

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 632.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1838.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received the Montevideo journal *Universal* to 25th inst. Affairs were much in the same state as it regards the civil war in the Oriental territory. Those in arms against the government were still in considerable force in the vicinity of Montevideo, but no fresh encounters had taken place. Provisions (especially beef,) were scarce and dear in that capital.

The government issued two decrees dated Montevideo 19th inst., in tenor, that every citizen who had taken a decided part in favor of the laws since July 1836, and who may have suffered therefrom in his property, shall be completely indemnified by the national treasury.— And as the forbearance of the government towards the rebellious had only produced the blackest ingratitude, from those it was intended to favor, it becomes a duty to use coercive measures to restrain the enemies of order. The government therefore decree—

Art. 1. The property of every individual now in the ranks of the anarchists, shall be sequestered in all the territory of the Republic.

2. The same shall be put in practice in future with those who directly or indirectly contribute to foment rebellion.

3. The property referred to shall be disposed of by the State, &c. &c.

4. This decree shall be void and of non effect as it regards those who at the termination of three months, personally appear in order to justify themselves to the authority, and if not able to attend, they must give sufficient guarantee for their future conduct.

5. Let this be published.

ORIBE.

CARLOS G. VILLADENOROS.

The government has also issued the following decree, dated

Montevideo, September 28th, 1838.

Art. 1. Every vessel which may anchor in this port, whether merchant or of war, is prohibited from communicating with the shore or with other vessels in the bay, until she receives the health visit.

2. Passengers arriving at this port, whether in men of war or merchant vessels, are also prohibited from disembarking at any other place but the mole of this capital.

3. Let this be published.

ORIBE.

ANTONIO DIAZ.

We give the following reports from Montevideo without vouching for their authenticity. That Admiral Brown, having by permission of the government of Buenos Ayres, entered into the service of that of the Oriental Republic, was employed at Montevideo in fitting out three vessels to act against those of the rebellious.— That the French Admiral Leblanc, has given notice to the government at Montevideo, that he shall not suffer the vessels of Admiral Brown to sail from that port, inasmuch as they could not be viewed in any other light than as an Argentine squadron. We have heard other particulars upon this subject, but forbear to mention them until we have more positive information.

At a Court held by Queen Victoria on 8th June, Frederick George Dickson, Esq., was presented to Her Majesty by Lord Palmerston, as Consul General of the Argentine Confederation.

The particulars respecting the landing of the French officer yesterday, will be found in our account of the operations of the blockading squadron.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

22nd inst. The blockaders *pet* boat *Atrevido*, was at anchor early this morning off the Fort, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the outer roads from her night watch.

23rd. The French brig of war *Bordelaise*, (bombard,) arrived from a cruise 'up the river.' She had been absent since 22nd ult., 32 days.

24th. Nothing new.

25th. Nothing new.

26th. The French schooner brig of war *Vigilant*, came in this morning from the Parana with four little craft, (3 balandras and schooner brig *Emilia*,) captured, or detained, as the prize court of Paris may determine. The boat *Atrevido* made sail to meet them.

The blockaders received this day an addition to their schooner force, in the shape of the captured schooner *Ana*, which they have armed and despatched from Montevideo, whence she arrived this afternoon under the French flag.— We are not acquainted with the name she now bears, or her armament. The cargo she had on board (sugar) has been conveyed on board the French frigate *Minerve*, at Montevideo.— The foretopmast of the French brig of war *Alerte*, was down this afternoon, apparently struck by lightning.

27th. The French brig of war *Alerte*, sailed at 2 A. M. for Montevideo, she was not in sight at day break this morning. The *Alerte* has been rather unfortunate in this river. For instance, her driving propensities in the outer roads of this port in bad weather, and the supposed accident above-mentioned. A French launch was cruising to the northward.

28th. About mid-day a French boat with her national flag aft, and the flag of this Republic at her bow, was observed steering towards shore. On arriving at the mole, the Adjutant of the port, Don Juan Francisco Segui met the officer, and conducted him to the house of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The officer having delivered his despatches, returned on board about 2 o'clock, and was accompanied to his boat by the Adjutant of the port. This affair as might be supposed, caused considerable sensation in town, and a number of persons collected on the beach to witness the disembarkation and re-embarkation of the French officer.— The blockade of the port of Buenos Ayres by the French, took place on 28th March. This day therefore (28th inst.,) completes the six months, and it is said the despatches in question contain the ultimatum of the French.

The officer again came on shore about 5 P. M.—went to the house of the Minister, delivered a message, and re-embarked at 6.

