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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The opening of the Sixteenth Legislature of the Province, took place on the 1st inst., with the usual ceremonies. A citizen guard of honor of cavalry and infantry, consisting of 900 men, was drawn up in front of the House of Representatives, with music, &c. H. E. the Governor did not open the Session in person, in consequence of the decease of his lady. At one o'clock the guns at the Fort announced that the Minister for foreign affairs had entered the House, where he delivered the following Message, which was read by the Secretary.

MESSAGE TO THE SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

Buenos Ayres, December 27th, 1838.
25th year of the Liberty, 23rd of the Independence,
And 9th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Executive to the Hon. Representatives of the Province.

MESSEURS REPRESENTATIVES.

With infinite satisfaction I had the happy day in which placed amongst you, I alleviate the weight of my responsibility, by rendering a faithful account of my conduct under the auspices of the domestic peace of the Republic.—The Supreme Being, more powerful than the combined strength of injustice and vice, has upheld my feeble efforts, so that the tranquillity of the Province is assured and anarchy completely annihilated. Greater even than the tenacity of the enemies of the country in their investigations and manoeuvres ought to be our profound gratitude to the Almighty, for having preserved inviolate the deposit confided to me. Full of joy for so signal a favor, I offer my thanks to the Omnipotent, and sincerely congratulate the Sixteenth Legislature, that their patriotic and sage resolutions have been carried into effect.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The good understanding between the Argentine Confederation and a friendly nation, has been affected by unexpected events.—The Republic has not omitted any efforts to draw them closer and maintain them.

The Confederation owes to the kindness of H. M. the Queen of Great Britain, the generous offer of her high and powerful mediation to terminate the war in which the nation is engaged against the self styled Protector of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. The government charged with the foreign affairs, which had only taken up arms to secure peace, accepted an interposition so honorable. The bases believed to be necessary to conciliate the honor of the Republic with its future security were established, and placed before the enlightened British Cabinet, but as yet its acquiescence has not been received. The unequivocal expression of the people oppressed by General Santa Cruz, the anathema fulminated by the opinion of the South American Republics against the insensate pretensions of that usurper, and the invincible difficulties in order to the establishment of his odious domination, give reason to expect from H. M. a favorable sympathy with the moderate principles of the Argentine Republic.

Nothing has occurred worthy your attention in the question with Great Britain relative to the Falkland Islands. The government will persevere sustaining the right of the Republic to this territory, with the just claim on which it founds its demand.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., has given the government satisfactory explanations in the name of his Sovereign respecting the pending claim of the Republic for the capture of the Argentine privateer *Presidente*.—The government will not as it regards this affair,

depart from the duties prescribed by the common right of nations.

The negotiation promoted by the government of England, for the abolition of the slave trade, with which the Minister of that nation is charged, has not yet been realised. The government sympathises sincerely with the philanthropic and elevated sentiments of the August Sovereign of Great Britain; and is ready to conclude it satisfactorily, participating with pleasure in the honor of sanctioning an act of justice, claimed by Religion, humanity, and the civilisation of the age. It will devote to this important affair all its zeal, the moment that its present grave occupations will allow it.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic to the Court of London, having re-established his health in this City, has been re-appointed in the same character, and has proceeded to his destination.

You have been informed of the exorbitant and inadmissible pretensions of the French Consul and French Rear Admiral, my correspondence official and private with both having been submitted to your judgment. The nations of America and Europe, have begun to render justice to the moderation of the Republic, and to favor with an impartial and enlightened suffrage the cause of the Argentine Confederation. You have been likewise informed of the reasons assigned by the Consul of France, for the conclusion of his mission in this City, and to obtain the passport which he solicited. You know fundamentally the motives alleged by the French agents for the blockade of our ports, and the imperious reasons which have prevented the government from coming to an honorable accommodation in order to remove the effects of an hostility it has not provoked. The documents which I have the honor to lay before you, embrace the official and private acts relative to this important affair.

Highly worthy of the enthusiasm of the Argentine people for their dignity and independence, is the universal gratification of the Republic, at your honorable vote of 8th June last, approving the conduct of the government in the question with the agents of France.

The ultimatum of H. M. the King of the French, which in his name has been notified to the government by the Consul of France, placed it in the alternative, of submitting without examination or discussion to conditions no less humiliating than inadmissible, or accepting the fatal consequences of the continuation of the blockade. The election could not be doubtful to the Chief of a nation, determined to be buried in its ruins, rather than renounce rights heroically conquered, and acknowledged by the Sovereign of France, from the moment H. M. solemnly recognised the independence of the Argentine Confederation. The reasons for my rejection of the propositions of the Consul are public.—I request you to examine and take into your consideration the reply which my honour and duty dictated.

