satisfaction of replying to the esteemed note of Your Excellency dated 12th April last, to which was annexed the correspondence between the Vice-Consul and French Rear Admiral regarding the singular pretensions they advanced, the result of which has been the unjustifiable blockade which the Port of Buenos Ayres and all the littoral of the Republic suffers, contrary to the principles of the rights of nations.

If the government of this Province has on other occasions justly expressed its approbation of the enlightened manner in which Your Excellency has conducted the affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Your Excellency has in the present one so worthily corresponded to your august mission, that it is its duty to express its most ardent gratitude, for the dignity and wisdom you have evinced respecting the exorbitant pretensions put forth. And in congratulating you, it also congratulates the governments of the Confederate Provinces, for the firmness with which Your Excellency has sustained the independence, sovereignty and honor of the nation. The Argentines will display with energetic resolution the constancy and virtues which have given so much glory to their name. One single act of weakness would have brought upon them eternal reproach, an indelible stain in history, and the ruin of the country.

The government of this Province, entirely coinciding with the noble sentiments and unquestionable principles of national right which Your Excellency has asserted with the Vice-Consul and Rear Admiral of France, protests against the right of force, the only support of pretensions so humiliating to the Argentine name, and of so much importance to all the free nations of the world, and especially to American States; and it is its bounden duty to declare before God and the Universe, that to sustain the sacred right of our liberty and independence, we will not hesitate at any sacrifices to fulfil what we have sworn in the declaration of our independence.

Your Excellency will deign to accept the determined efforts of the Entre-Riosans, to whom the debasement of the honor of our country is insupportable. They will prove to the world that they are worthy sons of the liberty they possess.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.

PASCUAL ECHAGUE.

Our readers may not generally be aware that at Rio Janeiro there is a journal published called *O Chronista*, which edited with no common talent, deals its blows, right and left, against Britain and France, for what it terms their selfish policy with weaker nations. Indeed, *O Chronista* insinuates in pretty plain language, that the Englishman and Frenchman are so alike in this respect, that put them in a bag together, it is doubtful which would come out first. We have been requested by a correspondent to take up the cudgels in defence of our country, and "quiz *O Chronista*;" but this would be a most detestable mode of retaliation, besides which we cannot but recollect the Captain's admonition in "Topsail-sheet blocks." "D— it (said he,) don't quiz the devil himself—unless indeed, you're his superior officer—and then don't carry the joke too far."

The recent dispute at Rio Janeiro between some officers of the British sloop of war *Rever*, and some Brazilian officers, has brought forth all the ire of *O Chronista*. It inveighs against the former, and our country and France without mercy, concluding a long article upon the subject as follows.

"Oh that Buenos Ayres may chastise the arrogance of France, as it has before chastised

the audacity of the British; Oh that we may avail ourselves of their example and know how to make ourselves respected, so that no more Frenchman may come to flag our countrymen upon their own premises,* nor British vessels to form the police of our port and seize upon boats in the national service; Oh that our government may rouse itself up, and give us in the north of Europe, allies to shelter us from English ill-will."

France however comes in for the greatest share of *O Chronista's* anger. It avers that she is brave with the weak, but submissive with the strong; she sacrificed Poland, fled from the Arabs at Constantina, took fright at the threats of Jackson, and paid 25 millions of francs, and now blockades Buenos Ayres against all the principles of humanity and national right.— Happily the French Vice-Consul has not been able to frighten Buenos Ayres, as the French Admiral Roussin did the Ministers of Brazil in the time of Pedro 1st. Buenos Ayres, knew how to repel the invasion of a nation much more strong and powerful than France. Buenos Ayres, who repelled the British, will teach this Vice-Consul, that the rights of nations must be respected, and every generous heart will applaud their triumph. French presumption had therefore better take warning, that the disaster of Constantina be not followed by a new disaster. It adds that the British are the chief sufferers by the blockade, and it remains to be seen whether they will endure French haughtiness. The most pointed article however of *O Chronista*, we have translated literally. It is as follows. :—