The object of this second visit, we hear, was to rectify a mistake committed by the officer, in having stated on the first occasion, that an answer would be expected by 8 o'clock in the evening of yesterday, instead of to-morrow (Sunday,) at the same time. Our impression is, that those who expect a definitive result from this communication, will be disappointed.

We believe that the blockaders have not kept their night watch in the vicinity of the Boca this week. At least, we have missed them from their beat. Probably the boisterous weather at the commencement of the week, has prevented them going their usual "rounds."

The blockaders have now nine small craft in custody in the outer roads.

This day (29th inst.,) completes the 186th day of the blockade.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 26th and 27th inst., contains a continuation of the report from the Collector General's office, relative to the examination of accounts ordered by the decree of 13th June 1836.

The same journal of 17th, 25th and 28th inst., contains the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 6th, 11th and 13th inst.

The same journal of 18th inst., contains communications addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, from the Governors of the Provinces of San Luis, San Juan and Mendoza, highly approving the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres, in the question it has sustained with the French Vice-Consul and French Rear Admiral. The one from Mendoza, states that the energy and decision displayed on this occasion by His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, in upholding the national honor, renders him more and more worthy of the name of 'Restorer of the laws.' That this is the general feeling—not only of the government, but of the *Mendocino* people, and that he may rely upon the decided support of both.

The same journal of 25th, contains communications addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, from the government of the Province of Salta, offering congratulations upon the resolution which the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, had come to in approving the conduct which the government of Buenos Ayres had pursued respecting the French question.

Also a note dated head quarters, Jujuy 18th ult., addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, from General Alejandro Heredia, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army acting against General Santa Cruz, congratulating him on the firmness with which he had sustained the rights of the Argentine nation against the unjust pretensions which the French Vice-Consul and French Rear Admiral had put forward.— That he offers these congratulations not only in his own name, but in that of the army under his command; also, that from his knowledge of the sentiments of the northern Provinces, of whom he (General A. Heredia,) is Protector, he has no hesitation in assuring His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, that they would prefer to be blotted out from the list of nations, than falter in their resolution to uphold the honorable and enlightened conduct which His Excellency has pursued as it regards the French question, being persuaded that it is better to cease to have existence than consent to ignominy.

The same journal of 21st inst., contains the particulars of the funeral rites ordered to be celebrated in the city of Salta, on 21st ult., to the memory of the late General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé. The Governor of the Province of Salta, with all the authorities civil and military, were to attend in the procession upon the occasion to the Cathedral Church of that city. The troops were to be drawn up in the plaza during the exequies, according to the order of the day addressed to them by the government.

From the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso.

TITLES OF GENERAL SANTA CRUZ.

The extensive catalogue of titles and condecorations with which the self-styled Protector of Peru and Bolivia heads his decrees, exhibits the extent of that puerile and ridiculous vanity so prominent amongst all the attributes which singularize his character. For want of real merit and notable actions in his career, we see him accumulate titles which he himself has created, and condecorations which have not cost him any thing. We will briefly analyse each of them, in order that it may be seen what they signify.

Captain General, Restaurator, Grand Citizen and President of Bolivia. The first and last of the four preceding titles mean one and the same thing, because the Presidents of Bolivia are likewise Captain Generals while they exercise that office. The title of Restaurator, General Santa Cruz would not assume if he had any modesty or shame left. It is derived from the revolution and assassination of General Blanco, executed by his proselites, Armaza, Ballivian, and others. Blanco had been elected President by the congress of Bolivia; Santa Cruz had been so by the voice of General Gamara, six months previous, when he entered that country with an army to overthrow the administration of General Sucre. Blanco was consequently the legal President of the Bolivian Republic, and the authors of his fall and death, amongst whom was Santa Cruz, cannot be viewed in any other light than as a group of revolutionary scoundrels and murderers. Santa Cruz, denominated this revolution and this murder, *Restaurator*, and it is easy to conceive that after the crime was consummated, it would not cost much to obtain from his proselites the title of *Restaurator*; a title which imports an immoral boast and full confession, of his being an accomplice in the mutiny of this group of demoralised soldiers, who at the end of 1828, committed in Chuquisaca, the atrocious crime of dissolving the Congress of the Republic at the point of the bayonet, and of putting to death the President General Blanco, in order to proclaim their worthy instigator Don Andres Santa Cruz.

Grand Citizen. After having been installed in command by some worthless wretches, and under favor of the terror caused amongst the people of Bolivia by the event above referred to; Santa Cruz took upon himself the title of Grand Citizen, and to that effect passed a project of law to the Congress, signed by two or three of his party. There was no motive for conferring it nor power to withhold it.