Far from making a boast of an insensate tenacity, and still farther from renouncing the benefits of peace, and the re-establishment of good understanding with the Cabinet of France, on principles of perfect and mutual justice, I thought to give to that nation and to the universe, a proof of my pacific disposition, by submitting the pending question with the government of H. M. the King of the French to the arbitration of the same power, whose interposition was admitted a short time since by France in its differences with the United States of the North. Referring it to the August decision of H. B. M., I wished to present to that nation an unequivocal testimony of my sincere desire to

seek by pacific means, and in the high councils of her powerful ally the termination of a controversy so unexpected. The Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M., nobly and frankly accepted the invitation of the Argentine government. Through his respectable medium were transmitted to the Consul of France, the four propositions published by the press in this City. The Consul refused to accept them, leaving to the Argentine government the honor of having proposed, in accordance with national dignity the cessation of a state of things no less onerous to the Republic than injurious to the commerce of neutrals.

Even whilst the negotiation with the Consul of France was pending, French forces, in shameful conjunction with the rebels of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, attacked our Island of Martin Garcia, assailing with their vessels and those of the pirates, with infinitely superior force, our weak and insignificant garrison.—They shed the blood of a handful of brave Argentines, whose vigorous defence, the aggressors themselves acknowledged, and took possession of the island which is for the present lost to the Republic. The government will never consent to leave this important portion of the national territory in foreign possession.

It will be difficult for you to reconcile this odious proceeding with the principles of a Cabinet worthy of a nation so alive to honor and to glory. The Republic has witnessed this event, you have contemplated it, and history will judge of it. In the mean time, it will be satisfactory to you to know, that the good sense of the people, faithful to their government, has not allowed in any wise this irritating violence to disturb the security and protection which French residents enjoy in this Province.—Nevertheless, it would be dishonorable to doubt for one moment, the decision of the Republic to resist to the last any attack on its independence and liberty. The annexed patriotic notes from the governments of the Provinces of the Confederation, must afford you infinite satisfaction from the uniformity of their sentiments and ferocity in defence of the national dignity and existence.

The government has subsequently been put in possession of sufficient proof that the British Cabinet has recently offered to H. M. the King of the French, its good offices in the differences which exist between the Republic and France. It is to be hoped that they will accelerate the termination of the question, conciliating the interests and honor of both nations.

H. M. the King of Sardinia has ratified the declaration of the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate Provinces of the River Plate. The ratification has been exchanged in due form. The Republic is continually receiving from that Sovereign new demonstrations of kindness.

H. M. the King of Holland has not yet listened to the claims of the government for the capture of the Argentine ship of war *Gobernador Dorrego*. The government will not cease to renew them as justice demands, until it obtains the liberty of the officers unjustly confined in the fort of Paranariba.

The Argentine Consulate General in the Hanseatic cities, remains vacant, from the resignation of the person who filled it. The government will take care to provide his successor.

The Envoy Extraordinary Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, whose appointment was announced to you, sailed in May last for his destination. This mission having for its special object the settling of the pending question with the Cabinet of Washington for the violent and aggressive conduct of the Captain of the

(See last page.)

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree dated 21st inst., orders that on a day to be hereafter named, public funeral honors be celebrated in the Cathedral Church of Buenos Ayres, to the memory of General Alejandro Heredia, late Governor of Tucuman, and Commander in Chief of the Argentine army of operations acting against General Santa Cruz; and that a monument of marble at the expense of the Province of Buenos Ayres, be with the consent of the government of Tucuman, erected over the sepulchre which contains the mortal remains of the deceased General. Also that the name of Brigadier Alejandro Heredia, be inscribed on the pyramid in the Plaza de la Victoria, on each of the civic festivals of Buenos Ayres.

A circular dated 21st inst., from the government of Buenos Ayres, calls upon those of the Provinces, to make every exertion to arrest the murderers of General Heredia.

A note dated 21st inst., from the government of Buenos Ayres to that of Tucuman, deploras the loss which the Province of Buenos Ayres and all the Republic has sustained by the death of General Heredia, and trusts that his assassins will be brought to justice, and if, as there is every reason to believe, this be another crime added to the many which stains the name of Santa Cruz, vengeance will sooner or later follow.

