

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1838.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

FINANCIAL matters at present occupy a considerable portion of public attention. The Committee of Finance presented a project upon the subject to the House of Representatives, and Señores Muncilla, Lahitte and Garrigos, also presented each a project to the Committee of Finance, all of which were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 17th inst. On that day, the government forwarded a note to the House, in tenor, that the projects in question, so far from meeting the present difficulties would augment them, and therefore requested that the House would suspend all discussion upon the subject, until the government should present a project of their own, which perhaps might conciliate all opinions and meet with the approbation of the Representatives. But should the House of Representatives not think proper to agree to the proposed suspension, the Minister of Finance had orders to attend the discussion to which he had been cited.

The house agreed to the solicitation of the government, and things thus remained.

It again assembled yesterday, to take into consideration a note from the Executive upon another subject.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

17th inst. The French brigantine of war *Vigilante*, which had sailed yesterday, returned to the outer roads this morning.

18th. The boat *Atrevido*, French flag off, National at bow, came to shore with 3 soldiers lately appetaining to the garrison of Martin Garcia.

19th. Nothing new.

20th. The *Vigilante* sailed for Colonia.

21st. The *Vigilante* arrived from Colonia. The boat *Atrevido* with a whale-boat astern, sailed in the direction of Colonia. Reports were current to day of the loss of the French corvette *Expeditivo*, in the neighbourhood of Martin Garcia. A sailor, countryman of ours, when told of it, said that he bore the blockaders no malice, but he sincerely wished they were all at Fuller's Green.

22nd. The *Vigilante* sailed early this morning in the direction of Martin Garcia. Commodore Dagueneit is said to have gone in her for the purpose of visiting the wreck of the *Expeditivo*, whose loss is positively stated to have taken place, and that the crew were saved.—The *Camille* in consequence, exhibited to day the Commodore's broad pendant instead of the *Dassas*.

23rd. Nothing new.

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

This day (24th inst.) completes the 242nd day of the blockade.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received the Montevideo journal *Universal*, to 17th inst., and have perused several others, which have sprung up in that Capital since the new order of things.—“The more the

merrier.” Amongst the decrees issued by the new government, one proscribes the ex-President Oribe, depriving him of his grades and citizenship, and forbidding him to set foot on the Oriental territory. The same applies to those who followed him to Buenos Ayres, unless they return within 40 days, in that case they may (according to the decree,) avoid specified pains and penalties, but will not be restored to their employments. There is also a decree of amnesty for political opinions, and one establishing the liberty of the press. In respect to the latter and other news, we refer our readers to the following extract of a letter dated Montevideo 16th inst.

“You will have doubtless read the decree establishing the liberty of the press, which means the liberty to abuse the government of Buenos Ayres, taking care to steer clear of President Rivera and his extraordinary powers. Are you aware, that at the Theatre here on the evening of the 11th inst., the box opposite to that of the government, (in which sat President Rivera,) was occupied by French officers, and that the said box was ornamented with the *tricolor* of France.—This was in bad taste, to say no worse of it.—Not as it regards the attendance of the officers, but the exhibition of their national colours, in such a place, and on such an occasion; particularly after the part they have played to place Rivera where he is. A crusade is talked of here against the Argentine territory, but the means proposed appear to me so perfectly ridiculous, that I feel some hesitation in informing you, and would not, had I not heard them bruted in various companies. Know, then, ye Argentine federals, and tremble, that your foes here talk of sending 4000 men, including unitarian emigrants, and 2000 Basque infantry, to the Province of Entrerios. If you are not afraid now, you will be, when you hear them exclaim like the giant of old.

“Fee, Faw, Fum,
I smell the blood of a federal man
Let him be alive, or let him be dead,
I'll grind his bones to make my bread.”

It is added, that Rivera's flotilla, consisting of schooners *Luisa*, *Loche*, *Eufracia*, *Estrella del Sud*, and another called *Defensora de las Leyes*, in conjunction with a number of French craft, great and small, will assist. The French Admiral Leblanc, has purchased the schooner *Relampago*, and is about to arm her. It is stated, that he is in treaty for two others, intending to arm them. The schooner *Aguila Segunda*, is to sail this day for St. Catherine's, to convey back to Montevideo Riva'avia and his friends. There are now 150 foreign merchant vessels in the port of Montevideo, and 50 coasters.