General of Brigade of Columbia. All the officers of the auxiliary column sent from Peru in 1821, by General San Martin, to support General Sucre in South Columbia, were rewarded after the action of Pichincha, with grades and condecorations by the Congress of that Republic. The auxiliary division consisted of some bodies of infantry organised in Trujillo, (now Libertad,) and 80 horse grenadiers of the division of the Andes. Santa Cruz, then commandant of militia with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army, was accidentally the superior officer in Piura at the period when the auxiliary division was assembled there, and he took temporary command of it in order to enter the Columbian territory. The anecdotes which this appointment gave rise to are well known, and which prove that Santa Cruz in this campaign was the laughing stock of his subalterns. However, the battle of Pichincha, which he only witnessed at a great distance, because Sucre was not in a situation to confide a column of attack to an officer without credit, caused his companions to whom he paid unceasing adulation to view his conduct with indulgence.

Grand Marshal, Pacificator of Peru, Supreme Protector of the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation. The ostentation which the title of *Grand Marshal* involves in itself, renders it one worthy only of ridicule. Napoleon had Marshals, but unfortunate Peru needed them with the epithet of *Grand*, in order that it might not be discovered that they were very little, and Santa Cruz has added the attribute of *Pacificator* to *Grand Marshal*, probably that it may be understood that he is the *Marshal* of an army and of countries, and therefore not to be confounded with a shoer of horses.

It is hardly necessary to add that of the two titles above-mentioned, one is the offspring of the other. Having succeeded to dominate (pacificate Santa Cruz calls it,) in Peru, it appeared

necessary to govern it, and in order to govern it, a title being necessary that of *Protector* occurred to him.

We now proceed to the condecorations.—The medal of the *Liberating army*, thus denominated for having conquered at Junin and Ayacucho, was given to all the officers engaged in those battles, and by favor to many who were hundreds of leagues from the scene of action. Santa Cruz was at Junin in a place so secure that he did not even see the enemy, he being some leagues in the rear in the staff of Bolivar. When at Ayacucho, the last bulwark of peninsular power was destroyed, Santa Cruz was in Lima, in the retinue of the courtiers who surrounded the Liberator. It is clear then, Santa Cruz boasts of possessing condecorations which he has not merited, and which in his case no man of honor would allow himself to mention.

The medals of Quito and Pichincha are one and the same thing, because they refer to a single act; *the action of Pichincha*. Peru gave a medal with the motto—*to the Conquerors at Pichincha*, and the Congress of Columbia another with this—*to the Conquerors at Quito*, because Pichincha or the place in which the action was fought was in the vicinity of the city of Quito, and on the first announcement of the triumph gained over the division of Aymeric, the name of the place in which it was obtained was not known with certainty.

Of the medal of *Junin* we have spoken, and of that of *Cobija* every one knows that the Congress of Bolivia gave it to him in virtue of the rare act of his having come to that port from Potosi in 1823. Santa Cruz being an enthusiast for appendages, Congress has ministered to his mania or folly, notwithstanding that the *Protector* always took good care that these appendages should be of gold crowded with brilliants, because by this mode the condecorator had some signification, or what is better for him, a great intrinsic value.

The medal of *Liberator*, was given to Bolivar by the Congress of Bolivia in 1826. At his death in 1830, he requested in his will that it should be returned to Bolivia, and Santa Cruz appropriated it to himself as a Godsend. The said medal it is said is valued at 15,000 hard dollars.

Grand officer of the Legion of Honor of France. Worse and worse. Some recommendations from M. de Laforest; the high sounding tone of some lying messages; decrees never complied with, full of offers to all industrious men who might set foot on the soil of Bolivia; a feigned predilection towards Frenchmen, and ultimately the very celebrated treaty of commerce and navigation between France and Bolivia, drew from Louis Philippe, the noble cross of the Legion of Honor, to adorn a most disloyal besom, and to manifest his consideration for an audacious, obscure and immoral ruler.

The other titles which remain for us to examine, are nothing more than putting saddle over saddle, children of the same father and works of the same author.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

The following extract I think bears upon the pretensions put forward by the French authorities at Montevideo respecting the sale of captured property; and I trust you will insert it in your journal for the benefit of the Commercial interests in general.

A. B.

Buenos Ayres, 24th September, 1838.