A decree dated 22nd ult., appoints the following gentlemen to be Justices of Peace in this City, for the year 1839, viz:—

North of the Cathedral,	D. Isidoro Peralta.
South of the Cathedral,	" Manuel Elorriaga.
Montserrat,	" Manuel Casal Gacete.
San Telmo,	" Julian Martinez Car-
	[mona.
Sócorro,	" Pedro Giraldes.
Piedad,	" Saturnino Unzué.
San Miguel,	" Melchor Romero.
Concepcion,	" Pedro Larrosa.
Pilar,	" Roque Burqueño.
San Nicolas,	" José Marzáno.
Balvaneda,	" Eustaquio Jimenes.

The list of Justices of Peace for the country districts, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 26th ult.

A decree dated 22nd ult., appoints Don Laureano Rufo, as Counsel for the poor and for minors, for the year 1839.

A decree same date, appoints as the administrative committee of the hospital for men for the year 1839, Señores Justo Garcia Valdez, Manuel Murrieta, José Joaquín Almeida, Pedro Plöms, Marcelino González, P. Almeida and Jaffés Lepper.

A decree same date, appoints Justices for the markets of the Plaza Lorea and Monserrat, for the year 1839, viz:—for the former Don Pedro Añiz, and for the latter Don Ramon Rua.

A decree same date, appoints as the Committee to regulate the price of beef for the year 1839, Señores Manuel V. de Maza, Miguel de Riglos and Felipe Senillosa.

A decree same date, appoints as the Committee to revise the pieces intended for representation at the Theatres of this City for the year 1839, Señores Eusebio Medrano, Francisco Casiano Belaustigui, the Fiscal, Provisor and Chief of Police.

A decree same date, permits in the year 1839, nutrias to be killed in the uninhabited parts of this Province, South of the line which runs by the Sierra del Volcan, Tandil, Pueyo-clel, Tapalquen, Laguna Blanca, Forts Mayo and Federation. It is also permitted on the islands of the Parana's of the Province, and on the country South of the Salado, where the proprietors or leaseholders of the lands give consent thereto.

A decree dated 24th ult., states that the monopoly and exportation of the copper coin of the Province, for the purpose of causing embarrassment and distress to the inhabitants, ought to be viewed as a very serious crime, and punished as such. The government therefore order—Art. 1. That the exportation of the copper money of the Province in whatever quantity be prohibited. 2. No person is allowed to keep in his possession more than five hundred dollars in copper money. 3. Those who have in their possession copper money exceeding the said five hundred dollars, must change the overplus at the Bank for paper money, within five days from the date of the present decree.—4. No one shall pay or receive, either more or less, than eight reals in copper for one dollar paper money. 5. No one shall buy or sell any article for more or less in paper money than in copper money. Those who infringe the first article of this decree, shall lose the sum exported or intended to be exported, and be fined five times the amount, and imprisoned for one month in the common prison. Those who infringe the second and third articles, besides losing the overplus of the amount allowed to be in possession, shall pay five times its value, and be imprisoned as above-mentioned. Those who infringe the fourth and fifth articles, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars if the transaction does not exceed the value of five dollars. One hundred should it exceed ten, and so on in proportion. Information against the infraction of articles 2, 3, 4 and 5, can be given to the Chief of Police, any Justice of Peace, or of the first instance, or to Commissaries or Alcaldes of the *barrio*. The pecuniary fines imposed by the decree, shall be divided, half to the informer or informers, and half to him or them who apprehend the delinquents.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22nd ult., contains a decree dated 21st, which provides various new regulations respecting passports for the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay and beyond sea. Article 2nd of which says, that every person, male and female, from 10 years old and upwards, children, slaves, servants, &c., must have a separate passport.

The government of the Province of Catamarca, under date 25th November, addressed that of Buenos Ayres, approving the conduct pursued by the latter regarding the French question; that it had been conspicuous for firmness and wisdom, and the natives of Catamarca, were ready to make every sacrifice, and to shed their blood and die a thousand times, rather than permit the dignity and sovereignty of the Argentine Confederation to be trampled upon with impunity.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 27th and 28th ult., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 3rd and 5th ult.

A despatch dated 23rd ult., to the government, from Commandant Hilario Lagos, gives an account of some advantages which his troops in conjunction with a detachment of Santa Fé troops, obtained on 21st over a body of Indians, who had invaded the Southern part of the Province of Santa Fé. The Indians were pursued and cut down for more than four leagues. The loss on the part of the victors was four killed.

