

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 627.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1838.

[Vol. XIII.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received the Montevideo Journal *Universal* to 22nd inst. That of the 17th in its leading article, assumes its former language when speaking of those in arms against the government, no longer denouncing them as *dis-sentients* but *anarchists*. It says, that the House of Assembly being resolved to negotiate with the Chief of the Anarchists, (Fructoso Rivera,) and the government having sent a Commission to his head quarters to treat for peace; if they of the *Universal*, as in duty bound, determined and indeed had avoided all expressions which might tend to irritate. As peace was the object, it was necessary to seek it with candour and sincerity. The government had in consequence of the resolution of the House of Assembly, ordered hostilities to cease in every part under their jurisdiction, but in the face of this, the dissentients or anarchists had invaded the towns in the country, exacted contributions, removed public officers, and committed hostilities on all appertaining to the government. A division of their troops approached Montevideo, and added to other hostile acts, the pernicious one of suborning the slaves. The government nevertheless did not alter their conduct, anxious to obtain peace, they suffered in silence those new outrages. The contempt, however, with which the Chief of the Anarchists had treated the Commission, the attacks made by him upon the heroic town of Pasandá, his efforts to subvert the privations of the Capital, by preventing the entrance of cattle, and the system of corruption practised with the slaves, albets society in its most important relations. The government, therefore, would not desist, and the Republic if by inaction they consented any longer to this state of things.

The same journal of 20th says—

It is evident that Fructoso Rivera does not wish to hear of peace until he finds himself in a situation to impose his own terms, which he thinks the capture of Pasandá would give him; and that then, the supporters of the government and the government, must make an unconditional surrender; but adds the *Journalist*, the government ought rather to perish than consent to such infamy.

The *Universal* of 22nd, repeats that the defeat suffered by the troops at Palmar, had rendered the situation of the government difficult and embarrassing, but not desperate.

A launch and two whale-boats appertaining to the forces of Fructoso Rivera, have been captured at the Higueritas.

A skirmish took place a few days since close to Montevideo, between the opposing parties; in which several were killed and wounded on both sides.

A decree dated Montevideo 16th inst., appoints Don Antonio Diaz, to take charge of the portfolio of the war and marine department, vice, Don José Britos del Pino, resigned. Señor Diaz is also Minister of Finance.

A despatch dated Pasandá 10th inst., addressed to the government at Montevideo, from General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, states that the anarchist Chief, Fructoso Rivera, had just received another proof of his impotence, the cowardice of the horde in his train, and of the courage and enthusiasm of the troops which he (General Lavalleja,) has the honor to command. That on the 8th inst., at 8 in the morning, Fructoso Rivera, with 500 cavalry, 180 infantry, and 4 pieces of artillery, presented him-

self about a league from Pasandá, having previously despatched 200 cavalry to the suburbs, who were driven away by the garrison pickets. At 4 in the afternoon, the enemy was in movement towards the town. General Lavalleja instantly marched with a column of troops to meet him, and took up a position, but the enemy declined battle; General Lavalleja, therefore, with his force, returned in the evening to the town, leaving some pieces of artillery in the shape of a battery to act as occasion should require. At 8 at night, the enemy commenced an attack and kept up a lively fire from two six pounders, which was returned by the government artillery with such effect, that their fire retreated in disorder and with great loss. On the 9th at sun-rise, commanding took place on both sides—at mid-day, Fructoso Rivera with his troops retired a league and a half from the position of the government force, but returned at mid-night, merely to throw into the town a few grenades, which did no injury; and the despatch adds, that he abandoned the intention of entering a town which prefers extermination rather than submit to him and the Grosious Unitarians who follow him. General Lavalleja, bestows great praise on his officers and men, and estimates the loss of the enemy during the 48 hours he was in front of Pasandá, at 30 killed, numerous wounded. The government troops did not suffer any casualty.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

18th inst. A small ketch and a small balsa, were intercepted early this morning by a French launch off the Custom-house; wind and tide being contrary, they were not conducted to the outer roads until the afternoon. A whale boat from Los Vaños also fell into the hands of the blockaders. The French brig of war *Dassas*, exercised great guns by firing at a mark.

19th. The balandra detained yesterday was released this day, and sailed to the northward. The blockaders made use of the whale-boat they intercepted yesterday, in their reconnoitring operations of to day.

