

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 638.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1838.

[VOL. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The documents in our journal of this day on the French question are important. We must avow, that we could not but be amused when translating that portion of them relating to the feigned discussion, salutes, &c., all of which were to have afforded us a day of

"JURILEG CAJOLLERY."

And then the secret articles.—However, it is sincerely to be regretted that M. Roger's instructions forbade him to accept the very fair and honorable proposition of the government of Buenos Ayres, to leave the affair to the arbitration of that of Great Britain; and it is certain, that the publication of these curious documents, coupled with the active part which the French have taken against the legal authority of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, have greatly augmented the number of the supporters of the cause of the government of Buenos Ayres.

The French Admiral Leblanc, has rendered every satisfaction to the authorities of the United States, at Montevideo, for firing into the American barque Madonna, when leaving that port. A communication has been sent to us upon the subject from Montevideo, headed "the strong against the weak"—which however we can only notice by stating that it contrasts the conduct of Admiral Leblanc towards the legal and acknowledged government of the Oriental State, with that he has pursued in the case in question.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

3rd inst. The boat Atrevido sailed last night in the direction of Colonia. A boat French flag aft, national at bow, came to shore this morning bringing the crews of the craft captured on 1st inst. The French brig of war Bordenaise sailed for Colonia. She had in tow the whale boat captured on 1st inst. and a launch.

4th. Nothing new.

5th. The French corvette Sapho, arrived from Montevideo, and anchored S. of the outer roads.

6th. Nothing new.

7th. The French brigantine of war Vigilante, arrived from Colonia. The Camille got under weigh in order to confer with the Sapho, but not being quite so swift as her namesake of the Volce, she was rather long in reaching Maldonado Sapho. The blockaders' fleet arrived from Colonia and sailed again. Five French boats pursued and took from a small inlet near the Boca, two whale boats coming from Montevideo. They sent the crews on shore in the afternoon in a launch, French flag aft, that of this Republic at the bow.

8th. The corvette Camille returned to the outer roads from her visit to the Sapho. The latter in the evening was visited by the Vigilante. Three whale boats arrived; one of them was chased by a French launch, but without effect. The *Dassas* fired 7 guns this afternoon, and was answered by the Brazilian corvette Bertioga.

9th. 'Beef boat' arrived from Colonia. The blockaders have now ten small craft in custody in the outer roads.

This day (10th inst.) completes the 225th day of the blockade.

KNOCKER STEALERS.—On the night of Monday last, (Guy Fawke's night,) the knockers of

several doors in the calle del 25 de Mayo, including our own were stolen. It was cruel thus to wrench an old servant from the door; but "the best of friends must part." The thief in thus adding the brass of other people to his own, is doubtless an amateur of that article. We often hear the cry in London of "take care of your pocketts." We now ejaculate "take care of your knockers."

Captain Herbert of H. B. M's ship Calliopo, visited H. E. M's ship Bertioga, on Thursday morning last. The Bertioga saluted him with 5 guns on his departure, which was returned from the Calliopo by a like number. The latter had the Brazilian flag at the fore whilst firing the salute.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,222,700 dollars.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 7th and 8th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 18th and 21st ult.

The President of the House of Representatives, Manuel V. de Mazarin under date Hall of Sittings, Buenos Ayres 30th ult., addressed a note to the Executive, in tenor, that the House at its sitting of that date, had passed a law ordering that the seven millions of 6 per cent. stock, which the administration of public credit held in virtue of the law of 11th March 1837, be returned to the government, and that articles 4, 5 and 6 of said law are abrogated.

A decree dated 2nd inst., orders that the election of Representatives of the Province, to replace those who go out by rotation; shall take place on 2nd December next.

Two notes dated 1st inst., from H. E. the Governor, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3rd inst., one was to the President of the House of Representatives, in reply to the letter of condolence on the demise of his lady the late Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas, which the President had addressed to H. E. in the name of the house; the other to the House of Representatives, thanking it for the marks of attention it had evinced to the memory of his deceased lady, in the vote it had come to on 24th ult., ordering funeral honors, &c. That he could have desired she should have descended to the grave with no other pomp but the esteem of her fellow citizens, but as the House had decreed otherwise, he acquiesced in its wish, and begged to express his most profound gratitude for this distinguished demonstration of consideration and esteem, which the public of Buenos Ayres had consecrated to the memory of his beloved wife.

