

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 639.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1838.

[Vol. XIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

The subdued documents have created great sensation in Buenos Ayres. Affairs in this part of the world look very lowering, and have attracted much attention and even excitement in England, judging from the language held in the public journals of that country.

Buenos Ayres has endured 5 months of blockade, and from the feelings lately evinced, it really would appear that the French have less chance now of gaining their object than when they first instituted it.

*Buenos Ayres, November 5, 1838.*

After an honourable and heroic contest for two years with an anarchical faction, which has been armed and headed by an Oriental minority of the American name, and assisted by the mutinous emigrants of the Argentine Republic, the undersigned President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, when he had least to expect a violent descent from the high post which the nation had confided to him, found himself forced to abdicate it from the scandalous and decided co-operation of the agents of France in such infamous proceedings.

It was of no importance to them the humiliating and shameful alliance with rebels, nor to form common cause with a disgraced outlaw, sitting at night the rights and respect due to an independent nation, and violating the laws and immutable principles admitted in all enlightened and civilised governments; neither have they respected their own position, nor the dignity of a great nation like France, to which they belong, nor the general reprobation of the Orientals. They disgracing the French name, have humiliated and aggrieved the latter in a manner the most shameful and perfidious.— Without the Republic having given them the least provocation or offence on which to found their perfidious and unexpected hostilities, they feigned ridiculous pretexts to justify them, wishing to disguise them with false protestations of kindness and good will, in which the French Consul in Montevideo, M. Baradere, abounded, both in his verbal conferences and in his official notes. In fine, these agents being determined to destroy the legal authority, exalt anarchy, and subvert constitutional order, have not hesitated at any means however vile and unworthy to accelerate the melancholy temporary triumph which the rebels have obtained, dishonouring France with the obscure glory of having cast a friendly State in the midst of the most profound peace, into an abyss of immense calamities, which her sons are determined to remove, vindicating the honor and dignity of which they have been traitorously despoiled.

It was not possible for the undersigned President to make head against these elements of destruction united by a combination as unjust as scandalous, without involving the inhabitants of Montevideo in all the horrors which from every part threatened them; since to the calamities of a rigorous siege in which the rebels held them, were to be added the mortifying anxieties which the French agents studiously and daily caused, inventing hostile demands in a tone no less arrogant than insulting.

In such difficult circumstances, it being the duty of the undersigned to denounce before nations those who, insulting public morals, sitting at night and trampling under foot principles which all respect, have attacked with unparalleled audacity and unheard of impudence the laws of

the Republic, its sovereignty and the respect which the agents of other nations as enlightened and powerful as France have and still extend towards it; forced by the injustice and criminal aggression of the agents of France in favor of rebels and mutineers, and by the mockery and opprobrium with which they hostilized the legal authority of the State, on resigning the Supreme Magistracy, he addressed to the Honorable Legislative Chambers on the same day, and in the act of his resignation the protest, an authorised copy of which he has the honor to forward to Y. E. and the foreign agents near the government of the Argentine Confederation, giving all possible publicity to the iniquitous means by which was exerted from the undersigned the renunciation of the high post which he occupied, inasmuch as it interests all nations, whilst the manifesto is preparing which will clearly develop the acts and exhibit to the world the motives which have decided him to the last step, of which all the inhabitants of the Oriental State, and foreigners resident therein, have been witness.

The undersigned has the honor to salute Y. E. with the sentiments of his high esteem and respectful consideration.

**MANUEL ORIBE.**

**CARLOS G. VILLADENOROS.**

To the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

The Constitutional President of the Republic, on descending from the post to which he had been elevated by the voice of his fellow citizens, declares before the representatives of the people, and for the information of all nations, that in this act, he only yields to the violence of an armed faction, whose efforts would have been impotent, if they had not met their principal support and the most decided co-operation in the French naval forces, who have not disdained to ally themselves with anarchy, in order to destroy legal order in this Republic, which has never given any offence to France; and whilst he prepares a manifesto which will place in a clear light the events which have produced this result, he now protests in all due form, before the national representation against the violence of his renunciation, and makes the representatives responsible for the use which may be made of their authority to sanction or favor the views of the usurpation.

He likewise protests in the same manner before the French government against the conduct of the Admiral of the French naval forces on this station, and that of the Consular agents of France now in Montevideo, who have unworthily and shamefully abused their force and position in order to hostile and destroy the legal government of a friendly and independent people.