20th. A balandra intercepted during the last night, was at anchor in the outer roads.—A schooner brig from the Boca was also intercepted and conveyed to the outer roads by the nightly watch—a French launch. Several other small craft having got notice of the "Charley," postponed their intended excursion. The ketch detained on the 18th, was released this day and came to the Boca.

21st. This day is remarkable in the annals of the blockade as being that on which commenced a new system of operations on the part of the blockaders, pursuant to instructions from Admiral Leblanc. "The small craft which in former times fall into their hands are to be permanently detained, at least, until something decisive takes place respecting the present dispute between this country and the French. All the crews and passengers of the detained craft were in consequence sent on shore this day in a ketch released for that purpose, and we presume that Frenchmen have been put on board of each.—It is reported that the craft in question are to be sent to Montevideo.

Acting upon new orders, no less than five French armed boats came within hail of the shore this morning, and took away with them to the outer roads a ketch and a balandra from off the Fort. These 5 boats had been cruising all night off the Boca. The French corvette *Camille*, exercised great guns by firing at a mark. The French brig of war *Bordelaise*, was under weigh in the evening.

22nd. The *Bordelaise* sailed on a cruise.—A French launch and a French boat returned to the outer roads early this morning, having been close to the Boca all night and "caught nothing." The boat on her return came as usual close to shore, her officer directing his 'spy glass' in all directions.

23rd. Two French launches took from off the entrance to the Boca two chaloupes.—(Sailed to be the *Paloma* and *Ana*.) The French corvette *Expulsière*, returned from her cruise, accompanied by a schooner (supposed 11th June,) she had detained. The three craft thus intercepted were conducted to the outer roads. One of the chaloupes sailed excellently, and with any thing like a chance would have defied all pursuit.

24th. Commences with thick fog, and we are unable to say if any French boat was lying during the night *perdu* amongst the rushes of the Boca, certain it is, a very fine craft came in and was unloaded during the day without the blockaders knowing any thing about it. A French launch was however observed during the morning not far from shore, off the *Alameda*.

The fog this day would not allow us to count the craft in custody of the blockaders.

We have heard the conduct of Admiral Leblanc censured for not giving the notice of the system of operations so suddenly put in practice on 21st inst., respecting small craft. Others on the contrary say that he has the right to prescribe to his patients whatever he may deem proper, either as an alterative medicine, or to strengthen the dose. At any rate, if the blockade continues, he is likely to have "under his thumb" as many small craft as would constitute another "Anglo-Italia."

This day (24th inst.), completes the 150th day of the blockade.

THE WEATHER, has been changeable and unseasonable during the week, thermometer 55 to 70. On Wednesday it stood at 70, the day seemed like one of summer.

The Inspector of Corrales, Don Martin Santa Coloma, gives notice to the Chief of Police, under date 22nd inst., that the *Purveyor*, Don José Maria Benevento, has absconded with the purchase money of a drove of cattle belonging to a poor grazier. This individual it is reported has taken refuge on board the French blockading squadron.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Communications from Don Pascual Echagüe, Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th inst. They entirely approve of the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres, in the question it has sustained with the French (ex-Consul and French Rear-Admiral, and aver, that had it pursued any other line of conduct, it would have inflicted an indelible stain upon the history and in fact ultimately caused the ruin of the country.

A discussion is now going on in the House of Representatives, some particulars of which appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22nd and 25th inst., respecting the suggestion of the government in its last message to the Legislature on the organisation of a Court of last appeal.

British Steam Boat Great Western.

The following are extracts from the Journal of an American gentleman, who went passenger in the Great Western from Bristol to New York.

April 17th.—An appropriate figure head for our ship would be—Vulcan with Neptune by the beard, and old Æolus fairly under foot.—Such had been the picture had Ovid told the story of our voyage, and it seems little short of a conquest of the elements.

The past night and day have afforded us in some measure an opportunity of testing the powers of steam against the adverse influences of the weather.—a gale in our teeth, and a sea found, which in volume is seldom found in any part of the Atlantic beyond the limits of the banks of Newfoundland.

15th.—It is quite clear we have no fraternity with the fishes. The porpoise—the most frequent of our ocean visitors usually, whose gambols around the bows are often the subject of a moment's interest to the voyager, come now, dashing forward with its merry troop in all their accustomed glee, until near our paddle wheels, they turn—startled by the spinning—and dash off, tumbling and rolling, it would seem, upon each other in their haste, like a bevy of frightful children, who had become suddenly ashamed of having mistaken a hobgoblin for a well known friend. In making this voyage in the British steamer, every day affords an opportunity for the exhibition of astonishment at the progress of science and the attainment of human power; and as vain or as common place as the question may appear, it seems to present itself there, invested with something like solemnity—when and at what point shall the pile be shaken which constitutes the sublime fabric of human knowledge? But a few generations since, and the ocean upon which we sail, the continent to which our course is directed—was, more than half the world, were beyond the ken of man! and now—what are they?—what is man himself, and what are human means, wrought out by the divinity within us, compared with the creature and his aids of those days? The question, where will these things find an end? is irresistible.

