

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 637.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1838.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

WITH this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

We have received the Montevideo journal *Universal* to 30th ult. They contain proclamations and decrees from the General in Chief of the Constitutional army, Fructuoso Rivera, and from Gabriel A. Pereira, now Vice-President of the Oriental Republic. One of the decrees appoints the Auditor General of the Constitutional army Señor Andres Larraz, under Secretary of the home and foreign departments, and Señor Juan Leon de las Casas, under Secretary of the finance department. Another decree deprives Colonel José María Reyes, of his appointment as Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic to the Court of Brazil. We believe there are other appointments in the *Universal* of 26th and 27th ult., but we unfortunately have not received those papers.

The President of the Republic Manuel Oribe, under date Montevideo 23rd ult., addressed a note to the Senate of the Republic, in tenor, that convinced as he was that his remaining in office, was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of tranquillity, he had determined to resign his authority to those who as the organs of the nation had confided it to him. It was useless to enter into any explanation of the causes which had led to this result, it was sufficient to know that the peace of the country demanded it, and to this consideration every thing ought to give way. He concluded by requesting leave of absence from the country, for himself, his Ministers and those who chose to accompany him. The Senate met on 24th ult., and came to the resolution of accepting the proffered resignation, accorded for an indefinite period the desired leave of absence, and appointed a Committee to accompany Brigadier General Manuel Oribe to the place of embarkation, and to thank him at the same time in its name for the distinguished services he had rendered the Republic.

On the 24th ult., the Vice-President of the Republic, G. A. Pereira, issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Montevideo, on the restoration of peace, disclaiming at the same time all idea of vengeance, and declaring that those who committed the least disorder should be severely punished.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

The correspondence which has recently taken place between the government of Buenos Ayres and Monsieur Aimé Roger, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 29th and 30th ult. It is extremely long. We will however insert as much of it as will convey to our readers the bearings of the question. The *ultimatum* was contained in a communication from the Consul addressed to the government of Buenos Ayres, dated on board the frigate *Minerve*, in the port of Montevideo, 23rd September 1838. This communication is of great length, and embraces the whole of the causes of complaint which the Consul has heretofore alleged against the government of Buenos Ayres, with this difference, that they are now enlarged upon; and with this exception, they are a repetition of what we have before published. As the comments contained in the communication in question are more or less noticed in the answer of the government of Buenos Ayres, we shall proceed at once to the notification of M. Roger, that the government of France has approved of the conduct of its

agents, and ordered M. Roger to declare to the government of Buenos Ayres, that the re-establishment of the good understanding between France and the Argentine Republic, cannot take place except under the following conditions.

The government of Buenos Ayres—

1. Shall place immediately at the disposal of the Consulate General of France, the sum of 20,000 hard dollars, for the widow of M. Cesar Hypolite Baile.

2. It shall cashier Colonel Antonio Ramirez, and deposit immediately in the Consulate General of France, the sum of 10,000 hard dollars, for M. Pierre Lavie.

3. It shall acknowledge the claim of M. Blas Despouy, and shall pay it in full within a year. As it regards the interest, a mixed commission shall be named within three months, consisting of three Argentine citizens, subject to the approval of the Consul of France and three French citizens, subject to the approval of the Minister for foreign affairs of the Republic. This commission shall designate the quota of interest to be paid to M. Blas Despouy. If the opinion of the commission should be divided, a 7th person approved of by the Minister for foreign affairs and Consul of France shall be named. The decision of the commission shall be final, and the amount of interest adjudged to M. Despouy, shall be added to the amount of his claim, in order to be paid at the same period.

4. The government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Confederation, shall until the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, solemnly engage itself, and under the condition of the most perfect reciprocity, to treat French residents in the Argentine territory the same, as those of the most favoured nation.

The government of His Majesty the King of the French, has also ordered the undersigned to demand reparation for the improprieties which that of Buenos Ayres has allowed itself with respect to the Representative of France; but in virtue of the powers conferred upon him, the undersigned has determined to adhere to the line of moderation which he has ever evinced, and desirous of avoiding all idea of personal animosity, declares that he considers the testimonies of esteem and friendship which he has received from His Excellency the Governor, a sufficient reparation for those, contained in the note of the Minister for foreign affairs of 8th January 1838, and more particularly in the letter of Señor Manuel de Irigoyen, of the 15th of the same month.