The same paper of 5th inst., contains a circular dated 1st inst., from Doña Manuela de Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor, to the individuals who in their own names and in that of their fellow citizens, signed the memorial to the House of Representatives, requesting it would decree funeral honors to the memory of her sorrowed mother. This kind demonstration was most deeply felt and appreciated by all her family, and had imposed upon them an eternal debt of gratitude. Her beloved father being confined to his bed, and unable even to attend

to State affairs, was the reason that she in his name and in that of all her family thus addressed this letter of thanks.

The Rev. Mariano Bertioga, superior of the company of Jesuits in this city, addressed a letter of condolence under date 26th ult., to H. E. the Governor, on the demise of his lady, in his own name and in that of the company ever whom he presides. To which H. E. replied on 1st inst.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3rd inst., contains particulars of the funeral honors paid to the memory of the deceased lady H. E. the Governor, at Matanza and San Miguel del Monte.

FRENCH QUESTION.

Reply of the government of Buenos Ayres to the communication of the French Consul, continued from our last.

In this situation, the Argentine government which has not until the present moment omitted any means to demonstrate its sentiments of esteem for France, previous to a just and well founded rejection which might perhaps delay the favorable termination of such unexpected events; desirous of presenting to the world another public testimony of its rights, precise intentions towards H. M. the King of the French, and of its sincere wish to terminate the interruption caused to the commerce of friendly States, determined also to remove the difficulties which have delayed the coming to an amicable arrangement in a manner compatible with the national honor entrusted to it, and confiding in the honorable sentiments and elevated station of H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, requested him on 1st inst. (N^o. 1.) to take upon himself if possible the character of mediator in these disagreeable differences, giving him as bases for his good offices those drawn up on the same date which were transmitted to M. Roger on the 4th of October.

The government on the 9th of the same month, was informed that the Consul of France had accepted them, and that he proposed coming to this city in the British ship of war Calliopo; and with this persuasion the necessary dispositions were made for his landing. On the arrival of the British brig of war Sparrowhawk at this port, it was surprised with the information conveyed by H. E. the British Minister on the 11th of the said month, (Nos. 3 and 2.) that the Consul had not accepted the bases offered, and annexed the copy of a letter dated Montevideo 9th October, (N^o. 4.) wherein he again proposed the arrangement of which Señor Javier Garcia do Zuñiga had been the bearer. (N^o. 5.)

Whilst this correspondence was going on in Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, measures were taken for the attack of the island of Martin Garcia, which was effected on the 11th of October, in compliance with the orders of the Rear Admiral of the naval forces of H. M. the King of the French, in conjunction with practical vessels sailing under the orders of Rivera, and a division of armed men belonging to the hordes of that bandit. If such conduct be reprehensible as evincing the insincerity with which that correspondence was carried on by the Consul, it becomes more striking from the fact that the Consul, before entering into the negotiation, sought the approval of Rivera, by going in person to his camp outside the gates of Montevideo, and that the French forces carried into effect an enterprise so unwarrantable in company with those pirates and banditti. And is

not the Consul aware that this act impresses a deep stain on the honor and dignity of France? Could any one have supposed that the agents of a nation so powerful as France, in order to sustain pretensions regarding which they invoke their national honor and dignity, should have humbled and lowered themselves to the extremity of forming connivances with these rebels, admitting them in their ranks as allies and auxiliaries, having at the same time such honorable means to effect their purpose, so great a superiority of numbers, and such a decided advantage as Argentine who defended that Island? What are the principles of honor, justice and civilization, which the Consul dares to invoke again to the praise-worthy and circumspect conduct of the Argentine government? What its moderation and right if such are the means of causing them to prevail? In truth, so withered have been the laurels, so stained the glories acquired by the French forces in this enterprise, that the distinguished Commodore Hyacinthe Dagueuet, in his note of the 14th of October, (N^o. 6), recommending to this government the brave conduct of the Argentine Lieut. Col. Gerónimo Costa, in the defence of the Island of Martín García, took good care not to state what forces were placed at his disposal for the object in question, and to save his well merited reputation before the opinion of the civilized world, he sheltered himself under the orders received from the Rear Admiral.