19th.—To an accustomed sailor—a minion of the winds—it is long before the novelty of a steamer at sea, with all the attendant circumstances of its internal economy, can wear itself into familiarity. Chiefly he feels a strange relief in the absence of care about the weather or the winds—sources to which he has habitually looked for a large proportion of his contentment. The novelness of the morning to which he is heir is used—"how is the wind?" or "how is her head?" presents itself at his waking like the remembrance of some nauseous morning dose now discontinued; and in place of the excitement among his fellow voyagers by a fair wind and the prospect of a fine run, or the despondency by a foul one, and all sorts of evil forebodings, he hears the common parlance of every day life, or issuing from his room, finds them distributed in groups awaiting breakfast, in the discussion of the merits of their favorite picture! The space, too, and, as far as regards the Great Western, the splendor around, continually surprise him. The light spars, light sails and light rigging on deck—like light walls and great windows to an accustomed prison—robbing it of half its terrors. A sailor, to whom a dark cloud has ever been a thing of watchful apprehension—like a being, crafty enemy—cannot cast his eyes aloft, but feeling a new sense of safety, he will turn to the squall with a grin, and, looking it in the face, bid it "blow its heart out."

The richness below—the cabin—seems the expression of individual taste and elegance of a bountiful hospitality, rather than a provision for the common participation of the way-farer; and this at sea, too! The change is a pleasant one, and to the older voyager, unfamiliar as it may be, it is perhaps the more delightful, as he alone can truly estimate the change—a transition from the endurances to what may be called the luxuries or enjoyments of a sea life.

23rd.—At 10 A. M. we were joined by the pilot. His boat—a grand one—came down before a fine breeze, and heading up to windward, salutations were exchanged, his skill was lauded, and a few moments brought him to our deck. It was amusing to observe the wonderment of the tenants of the

little craft at our vessel. If eyes and mouths be any indices to feeling, there must have been something not often of this earth in theirs.

Before crossing the bar, our "poles," which had been some time hoisted, were all aloft, and flags streaming at each; the British ensign at the gaff. That at the fore, was one adopted at the launching of the ship—a combination of the British and American ensigns, the stars of the British union, the stripes of the field; an emblem, ere eight years had passed, that regard for each other, if one may so speak of States, of that alliance in a noble fellowship of parent with its daughter empire, which it is certainly the intelligence of both countries realizes and would desire should be.

As we proceeded, an exciting scene awaited us. Coming abreast of Bedlow's Island, we were saluted by the fort with twenty six guns; and the coincidence of this with our own movements on board, heightened our enjoyment of it immeasurably. The sky-lights to our cabin abate are made to form two tables on deck—mahogany topped, and with a most witching look of invitation to a repast upon them, whenever a smooth sea and a sunny day make it pleasant to dine or lunch beneath the joyous.

It had been agreed among us, some days previously, that before we left the ship, one of these tables should be christened the Victoria, the other the President. Wine and fruit had been secured for the purpose of being passed round the former of them—the health of Briton's Queen had been proposed—the toast drunk—and amidst the cheers that followed, the trim was just raised to consummate the naming, when the fort opened upon us with a salute electric. Our colors were lowered in acknowledgment of the compliment, and the burst which accompanied it from our decks—drinking to the President and the country, and breaking wine again, was more loud and more joyous, than if at that moment we had untidily overcome a common enemy. Proceeding still, the city became more and more distinct—vessels, masts, buildings, spires, seeming farther as we approached—less streets, the people—the announcement of the arrival of the ship by telegraph had brought thousands to every point of view upon the water side—boats, too, in shoals were out to welcome her, and every object seemed to separate itself in our view.

The first to which our attention was now given, was the Sirius, lying at anchor in the North River, gay with flowing streamers, and literally crammed with spectators—her decks with portable boxes, her rigging, most head high we passed around her, receiving and giving three hearty cheers—then turned towards the Battery. Here myriads seemed collected; boats had gathered around us in countless confusion, flags were flying, guns were firing, and cheering—the shore, the boats, on all lands around, loudly and gloriously; it seemed as though they would never have done.