The undersigned trusts that the government of Buenos Ayres, more enlightened to its true interests, will not refuse any longer to admit the just demands of France. It will be convinced that France, having justice in her favour, after having been indulgent even in the employment of coercive measures, will not stop at any sacrifice to obtain satisfaction for the outrages which she perhaps has too long suffered in silence. In fine, that it will recede before the frightful responsibility of the fatal events which are in train.

France has no wish to humiliate the Argentine Republic, after having given it innumerable proofs of affection and esteem, but she cannot consent to submit to intolerable and injurious pretensions; she protests against all idea of invasion or conquest at the expense of the Republic, whose independence she has solemnly acknowledged; but she cannot hesitate to employ all the means in her power, promptly to put an end to a contest, injurious to her own interests, to those of her allies, and to those of

the Republic itself. In fine, France strong in the justice of her cause declares, that it is with regret she must adopt measures contrary to her habits and to her principles of moderation. The undersigned before authorising any measure of a character more hostile than those hitherto adopted, will wait 48 hours for the answer of the government of Buenos Ayres to the present *ultimatum*.

The Consul of France,
AIMÉ ROGER.

The Minister for foreign affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with those of the Argentine Confederation.

Buenos Ayres, October 18, 1838.

To the Consul of France M. Aimé Roger.

After the Consul M. Roger in his note of 10th March last, demanding his passport to quit the Republic, had declared his mission at an end and did actually leave the country, the government charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Confederation, received the *ultimatum* dated 23rd ult., in which the Consul invoking the authority of His Majesty the King of the French, to transmit it to the Argentine government, enters into detail on peremptory pretensions of his own. His Excellency the Governor relying on the justice of his cause, might demand from M. Roger the character and credentials under which he again addresses him, inasmuch as his official duties having ceased in every portion of the Confederation, he cannot re-assume them without the consent of the supreme authority of the country; but His Excellency desirous of terminating the disagreeable differences between France and the Republic, prefers to waive every consideration, which might complicate this state of things, as far as the national dignity, the preservation of which is confided to him, will permit, and to take into consideration the communication of M. Roger, giving him as it does the opportunity of effacing without descending from his position, the erroneous ideas which the Consul affirms has caused the government of France to dictate the conditions contained in the *ultimatum*.

However calculated the text of this document may appear to stifle the voice of the Republic, forcing upon it without examination demands whose exorbitance could never be imagined, His Excellency confident that the justice of his cause will be felt by France and by her government, trusts that the facts recited by the explanations which he has ordered the undersigned to give, and public opinion correctly established, the friendly and benevolent disposition towards France will be duly appreciated, even under the influence of the difficult situation in which it is placed by the appeal to force.

The opinion emitted by the Consul M. Roger, that Consuls are in fact diplomatic agents, inasmuch as they are the representatives of national commerce, and only exercise their duties in the absence of Ambassadors, Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires, is certainly in accordance with the doctrine of a modern writer, but so far from its being admitted as a conventional principle amongst nations or sanctioned by practice, it is set aside by authors of the first rank; and is in opposition not only with the limited object of their institution, but with the manner of accrediting their appointment and of being admitted to the exercise of their official duties.

There is nothing more common in the practice of maritime nations, than the appointment of foreign merchants to discharge the duties of the Consulate, in the very country of which they are subjects; nothing more common than

See last page.

SANTA FÉ.

The official documents published relative to the late political events in this Province, are as follows.

A communication dated Villa del Rosario, September 18th, 1838, from Lieut. Col. Juan Pablo Lopez, of the army of Santa Fé, addressed to his fellow citizens, states, that he had returned to the Province with the determination to assert their rights, which had been trampled upon by a foreign adventurer, who on the death of the late illustrious Governor of the Province General Estanislao Lopez, thought that he had the right to assume authority over them. Cullen, the "foreigner in question," who has proved himself as great a fool as he is a traitor, wished to sell the Province to the insupportable enemies of the national cause of Federation, and amongst other victims devoted to destruction was himself (Col. Lopez), which certainly would have been effected, had he not escaped from his hands and found refuge under the protection of that distinguished individual Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, the firm friend of the Santafecinos.—Cullen that odious foreigner is now more than ever execrated, since it is known that he sold himself to the French blockaders, and plotting with that vandal Rivera and the perfidious unitarians, thought that he could stem the torrent of public opinion, and break up the fraternal ties which unite the governments of the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation.