"In order that a foreign sentence may be received in our courts (the British,) as admissible evidence, and possess the authority ascribed to it, the court in which it was pronounced must appear to have been a court lawfully constituted, and of competent jurisdiction in such matters. And therefore, if it appear to have been held under any usurped or illegal authority, or contrary to the law of nations, the sentence will have no validity.

"This was determined by the learned judge of our court of admiralty, (Sir William Scott,) on the 16th of January 1800, in the case of the ship *Flad Oyen*, which had been captured by the French, carried into *Bergen* in *Norway*, con-

demned by the resident consul there, and purchased by a Danish subject.—One question before the court of admiralty was, whether a sale under such a sentence of condemnation would transfer the property to the neutral vendee.—Upon this point the learned judge declared that sentences of condemnation always appeared to be the sentences of courts acting, and exercising their judicial functions, in the belligerent country; and that this was the very first attempt that had ever been made to impose upon the court a sentence of a tribunal not existing in the belligerent country, but of a person pretending to be authorized within the dominions of a neutral sovereign; that, even if it could be shewn that, upon mere speculative principles, such a condemnation ought to be deemed sufficient, that would not be enough; for it ought to be shewn that it was agreeable to the usage and practice of nations, "and when I am told," said he, "that before the present war, no sentence of this kind was ever produced in the annals of mankind, and that it is produced by one nation only in this war, I require nothing more to satisfy me that it is the duty of this court to reject such a sentence as inadmissible."

"The ground of this doctrine is, that it shall not be presumed that a neutral government would so far depart from the duties of neutrality, as to permit within its territory the exercise of that last act of hostility, the condemnation of the property of one belligerent to another; thereby confirming and securing him in the acquisition of his enemy's property by hostile means.

"This decision of the court of admiralty, and the reasons on which it was founded, has since been fully approved and adopted by the court of King's Bench. For the present it will be sufficient to state that it was there determined, that a condemnation by the French consul at *Bergen* in *Norway* had not the effect of divesting the property of a captured ship out of the original owner."

"In our courts of admiralty it has always been held that, by the marine law of England, independently of the statute which commands restitution, and fixes the rate of salvage, the property is not changed in favor of a vendee or recapture, so as to bar the original owner, 'till there has been a regular sentence of condemnation; and in the reign of King Charles H., a solemn judgment was given upon this point; and restitution of a ship taken by a privateer was decreed, after she had been fourteen weeks in the enemy's possession, because she had not been condemned."

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 21st inst., was performed for the benefit of Señor Caton, the play of "Lord Davenant." Señor Casacuberta personated the unfortunate nobleman in a very feeling manner. He excels in this line of acting.

The Chinese dance with its very pretty music was repeated, amidst great applause. A full military band accompanied the orchestra in that portion of the music selected from the *Cencrentola*. This combination had a pleasing effect—the clashing of the cymbals was substituted for the 'gong.' Señor Andres Guelfi, of the orchestra of this Theatre, played a *concerto* on the violin in a manner as to accredit him as a first rate musician. Señora Caton and Señora Manuela Casacuberta, the former in male attire, danced the *gaita gallega* very prettily. The evenings amusements concluded with the tonadilla *Los maestros de la robosa*, ó sea *Tripiú*, in which Señores Casacuberta and Caton, and the Señora Manuela officiated. It abounded in dancing and singing, and caused much laughter, particularly in the concluding *aria*'s sung by the gentlemen, the former describing the efforts made to imitate the London dandies, and the latter bewailing his being such a little ugly fellow in comparison with his rival, (Casacuberta,) which was the reason Manuela slighted him.—This last part was encored, although Manuela gave symptoms of being completely tired with her singing and dancing exertions of the evening.

We never witnessed a more brilliant *funcion* at this Theatre. The house overflowed, and contained a considerable portion of the rank and fashion of this city. Nearly every box

was occupied by ladies, and the Theatre being well lit, rendered the appearance of the boxes superb. Indeed there were some lovely faces there. Amongst the company we observed Don Nicolas Anchorena, lady and daughter; Don Carlos Huergo, lady and daughter, the lady and daughter of Don Ladislao Martinez; General Rolon and lady; the lady of General Pinedo; the lady of General Mancilla; Don Marcus Agrelo, lady and daughter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

"La Tour de Nesle," concluded from our last.