Foreign vessels of war in the River Plate on 22nd November, 1838.

AT BUENOS AYRES.

British.—Ship *Calliope*, 28 guns.

American.—Ship *Fairfield*, 24 guns, and brigantine *Dolphin*, 12 guns.

Brazilian.—Ship *Bertioga*, 24 guns, schooner *Legalidade*, 6 guns.

French.—Ship *Camille*, 20 guns, brigs *Dassas* and *Alerte*, 22 guns each.

AT COLONIA AND ITS VICINITY.

French.—Brig *Bordelaise*, 10 guns, schooners *Vigilante* and *Ana*, 4 guns each, and ship *Expeditivo*, 18 guns. The latter is said to be lost.

French ship *Sapho*, 23 guns, supposed near the *Salado*.

AT MONTEVIDEO.

British.—Brig *Sparrowhawk*, 16 guns.

Brazilian.—Ship *Seventh of April*, 24 guns.

French.—Frigate *Miaerve*, 64 guns, ship *Dordogne*, 28 guns, ship *Indienne*, 18 guns, barque *Perie*, 18 guns, brig *Badine*, 16 guns.

Total—French.....	13
Brazilian.....	3
British.....	2
American.....	2
—	—
—	20

The exequies of the lady of H. E. the Governor, were celebrated on Tuesday last, at the Church of San Francisco, in conformity to the decree of the Hon. House of Representatives to that effect. We must defer our account of them until next week, merely for the present stating that they were at once imposing and splendid, and that 4200 troops were drawn up on the occasion.

The following letter has been addressed to Dr.

James Lepper, by H. E. the Governor.

Buenos Ayres, November 10, 1838.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND,

Excuse me that I have not before complied with the duty of gratitude, of friendship and of justice. I have several times taken up the pen for that purpose, and as often the courage of virtue which abounded in my beloved Encarnacion, failed me. Overwhelmed by the severe blow inflicted on me by Divine Providence, and penetrated with grief, my strength and my spirits are not yet in accordance with my intent ones, nor with the philosophy of my Christian sentiments. I as well as all my family can bear witness to the assiduity, care, devotedness and charity, which you evinced in the attendance on the affectionate companion of my weary days, in her cruel and painful illness, and although it has not been able to restore her to that health, for which we have so much longed and beseeched the Almighty, still it is not the less deserving of my most profound acknowledgment, that of my children and of all my family. There was no remedy; Heaven had already destined without further delay my loving Encarnacion, in its eternal decrees, to that pure mansion, where virtue finds perpetual existence. From thence she addresses you the expression of her gratitude, and supplicates the Almighty for your health and prosperity.

I entreat you therefore to receive in my name and in that of all my family, the most sincere and lively sentiments of our fervent gratitude, and command without reserve the will of your most affectionate obedient Servant,

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22nd inst., contains a memorial from Frederick le Francois, a Frenchman by birth, who after eulogising the kindness and hospitality he has received in this country during a residence of 8 years, solicits the rights of citizenship, and requests to be made a citizen of the Province of Corrientes, where he at present resides.

The government on the 8th inst., addressed a note to Don Jose Maria Rojas, late Minister of Finance, in tone, that in consequence of his continued indisposition and wish to retire to private life, it accepted the resignation he made on 8th January last, of the office of Minister of Finance, which it had before only done provisionally, and requested that he would accept its sincere thanks for his services to the country.

A note dated 31st ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of October last, 433 persons arrived in this City, the departures 240.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the month of October last, 359 persons arrived at this port, the departures 44.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 12th, 13th and 19th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 24th, 29th and 30th ult.