A memorial dated 18th September, signed by a number of inhabitants of the Province of Santa Fé, to its House of Representatives, states, that for a long period the Province had enjoyed peace under the paternal government of General Estanislao Lopez, but that now a European Spaniard, a foreign adventurer, taking advantage of the considerations which the late General Lopez dispensed to him, had assumed authority over the Santafecinos, and maintained secret intelligence with the eternal enemies of the national cause of Federation, placing himself in communication with the officers of the French squadron now blockading the ports of the Republic, and acting openly with Rivera and the unitarian refugees in the Oriental State. They therefore intreat the House to remove from authority a man whose presence alone is an insult to the Santafecinos.

The House of Representatives met on the 3rd ult., and appointed Lieut. Col. Juan Pablo Lopez, as Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, Col. Lopez, however declined the appointment, but on the House of Representatives refusing to accept the proffered resignation, he acceded to its wish, and on assuming office, issued a proclamation in which he again alluded to the conduct of Cullen in holding communication with the mutineers of the 1st December, 1828, the unnatural Rivera and the French blockaders. Adding, that his intrigues being discovered, the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Entrerios and Santa Fé, were determined and had succeeded in putting him down.

A proclamation dated Santa Fé 14th ult., from Brigadier General Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entrerios, addressed to his troops, congratulates them on their success under his orders in aiding to destroy the authority of the audacious stranger who had endeavoured to betray the country.

The farewell address dated 22nd ult., to the Santafecinos, from Governor Echague, felicitates them on having now at the head of affairs one of their own countrymen, instead of the audacious foreigner who was intent upon betraying them.

A circular dated Santa Fé 18th ult., was forwarded by Governor Echague to some Provinces of the Republic, in which he states, that the foreigner Domingo Cullen, had by surprise, intrigue and perfidy, taken upon himself the government of Santa Fé, and commenced on the first day of his elevation to the seat of power, the execrable plan he had long fostered. He made a league with the French blockaders, endeavoured to excite a revolution in the Province of Buenos Ayres, put himself in combination with the criminal Rivera, the Canon Vidal, and other foes to the national cause of Federation, &c. &c. &c. The circular con-

cludes by requesting that the Governors in question will make every effort to arrest Cullen, should he be within their jurisdiction, and forward him to Santa Fé for trial.

A communication dated Santa Fé 14th ult., from Colonel Juan Pablo Lopez, Governor of that Province to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states, that the traitor Domingo Cullen, that ferocious foreigner, had by the most black intrigue, assumed the office of Chief Magistrate of the Province, but his correspondence with the French blockaders, Rivera and the particides of 1st December 1828, being discovered, raised a general cry of indignation, and the Governor of the Province of Entrerios hastened with his troops to aid in the work of destroying this foreign administration, which was effected, and the criminal Cullen saved himself from the vengeance of the offended laws by flight.—The House of Representatives, having elected him (Col. Lopez,) to the office of Governor, he lost no time in informing His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres thereof, and his determination to defend with firm hand the cause of Federation, the dignity of the Republic, and oppose to the utmost the perfidious unitarians.

The government of Buenos Ayres returned a congratulatory reply on 27th ult., and same date replied to a note of Governor J. P. Lopez, to the effect that it would according to his request forward circulars to the various governments of the Confederation, requesting them to use every exertion to arrest the ferocious traitor Cullen.

It seems that the muse of poetry has not been idle respecting the late events in Santa Fé, various poetical effusions appeared there. We have selected the following, entitled "The farewell of the civic battalion of Entrerios to the fair sex of Santa Fé."

Santafecinos hermosas!
Adios... que nos separamos...
Adios... pues, que ya nos vamos
Adios... sinfas carinosas
Adios... jovenes virtuosas,
Adios... que el destino atroz
Nos separa muy veloz,
De tan preciosas deidades;
Adios... hermosas belladas...
Adios... queridas!... Adios!...

The President of the House of Representatives Don Manuel V. de Maza, under date 21st inst., forwarded in the name of the House, a letter of condolence to His Excellency the Governor upon the death of his lady Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas.

The justices of Peace of various parishes in this city, in their own name and in that of their parishioners, as also the heads of various societies in their own name and in that of their constituents, forwarded under date 20th ult., a memorial to the House of Representatives, praying that on the day of the celebration of the exequies of Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas, the same honors be paid as those decreed to a Captain General, as a tribute of respect to the memory of one, who in life was so greatly loved.

The House at its sitting on 24th ult., agreed to this petition, and ordered—

Art. 1. On the day of the exequies consecrated to the memory of the worthy Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas, wife of the illustrious Restaurator of the laws, Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, the following honors shall be paid.