The princess and the page loved one another, the natural consequences ensued—she found herself in a situation in which ladies, in her circumstances, do not wish to be. She dreading her father's wrath and a convent, instigated the page to murder him, and then urged him by letter to expatriate himself, and this letter contained an avowal of the crime—Lyonnet de Bournouville is Buridan. King Louis is expected in Paris on the following morning. Buridan tells her, that he has taken means that this letter shall be the first petition offered to the King on his arrival; and that there is no longer any means to prevent the disgrace, ruin, and death of the Queen, than that Buridan should be Prime Minister, and stand by the King to receive the iron casket, and suppress the fatal evidence it contains—Lyonnet de Bournouville is first minister—and receives the casket. Marguerite and Buridan cajole each other, and affect to desire a renewal of their ancient intimacy, and an assignation is made for the same night at the Tour de Nesle; of which Marguerite gives Buridan the key. This assignation is destined by each to be the ruin of the other. Marguerite places people to assassinate the man who shall enter by the postern. Buridan gives Gaultier the key of the postern, and substitutes him to meet Marguerite there, and obtains an order from the King, to surround the Tour de Nesle, and take prisoners all who may be found there dead or alive. Buridan then discovers that the princess had given birth to twins—two boys, *Gaultier* and *Phillipe*. Buridan, shocked at the death of one child and the danger of another, is induced in order to save the latter, to hasten to the Tour de Nesle, into a window of which he climbs from the water side. He meets the Queen, tell her the fate of their children, and explains that he has come thither to save Gaultier. It is too late—Gaultier rushes in bloody and dying by the hands of his mother's bravos. While the wretched couple are horror-stricken at the murder of their children, thus accomplished by their own contrivances, the King's guards burst in. In vain do the Queen and the Minister announce their ranks, and insist that the order of arrest was not meant for them—the captain of the guard drily replies.—

"I know nothing of either Queen or Minister—here is a corpse and two murders, and an order signed by the King to seize whomsoever I may find in the *Tour de Nesle*."

The Tour de Nesle, was got up at the Victoria, splendidly. Señor Lapuerta played Buridan, judiciously. It however gave him no scope for declamation, and the lower tones of his voice are not the most pleasing.

The farce of *El liberal por fuerza* followed, in which Don Felipe David personated an old Carlist, forced by his liberal opponents to deliver an oration in favor of the "Christinos."

The house was crowded to the ceiling, and the performances did not conclude until a late hour. In fact as we quitted the Theatre, we heard the bells of the neighbouring convent of San Juan, chime for the nuns to assemble at midnight prayer. How great the contrast.—We thought of Sheridan's Clara, in the Opera of the Duenna, and the many times we have heard that charming songstress, Miss Stephens,

now Countess of Essex, warble Clara's farewell to the convent.

"Adieu, thou dreary pile, where never dies
The sullen echo of repentant sighs:
Ye sister mourners of each lonely cell,
Inured to hymns and sorrow, fare ye well;
For happier scenes I fly this darksome grove,—
To saints a prison, but a tomb to love."

To resume—

On 20th, was performed to an elegant house, the comedy of *Amanes y celosos, todos son locos*. The plot accorded with its name. One of the characters, an old lady, reproached her daughter with having more lovers than a tabby cat.

A duet from the opera of *Armida*, was sung by Señor Izotta and the Señorita Culebras, and was encored. The lady improves in her singing. A farce followed.

On 22nd, *Lanuza*. We did not enter the Theatre until late. Señor Lapuerta was the Lanuza, but the little we saw of his performance, fell short of our expectations. The manner too in which he expresses extreme agitation by heaving his shoulders and panting simultaneously, is any thing but natural. An oft repeated farce followed.

The house was full, and the boxes were graced by beauty and fashion.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM BOURKE, who came to this country, (Brazil,) in one of the ships which conveyed the troops under Col. Cotter, and was seen in this city (Rio de Janeiro,) a few months ago; is hereby informed, that his deceased grandfather has bequeathed to him some property, which will be forfeited unless he appear at the Court within three years, reckoned from 1st June 1838; he is therefore requested by his mother, to return to Ireland accordingly.

3t 2D Rio de Janeiro, 7th September, 1838.

NOTICE.

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent flavour, Champagne, Preserved Ginger, Black and Green Teas, Sugar Candy, &c. &c., are on sale by the package, at Anderson, Weller & Co's. Stores.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned respectfully inform the public, that they have re-opened the Boot and Shoe Manufactory, No. 73, Calle de la Piedad, in connection with that in the Calle de la Cathedral, No. 54, where all orders will be executed in the usual superior manner.

Gentlemen's dress boots, shoes, half boots, pamps and shippers; ladies' walking shoes, childrens' half boots and shoes, and every article in the trade, made to order of the best materials and workmanship.