*Montevideo, October 24, 1838.*

**MANUEL ORIBE.**

*A true copy,*

**CARLOS G. VILLADENOROS.**

The following reply was addressed to H. E. the President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, Brigadier General Manuel Oribe, under date Buenos Ayres 12th inst.

The Argentine government Señor President, which has by unequivocal testimonies, evinced to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, the lively interest which animates them for its independence and prosperity, ought on this occasion to manifest to Y. E. which they now do, the just sympathy naturally felt for the honourable

and worthy cause which Y. E. has sustained against the rebels and their allies the French agents. They ought to express the profound grief they feel for the violent spoliation which the latter have effected towards Y. E., of the sovereign rights you have upheld as long as it was possible. They ought likewise to express their high indignation against the iniquitous means which these same agents adopted in the midst of the most profound peace between the government confided to Y. E. and that of H. M. the King of the French, in order to favor the anarchical views of an Oriental, degraded and proscribed by the general voice of his fellow citizens, and they ought in fine to applaud the magnanimous disposition evinced by the worthy sons of that Republic to remove the abyss of immense calamities in which their country is plunged, vindicating the honor and dignity of which they have been perfidiously despoiled.

Y. E. will please admit this sincere manifestation as an homage due to the Supreme legal Magistrate of a State, for whose dignity and independence he has combated against the unbridled efforts of the rebels, against the mockery and opprobrium with which the agents of France have assailed its sovereignty, and against the hostile ingratitude of the execrable unitarians who accompany them, resolved upon repeating the infamous aggressions, with which in preceding years under the Presidency and auspices of the notorious anarchist Rivera, of that evil genius as he is characterised by the General Assembly of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, they invaded the Argentine territory, but were routed and chastised as often as they attempted it.

If such iniquitous means invented to bring about the painful circumstances in which Y. E. was placed, forced you to resign the Supreme Magistracy, and address to the Legislative Chambers the protest of which an authorised copy has been annexed, they, awakening with good foundation the zeal of this government, impose upon them the necessity and unexcusable duty of placing in security the Argentine territory against the insidious and blood thirsty plans of the French agents, who have proposed to introduce through the medium of the rebels and unnatural unitarians, rebellion and anarchy in the Provinces of this Republic, in order to destroy as in the Oriental State the Supreme authority, and establish another which may yield to their humiliating and ignominious pretensions, and consequently are bound to strengthen without detracting from the sovereignty of that Republic, by all possible means, the commendable and glorious determination of her faithful sons to vindicate the honor and dignity of which they have been perfidiously despoiled.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

**JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS;**

**FELIPE ARANA.**

### ORIENTAL STATE.

Don Fructuoso Rivera, entered Montevideo on Sunday last, and abolished the Constituted authority, taking the Supreme Power upon himself and under his sole personal responsibility— provisionally, as he says. He has appointed as his Ministers Señores Santiago Vasquez and Enrique Martinez.

It is curious, that after waging war for two years in the assumed character of General of the Constitutional army, and succeeding as will be seen by the protest of the late President of the Oriental Republic, in our journal of this day, in depositing the legal government that he should now set aside the authority which followed— legislative chambers and all.

## FRENCH QUESTION.

We have devoted a considerable portion of the two last numbers of our journal to a literal translation of the reply of the government of Buenos Ayres, to the communication of the French Consul, M. Aimé Roger. The extreme length of the document in question, obliges us to take the following summary review of the remaining part of it.

It continues by stating that the official and private correspondence with the Consul of France, when he was charged with the Consulate General in this Republic, and the French Admiral Leblanc, have revealed to the world the open and circumspect conduct of the Argentine government towards the French residents in the Republic; and the inexistence of the acts which have been invoked to justify the hostile proceedings of the French forces against the inhabitants of this country. Even since affairs have taken so disagreeable a turn, no French resident has been molested, which at once contradicts the false tale of supposed violence and extortion committed against them, and as the Consul of France and the Admiral have not denied this, it was to have been hoped that the enlightened Cabinet of France would have recognised the rectitude of this government, and the unanswerable proofs of friendship it had evinced towards France, and not have put forth demands, as inadmissible as they are contrary to the dignity and honor which the Argentines are disposed to sustain at all cost.

The reply then enters into an elaborate detail upon the line of conduct pursued by the government of Buenos Ayres towards M. Laforest, who had been appointed Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of France, with explanations why it could not receive him in his official capacity, as also respecting the Marquis de Vins de Peyrac, first Chargé d'Affaires of France to this country, and then proceeds to the case of M. Cesar Hypolite Bacle.