2. The government shall attend, and in the absence of the Chief of the State, the substitute he may appoint, as also a committee of the hon. House of Representatives and the civil and military authorities.

3. Three guns from the fort shall announce the departure and arrival of the procession at the Temple in which the exequies are to take place.

4. The bells of all the churches, shall be tolled on the vespers of the exequies, and from sun-rise on the following day until the funeral rites be concluded.

5. The flag at the fort shall also be hoisted half mast, and a gun fired thence every half-hour.

6. The Executive shall arrange the ceremonial, and dictate whatever measures it may deem proper, as it regards the funeral honors to be rendered by the army.

7. From the vespers of the exequies and the three following days, the troops of the line and militia of the garrison, and the public employes shall wear mourning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you'll grant me permission, Of the famous Pig's story to give a new version; Which tho't it be in verse, quite as lame as himself, Is not the less true, tho' I say it myself.

As we approach'd on the waters in our little bark, The house to appearance was like Noah's ark; Surroun'd by waters, whose stream far and wide, Spread fear and destruction on every side.

Our hearts, as we near'd it, beat high with our fear, So dreary the place, not a sound did we hear; And felt quite assur'd, that we had come too late, That the ewes, lambs and locks, had all shar'd the same fate.

With these sad reflections, we row'd to the door, When lo! what should greet us, but the grant of a boor;

Who with great pomp and majesty, to us seem'd to say, I am happy to see you, what has brought you this way? His beautiful countenance, so placid and clean, Plainly show'd that his living had never been mean, And he look'd with such air on the waters around, That a happier Pig, I am sure ne'er was found.

This Pig, to the Saxon Ram, was quite an equal, As all will admit on reading the sequel— Majestic and corpulent, with a fine cur'd up tail, Is the sad loping Pig—the Hero of my tale.

No litter of squeaking pigs call'd his attention, [said, From the all pleasing thought of being lord of the Man; He gazed on his sisters with a complaisant face, Than which never was seen upon one of his race.

But why should I say any more on the subject, Having published his fame, and thus gain'd my object; What e'er more may be said by Mr. Malcom, I promise that this is my ultimatum.

CROAKER.

The beach of Buenos Ayres was again thronged on Monday, to witness the embarkation of the Oriental emigrants from Montevideo, who came by the French barque Consolation, and they seem'd to experience consolation on setting foot in a land free from domestic strife.

The passengers from Montevideo in H. B. M's ship Calliope and brig Sparrowhawk, and United States brigantine Dolphin, speak in the most glowing terms of the attentions they received during the passage from the Captains and officers of those vessels. The Calliope's band were informed aided to enliven the scene, and performed various pieces of music. Doubtless "Away with melancholy" was amongst the number.

The Adjutant of the Port, Juan Francisco Segui, proceeded on 25th ult. to the outer road in a government boat, National flag aft, French flag at the bow, and delivered to the blockading Commodore, the reply of the government of Buenos Ayres to the ultimatum of M. Roger, Consul of France.

The Brazilian corvette Bertoga, saluted the town on 26th ult. with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort by a like number.

BENEFITS OF CIVIL WAR.—The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, when its Independence was established in 1828, had but two General officers on her military list.—She can now boast of fifteen, and Colonels out of number. The whole population of the Republic scarcely consists of 50,000 souls.

BLOCKADE BREAKERS.—A swarm of locusts of large size from the northward, visited the town on the morning of the 22nd ult., but disappeared in the evening when the easterly wind set in.

The French previous to their late attack on the island of Martin Garcia, had a sham fight or rehearsal at Colonia, boats out, &c. Their allies however had no share in these sports.

The device of the Riveristas is red, and that of their opponents white, so that they are the Yorkists and Lancastrians of South America as far as colour is concerned.

* Don Domingo Cullen, a native of one of the Canary Islands, who had for many years been Minister under the government of General Estanislao Lopez.

Don José Joaquin Baltar, (an Argentine,) is the Riverista Commander at Colonia.

Green peas, have during the last three weeks been plentiful in the market.

THE WEATHER, has been variable during the last fortnight, thermometer 62 to 70.

The number of Oriental emigrants recently arrived in this city from Montevideo, is stated to amount to nearly 700 persons. The military portion of them are fine looking fellows.