It was an exciting moment—a moment which in the tame events of life finds few parallels—it seemed the outpouring congratulations of a whole people, when swelling hearts were open to receive and to return them. It was a moment, that if both nations could have witnessed would have assured them, though babblers may dispute, and fools may affect contempt, that at heart there is still a feeling and an affinity between them. It was a moment of achievement—we had been sharers in the chances of a noble effort, and each one of us felt the pride of participation in the success of it, and this was the crowning instant—experiment had ceased—certainty was attained—our voyage was accomplished.

"The Atlas," London Journal, in noticing the successful experiment of the Great Western and Sirius, says—

These are the victories of peace, the mighty triumphs of a progressive civilization over the elements of nature. The continent of North America has been brought within a twelve or thirteen days' voyage from Europe. Such things would seem incredible; if we did not witness them. No envious feelings seem to have animated the breasts of our brethren in the United States at this triumph of British skill and enterprise. The rejoicings of the citizens of New York and Philadelphia, on the arrival of the above-mentioned steamers, were loud and cordial; every possible token of respect was shown to the officers in command, and it is

realy difficult to say, whether sentiments of congratulation, curiosity, or joy, were the predominant feelings. The great importance of this achievement consists not less in its having lessened the average time by which the Atlantic by at least one half, than in its having reduced this period to a certainty. The traveller may now start on this long voyage with the confidence of reaching his destination within a few hours of the former time. By the New York liners the passage might be made in twenty-five days, but it might be twice as many, and was commonly not much short of forty days; and it was not merely the length of time necessarily taken up by the voyage, which deterred thousands who would otherwise have visited the new world every year, but the uncertainty how long it might be, and the latter consideration was frequently of far more weight even than the former. For the future, the personal intercourse between this country and the United States will be upon a vast and rapidly increasing scale; and in a few years it will be as fashionable an excursion to visit the springs of Saratoga and the beautiful scenery of the Hudson and lakes George and Champlain, as it is now to visit Harrogate and the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. A new chain—a chain of aflamant—binds together the people of Great Britain and the United States. In this great triumph we have a new guarantee for the continuance of perpetual peace, and the rapid development and diffusion, over the world of the art of civilization and industry, with all their multiplied comforts and blessings.

We received by H. B. M's packet *Spider*, London papers to 6th June and Paris do to 3rd do. The news of the blockade of this port reached London on 5th June, by way of Montevideo. The London papers of the 6th, mention the fact without comment. The blockade of the ports of Mexico, seems to have caused some sensation in England.

"The Times," London journal of 2nd June, contains the following.

FRENCH CLAIMS ON MEXICO.

The letters recently received from British merchants in Mexico describe the claims advanced by the French Government, some of which appear to be substantial. On the 20th inst. a decision of a tunnet a few panes of glass were broken in the premises of a French shopkeeper, who forthwith laid his damages at \$2500.—Another claimant is a *pasteur* or confectioner, who, for the destruction of a table consumption of a few *pastetes* or sweet cakes by a troop of hungry soldiers engaged in civil broils, has presented his bill of damages for no less a sum than \$20,000. A third party claims \$30,000, on account of the seizure of 30 bars of silver, whilst in the act of smuggling them on board a vessel at Mazatlan, the exportation of silver in that form being absolutely prohibited by law, except in cases of special licence. Of the greater part of the grievances set forth by the French, these may be taken as specimens, and which are included in the gross amount of \$600,000 to be paid down as demanded by the French minister, and awarded by the Mexicans for the sake of peace. The most important is not the most important part of the business; for, in addition, the degradation and punishment has been insisted on of several high official personages—generals and judges, &c. All this appears in the long ultimatum delivered in by Baron Deffaudis, the French Envoy, which, with other papers and correspondence between the French legation and the Mexican Executive, has been printed by order of Congress in a supplement of the *Diario del Gobierno* of the 31st March, from which this summary is extracted. The grievances cited would seem to be something of a preliminary cover for other pretensions of a higher nature, and to secure for France certain political and commercial advantages. For instance, where French subjects established in Mexico shall chance to be dissatisfied with the decision of the regular courts of justice in affairs of law, it is proposed that the process shall be submitted over by a court of appeal presided over by the French Consul, and the jury to be composed of one-half natives, the other of French residents. An absolute claim of right is also made, in behalf of French subjects to establish themselves as retail dealers in any part of Mexico, with the same rights and