The criminal cause formed against Bacle, was founded on a letter in his own hand writing, dated Buenos Ayres 25th February, 1837, addressed to Don Bernardino Rivadavia. This letter was acknowledged by Bacle on the 4th March, in presence of the Chief of Police, the government Notary, and the General acting as first aid-de-camp to H. E. the Governor. The tendency of this letter was to break up the friendship and union between this government and that of Chili, thus destroying the alliance in the war with General Santa Cruz. He states in it the reserve and earnestness with which the deceased Minister of Chili, Don Diego Portales, had recommended him to invite Rivadavia, Agüero, Alsina and Varela, (Chiefs of the Unitarian band and mutineers of the 1st December 1828,) to leave Montevideo and go to Valparaiso. Bacle took great pains in his letter to show the expediency of their immediately setting out for Chili, inasmuch as the great interests of the country required it, and promised that their passage should be paid. In this letter, Bacle said that Portales had the same ideas as Rivadavia, and desired to effect in his country what Rivadavia had wished to do in this, therefore, such a similarity of views would be a guarantee of the pleasure with which Portales would receive the news of the compliance of Rivadavia.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Chili aware of the impostures of Bacle, addressed the government in vindication of the good name and fidelity of the Minister Portales. Bacle's crime was clearly made out and corroborated by the correspondence taken from Dr. Alsina, and by an original letter from Mors, private Secretary to General Santa Cruz, dated 7th February, 1837, through which it was discovered that Bacle was induced to this crime by expectations he had from General Santa Cruz. In a note from the government of Chili, dated 16th April, 1837, Señor Tocornal in the absence of Señor Portales, expressed himself in the following terms: "It is said that Rivadavia was one of the individuals designated by the government of Chili; you can positively deny this. Rivadavia is not a man of whom we have here a very advantageous opinion, at least amongst persons who possess any influence in the government. The superiority of talent attributed to him has ever been more than problematical with us." Señor Tocornal added that Bacle's letter would convey a supposition of want of faith in the government of Chili, but such conduct would be on

"stupid and absurd, and in fine the most false step which the government of Chili could take in those circumstances."

In this state of the cause, the atrocious crime of Bacle clearly proved, and the government about to pass it to one of the Judges of the first instance in criminal cases to resolve upon it, the respectable solicitation of Mr. Mandoville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. interposed. H. E. the Governor listened to it, liberated the criminal from prison, permitted him to continue with the Lithography of the State, paid from the treasury a sum due to him, and shortly afterwards permitted him to return to his family in his own house, there to continue under arrest, (where he died,) and he would soon have been placed in full liberty, if the subsequent impertinent menaces of M. Roger had not interfered.

From this succinct detail of the cause against the criminal Bacle, the least reflecting person will be able to appreciate the generous, honorable and justifiable conduct of the government, in an affair in which undeniable documents are the most convincing facts of its rectitude and sincerity. The innocence of Bacle is not to be substantiated by protestations at the hour of his death, nor by the retinue which accompanied his remains; other proofs in such cases must elucidate the truth, as M. Roger as Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim* of the Consulate of France, rendering due justice to H. E. the Governor, expressly recognised when in his letter of 4th March, he said:—"The motives which have determined Y. E. are doubtless of the most serious nature, I am profoundly convinced that they are well founded. In this respect, the integrity of the Restorator of the Argentine Republic, gives me complete assurance, and the generosity of his character, the greatest hopes that my appeal to his clemency will not be ineffectual. . . . Excellent Sir, a few years only have passed when the Consul of France in Cadiz, saved the life of an individual compromised in politics, one Fuentes de Arguibel. In the name of this Consul who no longer exists, and in order to detain the arm which Y. E. has raised to chastise; in his name I take up the pen—M. de Vins de Peyrac, supplicates Y. E. to deign to use the most precious right which you possess,—that of mercy."

On reading the above, who for one moment could believe that in the opinion of M. Roger, the crime of Bacle was imaginary? Who could persuade themselves that he was ignorant of the motives which caused his imprisonment?—Who will not be filled with astonishment, that now he denominates as mysterious the measures against Bacle, and asks *what crime has he committed?* After seeing him convicted by his own confession as a State prisoner, inasmuch as Bacle acknowledged he had written the letter in question, he now classifies as terrible the imprisonment he has suffered. That which is really imaginary is the barbarous treatment which the Consul makes mention of, because of the reprehensible conduct of some Frenchmen, who with the intent of introducing insolent, arrogant and offensive notes, writing remarks of the same character on the plates, &c., of the covers of provisions sent to Bacle from his house, the government found in necessary to take measures to restrain such insolence, which now is called barbarous treatment, in order to justify a blockade the most cruel and unjust which the Universe has ever witnessed.