MURDER.—We regret to state that Monsieur Bernard Bouchie, who has resided many years in this country, was assassinated in his house, in the Calle de la Federación, on Monday night last. This foul deed was effected for the purpose of robbery. Every Frenchman as well as every one else in Buenos Ayres is convinced of this. The Police are making the most active search after the murderer, and if discovered his punishment is certain.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 16th ult., was performed *Una mancha de sangre*.

On 19th, for the benefit of the "leader of the band," (Señor Navarro,) the comedy of *La enemiga de los hombres, vencida por una estratagemá*, in which a young widow pretends to have such a distaste for mankind, as to declare she will have nothing more to do with them—yet at last she "nothing loth," is entrapped into a second marriage.

A military concert was played on the piano by the *beneficiario*, in which he introduced some music from the opera of Don Giovanni. Other entertainments followed of dancing, singing and a farce.

The audience was not very numerous.

On 26th, the 5 act tragedy of *Fuyl ó Gabriela de Bergy*, and the farce of *La astucia estudiantina*.

On 27th, *El Gondolero* and a farce.

On 28th, Paul and Virginie.

We were unable to attend on the three last named evenings, being at "the other house."

On 29th, for the benefit of Señora Gervacia Gonzalez, the tragedy of Blanca de Rossi, and the farce of *Caldereros y vecindad*. We were not present.

The Proprietor of this Theatre has made it over for the summer season to the performers, who now act upon the 'sharing system.'

On 31st, for the benefit of Señor Jimenez, *El Rengado*, the scene in France in the time of Charles Murtel. A brilliant audience graced the boxes. In the stage box on the "Princes side, (as would be said in London,) were Don Antonio Diaz, lady and charming daughters—verily a certain lovely Portefa-Oriental has made a sensation in Buenos Ayres.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On the 18th ult., was performed *El Gondolero*. We did not attend.

On 25th, *El Duque de Visco*, (Castle Spectre,) we were only present for a few minutes.

On 27th, *Muérrete y verás*. This proved a very amusing comedy. It related to a Spanish officer, who is supposed to have been killed by the Carlists. His friends mourn his death, but none more than a usurer, who having lent the officer ten doubloons without taking from him an I. O. U., is continually bewailing his loss, and even when hearing the bells toll for the exequies of the supposed deceased, he exclaims

"Ah! those bells put me in mind of my ten ounces." One of the scenes represented the entrance to a Church, and the mourners, amongst whom was the officer's sister, departing after the celebration of the funeral rites.—The tingling of the bells for the dead is heard at the same moment with the music at a ball in a neighbouring house, given by an heartless woman whom the officer tenderly loved, and who thus evinced her sympathy for her lover's death. When reproached thereon, she said she had a very sensitive heart which could not be idle. The officer in disguise is a witness to all this, and in the end makes his public appearance, to the dismay of the hypocrites and the delight of his friends. He managed to appear in this last scene before throwing off his disguise in a blaze of light. The composition used on this occasion was the best we have ever seen. It threw a strong glare in all parts of the Theatre, producing a most singular effect.—Señor Lapuerta played the officer in a very gentlemanly manner, and Felipe David caused great amusement as the usurer.

A farce followed.

On 28th, *Othello*, in which Señor Lapuerta elicited fresh claims to public admiration in the part of Othello. Throughout the 4th act his acting was a master piece, and his attitudes both beautiful and natural. Would that we could see him in Shakspeare's Othello, for he has evidently mind to comprehend it. Yet we rejoice that our remarks (and we intreat Señor Lapuerta to take them in good part,) have not been lost upon him. He on this evening seemed to dwell with tenderness upon every word which Desdemona uttered to the Senate, and did not as before with frowning brow turn his back upon her as if he suspected her. He has now given to this portion of the play a Shaksperian reading. He has also redeemed the fault (if we may thus denominate it,) of speaking in that very low tone of voice which he was wont to do; aware, doubtless, that something must be sacrificed to the situation in which he is placed. We dare aver from what we have seen, that Señor Lapuerta is an enthusiast in his profession, and the best judges of human nature, declare that enthusiasm gives spirit to our passions, opens and enlarges our capacities, and that nothing great or glorious was ever performed where this quality had not a principal concern.

On 30th, 'The 30 years, or the life of a gambler.' We did not attend, being quite satisfied with having once seen it.