The same paper of 17th inst., contains a letter of thanks from General (late Colonel) Juan Pablo Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, to Brigadier General Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entre-rios, thanking him for his assistance in expelling the adventurer Cullen, from the government of Santa Fé. As also the reply thereto. A congratulatory letter from Don Manuel Lopez, Governor of Cordova to the Governor of Santa Fé. A letter of condolence from the latter, dated Santa Fé 10th inst., to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, upon the demise of his lady; and a communication dated Corrientes, September 1, 1838, from Don Genaro Boron de Astrada, Governor of that Province, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, in tone, that he had received the circular and other documents relative to the question with the French Consul and French Rear Admiral, and that he had referred the matter to the House of Representatives of Corrientes, who had decided that the pretensions put forward by the French authorities, were at once exorbitant, unequal for, unjustifiable, and an attack upon the independence of the country. That the resistance thereto made by the Governor of Buenos Ayres, entitles him to the respect of his fellow countrymen. So far from Frenchmen being aggrieved in the Argentine Republic, they had ever received hospitality and kindness. There was reason however to hope that the enlightened government of the King of the French will be convinced of this, and make every satisfaction for the injuries the Republic has sustained; and the government and people of Corrientes, were so convinced of the circumspection, patriotism and wisdom with which the Governor of Buenos Ayres had conducted this important affair, that they rely with confidence upon his adopting measures honorably to extricate the country from its present unfortunate situation, preserving it in the rank it ought to hold amongst free nations.

The same paper of 20th inst., contains a letter of reply and condolence to Doña Manuela de Rosas, on the death of her mother, from Friar Domingo Lechauregui, Prior of the Convent of Santo Domingo, in this city, in his own name and in that of the community under his direction.

Festival of Saint Martin, principal Patron of Buenos Ayres.

Sunday the 11th inst., was the day of 'Saint Martin,' and it was celebrated in Buenos Ayres with the customary splendor. The public offices, town and the theatres, were illuminated on the evenings of the 10th and 11th, as also the exterior of the churches, and the bells rang a merry peal.

At half past 9 in the morning of Sunday, the troops were drawn up from the Fort to the Cathedral; the line extended along the Plaza de la Victoria, the whole being under the command of General Celestino Vidal,—namely,—

INFANTRY.

A battalion of the Guardia Argentina,—Lieut. Col. Francisco Quevedo.
Battalion of Marines.—Lieut. Col. Mariano

Battalion of Restauradores,—Colonel Agustin Ravelo.
Battalion of Patricios,—Colonel Jose Martin Escalada.

CAVALRY.

A squadron of Militia Cavalry,—(all-soldados), Col. Martin Hidalgo, In all 1600 men.

H. E. the Governor was not present. The government procession, from the Fort to the Cathedral, consisted of the Minister for foreign affairs, the Under-Secretary, (Don Agustin Garrigos,) and the Corporations civil and military. In the former, were the members of the tribunals of Justice, Commerce and Medicine, the Chief of Police, Postmaster, Accountant and Collector Generals, the Rector of the University, the Fiscal, the Directors of the topographic and architectural departments and the various employes. In the latter, were the inspector General (General Pinedo), and numerous assemblage of officers of all ranks.

The individuals composing the procession took their seats in the Cathedral about half past 10. The Bishop of the Diocese Dr. Mariano Moreno, assisted at High Mass—the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Felipe Elorondo y Paeiros. After Divine Service, the procession again formed and advanced to outside the doors of the Temple, where it separated about 2 P. M., after H. E. the Minister had taken his leave.

Colonel Gregorio Plaacs, was Master of the Ceremonies for the military, and Don Agustin Gascon for the civil departments.

Four salutes were fired from the Fort on the occasion, the first at mid-day the last at 2 P. M.

The Brazilian schooner of war *Legalidade*, saluted the town on Wednesday last, with 21 guns, which was returned from the fort by a like number.

The *Legalidade*, had the flag of this Republic at her fore whilst firing the salute.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, August 3, 1838.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE.—Assuming that "no precedent exists, and that no authority may be found in the books," for such blockades as those instituted by France of the ports of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, we think no conclusion can be more irresistible than that these acts are a direct violation of neutral rights. Nay, so well satisfied of this is France itself, that we venture to assert she will not attempt to condemn any vessels, she may seize in the very act of disregarding her interdiction, for we hear of none being sent home for adjudication, the usual course with captures made under the sanction of the law of nations. The right of countries to trade with each other and hold intercourse together is a natural right, which another power cannot lawfully forbid, unless in certain extreme cases well established by precedent and clearly defined by writers on international law. Such precedent, such authority it is admitted does not exist in the case we are discussing. What then is the conclusion?