The late Doña Encarnacion Escurrea de Rosas.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 21st, 22nd and 27th ult., contains the particulars of the funeral rites celebrated at Lujan, the district of Fort Azul, and Pergamino, in memory of the deceased lady. These ceremonies appear to have been of an imposing character. The Churches at the places above-named were on the occasion carpeted and had mourning emblems, solemn music was performed, funeral monuments were raised, cannon fired every half hour, the troops of the line and militia were drawn up, officers and men wearing crape on the left arm, on the day of the exequies and the three subsequent ones. Funeral sermons were preached, and the bells of the Churches tolled mournfully.—At Puerto Azul, the families of various friendly Caciques attended at the Church during the solemn rites.

The examination of the students in the Jesuits College of this City, in their various branches of education, took place on 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd ult., in the presence of a select audience.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,
If the inclosed new years' song, freely translated from the German, can claim insertion in your next Saturday's paper, from its publication nearly coinciding with the day to which the composition alludes, you will oblige.

A constant reader.

December 31, 1839.

Hark it struck! the awful sound,
And with it closed the year;
Let a sparkling glass go round,
Then give a parting cheer.
Thus another year expires,
Number'd with its hoary sire!
Midst griefs and joys, its current flow'd,
And swept us towards our last abode.
Midst griefs and joys, its current flow'd,
And swept us towards our last abode.

Its circling course sustaining,
How rapidly time flies!
It blooms, matures, then waning—
It soon forgotten dies.
Ev'n its records share its doom,
Mould'ring in their vaulted tomb,
And beauty, riches, fame and might,
Alike are lost in endless night.
Yes, beauty, riches, fame and might,
Alike are lost in endless night.

Am I by all surrounded,
Who when a year ago,
This hall with song resounded,
Were in healths fullest glow?
Many we alas deplore,
Whom our grief cannot restore!
We'll drink to them and peace be theirs,
Who now are free from worldly cares.
Let's drink to them and peace be theirs,
Who now are free from worldly cares.

Perhaps ere this year closes,
From others we may part;
When death of man disposes,
No warning voices start.
Oft in Spring though gay and green,
Wither'd Autumn leaves are seen,
All who remain the lost regret,
And tears upon their ashes shed.
Who e'er remains the lost regrets,
And tears upon their ashes sheds.

When man's last spark is flying,
The virtuous only find,
In moments stern and trying,
Serenity of mind.
Soothing slumbers close a life,
Of the scene of care and strife;
Then waking soon in bliss array'd,
They're to a better world convey'd.
Yes, waking soon in bliss array'd,
They're to a better world convey'd.

Rouse brothers rouse your spirits,
Though parting be our fate;
The good man good inherits,
Let life or death await.
In a brighter sphere than this,
We rejoice in hymns of bliss;
Then be our pledge on new years day,
Ne'er, ne'er on virtues path to stray.
We'll pledge ourselves this solemn day,
Never from virtues path to stray.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,
The communication signed X. in your No. 644, has given great pleasure to many *Porteños*, and your Correspondent might have added with truth, that since the revolution, where one Buenos Ayrean has been educated in France, twenty have in England and the United States. This alone speaks volumes. It is true, that previous to the revolution few other than French books were read in Buenos Ayres, but since that period a great change has taken place, and we can now appreciate Shakspeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Byron and other great English authors, as well as we can Boileau, Racine, &c.

A *Porteño*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,
Your two last numbers contain a terrible cut at us poor Englishmen, in the advertisement

for a person to take charge of a *Chacara*, in which it is stated that "an Irishman or a Scotchman will be preferred." After puzzling my brain to divine what could occasion this slight, I have come to the conclusion that you Mr. Editor, are the cause of it, in having let the Buenos Ayrean world know through your journal that our renowned St. George was a bacon stealer. However, it is some consolation that we have in our favor the old ditty—

"When Arthur first at Court began,
To wear long hanging sleeves;
He entertained three serving men,
And all of them were thieves.

The first he was an Irishman,
The second he was a Scot,
The third he was a Welshman,
And all were knaves I wot.

The Irishman loved Usquebaugh,
The Scot loved ale called blue cap;
The Welshman he loved toasted cheese,
And he made his mouth like a mouse trap.
The Irishman was drown'd in Usquebaugh,
The Scot got drunk with ale,
The Welshman was nearly choked by a mouse
But he pull'd him out by the tail."

The above description of Paddy, Sandy and Taffy Bull, is revenge sufficient for—

Johnny Bull.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 31st ult.

Whilst the circumstances occasioned by the unjust blockade which the country suffers exist, the monthly subscription to the *Gaceta Mercantil* will be nine dollars, commencing from 1st January, 1839.