The whole world which has observed the Consul of France claiming in the name of international law, principles of justice and civilization against the Argentine administration, will all unite to reprobate the conduct he has adopted such faithless proceedings, since it sees him abetting and protecting anarchy in a State in friendship with France, as is the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, in order to find a pretext to second their claims. It will also be able to make a due estimate of the feigned moderation and the injustice of France against the Argentine Republic, on seeing the Consul taking advantage of relations in order to forward his ends, and that the vile instrument he preferred to execute them was a foreign traitor like Domingo Cullen, who never belonged to the Argentines, and who ignominiously hurried from the honorable post to which the Argentinians had raised him, beaten and routed conjointly with the barbarous Indians who formed his defence and the hopes of the Consul, he has been obliged to fly to avoid the just chastisement which the patriot Santafacinos demanded should be inflicted on him.

If the Argentine government could possibly in other circumstances have sacrificed the powerful considerations which prevent it discussing and arranging with the Consul in his present character the disagreeable differences which exist with France, it becomes now impossible to make this great sacrifice after the scandalous and most reprehensible conduct of the consul, excited by events which have developed themselves in the face of the whole world. It unequivocally presents the Consul of France, not as the vindicator of the rights of his nation, but as a determined enemy, in order to the independence and prosperity of this Republic, but also of the safety of the valuable property of foreign friends engaged in commercial intercourse with us. It forms a striking contrast with the moderation of the Argentinians, even in the midst of the severe trials with which the Consul has worried them, and it is not possible to be persuaded that it will gain the approbation of the enlightened government of H. M. the King of the French. Therefore, after the Argentine government has shown that it does not retain unfriendly sentiments towards France, that it has proved its sincere desire for peace, and having opened an honorable path for a termination expedient to both nations, throwing as it does upon the Consul the immense responsibility which events may produce, it will comply with the sacred duties imposed upon it by the high station which it occupies, and correspond faithfully to the unanimous opinion of all the Provinces of the Confederation.

In what has been now stated, H. E. the Governor has through the medium of the undersigned complied with the duty of answering the note of the Consul as far as the national dignity, with the preservation of which he is entrusted, will permit. But as likewise the credit of the Confederation, the good opinion it has of the government of H. M. the King of the French, the considerations due to friendly government,

and the valuable neutral interests concerned, demand of the Argentine government that without descending from its position it should efface the false assertions upon which according to the affirmation of M. Roger, the government of France has dictated the conditions contained in the ultimatum, the undersigned by order of H. E. will notice them separately, in order to place in a clear light the unreasonableness and injustice of such imperious demands.

(This Reply will be continued in our next.)

N^o. 1.

Buenos Ayres, October 1, 1838.

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

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M.

The good faith and friendly spirit which the Argentine government has evinced towards France, both in the official and private correspondence it has carried on with the Consul and Rear Admiral of that nation, relative to the questions at issue, and published by the press of this city, gave H. E. the Governor reason to believe that H. M. the King of the French, aware of the decided determination of the Argentine government not to deny his subjects in the territory of the Confederation, neither the justice nor protection accorded by international law to the subjects of a friendly country, would have recognized in the conduct of H. E. the maintenance of a principle which in no manner offended the rank or dignity of that nation; but the ultimatum which M. Roger, has addressed to it in the name of his Sovereign, has placed the Argentine government on the alternative to yield to those unexpected conditions without examination or discussion, or accept the sad consequences of the interruption of relations with France.

In this situation, H. E. resolved not to omit any means to manifest to France and to other nations, the sincere desire of the Argentine government for peace, would prefer submitting the questions pending with the government of H. M. the King of the French, to the arbitration of the government of H. B. Majesty, should it be agreeable to that Sovereign to admit its respectable decision on each of the points contained in the ultimatum.

The confidence which the sentiments and elevated situation of Y. E. inspires, has induced the government to request you, as I have now the honor to do by its order, to take upon yourself if possible the character of mediator, in order to remove the difficulties which may retard the coming to a pacific arrangement, Y. E. taking as the bases of your good offices the following:—

1.—To refer to the arbitration of the government of H. B. M., the pretensions and complaints of that of H. M. the King of the French against the Argentine government.

2.—To accredit near the British government a Minister Plenipotentiary, instructed to forward the object of its high mediation, and another near that of France, in order to afford the necessary explanations for the re-establishment of harmony and good understanding between both nations.