It needed not the authority of the eminent jurist to whom the *American* refers, to tell us that war is the *ultima ratio regum*, and that as in private life, the moral precept enjoins us, to exhaust all milder modes of obtaining redress before we proceed to violent acts; so also, that it is incumbent on nations to seek redress by every method short of war, before they proceed to that extremity. But we strongly incline to think that Chancellor Kent would say, this redress must be sought in all cases within the limits—within the means, of the power desirous to obtain it, and that such power is not at liberty to seek it by assailing the rights of others, as is done by France in seeking redress of Mexico and Buenos Ayres.

We certainly will not attempt to define the extent to which the advanced state of civilization alluded to by the *American*, should induce neutrals to submit to infractions of their rights. But this we know, that there is no infraction, however great, however injurious, which may not be defended on grounds precisely similar to those urged by the American in extenuation of the French blockades. Should England tomorrow declare all the ports of Russia in a state of blockade, because that power seized and confiscated the British ship *Victor* for trading

with the independent tribes of Circassia, we could, by the same rule to submit—to allow her to prohibit all trade and intercourse between the United States and the dominions of Russia.

Such doctrines strike at the very foundation of all neutral rights. If these are not to be sought for in precedent, in the books, where shall we find them? Reason and common sense, would we fear, be found very uncertain guides. No person involved therein in favor of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and England in support of her *Commercia* Council.

Although we are far from being desirous to be considered the advocates of either Buenos Ayres or Mexico in their difficulties with France; and although we have merely raised our voice in defence of American rights, it may—be a correct understanding of the subject—be worth while to give a passing moment to the causes of complaint alleged by France against those republics.

It appears that by treaty between the United States and England and Buenos Ayres, the citizens of the former country and the subjects of the latter, are exempted from performing militia duty, while residing in the Argentine confederation. France has no such treaty, and in consequence, two Frenchmen, residents of the country, were called upon to perform militia duty. We write from recollection, and may therefore, in some unimportant particulars be incorrect—in the main, however, we are sure our memory does not deceive us.—At the demand of the French Admiral, the authorities in Buenos Ayres consented to must on these Frenchmen being enrolled in their militia; but this was not enough, the French Admiral insisted at the captain's mouth, that no Frenchman, though residing in the country, and enjoying there his livelihood, should be subject to the general law, and because the Governor would not assume an obligation to this effect, American citizens are prohibited trading with them, and we are told reason and common sense requires we should acquiesce in the prohibition!

The other complaints urged by France against both Buenos Ayres and Mexico are acts of injustice committed by Courts of Law or Civil Officers towards Frenchmen, who were residents of the country and pursuing there, lucrative occupations. Now it does appear to us, that the protection of the mother country ceases when her citizens select another country as their place of residence—that they go to Mexico with a full knowledge of the imperfect mode in which justice is administered—the corruption which pervades the different branches of the government—that they calculate on the chances of loss and profit—and that at any rate it is a little too much to ask of the citizens of another country that they should submit to be prohibited from trading with a people, simply because their government has allowed a wrong to be perpetrated on Frenchmen residing among them.

We have been led to say more on this subject than we intended. The *American* admits that the first ground we assumed is correct; that there is no precedent, no authority in the books for the blockade of the ports of one nation by another, while they are in a state of peace, and we venture to add, that it is highly dangerous for a great commercial people like this, to acquiesce in any new pretensions on the subject of blockade, whilst those already asserted by some nations and for which they adduce both precedent and law, are sufficiently objectionable.

From the Boston Atlas, July 22.

FRENCH BLOCKADE OF THE MEXICAN PORTS.

The New Orleans papers, now the election is over, are busy in discussing the blockade of the ports of Mexico by the French, a proceeding which operates with great severity upon the trade of New Orleans.

A circumstance which has lately occurred, has particularly attracted public attention to the subject. The schooner *Lone Clark*, master, cleared some time since at New Orleans with a valuable cargo; and despite the vigilance of the French fleet, succeeded in getting into Matamoros. As Captain Clark had not been warned off, and as he was unacquainted with the new rigors with which the blockade is enforced—orders having been issued to capture every vessel, British packets alone excepted, attempting to enter the port of a Mexican port, whether previously warned off or not—the

posed he might return with safety, and accordingly he sailed for New Orleans. He had barely got clear, however, of the mouth of the Brassas, before he was boarded by boats from the French squadron, his vessel made prize of, his crew and passengers removed, and a prize master and eight men put on board.