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

In a former number we published an article animadverting on the French Vice-Consul and the Rear Admiral for having violated all the rules of the law of nations in blockading the port of a friend and ally, without a previous declaration of war, or any preliminary and timely intimation to the nations trading with that port. From that time we expected that the French or the *Afrancesados* journals at this Court would take up the gauntlet we had thrown down, and endeavour to prove against us that blockade is not hostility, but on the contrary a demonstration of peace and friendship, and that any intimation was unnecessary inasmuch as friendly nations would suffer no injury by such an interruption of the trade with Buenos Ayres; and daily on receiving the *Jornal do Commercio* we cast our eyes over its long columns to see if M. Picot took up the defence of his nation, but to our surprise, Monsieur remained as mute in this as on former occasions. After this disappointment, we were cursing our stars and deeply lamenting that poor France did not find among her sons resident here, a single one to defend her against the sarcasms of a journalist, when we were told that an *Echo Français* and a *Corsaire*, papers that exist unnoticed at this Court, had taken us in hand. We obtained a perusal of them, and were really astounded at seeing the manner in which these *Messieurs* change the field of discussion, and how, waiving the most important, they betake themselves to blustering about their France and its glory. So then, gentlemen, the France of to day, such as the revolution of July and before it the restoration made it, is not old France, France glittering with glory and disseminating civilization; it is that France which trembles at the sabre of the Cossack, and delivers up to extermination its ally and ancient protégé; it is that France which sent an army to combat against Mina and Riego to support the faithless Ferdinand, and to re-establish the Inquisition in Madrid, and which has not now a soldier to send in aid of Spanish liberty; it is not the liberating France of the United States; it is the France which in profound peace sent an expedition for the military occupation of the port of Rio Janeiro, and to present us a line of battle when on the faith of treaties we had received it as friends; it is the France which usurps our territory on the

* Alluding to an affair of two or three years since, in which a French boat's crew were charged with having maltreated some Brazilians.

† The Editor of the *O Chronista*, refers to the circumstances detailed in the article which we copy from the London Evening Mail of 2nd April last.

northern limits of the Empire, and authorises its sailors to land on the estate of a Brazilian and treacherously attack him. It is the France which pays 25 millions of francs and pockets insults from the United States, whilst it violates every principle of right to harrass a nation which it supposes weak.

If, then, you wish to defend it, you must shew that all these misdeeds are excusable, that Brazil was not insulted by Admiral Roussin in the name of France, that that Admiral and the present Rear Admiral who has blockaded Buenos Ayres, have respected all the rules of the law of nations; until you do so, you will have done nothing, Messieurs, and we will have a right to say that submissive with the strong your nation is only valiant with the weak.

In regard to the benefits for which we are indebted to France, and which the *Echo* so much extols, we are at a loss to know what they are. We do know that we descend from Portuguese, for whom *protection à la Française* is nothing new, since it was immortalised by the famous Joseph Daniel, and we will remind these Messieurs, that we have among us a vulgar saying not very complimentary to them, which they may learn by asking any Brazilian what *French clothing*, *French friendship*, in short the word *French* in general means amongst us?

With respect to the want we are in of foreigners in our country to guard us against any insurrection, we request *Messieurs les Français* not to offer the poor Brazilians the insult to think that in such a case we should stand in need of their assistance; they could only overcome Toussaint by means of the foulest treachery. Ah! should such a great misfortune befall us, we should see what these friends of ours are worth, we should see as we have seen in all our intestine disturbances, the foreigner take part with the rebel, shelter the rebel Chiefs, and in the end claim indemnity for losses and damages. No, Messieurs, you may be serviceable amongst us to give a white hue to the castes, to introduce Gothic prejudices, and finally to give us true protection à la Française. . . . But—this article is already becoming too long, we shall continue it in our next, (and that will be our last on the subject,) to answer the gentlemen of the *Echo*.

From the London Evening Mail of 2nd April last.

In reference to the recent military occupation of Mapá, in Brazilian Guiana, by a detachment of troops from French Guiana, alluded to under this head on the 15th of January last, a French paper styled *L'Outre Mer*, not known here, has lately entered into a lengthened reply to and vindication of the proceeding, which being copied entire into the *Moniteur* may be considered to be of a semi-official character, and make it necessary to return to the subject. In the first place, it is made a matter of surprise that an occupation for which provision had been made by a public vote of the Chambers two years ago, on the proposal of the Minister of Marine, should be treated as a fact entirely new. It may be observed in answer, that such ignorance would be excusable enough, seeing that in the same paragraph three French journals usually well informed on foreign affairs, the *Messenger*, the *Commerce*, and the *Courrier Français*, which had copied the information from this paper, had expressed their astonishment about it in terms still stronger, declaring "their ignorance how far the communication in *The Times* was founded in fact, and their belief that the (French) Cabinet would not delay rendering the necessary explanations." Moreover it is confessed, that although on a public discussion in the Chamber of Deputies a majority for the vote of the funds necessary for the occupation had been obtained, yet that in the preliminary committee appointed to inquire and report upon the matter such allocation of funds had been refused, and therefore the enterprise condemned.