3.—The same line of conduct observed by the government of Buenos Ayres, since the departure of the Consul towards French subjects, upon which there is not any complaint, viz:—that of not being required to serve in any military capacity, shall be continued; none having been called upon to serve at the time of his departure from Buenos Ayres.

4.—The French Consulate to return to the exercise of its duties in the Argentine Republic. H. E. conceives that on leaving the decision of this affair to the enlightened British government, he will not be denied the honor of having presented to the world this new public testimony of his good will towards France, and of his lively wish to put an end to the commercial interruption, as far as is compatible with the national honor confided to him.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

FELIPE ARANA.

N^o. 2.

Buenos Ayres, October 11, 1838.

To H. E. Don Felipe Arana.

Upon the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 1st inst., containing the desire of H. E.

the Governor and Captain General of this Province, of submitting to the arbitration of Her Majesty's government the settlement of the differences which so unhappily subsist between this country and France, I forwarded a copy of it to M. Roger, accompanied by a letter from me of which the enclosed is a copy, by Captain Herbert, of Her Majesty's ship Calliope.

I herewith transmit to your Excellency the letter which I have received this evening from M. Roger, in answer to this communication.

It is with the deepest regret, that I have to announce to your Excellency that M. Roger declines accepting the pacific proposal which has been made to him.

I have the honor to remain with high consideration,

SIR,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

J. H. MANDEVILLE.

N^o. 3.

Buenos Ayres, October 4, 1838.

To Monsieur Aimé Roger.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a note which I have received from H. E. the Minister for foreign affairs of this government.

It was unsought for by me; but having been solicited by the government to convey to you the propositions therein contained, to submit to the arbitration of Her Majesty's government the settlement of the complaints and demands of France, not only could I not conscientiously with my duty refuse the proposal, but remembering the mediation of Great Britain had been made use of, and I believe satisfactorily, not very long since in the differences between France and the United States, I agreed to it willingly, as I shall be always ready, when required, to give every assistance in my power to any measure that may be proposed with a view of putting an end to the prejudicial effects on the commerce of all nations arising out of the present state of matters between this country and the Argentine Republic.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed,) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

N^o. 4.

Montevideo, October 9, 1838.

To Mr. Mandeville, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I received the letter you did me the honor to address to me on the 4th inst., and the note of the Argentine Minister which accompanied it.

No one desires more sincerely than myself the re-establishment of good understanding between France and the Argentine Republic, but I cannot deviate from the line of conduct which has been marked out to me in the instructions of my government. Previous to remitting the ultimatum, I proposed an arrangement which ought to have been promptly accepted. I am willing again to propose it. I cannot give a greater proof of moderation.

My government alone can accept the mediation of the government of H. B. M. between France and Buenos Ayres. It does not belong to me to take the initiative in this particular, but in my own opinion this honorable mediation cannot under present circumstances be admitted.

Annexed is a copy of the note which was addressed to Señor García de Zúñiga. If your kind advice and sage counsel, determine the government of Buenos Ayres, to accept the propositions contained in this note, you will have rendered it an essential service. Events proceed rapidly; my General Roca has been convinced at last that to hesitate any longer in yielding to just demands a consent which in no wise wounds his honor, is to precipitate himself into dangers which become every day more imminent.

M. Bouché Martigny, whose leave of absence has expired, and who comes here to be ready to re-assume his duties, when the differences between France and the Republic are terminated, is expected at Rio Janeiro in one or two months.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect.

AIMÉ ROGER.

The resolution of France is from this day forth, she wishes to obtain from the government of Buenos Ayres, even at the cost of the greatest sacrifices, redress for numerous injuries.

The hope which the government of Buenos Ayres entertained of seeing France send an agent specially accredited will not be realised. M. Aimé Roger, is definitely charged to bring to a conclusion the negotiation which he commenced.

The King's government has ordered M. Roger to remit to Buenos Ayres its ultimatum.

France is preparing for war; if she is obliged to wage it, she will wage it; already are numerous armaments being fitted out in her ports.

M. Roger flatters himself with the belief that the government of Buenos Ayres will perceive that the Republic cannot resist France; that it must sooner or later submit, and submit without glory, because it has not justice on its side; that circumstances are not favourable for resistance; in fine, since it must be said; although France would eschew all alliance with parties, yet from the force of circumstances and the effect of sad coincidences, she is going to contest herself the moral of all the enemies of the government of Buenos Ayres.