The innumerable letters to which M. Roger refers, possess no value against facts, neither can they do away with the intimate conviction produced by these facts, inasmuch as they were dictated by the delinquent himself. In the mean-time, it is worth while noticing two things emanating from the Consul's exposition. The first charging the government with a private debt of Bacle's, for the payment of which his property was embargoed. The circumstances under which the debt was contracted, will evince how unfounded is the pretension put forth.

Bacle having gone to Chili in search of better fortune, took with him letters of recommendation from the family of H. E. the Governor.—These and the good offices of Don Felipe Arana, Minister for foreign affairs, obtained from the late Minister Portales, the appointment for Bacle of Printer and Lithographer of the government, who advanced him 2500 hard dollars, to be deducted from his salary when he should commence operations as Printer, &c. On his return to Buenos Ayres he was arrested for the crime above-mentioned, and his bondsman was obliged to refund to the government of Chili the

2500 dollars. His property in this city was therefore embargoed by his bondsman, his widow not asking any other favor than that a portion thereof should be reserved to pay the expenses of Bacle's illness and funeral, which was granted by the Judge. On view of this, what is the responsibility of the government of Buenos Ayres for the debt of Bacle.

The second thing is, that the French Consul not having refuted the principles and laws of the Argentine government, which determines the civil condition of Bacle, not having even made it appear that he is a Frenchman, proceeds to make reclamations respecting an individual to whom no right of intervention is recognised; because in truth when he committed the crime, if he was not a subject of the Argentine government, it was because he appertained to that of Chili. Bacle from the year 1829, obtained from the government the title of Lithographer of the State, he was to all intents and purposes an employé of the administration; exhibiting at the front of his establishment the arms of the Argentine State, and so jealous was he upon the subject, that when these arms were also put up by Ilario Bernal, a Frenchman by extraction, who had opened a private Lithographie, Bacle in 1834 made a representation upon the subject to government, and Bernal's sign was ordered to be taken down. What then was the nationality of Bacle, and how can it be sustained that he belonged to France? after having broken every tie which attached him to that country, establishing himself voluntarily in this; after having enrolled himself with the employés of this Republic, and maintained with such public interest the distinctive which constituted him a real Argentine; ought then the Consul of France to be permitted to interfere officially in his favor.

It can only be alleged in regard to his civil capacity at the time of his arrest, that he had made himself a Chilean subject, proving that this was his intention in his letter of 25th February, to Rivadavia, wherein he says:—"that he conceives he had done a great deal for his *new adopted country*, by contributing to procure it a guest like the said Rivadavia." This also proves that he had a country which he had thoughts of leaving, but not having yet left it; it further proves that he was established in this Republic, in the manner he intended to establish himself in that of Chili, and if he was going there to acquire a new country, he had here acquired another which ceased to be so when he had acquired the one in question. By what title then does the Consul of France pretend to interfere in his case. By what right is he to be considered as a subject of France. If the enlightened government of H. M. the King of the French had been informed of these circumstances, so far from ordering satisfaction to be exacted for the administrative proceedings against Bacle, it would have expressed with the justice which it is presumed it possesses, its profound regret for the interference of the French Consul.

In respect to the cause against Pierre Lavie, the same inaccuracies prevail as in that of Bacle, the proofs of which are as luminous as those brought forward in respect to the criminal Bacle.

In the month of October of the last year, in consequence of Colonel Antonio Ramirez, of the 2nd regiment of country militia, and Chief of one of the Cantons of the new line of frontier of this Province, having received notice, that in some of the sutling houses, money and property robbed by the Indians in their late incursion were concealed, he ordered "that every individual in the camp who had property of any class belonging to the officers, troops and others in the encampment, should deliver it to the Adjutant Telesforo Castaner, in the space of three days, and that should concealed property be discovered after that period, the parties should be punished in the mode the Chief of the division might deem proper." As nothing was obtained by this order, the Adjutant was commissioned to make a general search, taking with him two persons as witnesses, the result was that there was found in the possession of Pierre Lavie, various military articles. That according to his own confession, he had robbed his employer of one thousand dollars currency, and not having proved that any other invoice had been sent to him except one amounting to 400 dollars, he had already previously remitted to his employer 4500 dollars, that in the strait in which he was placed in order to prove the origin of this sum, his books and accounts were referred to and examined, but nothing was found

clear up the matter. Under those circumstances, his effects were securely deposited, and as he could only be considered as a criminal, he was remitted with a summary process to be placed at the disposal of H. E. the Governor, to whom all prisoners from the frontier cantons of troops against the unfriendly indians are directly sent, without any specification being made of the nationality of Lavie, of which notice was only had on a reclamation being made by the Consul of France.