21 3t HUGH WHITE and SON.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, a very commodious Barrack, close to the Barraca-road; built on land three hundred varas in front to the North, and one hundred and fifty deep, and lately valued by three of the best Appraisers of this City. Any one who may feel interested in this purchase, will please apply at No. 3, Calle del 25 de Mayo, any day from 11 till 2 o'clock. Cattle will be received in part payment, and the ground can be sold separately if the purchaser should wish it.

21 3t.

NOTICE.

A Spanish gentleman, a native of Old Castile, and well acquainted both with the French and English languages, having received his education in France and resided many years in London; wishes to devote three or four hours a-day, to teach either of the above languages, to a couple of English or Anglo-American gentlemen, by the most approved practical system. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the British Packet, or at Mrs. McGaw's, boarding-house, Calle de la Paz.

23 3t.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 28th June.

FOR MONTVIDEO.
Brig Tintarn, Captain Stephen Thorp.
FOR ARICA, ISLAY and LIMA.
The Bee, 233 tons, Captain Cornish, to sail 20th August.

FOR LIMA.
The Elizabeth Radcliffe, Captain Blackstone, to sail 8th July.

FOR VALPARAISO.
The brig Maypo, Captain George Seymour.

The brig Horwood, 190 tons, Captain A. Cole, is advertised as one of a regular line of packets from London to Buenos Ayres, and was to leave the London Docks on 28th July.

H. B. M's packet Mutine, was to bring the August mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT PALMOUTH.

July 1st, H. B. M's packet Skylark, from Rio Janeiro 22nd March, with the mail forwarded hence 3rd May, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

AT LIVERPOOL.

June 16th, British brig Ann and Mary, Wilson, from Valparaiso.
" 27th, British brig Morayshire, Lamotte, from Valparaiso.

AT STAR CROSS.

June 12th, British brig Sisters, Sutton, from Montevideo 23rd March.

AT SWANSEA.

June 22nd, British brig Samuel Winter, Rodgers, from Valparaiso 13th March.
" 24th, " " " Creole, Jorgenson, from Chili.

AT LONDON.

June 20th, (instead of 24th as stated in our No. 630.) British barque Mohawk, Bulcraig, from Montevideo 11th April.

AT DEAL.

July 1st, Sardinian brig Americana, Barboso, from Montevideo 2nd April, and sailed for Antwerp.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

June 8th, French barque Delphine, Rouget, from Valparaiso.
" 29th, French brig Uni, Meriel, hence 15th April.

AT MARSEILLES.

June 11th, French brig Deux Freres, Dupont, hence 4th March.
" 19th, French brig Auguste, Estellon, from Montevideo.

AT ANTWERP.

June 13th, " " Pigeon, Petit, from Valparaiso.

AT MATANZAS.

March 25th, Oriental brig Montevideo, Domenech, from Montevideo.
April 6th, Spanish polacre Concepcion, Mora, from Montevideo 23rd January.
May 9th, Spanish brig Union, Suris, from Montevideo 2nd March.

AT HAVANA.

April 28th, Spanish brig Amistia, Mirambor, from Montevideo 21st February.
" 29th, Spanish brig Joaquin Enriquez, from Montevideo 5th February.
May 2nd, Spanish barque Anibal, Prats, from Montevideo 30th January.
" 13th, American ship Humphrey, Boyd, from Montevideo 9th March.

AT MAURITIUS.

March 24th, " " Favorite, Robinson, from Montevideo, and sailed 25th for Ceylon.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

4th ult., French barque Faquete de Cayenne, from Montevideo 31 days.
5th, Brazilian patache Bella Carlota, from Montevideo 17 days.
7th, Argentine patache Suspiro, from Montevideo 12 days.
9th, Oriental patache Liberal, from Montevideo 19 days.
" Sardinian brig Neptune, from Montevideo 19 days.
11th, Brazilian brig Orestes, from Montevideo 16 days.
15th, Oriental brig Feliz, from Montevideo 19 days.
27th, Sardinia polacre Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, from Montevideo 18 days.
30th, United States frigate Independence, from Montevideo 14 days.
1st inst., Brazilian brig Minerva, from Montevideo 18 days.
" Brazilian schooner brig Correo do Sud, from Montevideo 18 days.
" Brazilian schooner brig Nova Amizade, from Montevideo 18 days.



MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 27th of September 1838.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 30 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillemin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)
Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hyppolite Dagenet, with Commodore's broad pennant.
Brig Bourdelaas, 10 guns, Captain De Lalande de Calern.
Schooner Vigilant, 4 guns, Lieut. Pierre Lagrandiere, Commander.
Prize schooner Ana.

BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.
Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.