This is the truth of the matter; but wishing to give to the Argentine Republic, to Buenos Ayres, and to General Rosas, a proof of the sincerity of the sentiments of moderation and friendship, which M. Aimé Roger has never ceased to express on making known the irrevocable conditions which France has dictated, he still wishes (on his own responsibility,) to try another effort in order to avoid terrible misfortunes.

The object M. Aimé Roger has in view, is to avoid wounding the feelings and dignity of the government of Buenos Ayres, on obtaining the conditions demanded by his government.

Bases which the undersigned confidential agent of H. E. the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, General Manuel Oribe, transmits to H. E. the Governor and Captain General Juan Manuel de Rosas, proposed by M. Aimé Roger, with the object of putting an end to the differences between France and the Argentine Republic.

1.—The line of conduct pursued by the government of Buenos Ayres, in the acknowledgment of the independence by Sardinia, shall serve as a regulation.

2.—The French Consul shall write to the Minister for foreign affairs, informing him that he has received orders from his government to address some communications to that of Buenos Ayres, and that he requests an interview with the Minister.

3.—The Minister shall immediately reply, entreating the Consul to come on shore to have the interview.

4.—The Minister shall be accompanied by a clerk of the foreign department which he may select, with the exception of Señor Manuel Itigoyen, and the Consul of France shall be accompanied by a clerk of his chancery.

5.—The Consul shall present extracts of letters which have been remitted to him by Count Molé, President of the Council of H. M. the King of the French, certified by him; these extracts will not make known the conditions demanded by France, but solely that the Consul of France is the bearer of extensive instructions.

6.—Señor Arana shall admit these letters.

7.—A protocol of the conference shall follow in the following terms.—

Protocol which has taken place in the foreign office of Buenos Ayres, between Señor Felipe Arana, Minister for foreign affairs of the Republic, and M. Aimé Roger, Consul of France, on the . . . day There being present in the foreign office, Señor Felipe Arana, Minister for foreign affairs, and M. Aimé Roger, Consul for France, M. Roger having laid before H. E. authentic proofs of the authorization he has received from his Sovereign to carry on any negotiations which may be established with the view of terminating the deplorable differences between France and the Argentine Republic, and they having been recognised as sufficient and admitted as such by the Minister, after a

long discussion it has been agreed upon by the two Territories.

1. That until the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce, between France and the Republic of the United Provinces of the River Plate, the French residents in the Argentine territory shall be treated, under the conditions of the most perfect reciprocity, the same as the subjects of the most favoured nation.

2. The Governor of Buenos Ayres pledges himself to pay indemnities to those Frenchmen who have unjustly suffered in their persons and property through acts of the government.

3. The discussion relative to the right and payment of these indemnities, shall take place between H. E. the Minister for foreign affairs and the Consul of France as soon as possible.

4. The present convention signed in duplicate by the Minister for foreign affairs, Señor Felipe Arana, and by the Consul of France, M. Aimé Roger, shall be immediately ratified by H. E. the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Confederation; and in as short a time as possible by H. M. the King of the French.

Signed, FELIPE ARANA.—AIME ROGER.
Ratification of H. E. the Governor.

Secret Articles.

1. Within the period of two months the government of Buenos Ayres shall place at the disposal of the Consulate General of France, the sum of 20,000 hard dollars for the widow of M. Cesar H. Baile, and 10,000 hard dollars for M. Ferrer Lavay.

2. The government of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the claim of M. Blas Despoix, and pledges itself to the payment of the capital amounting to in the term of one year; and so to regard H. M. interest, a mixed commission composed of three Argentines approved by the Consul of France, and three Frenchmen approved by the government of Buenos Ayres, shall be appointed within the said term of one year, who shall decide definitively upon the amount of the interest.

3. The present articles signed in duplicate by the Minister for foreign affairs, Señor Felipe Arana, and by the Consul of France, M. Aimé Roger, shall be immediately ratified by H. E. the Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

Signed, FELIPE ARANA.—AIME ROGER.
Ratification of H. E. the Governor.

8.—The letter of the Consul of France, the answer of the Minister for foreign affairs, the protocol of the conference, except the secret articles, shall be published by the government of Buenos Ayres for its own satisfaction, but without any observations on its part, or comments by the public journals.