Captain Clark, however, by the aid of his mate and cook, succeeded in catching the nine Frenchmen asleep; and tying them up securely and recapturing his vessel. Whereupon he hauled down the tri-color, ran up the star-spangled banner, and brought the schooner and cargo safe to New Orleans.

Upon entering his vessel at the custom-house, some doubts were expressed by the officials, whether it would not be necessary to send back the schooner to the French Admiral. Captain Clark coolly replied, that he could not see why; was it not the duty of every ship-master to bring his vessel to her port of destination?—The custom-house people deemed it necessary to make a special deposit of the specie which formed part of the Lono's cargo, to the order of the government, and to take bonds for the vessel and the remainder of the cargo, pending the transmission of instructions from Washington.

It is a curious illustration of the force of family feeling, that the French portion of the population of New Orleans have taken this escape of Captain Clark quite in badger; and a warm newspaper controversy is carried on as to the obligation on the part of our government to give up the vessel to the French Admiral.

In the mean time, the discussion has taken a somewhat wider range. The American maintains, and with great show of reason, that the whole blockade, so far as regards the rights of neutrals, is illegal. France and Mexico are still at peace; whereas the right to interrupt neutral trade, is a right of war, and only a right of war. Are American vessels to be stopped and captured on the high seas merely for attempting to trade with Mexico, while France and Mexico are still at peace, and the French fleet has no authority to capture a Mexican vessel (unless it attempts to violate the blockade) or to treat a Mexican military officer as a prisoner of war?

Can a nation by a blockade compromise the rights of neutrals, and cut off their trade, without a formal declaration of war? Is not such a declaration essential to give her the privileges of a belligerent, at least so far as neutrals are concerned? Is France to enjoy the benefits of peace and the privileges of war at the same time? Is she to settle her quarrels with Mexico at our expense? We agree entirely with the True American.

“Viewing the subject either in relation to the law of nations, or in relation to the amity which has existed between us and France, we conceive the blockade to be an outrage against the peace and commerce of our country, and especially injurious to the citizens of New Orleans. We do hope that the administration will so regard it, and promptly demand of the French government an explicit explanation.”

The rights of blockade are a great obstacle to commerce, and within the last century have become deservedly odious among all civilized nations. They ought to be restrained within the narrowest limits. Certainly no countenance ought to be given to this French attempt to extend them.

The Liverpool Mail of 25th August last, contains a terrible article against the French, of which the following is only a portion.

The bear of Russia, so long as his masters, the savage nobles, do not think it expedient to poison him, may flatter himself into the belief of this insulting idea (that the spirit of England is depressed). But he has but a false and bar-

barous notion of the people of England. It is fine sport for a spinster to see her favourite cat take extraordinary liberties with the curled mane of the sleeping lion. Russia is playing this game; and France is the paw which a certain animal, a satire upon humanity, thrusts into the hot embers of a smoking machine. Louis PHILIPPE, having established despotism in France, in order to gain the countenance of the Czar, into whose “arms” he had flung himself, as that st- to paper, a second edition of the secret treaty of Tilsit, proves most incontestably he has done—is ambitious enough to seize upon and take under his absolute protection all the new and nominally independent states of South America. A few paltry gun brig and sloops of war blockade Buenos Ayres. A similar force obstructs the trade of Mexico. Hostilities again; other powers are openly declared. For what? For nothing on earth but the ambitious and iniquitous determination of the French nation to force upon those states rules of commerce which are unjust, which would be of no value to her even if enforced, but which are calculated to disturb, embarrass, and injure the trade and commercial relations of England.

There was a meeting the other day in Liverpool of certain persons interested in the crippled trade of Buenos Ayres. Was ever anything so contemptible as the parties and the doctrines paraded at that meeting! We were anxious to serve them. We went out of our way to serve them; because, considering that we had some knowledge on the subject, which few journalists possess, we could, on public grounds, have furnished such facts and arguments which no minister in this country would dare to treat lightly. But we were sickened with their proceedings, and our intended expositions were damped and chilled by their idle and factious imbecility. — Let them be rebuked, said we—such creatures, so soft, so cheese-bourne, so conceited, so confident amid the surplussage of vanity, are the mere muggots of patriotism! They devour more than they enrich—they destroy what they cannot reproduce!