The proceedings having come before the government, it sentenced him on 21st March, to 6 months imprisonment, dating from 15th October last; this term having expired he was liberated, receiving through the hands of the Chief of Police his effects, money and other articles which had been deposited, and for which he expressed his entire satisfaction. After this faithful relation of the process instituted against Lavie, where are the persecutions which M. Roger so gratuitously and unmeritedly attributes to Colonel A. Ramirez? the Consul must be aware there are none, and that it is necessary to suppose the Colonel both insensible and stupid, when considering him governed by such sentiments, and employing menaces and forgotten practices of torture in acts in which he had no intervention, and which were investigated by a commission who reported as has been related. So inaccurate, suppositious and unworthy are the assertions of M. Roger against the conduct of Colonel Ramirez, and so little has the sequel of this affair caused the measures of rigour adopted by Admiral Leblanc, that Colonel Ramirez, in giving an account to government of the process, observed, that if it thought proper it could be sent before the competent Judge, and sentence was actually promulgated by government before Admiral Leblanc arrived in this river.

It is singular that M. Roger should complain that Lavie had been 6 months in prison, when this was the precise sentence passed upon him, unless it be pretended that he had a right to act criminally and go unpunished. After this exact relation of the case, who will not be surprised that M. Roger should with such levity and hastiness assert that a pretended robbery was the pretext for the arrest of Lavie, and a sordid commercial rivalry, the motive produced before a tribunal composed of officers under the orders of Col. Ramirez? Who will not be surprised, that without examination, and on the mere assertion of the interested party, the Consul should pronounce as precipitate and illegal the sentence on Lavie. Let the least impartial person decide if such conduct be in accordance with prudence and common sense, and the credit to be given to the tale of Lavie's having been sent to Buenos Ayres on a restive horse, the severe injury he received by a fall therefrom; and whether he could be ignorant of the reason of his being set at liberty, when it was announced to him that on the following day the six months imprisonment to which he had been condemned would expire, or of the motives of his arrest, when he had confessed to his crime; and it may be asked what is the ruin brought on this man, who had no capital at all, for even the invoice of 402 dollars was for articles furnished to him by his employer. After this, is it extraordinary that he went to Montevideo with a passport for Entrerios, and that he did not fly from this country as the Consul expresses, in order to live by the work of his hands, if this has ever been his capital?

In the third place, the Consul proceeds to notice the demands made by M. Blas Despouy, against the government for indemnification for losses suffered in consequence of the operations of an establishment he possessed having been ordered to be suspended. If it has been easy for the Argentine government to controvert in a manner so unanswerable the unfounded complaints respecting Bacle and Lavie, it is much more so in this case, which if it has any extraordinary character, it is owing to the rude and precipitate manner in which it is made to serve as a pretext for demands as unjustifiable as they are rash. M. Roger whilst fulfilling his Consular duties, never either officially or confidentially interfered in this case, it is the first time he has noticed it, demanding definitively, and without examination of the justice or injustice, which have regulated the proceedings of government, the acknowledgment and payment of the debt claimed by Despouy; this mode of proceeding so contrary to the moderation of which he boasts, and the usual forms in such

cases, is a decided proof of the animosity which animates him and the clandestine means he has resorted to, to hoodwink the judgment of H. M. the King of the French; because it is incredible that after a careful examination of all the documents and dispositions relative to the case carried on by M. Blas Despouy, without their having obtained any legal form, without being acquainted with the laws of this country, for this class of claims, and without the Argentine government, having resolved any thing respecting them, that M. Roger should have been ordered in the present state of the case to demand from the government of Buenos Ayres, the payment in specie of the sum claimed by this individual, thus anticipating any resolution which the government may take upon the subject in conformity to the existing laws, injuring thereby the Argentine government in a most essential manner, and despoiling it of one of the most important rights of national sovereignty which it is bound to sustain.