It was not unknown that some ancient pretensions had existed on the part of France to a portion of Brazilian Guiana, arising out of some rather loosely worded clauses of the treaty of Utrecht, nor that these pretensions, virtually surrendered at the Congress of Vienna, had since been revived. The clause of the treaty of Utrecht out of which the claim is construed is thus worded—"Article 6. France cedes to Portugal the property in the lands from Cape North, and situate between the river of the Amazons and that of Espeak or of Vincent Pinçon." The cession of this territory, before in dispute, was regulated, it is pretended, ac-

ording to an old Dutch map, on which was marked, near Cape North, a small river called Yapock, having its mouth in the bay of Vincent Pinçon. The blunder of the map, if any, consisted in confounding Cape North with Cape Orange, near the bay of Vincent Pinçon, into which the Yapock empties itself, the distance between the two capes being upwards of 50 marine leagues, Cape Orange being without dispute the point where the bay of Vincent Pinçon, about which no mistake can occur, is situated.—It is therefore sufficiently clear that the Oyapock and the bay of Vincent Pinçon are the real land and sea marks designated and intended in the treaty, and that the one blunder about the Capes cannot be taken as seriously affecting such a construction. France, in fact, would have conceived nothing if Cape North had been laid down as the point of departure; whereas it is indisputable, and is not contradicted, that the true intent of the treaty was to put an end to all her pretended rights of territory actually possessed as claimed up to that time by Portugal, and since, of course, devolved to Brazil.—By the 10th article of the treaty of Vienna this view is expressly confirmed, by which Portugal consents to restore to France “French Guiana (conquered from her) to the river Oyapock, whose mouth lies between the fourth and fifth degrees of north latitude, being the limit always considered by Portugal as that fixed by the treaty of Utrecht.” The French government, it is owned in the *Outre Mer*, would not raise any pretensions at a “conjecture so unfavourable” as that of the Vienna Congress, but reserved for a more convenient season to revive the quibble about the construction and the blunder of the treaty of Utrecht, as it is now seen verified. Advantage is taken of Brazil when embarrassed with civil wars, and intestine divisions to wrest from her by force a most important and integral portion of her territory.—What makes the usurpation more flagrant still, is the additional fact that by an article of the treaty of Paris in 1817, after providing that commissioners should be mutually appointed to determine the limits between French and Brazilian Guiana, it was agreed that if at the expiration of one year they should not be able to come to an understanding, “the two contracting parties should proceed by friendly accord to form another arrangement under the mediation of Great Britain, and conformably to the treaty of Utrecht, concluded under the guarantee of that Power.” It remains with Parliament, therefore, to learn if such mediation has been demanded, and whether France has usurped and keeps possession of all that vast country lying between the great mouth of the Amazons and the Oyapock, comprising between 200 and 300 miles of coast, under the “guarantee of Great Britain?” Nothing can be more extraordinary than the ignorance apparently at the Foreign-office of such wanton aggressions against a friendly state, with which our relations are of such incalculable value as those of Brazil, except the gross negligence in resisting them, although those aggressions were treated of and decreed in public discussions of the French Legislature. It may safely be asserted that there is but one opinion and one voice of reprobation among all well-informed parties in the city of the scandalous incapacity with which all the foreign and commercial interests of the country are, and have been, administered by the present government.

It may be useful to show the high estimate formed by our neighbours of the important acquisition which has been so iniquitously accomplished. Mapá, of which forcible possession has been taken, is distant a few leagues only from Macapá, and a considerable way up the northern arm of the Amazons. It is a small island, seated on a lake of the same name, about ten leagues in circumference, a position similar to that of ancient Mexico. The line of territory in the interior claimed with this frontier station is placed in direct internal communication with the Amazons by various navigable rivers, so that uninterrupted communications and commerce may be opened with the innumerable Indian tribes along its banks for hundreds, nay, thousands of miles, even to the frontiers of Peru and Quito. This new territory, it is boasted, which France has taken military possession of, is of a “rare fertility, and in every point preferable to all our other possessions in the same quarter.” The native Indians, it is said, who have always been maltreated by the Brazilians, will rally round the

French, having always manifested obedience and attachment to the French authorities. By way of supplementary apology for the usurpation, it is added, that it was necessary besides for France to establish between her colony of Guiana and Para an insurmountable barrier against the turbulence of that Brazilian province, which had sometimes threatened to invade the French possessions, and often been in open revolt against their own government. It might have been thought that the best way to avoid contact with a population so disorganized was not to come to closer neighbourhood, but to have left between the two the more “insurmountable barrier” of the ancient and legal limits some 300 miles distant from Para. The more special question is, how will the mercantile interests of this country be affected by this direct interference of the French with the foreign commerce of the interior shores of the Amazons, hitherto almost exclusively their own through Para?