3rd, American brig *Alecyone*, from Montevideo 16 days.
 5th, H. B. M.'s packet *Opossum*, from Falmouth 6th July, with the mails for the River Plate.
 N. B. The *Cockatrice*, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 26th July, instead of 27th as stated in our No. 627.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

22nd ult. H. B. M.'s packet *Lyra*, for Falmouth via Bahia, with the mail forwarded hence 10th July, by H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO

13th inst., French corvette *Indienne*, Captain Leconte, from Toulon 24th June, Rio Janeiro 28th ult.
 18th, American brig *Olympia*, P. Benson, from Baltimore 23rd June, with 1000 barrels flour and lumber, to Southgate & Co.
 19th, Spanish brig *Martin*, de Villar, from Cadiz 19th July, to Valericho.
 " Spanish brig *Leon*, Domenek, from Barcelona 18th July, Gibraltar 26th do., to Pablo Nin.
 " French barque of war *Perle*, 16 guns, Captain Suggestier, from Toulon 17th July, Rio Janeiro 7th inst.
 22nd, Oriental brig *Figaro*, from Cadiz 18th June.
 " Oriental brig *Republicano Oriental*, from Parangua 5th inst., to Avegno.
 24th, British barque *New York Packet*, from Talcahuana 23rd August, with 370 fanegas wheat, 500 doubloons, to Bertram & Co.
 25th, British barque *Betsy*, from St. Ubes 16th July, with 563 moyos salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

13th inst., H. B. M.'s sloop *Electra*, for Rio Janeiro.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 22.—Wind E. slight rain in the morning.
 Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet schooner *Cockatrice*, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., arrived at Montevideo 18th, sailed thence 19th, with the mail of H. B. M.'s packet *Opossum*, from Falmouth 6th July.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Señores Pinto, Valencia, Vasquez and Servant, and M. Gubian.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. F. Dominick, A. Rodger, O. J. Hayes, Shields, Bruzil, F. Cabiao, C. St. Jean, C. Santanaria, J. Garay, B. Bernal, J. Negroti and Ilgorean.—Captains Joseph Adams, Nazereau and John H. Smith and wife. Mrs. Miles, Misses Miles and Corti, and Master Miles.

September 23.—Wind E. S. E. nearly a gale all last night and this day, with heavy rain during those periods.

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

September 24.—Wind E. S. E. a gale, and heavy rain all last night and this day.
 No arrivals or sailings.

September 25.—Wind E. S. E. strong, heavy rain all last night, hazy, slight rain this day and heavy rain at night.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 24th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

September 26.—Wind S. E. heavy rain all last night and this day.

Arrived, schooner boat *Despacho*, from Montevideo 25th inst., to C. R. Horne.

French schooner brig of war *Vigilant*, from a cruise, bringing with her 3 banderas and schooner brig *Emilia*, captured in the Parana.
 French schooner of war, late prize schooner *Ana*.

September 27.—Wind W.
 No arrivals or sailings.

September 28.—Wind N. E.
 No arrivals.
 Sailed, schooner boat *Despacho*, for Montevideo.

We received by H. B. M.'s packet *Cockatrice*, London journals to 4th July, Paris do, to 1st. The former are chiefly occupied with the

all absorbing theme of the Coronation of Queen Victoria. The blockade of the ports of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, are noticed as follows—

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Ashburton presented a petition from Merchants of Liverpool, complaining of the detriment which British commerce sustained in consequence of the blockade of the ports of Mexico and Buenos Ayres by the French, and calling on the government for its active interference to protect British rights. Lord Melbourne said he could assure the noble lord that the subject had not escaped the attention of Her Majesty's government. He considered it a matter of great importance, and one that deserved the utmost consideration. *Times 23rd June.*

An express, received in London this morning from Falmouth, announces that the barque *Anabella*, Captain Watt, has arrived off the port from Buenos Ayres, having left thence on the 30th March. At that time the port was under a state of blockade, and had been for two days previous declared to be so by the French admiral. The originating cause of this step is alleged to be from the preponderance of favor in point of commerce manifested by the Buenos Ayrean government towards the British. *Atlas 9th June.*

BLOCKADE OF BUENOS AYRES.—The French fleet on the South American station, in consequence of some dispute between the French government and that of Buenos Ayres, has declared the port of Buenos Ayres, and all the ports on the south side of the River Plate, in a state of blockade. This measure has been adopted, it is said, in consequence of the French nation not being equally privileged with other nations in their trade with the Buenos Ayres government, and particularly as regarded the English. As far as the details have transpired, this appears to be a most wanton and tyrannous act on the part of the French admiral. *Liverpool Chronicle 16th June.*

The following is an extract from an article headed "*Affaire du Mexique*," in the Paris journal *Constitutionnel* of 16th June.