privileges as enjoyed by the Mexicans themselves. This privilege, it is necessary to state, was previously enjoyed by the French on sufferance, and subject to withdrawal at pleasure; but in the ultimatum it is insisted on that ample satisfaction shall be awarded previous to such withdrawal. The Mexican government was ready to agree, in such an event, to issue public notes beforehand, so as to give effect to the sale of stock on hand, but not contented for the right of internal legislation in whatever mode might be deemed convenient, being no otherwise bound in the matter towards France by special treaty. A different mode of action would, it is pointed out, be inconsistent with the stipulations of treaties with other Powers. Besides a variety of minute and express requisitions, placing the French in the position of the most favoured nation, the French Minister appears to have pushed his claims to an extent still more extraordinary, and never till now considered to come within the scope of those international grievances which would justify the going to war. These consist in an unusual interference between the Mexican government and its creditors, for the adjustment and fulfilment of contracts, and for the due payment of monies owing. Thus the liquidation of certain accounts for copper supplied by Mexico to Algiers, and the clearing up by M. Lafuente, is required, as well as the admission at the custom-houses of certain custom-house bonds in the hands of French holders interested in a credit operation known as the 17 per Cent Loan. A similar mode of great interest in this country to find the point mooted in the loan affair once established, as the British government would have then a precedent for that more decisive intervention in behalf of the unfortunate sufferers, who are creditors of Mexico, not for a few paltry thousands, but for millions. The Mexican loans contracted here, the principle of interference once enforced and admitted, are prior claims and of much heavier amount. Therefore, in the order of payment ought certainly to take precedence of any French claims. It is not necessary to advert more particularly to other requisitions for the restitution of certain duties existing from French vessels trading to more Mexican ports than one; for the admission of licenses sold to certain French parties for the exportation of silver bars for the use of salaries, or charges owing to Frenchmen by the Banco de Sanio.

It may be observed, that the language employed in this correspondence towards the Mexican nation and all the authorities is certainly of an impetuous and vexatious character, extending the bounds of diplomatic courtesy, and little likely to conciliate kind feelings in future. The demand alone of \$600,000, by way of damages to individuals, appears certainly, if the accounts may be given, an extraordinary overcharge. Everybody knows the scanty means of French adventurers and traders to foreign countries with their little *pacotilles* of a few hundred or thousand francs' value. The whole export trade of France to Mexico reaches only to the amount of about 7,000,000 francs, or about £280,000, whilst in the single matter of the large claim alone about 3,000,000 francs, or £120,000, is imperiously and capriciously exacted.

"The Atlas," of 29th May, says—
 "The gulph of Mexico is at the present moment the scene of events, pregnant with the most portentous consequences, and which demand the instant and most serious attention of the British government. Disputes of some time past existed between the governments of Mexico and France, which finally resulted in the peremptory demand by the latter of the payment of a large sum of money, and an apology for some alleged violation of the obligations of international comity. With the former the Mexican government were ready to comply; but they have refused the latter, that is to say, they have offered to France substantial compensation for alleged injuries, but have refused any apology for some supposed breach of national etiquette." In this state of circumstances the French have blockaded the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, and it is announced that they intended immediately to invest the Fort of Juan de Ulla, which, it is by no means improbable, is already in their possession. The analogy of this situation of affairs to that which preceded the occupation of Algiers may be perfectly obvious. That case some time since was offered to the French Consul, an apology

was demanded of the Dey, which he refused, an expedition was fitted out against Algiers to punish this offence, an undertaking was given to the British government, that reparation for this was the sole object of the expedition; that no plans of colonization or conquest were contemplated, and that, the avowed purpose of the expedition being attained, Algiers would be forthwith abandoned. How far has the French government kept good faith? What has been the result of these fair professions? The regency of Algiers has been subdued, and converted into a French province. War has been carried from its frontier to the west and east—the French conquests approximating towards Tangier on the one hand, and the regency of Tunis on the other. Already their power extends along the coast of Africa upwards of four hundred miles; they are forming immense military establishments, and there seems to be no reasonable ground for supposing that they will arrest their progress, till their influence has been extended from the Straits of Gibraltar to the mouth of the Nile.