H. B. M.'s sloop *Electra*, Captain William Preston, had lately in the outer roads of this port, two days general exercise by firing at a mark 900 yards distant. The firing from what we have heard and saw, was most excellent, having repeatedly knocked away the target, and scarcely a shot but must have struck a boat. It was the admiration of all who beheld it.

We felt great pleasure in witnessing with what rapidity a British vessel of war can be got ready on an emergency. The *Electra* was lying at sun-rise on the morning of Tuesday last, nearly dismantled ready for painting. In three hours she was ready for sea. Captain Preston embarked about 3 in the afternoon, and was accompanied to the place of embarkation by Mr. Mandeville, Baron d'Hermillon and Mr. Villiers.

The *Electra* sailed the same afternoon for Montevideo.

It is singular enough that the five first letters of the names of the vessels which blockaded this port, should correspond to the five first letters of the alphabet, viz:—Alerte, Bordelaise, Camille, Dassas and Expeditive. Commodore Daguencet ought to anchor them in alphabetical order, within hail of each other; it might enable them to pass a dull hour away, that is, if there be games in French similar to our—A. was an archer and shot at a frog. B. was a butcher and kept a great dog. Or—A. apple pie. B. bit it. Or the more loving game— I love my love with an A. because she is amiable. I love my love with a B. because she is beautiful, &c. &c.

From a London paper of March last.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Majesty has taken exercise on horseback almost every day during the week. She appears to be not only a graceful but a fearless rider. She usually leaves the palace at about two o'clock, and with no other escort save two or three ladies of her household, the equerries in ordinary, and two or three grooms, passes through the streets into Hyde Park, which on these occasions is continually crowded with fashionables.

HER MAJESTY'S CORONATION.—It is at length determined that her Majesty's coronation shall take place on the 25th June next. A German paper, of the 7th inst., in alluding to the subject, says:—“The Emperor has caused an invitation to be addressed to the nobles of the Austrian empire to attend the coronation of her Majesty the Queen of England, to give splendour to the participation of Austria in that ce-

emony. In compliance with this wish of his Majesty, twenty cavaliers of the highest rank of the nobility, including many of the Hungarian nation, have declared their intention to go to London. Prince Trautmansdorff, General Count Grulay, Francis Count Esterhazy, Count Chorinsky, &c., will be at the coronation. We have already said that Prince Adolphus Schwarzenberg is to go to London as Ambassador Extraordinary.” There is also every reason to believe that a great number of French, Russian, Prussian, Belgian, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese nobles will come over to England, as soon as the official announcement reaches those countries; so that the coronation of Queen Victoria may be expected to be one of the most brilliant events that has taken place in Europe for the last century. It was, we believe, originally intended to have deferred the ceremony until August, but as Parliament would then have been prorogued, it was deemed more convenient to appoint an earlier period.

The Queen gave a sitting, on Thursday, to Mr. Sully, an American artist of great talent. The portrait is to be life size and full length; and her Majesty has graciously consented to have it painted for a Society, of old standing in America, called the St. George's Society.—It is a pleasant matter, between the two countries, to learn that this favour was petitioned for through the United States ambassador, in consequence of the strong feeling of admiration for our Sovereign which prevails on the other side of the Atlantic.

A gentleman accustomed to wear spectacles, by chance placed them over one of his ears, and positively walked three miles *side ways*, before he discovered his mistake.

American paper.

Advertisements.

HAVANA CIGARS.

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

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at No. 30, Cathedral Street, Scotland illustrated by William Beattie, M. D., author of Switzerland, Penny Cyclopaedia the eight first volumes, Saturday Magazine one set, Penny Magazines for 1835 and 1836, Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts, a copy of Dr. Adam Clark's commentary of the Scriptures, Hook's Roman History, Silliman's Chemistry, Chemistry of the Arts, Wistar's Anatomy, Blair's Lectures, Bealard's general Anatomy, Henry's Chemistry, a superior assortment of counting-house books of all sizes, yellow wove hot pressed folio of the best description, letter, writing, drawing, fancy and marble papers, and most other articles of English stationery. J25 4t

NOTICE.