'New Year's Day,' was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, and it passed off with a good deal of eclat, notwithstanding sultry weather and blockade. In the morning there was a cricket match and waltzing in the neighbourhood of town—charming exercise this, with the thermometer bordering on 90 in the shade.—At 1 P. M., the cannon at the Fort announced the opening of the House of Representatives. In the evening the Alameda was well attended, and a quantity of fair equestrians galloped by. Why not form a regiment of female hussars? their eyes 'flashing fire' would alone repel invaders. A lady can easily perform all the duties of a soldier except that of *obedience*, and even that may come in time. The experiment is worth trying.

"Love and beauty can,
To any thing persuade us;
No other powers we fear,
That ever can invade us."

At night the public offices, the House of Representatives and streets in its vicinity were illuminated, three Theatres were open, and the bathers in the river of both sexes, mustered by thousands, extending along the river's bank north and south of the Fort, with the glare of the 'harvest moon' shining full upon them, so that the fair bathers needed no other light for the operations of the toilet. A party of vocalists and dancers with guitars passed through our street during the night, but their exertions were marred by the incessant barking of dogs, who will not allow with impunity any nocturnal serenades but their own.

'Blackwood's Magazine' for October last, contains a most affecting tale under the title of "He will come to-morrow." The scene is laid in the vale of Towy, one of the most picturesque spots in South Wales. The hero of this domestic tragedy is *Charles Griffiths*. The heroine *Fanny Davis*.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been changeable and at times unseasonable. On Saturday it was damp, the thermometer under 70. On Tuesday, (new years day,) it was at 88½. On the following morning there was rain, thermometer 78. In all the week, 69 to 88½. The Summer has hitherto been conspicuous for an unusual quantity of rain.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

Re-appearance of Doña Manuela Casacuberta.

This young actress (she is not yet we believe 19 years of age,) re-appeared on the 30th ult., after an absence of some duration. She was greeted on her entry by a round of applause from the pit and showers of posies from the *cazuela*, which she gracefully acknowledged. She ought to be and no doubt is grateful for this demonstration. To say truth, we were glad to see the pretty little Manuela again, and to hear her soft and pleasing voice. The performances were for her benefit, and consisted of two acts of the tragedy of *Orestes*, in which she played *Electra* and her husband *Orestes*, both exerted themselves, but deep tragedy is not one of their best essays, particularly as it respects the lady. It is in comedy as the *coquette* or *flirt* wherein she excels.

After the play *boleros* were danced by Señor and Señora Casacuberta, and Señor and Señora Caton. Manuela makes but an indifferent figure as a dancer. The comedy of the 'Conspiracy discovered' closed the entertainments of the evening.

The house was excessively full and excessively hot. It was one of the most crowded audiences of the season—beauty and fashion graced the boxes. Amongst the company was General Gregorio Paz, late Commander of the vanguard of the Argentine army of operations.

The Argentine Theatre seems to have got the "whip hand" of its rival the Victoria, since the departure of Señor Lapuerta from the latter, and it would seem that the emigration of so many of its actors to Montevideo, has been any thing but a detriment to it.

On 1st inst., *La Loca, ó el testamento de una Inglesa*, with a farce. The national anthem was sung previous to the performances, in honor of the opening of the House of Representatives.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 30th ult., was performed to a very thin audience, (as we are told) *El adivino por casualidad*. *La vieja y las calaveras*, and *Un día de Lotería*. We were at the other house.

On 1st inst., for the benefit of Señor Felipe David, *Vida y muerte del Cid*, y noble *Martin Pelaez*, with the farce of *Juan Juye y la Proprietaria*.

The *beneficiado* held out but little attraction. A good house could scarcely have been expected, from a worn out play coupled to the excessive heat of the evening; the audience therefore was not very numerous. Amongst the company in the boxes were Mr. Mandeville, Captain Russell, of H. B. M's ship *Actæon*, and two of his officers.

Vacani sat in the pit, why does he not exert himself to get up the opera of the Barber of Seville, for his benefit. He would be sure to have a full house, if it was only to witness his admirable representation of *Figaro*. This might with ease be effected at the Argentine Theatre, casting the characters as follows—

Almaviva . . .	Señor Rossi.
Figaro . . .	" Vacani.
Dr. Bartolo . . .	" Casacuberta.
Basilio . . .	" Jimeno.
Rosina . . .	Señora Bigatti.

TEATRO MENOR.