The question which every Englishman will now ask is this—shall France be permitted to play the same game in the Gulph of Mexico? Is she to be permitted to possess herself of the person of St. Juan de Ulla, on the one hand, she may extend her conquest over the entire of the Mexican Republic, and on the other, commanding the waters of the Gulph of Mexico ready for capture, to open any of the British West India islands or settlements on the coast of South America, whenever it may suit her convenience. These are the simple points for the consideration of Englishmen. If France get possession of St. Juan de Ulla, and be permitted to retain it a single day with the consent, or by the connivance, of the British government, she will remain it permanently, as she has retained Ancona, and she also retains Algiers. We have indeed the consolation of knowing that if the British government should be slow to vindicate her interests—a supposition, however, which we would not be supposed to entertain for a moment,—the citizens of the United States will not regard the proceedings of France with indifference, and they may possibly interpose. We observe, indeed, already, that an intense excitement prevails among them on this subject, and, from past experience, we feel a pretty strong conviction that Jonathan will be very reluctant to permit even his ally to occupy any point so inconveniently near to his own great commercial emporium of New Orleans. We do not, therefore, feel much alarm as to the ultimate success of French aggression in this quarter, although we would rather see its course arrested by the vigorous interposition of British authority, than be indebted for it to the apprehension of the United States.

From "the Courier," London Ministerial paper.

A small pamphlet has been published as a supplement to the Mexican Government Gazette, containing the reply of the Foreign Minister, addressed to M. de Lisle, who remained charged with the affairs of the Legation on the departure of Baron Deffaudis. The Mexican government declare their determination to reject the French ultimatum, to make no concession, as long as an armed French force remains on the coast, and conclude by braving the threat of an open rupture.

The following extract from the Gazette may serve as a specimen of the language set up by the Mexican government:—

"The demands of M. Deffaudis are reducible under three ends:—

"1. For plundering and destruction of property which took place during the last twenty years, either on the part of the populace in

riots, or in the civil wars which have taken place by one or other of the belligerent parties.

"2. Forced loans, and other exactions, which are described as unjust in themselves and contrary to treaty.

"3. Denial of justice by the civil and military authorities, acts and decisions by the tribunals which the Baron Deffaudis characterizes as illegal, unjust, and arbitrary.

"Upon the first head the government have long since declared that it cannot think of making itself responsible for losses and injuries occasioned by riot in a revolution, or by civil war. When it was alleged that such was the course adopted in European countries, it was replied that the government was aware of the objection, but still there was a wide difference between old and long-fixed governments and Mexico, so long terms with every kind of civil war. It was submitted to the good sense of the French government as to the state to which the Mexican finances would be reduced if it was at once an established maxim that the government was to defray all losses occasioned by every insurrection which has or may occur to foreigners and natives, for it would be extremely unjust to limit the indemnity to foreigners only, and in such a case would not amount to a communication of expense as a premium upon rebellion, and is not the nation at large worthy of some consideration? or is it only those who say they have lost their property? Finally, as it relates to the French, did they not contribute to the opening of their eyes? Were they not aware of Mexico being in a disturbed state, quite a new country, wherein the old colonial habits were still in opposition to the present order of things?

"But, notwithstanding these unreasonable reasons, the government, not wishing to quarrel with France on a point of money, offered to submit the claims for indemnity of the French Minister to the Mexican legislative assembly, to act as a premium upon rebellion, and is not the nation at large worthy of some consideration? or is it only those who say they have lost their property? Finally, as it relates to the French, did they not contribute to the opening of their eyes? Were they not aware of Mexico being in a disturbed state, quite a new country, wherein the old colonial habits were still in opposition to the present order of things?

"As far as national dignity is concerned in admitting the mediation of a third Power, the Baron Deffaudis should have considered that Mexico is on a par with France, for our government not only denies the right of France to bring forward those claims, but also the arbitrary and odious character ascribed to the acts of which complaint is made, and entirely disents from the French Minister in his estimate of the losses sustained by his countrymen for which indemnity is demanded."

England and the United States are equally interested in looking on at this affair with jealousy. The trickery by which the Duke of Wellington was imposed on, when a French fleet was sent to Algiers to demand satisfaction for an affront offered to a Consul, ought not to be forgotten. If the French obtain possession of a strong hold on the Mexican coast, it will be no easy matter to induce them to relinquish it; and with the half-civilized Mexicans for their neighbours, there will never be a difficulty in finding pretences for new demands of satisfaction. Mexico might then become as completely a French possession as Algiers is now, for there would be immediately a strong colonization party in the Chambers.

MERCHANT VESSELS
 In the Port of Bangoon Arrived on the 23rd of August 1838.

	FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.	
	Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermengilde Guillemin. <small>(Capitaine de Frégate.)</small>	
	Corvette L'Expeditif, 18 guns, Capitaine Pierre Halay.	
	Brig Dussan, 22 guns, Capitaine Hippolyte Dagueuet, with Commodore's broad pennant.	
	Brig Alger, 22 guns, Capitaine Charles O'Leary.	
	Ship Callippe, 28 guns, Capitaine Thomas Herbert.	
	Packet schooner Spivey, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.	
	Schooner brig Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Alexander Stidell Mackenzie, Commander.	



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 18.—Wind N. W. shifted to S. at night, opposite coast stable, light rain and cloudy at night. No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Expeditivo, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay, on a cruise.

August 19.—Wind E. S. E.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 20.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, William Turner, from Montevideo 19th inst., to J. K. H. Redon.

United States schooner brig Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, Commander, from Montevideo 19th inst.

H. B. M's packet Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., arrived at Montevideo 19th, and sailed same day, with the mail of H. B. M's packet Lyra, from Falmouth 8th June.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Constantine Cunningham, Esq., M. D., and his lady.

August 21.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.
August 22.—Wind W. N. W. shifted to E. at night, strong.

Sailed, French brig of war Bordaieise, 10 guns, Captain de Lalande de Calorn, on a cruise.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, William Turner, for Montevideo.

August 23.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, French corvette Expeditivo, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay, on a cruise. (She was accompanied by a schooner which she had intercepted, supposed 11th June.)

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 22nd inst., to Carlos Galiano.

August 24.—Wind S. E. thick fog all day.
No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT PALMOUTH.

May 13th, H. B. M's packet Reinder, from Rio Janeiro 2nd March, with the mail forwarded hence 19th January, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

June 5th, British barque Anabella, Watt, hence 31st March.

AT LIVERPOOL.

May 3rd, British brig Eric, Whiteway, hence 30th January.
" 20th, British brig Glanmelier, from Valparaiso.
" 21st, British brig Mary Jones, Fishley, from Montevideo 12th February.
" British brig Philomela, Sprat, from Montevideo 6th February.
" 25th, British brig Forth, Glen, hence 3rd March.

OFF STAR CROSS. (English Channel.)

June 3rd, British schooner Racer, from Montevideo 1st April.

OFF ILFRACOMBE.

June 4th, British brig Persian, Hopton, from Valparaiso.

AT LONDON.

May 20th, British brig Dryad, Ashew, from Lima.
" 21st, British barque Cigar, Smith, from Valparaiso.

AT SWANSEA.

May 21st, British brig Sovereign, Campbell, from Valparaiso.
" 23rd, British brig William Wise, Ellis, from Copajo.

AT HULL.

May 22nd, Russian barque Johannes, Clouberg, hence 10th February.

OFF SCILLY.

May 20th, British brig Ruby, from Montevideo 22nd February.

AT ANTWERP.
May 22nd, Danish brig Hraas, Wardinger, from Montevideo 15th February.
" 24th, Swedish brig Ellida, Juell, from Montevideo 16th February.

AT CUXHAVEN.

May 28th, British brig Maria, Le Grosley, from Montevideo 9th February.

AT BOURDEAUX.

May 24th, " Cygne, from Valparaiso.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

May 21st, French brig Mont Cheri, Bronzon, hence 15th February.
" 24th, French brig Louisa, from Montevideo 17th February.
June 12th, French barque Napoleon, Rabardy, hence 12th April, Montevideo 15th etc.

AT CADIZ.

May 10th, Argentine brig Neptuna, hence 15th February.

AT HAVANA.

April 17th, Spanish brig Saladero, from Montevideo 1st February.

AT NEW YORK.

May 21st, American ship Josephine, C. J. Merry, hence 5th April.
" American barque Drymo, D. Upton, hence 13th April.
" American barque Mary, from Montevideo 21st March.

AT BALTIMORE.