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

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.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 30th of June 1838.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hormensigide Guillevin.

(Capitaine de Frigate.)

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

Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

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



MARINE LIST.

Post of Buenos Ayres.

June 23.—Wind E. hazy, heavy rain last night and early this morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 24.—Wind E. hazy.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 23rd inst., to Carlos Galeano.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Second July, 26 guns, Captain Juan Bautista Souza, for Montevideo.

June 25.—Wind E. foggy in the morning, opposite coast visible in the afternoon, slight rain at night.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 24th inst., to J. K. H. Redue.

The corvette Second July which sailed yesterday, was in sight S. E. at anchor.

June 26.—Wind S. heavy rain from mid-night to sun-rise.

Arrived, French brig of war Bordelaise, 10 guns, Captain de Lalande de Calern, from a cruise.

Sailed, Oriental (late National) brig Reno, Santiago Dasso, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Rodolph Sprungli, with 2880 quintals jerked beef, 222 dozen salted tongues, 28 pipes, 4 half do. and 4 quarter do. with 1002 arrobas tallow, 1083 pieces sole leather, 113 dry hides, 1 hamper saddles of the country.

Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Señor Andres Rini.

French corvette Expeditive, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Haluy, on a cruise.

H. B. M's sloop Electra, 18 guns, Captain William Preston, for Montevideo.

June 27.—Wind E. strong, hazy, heavy rain all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Expeditiva and Electra which sailed yesterday, were in sight S. E. at anchor.

June 28.—Wind E. S. E. slight rain and foggy in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Bordelaise, 10 guns, Captain de Lalande de Calern, on a cruise.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

June 29.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

30th ult., British berque Emilia, from Montevideo 19 days.

1st inst., Oriental schooner Luisa, from Montevideo 16 days.

2nd, Argentine schooner Virginia, Laudemahn, from Montevideo 16 days.

" Oriental zamaca Atahualpa, from Montevideo 23 days.

" Brazilian schooner Gertrudes, hence 9th ult.

5th, H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 19th ult., Montevideo 24th do.

" Brazilian patache Novo Femeario, from Montevideo 23 days.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

17th inst., American ship Renown, Sutton, from Bahia 15th ult., with 1700 fanegas salt, &c., to Southgate & Co.

" Oriental brig Felix Oriental, Sicardo, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., to Bujareo.

19th, Oriental schooner brig Estrella Dalozzo, from Santa Catalina 9th inst., to Ramirez.

" Argentine schooner brig Bella Teresa, Barbaro, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst., to Capurro and Castro.

20th, British brig Plata, Carr, from Lisbon 16th April, with 282 meyas salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

" Oriental brig Montevideoano, Gonsalvez, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult., to M. G. da Costa.

21st, Brazilian patache Tamaraco, Picon, from Santa Catalina 30th ult., to M. G. da Costa.

22nd, Spanish brig Paquete Gaucho, Reboredo, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst.

" Oriental schooner Virginia, Daniels Gagnio, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., to Janico.

23rd, British brig Mediterranean Packet, Saunders, from Tarragona, 75 days, to Raines.

She was to leave Montevideo for Rio Janeiro with all her cargo on 28th inst., and by her Mr. Raines and family passengers.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 24th inst., was performed *Los Hermanos de la prueba*, the plot we have before noticed.—The spendthrift brother caused some laughter when he said he should buy six English horses, engage English grooms, and cut a dash in Spain.

The audience was not very numerous.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 24th inst., was performed *Eduardo en Escocia*. This is a piece which always attracts a good house, although so often performed in Buenos Ayres. It is full of plot and counter-plot, and the interest is kept up to the end.—Colonel Cox was personated by Señor Quijano, and he rendered it very amusing, but he should know that British infantry officers do not wear mustachios as did the Colonel Cox of this evening, twisting them when angry in true Spanish style. Señor Quijano introduced a new reading, (at least in this country.) viz.—In the banquet scene, Colonel Cox observes that he is a true Englishman, inasmuch as he always gets drunk after dinner and hates the French. He proposes a patriotic toast—Señor Quijano pre-faced it with hip—hip—hip—three loud hurras instantly followed from all on the stage except the ladies, the band playing "God save the Queen." This unexpected burst was received with great glee and a round of applause.