But let us return to our subject. Louis PHILIPPE, under the influence of a powerful faction in France, and goaded by a power in the shade, which while it countenances him as Citizen King, is waging an active but unrelenting and treacherous war against British interests—Louis PHILIPPE, we say, regardless of the misfortunes of his royal predecessor, is pursuing in Africa the same iniquitous policy, the same dishonouring scheme of plunder and devastation, which CHARLES X. began amid impending ruin, and almost in the jaws of death. The King of the French is prosecuting the BOURBON plan of first robbing and the colonizing Africa. The ministry of the virgin Queen of ENGLAND are silent. They make no sign. They look on like muzzled dogs.

Would that this were all! Algiers and its rich lands reaching to the date groves which fringe the Great Desert—what are they to us? We have often told the reader that minus the money which the French have stolen, the government of Louis PHILIPPE are only cultivating a country, and making more valuable and prolific a soil, which we shall take from them within the first three months of a declaration of war—a catastrophe which Russia has been hourly encouraging since the moment she found that the Citizen King had thrown himself “into her arms.”

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.”

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, Veller & Co's. Stores.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st September.
FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.
Brig H-be, Captain A. Field, to sail on 15th September.
Barque Fama, Captain Duncan Wright.
Brig Wilton Wood, Captain Russel.
FOR ARICA, ISLAY and LIMA.
The Bee, Captain Cornish, to sail 10th September.
FOR LIMA.
The Anne Baldwin, Captain Crawford.
FOR VALPARAISO.
The Giamaliere, Captain Brown, to sail 1st October.

ARRIVED AT PALMOUTH.

August 10, H. B. M's pack-Sea Gull, from Rio Janeiro 17th June, Bahia 26th do., Pernambuco 3rd July, with the mail forwarded hence 19th May, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.
September 5th, H. B. M's packet Hope, from Rio Janeiro 11th July, with the mail forwarded hence 20th June, by H. B. M's packet Spicer.

AT LONDON.

September 1st, British ship Australia, English, from Montevideo 21st May, and Rio Janeiro (where she put in to repair).

AT LIVERPOOL.

August 13th, British brig Ituna, Sanderson, from Valparaiso.
“ 19th, British brig Emma, from Lima.
“ “ British brig Fras Barclay, Bartlett, from Valparaiso.
“ 27th, British brig Wilton Wood, Russel, from Montevideo 24th June.

AT SWANSEA.

August 11th, British brig Planter, Gibson, from Valparaiso.
“ 24th, British brig Alexander, from Valparaiso.
“ 29th, British brig Aurora, from Valparaiso.

AT ANTWERP.

August 26th, British brigantine John Remilly, Swain, from Montevideo 9th June.
“ 27th, Bremen brig Charles Ferdinand, from Montevideo 19th June.

AT ELBE.

August 25th, ——— Dania, Bendixen, from Valparaiso.

AT BREMEN.

August 4th, Bremen brig Sigmund Cesar, Ihlder, Jun., hence 24th May.

AT TEXEL.

August 22nd, American ship Canton, Conklin, from Montevideo 21st June.

AT HELVOET.

August 26th, British barque Alpha, Turner, hence 14th June.
“ “ American ship Robin Hood, Nickerson, hence 14th June.
“ 28th, British brig Sylla, Scott, hence 9th June.

AT HAYRE DE GRACE.

August 9th, French barque Clemence, Juroguiberry, from Montevideo 21st May.
“ 19th, French brig Unité, from Montevideo 6th June.

AT HAVANA.

June 29th, Dutch ketch Van Speyk, Van-der-wind, hence 25th April.

AT BALTIMORE.

July 26th, American brig Arctic, Willis, hence 24th May.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

About 25th June, American ship Roanoke, Harris, hence 1st May, Montevideo 25 days.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 22nd of November 1838.

NOTE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolite Dagnenet, with Commodore's broad pennant. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin. (Capitaine de Frigate.)

BRITISH. Brig Alcot, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier. Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert. Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

AMERICAN. Corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Lieut. Alexander Siddell Mackenzie, Commander. Bergantine Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Hugh Y. Purviance, Commander.