The Victoria Theatre continues to be well attended, although not so crowded as during the months of winter. Besides which the decease of the lady of this Excellency the Governor, has caused the boxes appertaining to the members of his family to be deserted. In the boxes we have observed in addition to the usual company, Captain Horbert, of H. B. M's ship Calliope, and several of his officers; Captain Shepherd, of H. B. M's brig Sparrowhawk; Captain J. C. de Mello, of the Brazilian corvette Bertioga, and his officers. And on the night of Señor Lapuerta's Othello, there were Don Antonio Diaz, (ex-Minister of War and Finance of the Oriental State,) lady and daughters—one of the latter just budding into beauty—they attracted much attention. Time has dealt lightly with Don Antonio Diaz, he appears the same in person as we remember him some 12 years back.

A number of Orientals, both of the military and civil order, have attended the Theatres during this and the last week.

Advertisements.

ON SALE.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 140.

OLD Bottled Madiera Wine, in cases of three dozens each.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 1st of November 1838.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig Dussas, 22 guns, Captain Hyppolite Daguenez, with Commodore's broad pennant. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin. (Capitaine de Frégate.)

Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier. Prize schooner Ava.

BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Horbert.

BRAZILIAN. Corvette Bertioga, 24 guns, Captain L. Correa de Mello.

TEA GARDEN.

MR. and Mrs. Welch, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that their Premises, No. 227, Calle de Cerrito, are now open as a Tea Garden, having been lately fitted up for that purpose.

MISS MILES,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

RECENTLY arrived from England, begs leave to acquaint the Ladies of Buenos Ayres, that she has commenced the above business in all its branches, at No. 55, Calle de Corrientes. Having had an extensive experience in the above line, and assuring those persons who may favor her, that she will pay the strictest attention to fashion and exercise the greatest punctuality, she hopes to merit a share of public patronage. o20 4t.

NOTICE.

MRS. Mc. GAW, returns her thanks for the kind patronage she has received, and begs leave to inform the public, that she has excellent accommodations for gentlemen and ladies, at her house, Calle de la Paz, No. 38, both with board or without, as most convenient. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. o20 3t.

Wanted immediately.

A Married man to assist in taking care of cattle, and his wife for the dairy, good encouragement will be given. Apply at Mr. Laidlaw's Saladero.

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.

TO LET.

A Commodious house in Mr. Wilde's Quinta.

Shipping Memoranda.

Scaling vessels on the coast of Patagonia in October last.

Flora of New London, Madonna of New Bedford, barque Elizabeth, brig Athlani, three schooners, brig Eliza and several others.

Vessels lost on that coast.

Brig Ana, of New York, in July last. Schooner Carmen, of Patagonia, near Bahía Blanca in October last. Crews stated to be saved.

ARRIVED AT PORTSMOUTH.

July 1st, H. B. M's ship Rover, from Rio Janeiro 17th May, with the mail forwarded hence 3rd May, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

In our Nos. 632 and 634, we stated that the above mail was conveyed to England by H. B. M's packet Skylark. We have only recently discovered that this was not the case, and beg leave to assure our correspondent *Mudalar*, that we had no intention to *Skylark* with the public.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO

9th ult., Oriental barque Paulina, Corvetto, from Genoa 8th June, Tarragona 10th July.

" Sardinian brig Fiametta, Scotto, from Rio Janeiro 26th September.

" French brig Perignon, from Marseilles 6th August.

10th, Argentine brig Independiente, Maia, from Patagonia 27th September, to J. S. Monteiro.

13th, American brig Inca, from Havana 29th May, Santos 29th September, to J. Ramirez.

16th, Argentine schooner brig Mary Jane, from Sta. Catalina 2nd ult.

17th, Hamburg galiot Carl Adolf, Lafrenz, from Patagonia 9th ult., to F. Nebel.

19th, Oriental brig Feliz, Siordo, from Rio Janeiro 26th September, to Bujaro.

" Oriental schooner Aguilá Segunda, Manual Soriano, from Bahía 25th September, to J. M. Platero.

" Brazilian schooner brig Nuevo Especulador, from Rio Janeiro 6th ult., to Cepurro.

" French brig Elvira, from Marseilles 15th April, Islands San Pedro 3rd August, to P. Long.

21st, Brazilian schooner brig Bonito Porto, from Bahía Schull, to Da Costa.

22nd, Sardinian brig Mexicano, from Genoa 11th July, Gibraltar 7th August.

24th, British barque Anabella, from Lisbon 20th August, Donawick 15th September, with 150 tons coal, to Rennie, Macphlane & Co.

25th, Belgian brig Friedland, from Antwerp, with general cargo, to Rugg, Ruiz & Co.