And how can M. Roger under the character of Consul of France, claim the right to interfere in this affair, after the honorable conduct observed therein by the late Marquis de Peysac, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the King of the French, notwithstanding the impertinent pretensions brought before him by M. Blas Despouy? Has M. Roger forgotten that, that honourable Diplomatist, when he sent on 7th August 1835, to the Argentine government the memorial of Despouy, of that date, and made a compendium of the case, from a letter which Despouy had written to him, did not recognise that Despouy possessed any other right than a *direct appeal to the government*, and did no more than *recommend to him* (the Minister) the consideration of the great losses which Despouy stated he had sustained? Does not M. Roger recollect, that on the 32nd April 1836, this same estimable man, informed the Minister, "that on laying before the government Despouy's memorial, he had no other motive but to comply with the duty of every foreign agent towards his fellow countrymen, whatever be his station; and never thought of entering into the question then under consideration, nor even on the formalities required by the existing laws?" Can M. Roger deny that this good friend of the Argentine Republic again observed, that Despouy "gave way to imputations always improper, and that he ought, notwithstanding the delays which he says has taken place, to rely confidently on the well known rectitude and severe integrity of the administration, and respectfully await its decision."

M. Roger, as Chargé of the Consulate of France, uniformly regulated his conduct in this affair with that of the deceased, and not only denied in his note of 26th August 1836, the falsehoods contained in a letter from M. Blas Despouy to H. E. the Governor, published by the press, but requested that this denial, with the letter of the late M. Peysac, of 4th August 1835, should be published, which was effected in the *Diario de la Tarde* of 19th of September of the same year, N<sup>o</sup>. 1590. Following upon this, M. Roger informed him (the Minister) that he had declined to admit in the Consulate the impertinent pretensions of Despouy, when soliciting the intervention of the Consul in his case. M. Roger will not dare to deny this fact, and he will also recollect, that Despouy, desperate by this just impulse, went to the Post-master General of this city, earnestly entreating that a letter which he produced might be forwarded to the Consul of France, and that a certificate might be given to him to that effect. The Post-master complied, and at 2 o'clock on the same afternoon, a person calling himself the Secretary of the Consul, came to the Post-office and returned the letter, stating that the Consul could not for particular reasons receive it. M. Roger will not forget the complaints he made to the Post-master of the audacious conduct of Despouy; and how can he now conceive it to

be his duty, and that he possesses sufficient authorisation, to interfere in the case of Despouy, a case upon which M. Mendeville, predecessor of the Marquis de Vins de Peysac, was silent, notwithstanding it was pending when that gentleman was Consul General of France.

Indeed, how can he interfere, it being notorious that M. Blas Despouy, has on repeated occasions solicited and obtained official recommendations from the government of Buenos Ayres to that of the Oriental State, for the protection of his person and property as a resident of this country, and has care been taken to inform H. M. the King of the French of all this? It cannot be believed, that with such facts before him, that Sovereign would have issued the order which the Consul of France invokes. Such an enormous injustice cannot for a moment be attributed to H. Majesty, and it must be supposed that this order has been wrung from him by a studious concealment and distortion of facts.

It was not from a pretext of insubricity which dictated the measure for the suspension of operations at the establishment which M. Blas Despouy had formed at the Barracas. The government received repeated complaints from the neighbourhood, of the injury it caused to the public health, it investigated the matter and the result was its suspension. The difficulties which have occurred respecting the claims of M. Despouy, have been owing to the nature of the case, the exorbitance and injustice of some of the demands, the political circumstances of the country, which did not permit punctuality in its despatch, and it therefore encountered the fate of all the rest; added to which the irregular mode of proceeding of Despouy, who concealed at different periods various documents as it suited his purpose.

The reply then enters into detail on the various legal proceedings which have taken place respecting the case in question, and states that if, as is very probable, M. Blas Despouy has solicited the intervention of the French government, he has done so without sufficient justificatory documents, and with the suppression of others, &c., as he had the audacity to do in his letter to the late Marquis de Vins de Peysac.— If the solicitude of Despouy upon this affair receives the support of H. M. the King of the French, it reduces his acknowledgment of the independence of this Republic to mere words without any true signification; the kind of hospitality demanded in favor of Frenchmen, is a predominance absolutely incompatible with the sovereignty of the Argentine Confederation, since it would render useless the Tribunals and Laws established in this country for the administration of justice, in fact, the judgment of H. M. the King of the French, is the only rule in M. Roger's idea which ought to be observed in all the territory of the Confederation.