BRAZILIA N. Corvette Bortoga, 24 guns, Captain L. Correa de Mello. Submarine Legazalde, 6 guns, Commandant Pedro Jose Barahona.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

- 16th ult., H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 30th September, Montevideo 4th ult.
- " American brig Ann, Smith, from Montevideo 10 days.
- 17th, Sardinian patache Fortuna, from Montevideo 13 days.
- 20th, Oriental brig Pedro Segundo, from Montevideo 26 days.
- 21st, Sardinian brig Cesar, from Montevideo 14 days.
- " Sardinian patache Bella Teresa, from Montevideo 10 days.
- " British barque Mina, from Montevideo 9 days.
- 22nd, Oriental polacre Providencia, from Montevideo 10 days.
- 27th, Argentine brig Monteiro, from Montevideo 13 days.
- 31st, H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 17th ult., Montevideo 21st.
- 1st inst., French brig Joseph, from Montevideo 10 days.
- 2nd, H. B. M's packet Alert, from Falmouth 7th September, via Pernambuco and Bahia, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

- 28th ult., H. B. M's packet Mutine, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 30th September, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- 6th inst., Spanish polacre Casiopea, José Matas, from Barcelona 23rd August, Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., to Pablo Nin.
- " Spanish brig Prueba, Pedro Reges, from Barcelona 30th July, Malaga 27th do., Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., to Zumaran and Trezerra.
- " Spanish brig Esperanza, R. Netto, from Barcelona 17th August, to Zumaran and Trezerra.
- " Spanish polacre Flora, Ventura Aleina, from Barcelona 17th August, Malaga 1st September, Rio Janeiro 24th ult., to P. Nin.
- 7th, Brazilian patache Lobo, from Santa Catalina 7th ult., to J. J. Ferreira.
- " British brig Alciope, Bennett, from Liverpool 28th August, to Stanley, Black & Co.
- " Belgian brig Sophia Dorotea, from Hamburg 14th August, Cape de Verdes 26th September, to Lafone & Co.
- 8th, British brig John Omrod, from Lisbon 1st September, with salt, &c., to Nicholson, Green & Co.
- " National brig Restaurador, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., to Juan Nix.
- 11th, Sardinian brigantine Yres, Maturina, from Genoa 25th August.
- 13th, Portuguese brig Promptido, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., to Costa.
- " Spanish polacre Flor de Mayo, from Barcelona 21st August, Vicia 5th September, to Pablo Nic.
- " Spanish polacre Iris, from Barcelona 29th August, Malaga 24th September, to Zumaran and Trezerra.
- 14th, Argentine brigantine Ana, from Santa Catalina 2nd inst., to Platero.
- 16th, French barque Surprise, from Martinique 7th September, to Lafone & Co.
- " Spanish polacre Loreto, from Barcelona 15th August, Rio Janeiro 2nd inst., to Pablo Nin.
- " Spanish brig Uruguay, from the Canary Islands 14th September, with 237 emigrants, to Perez.
- " Portuguese patache Virtud, from Bahia 27th ult., to Bertram & Co.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 17.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, United States brigantine Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Alexander Shidell Mackenzie, Commander, from Montevideo 12th inst.
Passenger, Mr. E. R. Dorr.

November 18.—Wind N.

Arrived, United States corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Lieut. Hugh Y. Purviance, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., arrived at Montevideo 15th, sailed thence 16th.
Passenger from Montevideo, Mr. Cash.
Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

November 19.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner of war Legatidade, 6 guns, Captain Felipe José Ferreira, from Montevideo 17th inst.

November 20.—Wind N. shifted to S. in the evening.
Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Agustina, from Montevideo 19th inst.

November 21.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 22.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 23.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet Schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 3rd inst., was performed *Aben Humeya*, or the rebellion of the Moors.

On 4th, the above was repeated.

On 7th, 'Lord Ambersen.'

On 9th, for the benefit of Señor Cordova, (prompter) *Las Minas de Polonia*.

On 11th, *El Gondolero*.

On 13th, for the benefit of Señora Quijano, *La Corte del buen retiro*.

On 14th, for the benefit of Señor Cordero, 'the Troubadour.'

On 16th, for the benefit of Señor Castañera, *Los Narboneses*.

On 18th, 'the Renegade.'

On 22nd, for the benefit of Señor Casacuberta, "Love and Honor," or *Los estragos de las pasiones*. This play (which we have before noticed) is a translation from the French of Dumas, indeed, no one could mistake its being of the French school. Lovers are separated and marry when there is no love. The gentleman marries the daughter of his former sweetheart's husband, and in the end shoots himself. The lady (his former sweetheart) poisons herself. Señor Casacuberta, as the hero of the piece, played in a very feeling manner, and was much applauded.