" British brig Fort, from Cape de Verde 2nd September, with 55 mocos salt, to Labou & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

21st ult., H. B. M's packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

allowing them to engage in commerce, subjecting them to the laws of the country in which they reside for occurrences emanating from their own transactions; how can this double character which M. Roger assumes, be reconciled with the immunities and special protection granted to public Ministers?

M. Roger cannot be ignorant that the validity of any diplomatic act of a public agent, is only acquired by the express authorisation of the Sovereign on whom he depends. The credentials of a Consul, far from giving him the investiture and confidence which those of that class enjoy, limits him to watch over all which concerns commerce, and the individuals of his nation; any other investiture can only be derived from a treaty, without which there cannot exist any positive right to claim it. The example of the acts exercised in the Confederation by M. Mencheville, Consul General of France, and by Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, Consul General of Sardinia, in no wise favours his purpose. Both Consuls on informing the Argentine government that they were authorised to notify that their governments had recognised the independence of our republic, fulfilled a special duty for which the Consular investment was not even necessary. Any public officer sufficiently authorised to express the orders of his government, could have given the necessary solemnity to this act, without having the right on this account to assume any diplomatic prerogative.

The acknowledgment of the independence by His Majesty the King of the French, highly grateful and satisfactory as it was to the Argentine Republic, was not an act of courtesy or special concession to the Argentine Confederation, but the declaration of a principle of that Sovereign, which referring to the new political existence of the States of the late Spanish America, naturally included that of the Confederation. Consequently the Consul M. Mencheville, had but to communicate it as he did in the class of employé of France, sufficiently authorised so to do.

The application made by M. Roger in the case of the Baron de Picolet, is no less inconsistent. Whatever character may be given to the protocol subscribed by the undersigned and the Sardinian Consul, relative to the acknowledgment of the independence of this Republic, by His Majesty the King of Sardinia, it implied only the consignment or register of an act, in virtue of which Señor Picolet, without the character of Consul, and solely as an employé of the King of Sardinia, communicated the pleasure of His Majesty respecting the political existence of the Argentine Confederation. In accordance with the decree of the 20th October 1834, he had not been allowed by the government until then to exercise his Consular duties; but he was so allowed after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Republic, which he was duly authorised by his Sovereign to make. Neither did Señor Picolet claim the rank of diplomatic agent, or the Argentine government grant him any prerogatives or privileges beyond those which international law concede to a Consul of a friendly nation.

The undersigned cannot discover the reason upon which M. Roger founds the extraordinary pretension of supposing himself *Chargé d'Affaires of France*, as a consequence of the lamentable death of the Marquis de Vins de Peyssac, and of the absence of M. Bouchet de Martigny from the Republic. If it be not intended to establish for the Argentine Republic a distinct code of international law, M. Roger would do well to cite a single instance of a Vice-Consul, having been acknowledged as *Chargé d'Affaires*, without credentials from his Sovereign, without presentation by a diplomatic Minister, either verbally or in writing, and in fact without any other title but his own will.

However slightly M. Roger may reconsider his doctrine, he will easily comprehend the great difference between the right of a Consul in the absence of a diplomatic Minister to protect the persons and interests of the subjects of his Sovereign, in conformity to the laws of the country in which he resides, or to the stipulations of a treaty, and assuming the representation of a diplomatic agent in his absence or death. The Argentine government has in both cases granted to M. Roger the privileges necessary for the free exercise of his Consular duties, but it has conceived it to be its duty not to acknowledge that he possesses any right to the investiture which he gratuitously supposes to have devolved on him.

(To be continued.)

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Spanish brig noticed in our last as having arrived at this port on 26th ult., is the Paquete Malagueño, José Ramirez, from Gibraltar 75 days, with 200 merino sheep, to Zamaran and Treserra.

October 27.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's brig Sparrowhawk, 16 guns, Captain John Shepherd, for Colonia and Montevideo.

United States brigantine Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Alexander Shillell Mackenzie, Commander, for Montevideo.

Spanish brig Paquete Malagueño, José Ramirez, for Montevideo. Ordered away by the French blockading squadron.

October 28.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 29.—Wind N.

Arrived, French barque Consolation, from Montevideo 27th inst, with Oriental emigrants.

October 30.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (at night,) French barque Consolation, for Montevideo.

October 31.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 1.—Wind V. N. E. strong, shifted to E. at night—a gale with heavy rain.