June 1st, American brig Olympia, Benson, hence 27th March.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

June 1st, American ship General Smith, Colman, hence 6th April.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

13th ult., Oriental brig Aylo de Virtud, from Montevideo 23 days.
23rd, British brig Mediterranean Sea, from Montevideo 26 days.
24th, Brazilian brig Rutina, from Montevideo 34 days.
26th, British brig William Inglis, from Montevideo 28 days.
27th, French brig L'Amitie, from Montevideo 27 days.
" H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 10th ult., Montevideo 14th.
29th, Brazilian patache Bola Amizade, from Montevideo 16 days.
31st, H. B. M's packet Lyra, from Falmouth 8th June, with the mails for the River Plate.
" Oriental zamacca Providencia, from Montevideo 4 days.
1st inst., Argentine schooner brig Mary Jane, Gard, from Montevideo 34 days.
4th, H. B. M's ship Cleopatra, from Valparaiso 33 days.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

13th inst., British brig Caroline, William Mellish, from London 37th May, to Kemsley & Co.
16th, American brig Caspar Hauser, Jenkins, from New York 2nd June, to Zimmerman, Frazer & Co.
17th, Spanish brig Amelia, Miguel Salomon, from Cadiz 8th June, to Zemanan and Preserra.
" Sardinian brig Caballo Marino, Miguel Dero, from Bahia, to Bertram & Co.
19th, French barque Constellation, from Marseilles 26th June.
" H. B. M's packet Opesum, was to bring the July mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 17th inst., was performed to a full house, for the benefit of Señor Caion, *Bruto*, & *Roma Libre*, and a dance.
On 19th, *Roberto*, to a good house.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 18th inst., was performed to a crowded house, *Quince años* ha.
On 19th, to a good house *La Mogigata* and a farce.

On 21st, *Oscar hijo de Osian*, in which Señor José de la Puerta, first actor (as stated in the play bills), of the Theatros in Spain, made his first appearance before a Buenos Ayresan public, and well deserved the good reception he received. He played the part of Oscar in a manner as to prove that he has a complete knowledge of his art. He often reminded us of Keen, both in his attitudes and transition of voice, indeed, we heard several persons, native and foreign, express their opinion that he must have been that great actor. Señor de la Puerta is young and possesses a good figure, with an expressive Keen like countenance, his voice however is

somewhat defective, particularly in its lower tones.
On 23rd, he played the *Troubadour*, and again he reminded us of Keen. In the *Convent scene* with Leonora, the resemblance was almost perfect. We conceive that he would do honor to any Theatre, and sincerely regret that our limits will not allow us to speak more fully of his performance. The Manager has drawn a good card in him. The house on the two nights he performed overflowed in every part. The boxes presented a most brilliant appearance, and were graced by a considerable portion of the rank and fashion of Buenos Ayres.
To night Señor de la Puerta is to play *Othello*,—that touching of the *Tragedy*.

BIRTH.

On the 21st inst., the lady of Daniel Gowland, Esq., of a daughter.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at No. 36 Cathedral Street, the Library of a literary gentleman, consisting of works in the French, Spanish, Italian and English languages. For further particulars, apply at the above-mentioned shop. 49-21.

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.

TO LET.

TO a single gentleman, a small sala and bedroom, independent of the other part of the house, in a respectable situation, Apply at No. 31, Calle del Parque, or at Mr. Mayer's, No. 56, Calle de Cangallo.

SCOTCH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

THE Girls school will be opened on Monday the 2nd of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Terms of instruction may be known by application at the School Room, Scotch Presbyterian Church, say day previous, from 12 till 1 o'clock, forenoon.
Buenos Ayres, August 30th, 1858.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	141	142 dollars each Do.
Patric.....	140	141 do.
Plata macanusa.....	7 1/2	8 1/2 do. for one Dollar, Spanish.....
Do.....	8 1/2	8 1/2 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones.....	8 1/2	8 1/2 do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	45	do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none	
Exchange on England.....	53	a pence per dol.
Do Rio Janeiro.....	310	320
Do Montevideo.....	9	a per patacon
Do United States.....	25	26 do. do.
Hides, Ox, best.....	30	31 dls. pesada
Do country.....	25	27 do. do.
Do mixed.....	25	26 do. do.
Do salted.....	21	23 do. do.
Do Horse.....	9	10 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	2	3 do. per lb.
Chinchil Skins.....	20	30 do. per dozen
Wool common.....	7	9 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	17	18 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	24	25
Deer skins per dozen.....	9	10
Hair, long.....	50	55 do. per arrial
Do mixed.....	25	26 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	15 do. quinal
Tallow, molted.....	11	12 do. per arroba
Horns.....	130	130 per mi
Flour, (North American).....	a none	
Salt, on board.....	a none	per unit
Discount.....	1 1/2	2 1/2 pr. ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 142 dollars. The lowest price 139 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 5 1/2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 Calle de Cangallo.
Published every Monday, except on the 25th of MAY; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.
PRICE.—EIGHT DOLLARS (currency) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 5 rials.
ALEXANDER BRANDES, Responsible Editor.