On 26th, Thirty years or the life of a gambler. We did not attend.

ORIENTAL STATE.

It would seem from the following despatch, that the government troops have sustained a defeat.

Cuchilla de Peralta, June 16th, 1838.

We had a battle at 3 in the afternoon of yesterday, with the Anarchists at Palmar del Arroyo Grande, in the vicinity of the house of the Cordovasa. The action was hard fought, and those of the enemy which were in front of my division were completely destroyed, the same occurred with some other corps; but we were as much disordered in the pursuit as they in the flight; and they being so near to Palmar were enabled to rally there before us, and consequently remained masters of the field of battle. Our infantry completely exterminated that of the enemy, and were still keeping up a fire last night. We have been dispersed, but I consider the enemy equally so with little difference. The Commander in Chief whom I found it impossible to rejoin, has proceeded with a considerable part of the army towards Sandu. In fine, Excellent Sir, the Commandant Estomba will be able to give you more minute information upon the affair.

God preserve Your Excellency many years.

SERVANDO GOMEZ.

To His Excellency the President of the Republic, Don Manuel Oribe.

Our last accounts from Montevideo come down to 24th. Considerable alarm prevailed there in consequence of the above news.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Montevideo, 19th June, 1838.

Mr. Robert M. Hamilton, having laid before this government the credentials which accredit him as Consul of the United States to this Republic, it has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. Mr. Robert M. Hamilton, is recognised in the character which his credentials confer upon him.

2. The said Mr. Hamilton, is declared in full possession of the rights, privileges and exceptions, which by public right appertain to him.

3. Let this be registered in the Chancery of the Foreign Department, &c. &c.

ORIBE.

JUAN B. BLANCO.

Birth.

On the 24th inst., Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Allen, of a son.

Died.

On 25th inst., aged 35, at half past 10 at night, after a painful illness, which he bore with infinite fortitude, Mr. Conrad Heinrich Andersen, a native of Altona, and many years a merchant of this city.

His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on 28th, attended by numerous friends. Many will deplore his loss, but none more than ourselves—for he was one of our most esteemed friends. To know him was to respect him.—He was indeed an excellent man, to whom with justice might be applied Pope's expressive words.

"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

Advertisements.

WANTED.

AS a house-keeper, a respectable female who speaks English, to take charge of a small family, at the Hotel of Mr. Zwinger, No. 53, Calle del 25 de Mayo. j29 4t

General Upholstery.

AND

CHAIR STORE.

No. 51, CALLE DEL PERU.

WARWICK INGLIS, takes this opportunity of informing his friends, that he has constantly on sale a great variety of ready made goods in the Upholstery line; comprising Mattresses for all kinds of Bedsteads and Marguees. Assortments of handsome gilt ornaments for Bed Furniture, &c. &c.

Mahogany, Cane and Wood-seat North American CHAIRS, of the most superior workmanship and latest fashion.

Also has on hand Trunks of excellent workmanship and on the lowest terms.

N. B. He also repairs all kinds of sofas and chairs, and warrants them to look and answer as well as new. Old mattresses and bed furniture repaired on equal terms with the above. j29 3t.

N. SMITH.

BOOK BINDER.

Removed to No. 143, Calle de Venezuela.

NOTICE.

THE Age of 11th and 26th March 1838.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Douloons, Spanish	146	a 147 dollars each
Do. Patriot	144	a 145 do. do.
Plata macuquina	8	a do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	8 1/2	a 8 1/2 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones	8 1/2	a 8 1/2 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	42	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	5 1/2	a 5 1/2 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	34 1/2	
Do. Montevideo	9	a 9 1/2 per patacon
Do. United States	none	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	31	a 33 dls. p. pesada
Do. country	25	a 27 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	26	a 27 do. do.
Do. salted	22	a 23 do. do.
Do. Horse	8 1/2	a 9 1/2 do. each.
Nutria Skins	2 1/2	a 3 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	34	a 35 do. per dozen
Wool, common	7	a 10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	18	a 19 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	26	a 27
Deer skins per dozen	8	a 9
Hair, long	49	a 52 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	24	a 26 do. do.
Jerked Beef	12	a 15 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11	a 12 do. per arr'ba
Horns (North American)	112	a 220 per mil
Flour, on board	a	none per fan.
Discount	1 1/2	a 2 1/4 per ct. pr. month

The highest price of Douloons during the week, 147 dollars. The lowest price 144 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 5 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.