Arrived, French brig of war Bordelaise, 10 guns, Captain H. Lalande de Calan, from Montevideo.

November 2.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

27th ult. A felucca boat from Colonia arrived amongst the blockaders. The French brigantine of war Vigilante, sailed for Martin Garcia. The Spanish brig Paquete Malagueño, sailed for Montevideo, ordered away by the blockading Commodore.

28th. The Dassas fired several guns, as also the Bertoga; in consequence as we are informed of an entertainment or "to do" on board one of the vessels.

29th. The French merchant barque Consolation, arrived with Oriental emigrants from Montevideo. French and shore boats employed all day in bringing the emigrants and their baggage on shore.

30th. Vigilante sailed on a cruise to the northward. The Consolation's boat, French flag aft, National at bow, came to shore with her Captain. The latter delivered a letter to the Adjutant of the Port, and re-embarked about 2 hours afterwards. The object of this letter we hear was to request permission to take passengers to Montevideo. The Consolation however sailed this evening for Montevideo, not having patience to wait for the promised answer.

31st. Camille exercised great guns.

1st inst. French schooner of war Ana, arrived from a cruise to the northward, and a balandra from Montevideo 29th ult., with the luggage of Mr. Slade, Consul of the United States to this Republic, and several passengers. The balandra went into the Boca by permission of the blockading Commodore. The Bordelaise, (bombard,) arrived this evening from Montevideo. She brought with her in quality of prizes a diate, balandra and a whale-boat, whom she probably met with on her passage. We are told that when near Ensenada she fired five guns, to bring to a whale-boat which was coming along shore, but the latter was in too great a hurry to stop.

2nd. The diate above-mentioned sailed, probably for Colonia. The schooner of war Ana, also sailed. The mistico Atrevido seemed to have suffered in the storm last night—she had only one mast standing this morning.

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

This day (3rd inst.) completes the 321st day of the blockade.

The 1st inst., "All Saints Day," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

A number of individuals, particularly of the civil and military departments, continue to wear mourning as a spontaneous mark of respect for the late Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas.

We have perused English papers to 14th August. The Liverpool Mail of the 11th August contains a long article upon the blockade of this port, from which the following is an extract.

"The French government, however, had an object to accomplish if possible, and they did not hesitate about the means. They first attempted to gain their point by bland and courteous compliments; these failing, they had recourse to arguments founded upon principles of international law, but which were only ridiculous in the mouth of a Frenchman; but when they found that neither compliments nor law would avail them, they resorted to swagger and menace.

* * * * *

"Now that we have laid the whole facts of the case before the public, we cannot think that the government of this country, or that of the United States, can or will permit the French in South America to persevere in such acts of glaring, shameful, and unpardonable aggression. The government of Buenos Ayres has violated none of the recognised and established laws of nations. She has committed no wrong upon the subjects or citizens of the King of the France. She has broken no treaty, she has not left unperformed any promise; for there is no treaty in existence between Buenos Ayres and France,—no engagement, expressed or implied, made by the one to the other. What ground, then, has France to interrupt the trade and damage the industry of a people struggling to raise themselves in the scale of nations? It is not Buenos Ayres alone that suffers, but British subjects in a principal degree as well as the citizens of the United States. Why should our merchants be robbed on so futile a pretext as the dishonest but ambitious reclamations of France?"

If they talk in this manner now in England, what will they say when they hear of the doings at Montevideo and Martin Garcia. Verily Admiral Leblanc need have broad shoulders to bear it all.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	161	a 162 dollars each
Do. Patriot	158	a 160 do. do.
Plata macanquina	84	a 9½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	94	a do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	91	a 9½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	38	a 40 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	54	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	nominal	
Do. Montevideo	10	a 10½ per patacon
Do. United States	no tr.	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	28	a 29 dls. p. pesada
Do. country	25	a 26 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	26	a 26½ do. do.
Do. salted	24	a do. do.
Do. Horse	10	a 11 do. each.
Nutra Skins	3	a do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	30	a 33 do. per dozen
Wool, common	7	a 9 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	15	a 17 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24	a 25
Deer skins per dozen	9	a 10
Hair, long	50	a 54 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	25	a 28 do. do.
Jerked Beef	15	a 16 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11	a 12 do. per arroba
Horns	100	a 200 per mil.
Flour, (North American)	a	none
Salt, on board	a	none per fan
Discount	1½	a 2½ pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 162 dollars. The lowest price 157 dollars.

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

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