9.—The ratification obtained, the vessels of the squadron shall salute the town, this salute shall be returned gun for gun, and the port of Buenos Ayres shall be opened to commerce.

10.—The decision of the government of Buenos Ayres must be prompt; three days ought to be sufficient, and the person sent by General Oribe to propose the arrangement so desirable for the interests of the government of Buenos Ayres, and for those of the government of Montevideo so intimately allied to it, must on his return from Buenos Ayres go on board the Brig Dassas, to inform M. Petitjean, Chancellor of the Consulate General, of the acceptance or refusal of the government of Buenos Ayres.

11.—M. Aimé Roger, hopes to prove by this arrangement his love for moderation, and the sentiments with which he is animated towards the Republic and towards H. E. the Governor.

12.—A private letter from General Rosas or from Señor Arana to M. Roger, will be sufficient

to prove his acceptance of the arrangement, and M. Roger will immediately go on board the squadron in order to put it into execution.— France wishes for peace, and Buenos Ayres has the most imperious need of it.

13.—Whilst M. Aimé Roger remains on shore, the vessels of the French squadron shall remain out of sight of Buenos Ayres; no observation shall be made nor anything published in this respect, either by the government or public journals, which may lead to the belief that the blockade has been raised, if such should be the case it will be immediately contradicted by the Consul of France.

Buenos Ayres, September 27, 1838.
JAVIER GARCIA DE ZUÑIGA.

Buenos Ayres, October 13, 1838.
The Minister for foreign affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with those of the Argentine Confederation.

To H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty.

The undersigned has laid before H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, the very esteemed note of Y. E. dated 11th inst., in which you state that the offer made by this government in note of 1st inst., proposing that the differences between this country and France, should be left to the arbitration of Great Britain has not been accepted, on which occasion Y. E. has annexed copies of the letter you addressed on 4th inst. to M. Aimé Roger, and his reply thereto dated Montevideo 9th inst.

H. E. the Governor has ordered the undersigned, to return Y. E. in his name the most sincere thanks for the friendly services, by which you have proved the sentiments of friendship you profess to the Argentine Confederation, and to signify to you that this government cannot accept the ignominious arrangement proposed by M. Aimé Roger through the medium of Señor Javier Garcia de Zuñiga, that gentleman in the letter he addressed to Y. E. from Montevideo, offers to renew.

God preserve Y. E. many years.
FELIPE ARANA.

N.º 6.
To the Governor General of the Argentine Republic.

Excellent Sir,

Pursuant to orders from Admiral Leblanc, Commander in Chief on the Brazil and South Sea Station, to take possession of the island of San Martin Garcia, with the forces which he had placed at my disposal, I on the 11th inst. fulfilled this mission which had been confided to me. It gave me the opportunity of appreciating the military talents of the gallant Colonel Costa, Governor of that island, and of his devotion to his country. This opinion thus frankly expressed, is also that of the Captains of the French vessels *Expeditive* and *Bordelaise*, who witnessed the incredible activity of Colonel Costa, and the skillful dispositions taken by this superior officer for the defence of the important post he was ordered to preserve. Full of esteem for him, I have thought that I could not give a better proof of my sentiments with which he has inspired me, than by manifesting to Y. E. his brilliant conduct during the attack directed against him on 11th inst., by forces far superior to any he had at his disposal.

I am with the most profound respect, Señor Governor General, Y. E.'s very humble and most obedient servant.

The Commodore of the blockading squadron, and Commander of the expedition against Martin Garcia.

HYPOLITE DAGUENET.
On board the *Dassas*, off Buenos Ayres,
14th October, 1838.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of November 1838.
NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

- FRENCH.** Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hyppolite Daguenet, with Commodore's broad pennant. Corvette Camille, 30 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegide Guillaevin. (Capitaine de Frégate). Corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault. Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier. Schooner Vigilant, 12 guns, Capitaine Lieut. Fiers Lagranderie, Commandeur.
- BRITISH.** Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.
- BRAZILIAN.** Corvette Bertogis, 24 guns, Captain L. Correa do Mello.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 3.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of War Bordeaux, 10 guns, Captain H. Lalande de Calan, for Colonia.
H. B. M.'s ship Calipso, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, for Colonia.

November 4.—Wind E. strong at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 5.—Wind E. strong, rain in the morning.