"We have on our side in this conflict, might and right. We have more; in Mexico as well as in all South America, a numerous and powerful French party exists. This party dates its origin from the period when those States separated from Spain and proclaimed their independence. Habituated to the monarchical system, they solicited of the Court of the Tuileries a French Prince to rule over them. An able diplomatist, our present ambassador at Berlin, and who was then only (in 1827,) secretary of legation, was charged to express to the French government the wishes of these new States.—The affair being well considered had no result. In the mean time, the French party still exists stronger than ever, and indulge in hopes which savour strongly of illusions.

"These details, which are but little known, explain why the young Prince de Joinville, who is serving a noble apprenticeship on the ocean, does not hasten to join his shipmates employed in the blockade of Mexico. The dangers and fatigues of these cruises would suit better the adventurous spirit of the young Prince, than his pacific promenades from one port to another, and the ceremonious fetes which he receives every where. But it is doubtless feared that the presence of the son of the King of the French would throw a new brand of discord amongst these excited people, who during the last fifteen years seem to have only had a provisional existence, so little are they attached to the things that be, and so readily do they rush into fresh intestine struggles."

Both Theatres were open on Thursday evening, after having been closed since Saturday last, in consequence of the heavy rains.

H. B. M.'s ship *Calliope*, fired a royal salute of 21 guns at 1 o'clock yesterday, and had a flag at each mast head in honor of the Coronation of Queen Victoria.

THE WEATHER. The equinoctial gales have set in with considerable violence, attended with heavy rain, vivid lightning and loud claps of thunder. It rained almost incessantly from Saturday at mid-night to Wednesday evening.

The low grounds in the vicinity of the Barraca road were in consequence inundated. A beautiful rainbow appeared just before sun-set on Wednesday.—A pledge they say—

"'Twixt God and man,
 That earth shall ne'er be drowned again."
 Thursday was a fine day, the wind *pampero*. Thermometer during the week 58 to 63.

Señor and Señora Quijano, have quitted the Victoria Theatre in consequence of the Manager's refusal to allow the lady to take a benefit. They are advertised to appear this evening at the Argentine Theatre in the tragedy of *Othello*, the lady as "*Desdemona*"—the gentleman as "*Iago*."

The performances this evening at the Victoria, are for the benefit of the hospital for men.

Died.

On 22nd inst., aged 12 years and 5 months, Master Augustus Diehl, son of Mr. Augustus Diehl, of this City.

On Tuesday the 25th inst., at the house of Mr. George Major, Calle del 25 de Mayo, Mr. John Smith, aged 29 years, son of Mrs. Major, a native of Sunderland, County of Durham, and an old resident in Buenos Ayres, he was much and deservedly respected by a large circle of friends. His remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on 27th, attended by numerous friends.

Advertisements.

To be Sold by Auction,
 BY THOMAS GOWLAND,
 On Wednesday evening, October 3rd,
 At 7 o'clock.

In the Buenos Ayres Subscription Library Room, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, sundry English novels and periodicals.

Buenos Ayres, September 28th, 1838.

NOTICE.

A young man who has a general knowledge of Mercantile affairs, acquired by an experience of 15 years, and who speaks French, English and Spanish, would be happy to obtain a situation in a Mercantile-house. Please apply at No. 80, Calle de la Reconquista, or at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo. 280 St.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	141 1/2	142 dollars each
Do. Patriot	139	a 139 1/2 do. do.
Plata macuquina	8	a 8 1/2 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	8 1/2	a do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	8 1/2	a 8 1/2 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	none	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	5 1/2	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	31 1/2	a 320
Do. Montevideo	9	a per patacon
Do. United States	8 1/2	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	28	a 30 dls. p. pesada
Do. country	24	a 25 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	25	a do. do.
Do. salted	21	a 27 do. do.
Do. Horse	9	a 10 do. each.
Nutria Skins	2 1/2	a 3 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	2 1/2	a 30 do. per dozo
Wool, common	7	a 10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	16	a 17 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24	a 25
Deer skins per dozen	9	a 10
Hair, long	48	a 52 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	23	a 26 do. do.
Jerked Beef	14	a 15 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11	a 12 do. per arr'ba
Horns	100	a 200 per mil.
Flour, (North American)	none	
Salt, on board	none	a none per fan
Discount	1 1/2	a 2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons 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.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.