The reply comments upon the complaints and demands of the French authorities, analyzing them separately, and concludes by stating, that in respect to the last proposition of the *ultimatum*, which demands that French residents in the Argentine territory should be treated as are the subjects of the most favoured nation, until the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation; that the government could not but feel great surprise at such a demand, it being a matter for a treaty, which without meaning any offence might be denied, and this denial would not carry with it any violation of the rights of France, nor any right to authorise the hostile measures which have been adopted, and which are proposed to be augmented. The Argentine government repeats, that this is a subject for discussion into which it is ready to enter in a diplomatic form, subject to those established by international law, as soon as the hostile attitude assumed by the French forces leaves the government with the necessary liberty, so that reason and not force may lead to the elucidation of the rights of France and of this Republic, and if it recognises the power

## MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 15th of November 1838.

NONE.

## FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

**FRENCH.** Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolite Dagueuet, with Commodore's broad pennant. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillemin.

(Capitaine de Frégate.)  
Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.  
Schooner Vigilant, 4 guns, Lieut. Pierre Lagrandiere, Commander.

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

**BRAZILIAN.** Corvette Bertoga, 24 guns, Captain L. Correa de Mello.

of France, it disavows its justice, and throws upon the Consul and his government the immense responsibility which the hostile measures announced by the Consul must produce to the interests of this Republic, and to those of all friendly nations, and that before it will see the Republic humiliated, it will employ all the resources and means in its power to sustain the dignity and national independence, threatened as they are by the exorbitant and absolutely inadmissible propositions of the ultimatum of the Consul.

## MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 10.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 11.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, on a cruise, and French brigantine of war Vigilante, on a cruise.

November 12.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Schooner Agustina, for Montevideo.

November 13.—Wind N.

Arrived, (at midnight,) H. B. M's packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieutenant John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., arrived at Montevideo 11th, sailed thence 12th, with the mail of H. B. M's packet Alert, from Falmouth 7th September.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Findlater and Taylor, and Captain Clewley, of the Brazilian navy. The latter landed in Montevideo.

Passengers from Montevideo, Mr. J. C. Zimmermann and lady, Messrs. O. J. Hayes, James Black, W. A. Rhodes, Mohr, Stewart Douglas, Otte, R. Sprungli, Lynch, Captain Peter Shepherd and 2 children, Señores Juan Garcia, Luis Amadeo and son, Villademoros, Antonio Rodriguez, Antonio de los Reyes, 2 ladies and servant, Francisco Morales, Rev. José Lugue, Señoras J. Correa Morales, 2 children and 4 servants, Manuela Hernao and child, Sartoria and son, Mrs. Birch, Dolores Sanchez and Miguel Cuneo.

November 14.—Wind N. strong, shifted to E. in the evening.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 15.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 16.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

10th inst. The French brigantine of war Vigilante, made two trips from the outer roads to the French corvette Sapho. The latter being at anchor S. of the outer roads.

11th. The Sapho and Vigilante both sailed on a cruise. The blockaders' pet boat Atrevido, arrived from Colonia, having been overhauled there and brushed up. She has three small guns, viz—two aft and one at the bow. The French last night and to night resumed their night watch, at their old beat between Quilmes and the Boca. Two boats (a launch and a whale-boat) were employed on this service. They had "knocked off" this duty for a long time.

12th. Nothing new, except the 2 boats of the night watch returned *de bonne heure* to the outer roads. The Atrevido sailed to the N.

13th. The brigantine Vigilante arrived, supposed from Colonia. We believe there was no night watch last night—at least we did not see the boats.

14th. The arrival of H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, caused us to "turn out" before 5 this morning, at which period the two boats of the blockaders night watch were taking a departure from off point Quilmes for the outer roads.

15th. Nothing new.

16th. The blockaders' boats during the nights of the 14th and 15th, were again absent from their cruising ground between Quilmes and the Boca.

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

This day (17th inst.) completes the 225th day of the blockade.

We hear that the affair of the American barque Madonna, which was fired upon on the night of the 21st October, by two French men of war on going out of the harbour of Montevideo, and detained at anchor until the following morning, as noticed in former numbers of our paper, has been very satisfactorily explained to the American Consul, and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie, of the U. S. brigantine Dolphin, by Rear Admiral Leblanc. Several communications having passed between the two Commanders—the latter protesting against any construction being placed upon the affair that might give it the appearance of an insult to the flag or its citizens, and that it originated solely through misapprehension on the part of the Commander of the Pearl, who has by order of the Admiral been put under arrest.