Arrived, French corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, from Montevideo.

November 6.—Wind E. strong, rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 7.—Wind E. N. E. strong in the evening.
Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship Calipso, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, from Colonia.
French brigantine of war Vigilante, from Colonia.

November 8.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 9.—Wind N. rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO

- 27th ult., French brig Caroline, from Island May 11th September, to Guerin & Co.
- " British brig Hestey Hall, from Liverpool 16th August, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.
- " Spanish brig Celestina, from Barcelona 4th August, Malaga 26th do., to Pablo Nin.
- " French ship Deux Amis, from Island of Bourbon 26th August.
- 29th, Dutch ship Schied Veningning, from Haanburg 12th August, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.
- 31st, Brazilian mancha San Antonio y Animas, from Paraguan 5th do., to S. Rom.
- " Portuguese ship Isabel, M. J. Pinto, from Paraguan 16th, to Costa.
- 3rd inst., Spanish polacre, Fermina, J. Maristany, from Barcelona 17th August, Malaga 31st, Bahia 8th ult., Rio Janeiro 29th, to P. Nin.
- 4th, Bremen brig Cesar, Elberfeld, from Bremen 3rd August, Island May 20th, to Rotterdam, with 80 maves salt, 360 hams, &c.
- " French polacre Celto, from Marseille 25th June, with wine and 470 barrels flour, &c., to Facon.
- " Oriental brig Reno, Dasso, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult.
- 5th, British brig Sir John Omrod, from Lisbon, with salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.
- " French corvette Bordeaux, from France and Rio Janeiro, having on board M. Bouchet Martigny, Charge d'Affaires of France to the Argentine Republic.

The *Gazeta Mercantil* of 6th inst., contains a communication with particulars of the *fines* on the 14th ult., in the parish of Monserrat, in this city, to celebrate the vote of the House of Representatives of the Province, approving the conduct of H. E. the Governor in resisting "the unjust pretensions of the French Vice-Consul and French Rear Admiral."

On the day in question High Mass and Te Deum were performed at the parish Church, which was splendidly decorated; various ladies of the parish assisted to adorn the altars. The exterior of the Church, extending all around, and the neighbouring streets were strewn and adorned with laurel boughs and flowers. Flags waved in all directions. A banquet was laid out in an elegant saloon, in which the portrait of H. E. the Governor was conspicuously placed. Numerous orations were made.—In the midst of the festivities, news arrived of the capture of the island of Martin Garcia. This event was spoken of in terms of high reprobation by the orators. General Manilla, said it was scandalous for the French to ally themselves with the pirates of the Oriental State of Uruguay, in order to take the island. The injuries complained of by the French were totally without foundation. So far from injury, they had received nothing but kindness and hospitality in this country. Fellow Countrymen—exclaimed the General, enough of moderation has now been shown, the Argentines are the last to give offence and the first to defend their sacred rights. *Mueran los Franceses* enemies of our liberty.—*Mueran* all who make common cause with a band of pirates to invade our territory.

Colonel Vicente Gonzales.—Fellow Countrymen? If in olden times, Hannibal with his victorious army threatened Rome, the latter had a Scipio to save them. The Argentine Republic, now governed, possesses another Scipio, in the person of the distinguished citizen, our illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, in whom we have deposited all our confidence, and before whom all the rights which now lower our political horizon will disperse, leaving us in possession of our sacred rights." He concluded with exclaiming—Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes! Viva H. J. de Representantes! Viva los Gobernadores Constitucionarios! Viva los Federales! Mueran el tirano usurario Santa Cruz! Mueran los Usurarios! Mueran el traidor Rivera! Mueran los Franceses enemigos de nuestra Libertad!

Señor Maestro, said that every true Argentine would rather consent to national dishonour, and he felt assured that the 8000 inhabitants who compose the parish of Monserrat, were ready to make every sacrifice before submitting to the unjust demands of the French, who now blockade the port of Buenos Ayres. His oration took place at Moron upon the same occasion, which commenced on the 6th September, and did not conclude until the 24th, full particulars of which appeared in the *Gazeta Mercantil* of 6th inst. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated at the Church of Moron on the 23rd September, the portrait of H. E. the Governor was borne in procession, and there were illuminations, fire works, gun firing, horse racing and balls. The exterior of the Church was ornamented with tapestry and federal banners; and a triumphal arch was raised bearing the inscription—!!! Rosas, llustre!!!