The house in spite of the intense heat was extremely well attended, and the boxes were graced by beauty and fashion.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 4th inst., *Muerete y Verás*.

On 5th, 'Catherine Howard.'

On 7th, *Pelayo*.

On 8th, *Los Caballeros de la Banda*.

On 11th, *Los hijos de Eduardo IV.*, King of England. Doña Trinidad, as Edward's widow, received deserved applause. Señor Lapuerta, was more effective than before as the "crook backed tyrant," yet we looked in vain for the dashing Richard of Shakspeare. In this French piece he is more of a Dr. Cantwell. Señor Lapuerta, did all that could be done for the part, and made several capital points, but there were complaints that he often spoke in too low a tone of voice. He has paid attention to our observations, and wore his hump in a more natural manner, discarding at the same time the stick, as not being an emblem of authority in England, although in Spain, men in office carry one in their hands, and Spanish generals, when on horse back at their button holes, and it is now borne by some civil officers, such as the Asistente of Seville, which has provoked the sarcasm of the Spanish wits, who call them 'excelencias de bastoncillo.'—Nay, on one occasion, when we pointed out to a *Señorita* the Consul of H. M. the King of Belgium to this Republic, she said it could not be, because he did not carry a stick.

Señor Lapuerta, we think would play Shakspeare's Richard well. We should like to hear him in the speech, commencing—
"A thousand hearts are great within my bosom."

On 13th, *La Clotilde*—we did not see it.

On 15th, 'the Orphan of Brussels.' Señor Lapuerta's Walter was a good performance, he did not it is true, fight and kick his guards when apprehended, as others have done, recollecting that Walter, although a villain, was a man of education, but he gave them a look which could not be mistaken.

On 18th, 'the Tower of Nesle'—we were in the theatre for a few minutes only, and should not have gone at all, had we been aware of the piece to be performed.

On 22nd, *El Chiton*—we were at the other house.

The Theatres (particularly the Victoria,) continue to be well attended, notwithstanding the hot weather and the blockade.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been warm, but not unseasonably so, thermometer 72 to 80.

BATHING.—The bathing season has commenced. On several evenings during the week, there were a number of male bathers in the river and some females.

On the afternoon of Friday the 16th inst., the funeral of a seaman, late belonging to H. B. M's ship Callope, took place at the British Protestant Cemetery of this City. His remains were followed to the grave by three officers of the Callope, in full uniform, and 12 seamen, including several petty officers of that ship in their best attire. Captains Herbert and Lock, also attended.

Advertisements.

C. Zeigler's Store.

BEST American ale, imported and bottled last year; has a few dozens on hand and for sale at the very low price of \$13 per dozen, returning the bottles at \$10 do.; very rich Sherry wine at \$9 per gallon; pickled and smoked tongues at \$9 per dozen; superior cyder, London pale ale, porter and brown stout, seltzer water, claret, best strong French vinegar, fine black and green teas, French brandy, Jamaica and St. Cruz rum, old Port and Lisbon wine, fine Maraschino, &c., at the Corner Store, No. 40, Calle de la Piedad and Paz.

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Doubleblooms, Spanish	192	a	194 dollars each
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Plata macuquina	19	a	10 do. for one.
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Do. United States	per	U. S. dollar	
Hides, Ox, best	38	a	34 dls. p. pesada
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Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	30	a	31 do. do.
Do. salted	24	a	25 do. do.
Do. Horse	10	a	11 do. each.
Nutria Skins	2 1/2	a	3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchili Skins	35	a	40 do. per dozen
Wool, common	9	a	12 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	16	a	19 do. per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	2 1/2	a	26 do.
Deer skins per dozen	10	a	11 do.
Hair, long	55	a	60 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	30	a	33 do. do.
Jerked Beef	16	a	18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11 1/2	a	12 1/2 do. per arr'ba
Horns	180	a	200 per mil.
Flour, (North American)	none		
Salt, on board	none		
Discount	1 1/2	a	2 1/2 per ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubleblooms during the week, 194 dollars. The lowest price 180 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5 pence. The lowest ditto 4 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.