INCOMPTIBLE TRIFLER.—A light fingered gentleman paid a visit to our office on Saturday afternoon last, and finding no one there, he very leisurely emptied the drawers, and was leaving with cargo, when he was intercepted by our Major Domo. When brought to our presence, he folded his arms, looked to the ground in true theatrical style, but said nothing—we liberated him with a reprimand. In one hour afterwards he returned, the coast was again clear and he helped himself to a number of things, including 3 dictionaries, one of which (French and English) had been our pocket companion through Belgium and France. We discovered him as he left the house, our Major Domo pursued and took him, but unfortunately let him go after recovering the stolen goods.—As he will doubtless continue his professional visits in this city, we will merely state that he is an athletic young man of middle size, about 27 years of age, and wore a blue jacket and trowsers, and a little shabby hat.

Colonia has become quite a French port from the constant visits of French vessels of war.—Dancing is the order of the day there; the French officers having given various balls on shore, of a softer nature however than those they gave at Martin Garcia. An Oriental *paisano* who was at one of these balls, told us that the French were at home in the quadrille, but completely abroad in the *cielito*. "Caramba (said he,) how fond they are of dancing." He was informed that the French were always noted for being inveterate dancers, and that in their own country, they have their *bals parés* and their *salons de danse* in every street; and as long as the weather will permit, they dance on platforms out of doors, and a heavy shower of rain will scarcely cool their ardour in the recreation.

The curious mode (French we believe,) of wearing the hair, adopted by some young men of fashion in this city, which gained for them the appellation of 'Saints,' 'Cossacks,' &c., has it seems incurred the displeasure of certain gentlemen, who as we are informed, addressed an ultimatum to the wearers, demanding a change or to "look out for squalls." The reply our informant adds, was that "they would never yield to an armed force." The affair is stated to have been since settled by means of a *Pro-tocol* and *Secret articles*.

H. B. M's ship Calliope, was visited on Wednesday last, by Señor Lisbon, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil; Señor Perez Mascayano, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Chili; and the Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, Consul General of H. M. the King of Sardinia. The Calliope fired the customary salutes on their going on board.

### ARGENTINE THEATRE.

The Señora Matilde Diaz de Quijano, took her benefit on Monday last, on which occasion was performed a piece called *La Corte del buen retiro*, or the dwarf Jester, or Isabel de Borbon. We can only notice, that it was a splendid affair, and that Señor Quijano was most admirably attired as the Jester—in strict accordance with the antique pictures on the subject. The house was crowded in every part, and the boxes presented a brilliant display of fashionables. In the boxes there were the lady and family of Don Ladislao Martinez; the lady and daughter of Don Nicolas Anchorena; Señora Ugarteche and

daughter; Don Antonio Diaz, lady and daughters; Mr. Mandeville; Señor Lisbon; Señor Perez Mascayano; Baron Picolet d'Hermillon; Capitain Herbert and Lock, R. N., &c. &c.

It seems that the charming Señerita noticed in our N.º. 637, as the 'lovely Portena-Oriental,' was born in Montevideo, and in accordance with several particular requests, we thus correct the error we had fallen into.

THE WEATHER, Summer weather has prevailed during the week, thermometer 70 to 76.

### Died.

On 13th inst., at 10 minutes past 3 o'clock, P. M., after a severe illness of six days, Mrs. Frances Ziegler, a native of London, aged 19 years, leaving an infant only 8 months old.—She was an amiable wife and a good mother, and as such was beloved and respected by all who knew her.

### Advertisements.

#### NOTICE.

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

### ON SALE.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 140.

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

### TEA GARDEN.

MR. and Mrs. Welsh, 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.

### 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.

ON Tuesday next the 20th inst., will be published in English and in French, at the State Printing office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco. Price ten dollars. A few numbers of the *ultimatum* of the Consul of France, with the reply of the government of Buenos Ayres.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	180	182 dollars each
Do. Patriot	178	180 do. do.
Plata macuquina	9	9 1/2 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	104	111 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	10 1/2	10 1/2 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	40	42 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on Rio Janeiro	5	a pence per do.
Do. on England	400	
Do. on Montevideo	1 1/2	per patacon
Do. United States	10	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	32	33 dis. p. pesada
Do. country	28	30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28	29 do. do.
Do. salted	23	24 do. do.
Do. Horse	9	11 do. each.
Nutra Skins	3	3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	32	35 do. per dozer
Wool, common	9	12 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	17	19 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	25	27
Deer skins per dozen	9	10
Hair, long	50	55 do. per arr'ba
Do mixed	23	28 do. do.
Jerked Beef	14	16 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11 1/2	12 do. per arr'ba
Horns	100	200 per mil.
Flour, (North American)	none	
Salt, on board	none	per fan
Discount	1 1/2	2 1/2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 182 dollars. The lowest price 175 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.