Restaurador de las Leyes en 1829 y 1829.
Héroe de la Independencia Nacional en 1838.

On 22nd September, arrived at Moron by invitation to witness the festivities, General Manilla, Doña Manuela, daughter of H. E. the Governor, her brother Don Juan and his lady, and their aunt Doña Maria Josefa de Ezcurra. Various speeches were delivered during the *fines*, in which the conduct of the French authorities was highly censured.

A note dated Moron 6th ult., from Don Juan Bernardo Navarrete, Commander of the militia of the district of Moron, and Don Tomas F. de Cieza, Justice of Peace, addressed to H. E. the Governor, offers congratulations for the energy he has displayed in resisting the unjust pretensions of the French Vice-Consul and French Rear Admiral, adding, that H. E. has preserved the country from anarchy, and that life and fortune is of little import whether amongst individuals or nations if honor be wanting, and that it is ten thousand times more preferable to sink to the tomb, leaving to their children an example of patriotism, than to see the Republic humiliated, and if it be written in the book of fate that they must perish in resisting unjust demands, be it so, and nations will then know that the Argentines preferred the sepulchre amidst ruins to bowing the neck to a foreign yoke. The note concluded by stating that the faithful federals of Moron, were ready lance in hand to proceed wherever H. E. may decide to point out.

THEATRES.

We must defer our notice of the Theatres until another opportunity, merely observing that an interesting piece founded on the story of "Catherine Howard," a Queen of Henry VIII, various with history, but the moral is good, and the acting of Señor Lapuerta was most admirable, particularly his ironical manner of congratulating Catherine when she was rehearsing the part of the Queen, and in his interview with her after she became Queen. Señora A. Pacheco personated Catherine with much effect, her horror and clinging to the table on which stood the crucifix, when the executioner came to ask her forgiveness, was natural and highly impressive. The play was first produced on the evening of the 2nd inst., for Señor Lapuerta's benefit, and attracted a full and brilliant house. We saw it on Monday evening, and it was a curious coincidence, that at the moment Catherine consented to execution, the bells of San Juan's Convent were heard in the Theatre summoning the nuns to midnight prayer.

* Not Howar, as inserted in the play bills.

THE WEATHER, has been variable during the week, and at times cold, thermometer 60 to 67.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE following are requested to be returned to the Commercial Room, Blackwood's Magazine for August 1838; and notices extracted (with others) from the London and Westminster Review for August 1838. The subject "The Village Hampden."

ON SALE.

OLLE BOTTLED Madiera Wine, in cases of three dozens each.

TEA GARDEN.

M^{RS.} and Mrs. Welsh, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that their Premises, No. 227, Calle de Corrientes, 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 acquire 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. —230 ft.

NOTICE.

M^{RS.} M. 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. —230 ft.

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 flavor, Clampong, Preserved Ginger, Black and Green Teas, Sugar Candy, &c. &c. for sale by the package, at Anderson's, 35, Caller & Co's Store.

TO LET.

A Commodious house in Mr. Wilde's Quilota.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,	168 a 175 dollars each
Do. Patriot	164 a 168 do. do.
Plata macuquina	9 a do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,	93 a 10 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patagonas, ..	91 a 95 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	40 a 42 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	more
Exchange on England	51 a 51 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro, 255 a 260	
Do. Montevideo, 106 a 111 per patacon	
Do. United States, 107 pr. U. S. dollar	
Hides, Ox, best	30 a 31 dls. p. pesada
Do. country	26 a 28 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	37 a 38 do. do.
Do. valued	23 a 24 do. do.
Do. Horse	10 to 10 do. each.
Notria Shorn	3 a 5 do. per lb.
Chinilla Silk American,	3 a 36 do. per dozen
Wool, common	7 a 10 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	17 a 19 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	25 a 25
Deer skins per dozen	9 a 10
Hair, long	53 a 60 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	37 a 38 do. do.
Yoked Beef	14 a 15 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	1 1/2 to 2 pr. ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 150 dollars. The lowest price 160 dollars.

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

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE No. 75 Calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 39, calle del 25 de Mayo, by the Argentine Press and Commission, are received by the Editor.

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

ALEXANDER BRANDES, Responsible Editor.