No. 11, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

On 1st inst., was performed, by the company of young amateurs—the play of *La inocencia triunfante*, with the farce of *La variedad en la locura*.

Our other engagements would not permit us to attend this Theatre. In fact, three Theatres open on the same evening, is rather too much for one Editor to notice. We are too however, that the *Teatro Menor* was extremely well attended, and that the boy performers were admirable.

The French drama of *La Tour de Nesle*, was advertised for representation at the Theatre of Montevideo. The Chief of Police forbid its performance, on the ground doubtless of its immorality.

Advertisements.

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.

UNION LIBRARY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Institution, will be held at the Library Rooms, on Thursday 10th January, at 6 P. M.

By order of the Committee,

FREDERIC HUGHES, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 28th December, 1838.

Chacara near St. Isidro.

AN Industrious foreigner of good character, who is capable of the care and cultivation of a *Chacara*, is required to take possession of such an establishment, the terms on which he may enter will be very advantageous to him, and may be known by application at No. 57, Calle de las Piedras. No person need apply without the necessary qualifications. An Irishman or a Scotchman will be preferred. d22 3t

NOTICE.

MRS. Mc.GAW, presents her respectful thanks for the patronage she has received since opening her boarding-house, Calle de la Paz, No. 39, and begs leave to state, that she has at present rooms to let furnished in the most fashionable style, also rooms unfurnished; the most convenient accommodations can be given to any family, with board or without as most convenient.

The house affords an extensive view of the outer and inner roads, finely situated for gentlemen of the Navy.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

October 11th, British brig Argentine, Kelso, from Montevideo 25th July.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

22nd ult., American brig Eliza Davidson, from Cadix, 21st October, Rio Janeiro 9th inst., with oil, &c., to Southgate & Co.

" Oriental schooner Luisa; Carter, from Rio Janeiro 18th inst., to Costa.

" Spanish barque Amistad, from Havana 4th October, to Zúmaran and Treserra.

" Brazilian patache Nueva Amistad, from Santos 12th ult., to Costa.

" Spanish brig Marinero, from Havana 23rd September, to Cruzet.

" Spanish brig Concordia, from Rio Janetto 9th ult., to Zúmaran and Treserra.

24th, American brig Carrol, from Philadelphia 24th October, with lumber, &c., to Zimmerman & Co.

" French barque Anacron, from Boston 10th October, to Duplessis.

26th, British brig Grace, from Cape de Verd 9th ult., with 126 moyos salt, to John Gowland.

27th, British brig Meanwell, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., with salt, to Lafone & Co.

" Portuguese brig Nuevo Paquete, from Bahia 5th ult., to Bujareo.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 3rd of January, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig *Alerte*, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier, with Commodore's broad pennant.

Corvette *Sapho*, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.

BRITISH. Ship *Actæon*, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell.

corvette *Lexington*, embraces likewise other affairs of high interest to the Republic. The government sincerely desirous of the best understanding between both nations, expects from the President of the United States, the justice and sympathy worthy of the principles of that enlightened Republic.

The Consul of that Republic, appointed for this City in place of the one who previously exercised those functions, has received his *cæquatur*.

(To be continued.)

Documents connected with the Manifesto published in our last, of General Manuel Oribe, ex-President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

These documents occupy a considerable portion of the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 22nd and 24th ult., the greater part of them we have before noticed, particularly the correspondence between the Oriental government and Monsieur Baradere, the French Consul at Montevideo, relative to the notice issued by the latter for the sale at Montevideo, of the vessels and cargo taken by the French squadron blockading Buenos Ayres, and the resistance thereto by the Oriental government, on the ground that were it to permit such an act it would be on its part a breach of neutrality.

The letter or protest of the French Consul to the government against the employment of Admiral William Brown, is dated Montevideo, 1st October, 1838. It denounces the act as a violation of neutrality, and that the appointment of this Argentine officer, has other objects than commanding an expedition against the vessels of Rivera. That Admiral Brown is an officer of the government of Buenos Ayres, the enemy of France. That Buenos Ayres having an Admiral without a squadron, or resources to form one, sends him to Montevideo to arm vessels, that is to say, the Governor of Buenos Ayres, puts his Admiral under the orders of the President of the Oriental Republic, to aid him to triumph over General Fructuoso Rivera, and then President Oribe might place his armed vessels at the disposal of General Rosas, to annoy the French squadron blockading his ports, this operation being very simple, the mere change of flag from the Oriental to the Argentine, so that after Brown had destroyed Rivera's flotilla, he would soon increase his force, and no guarantee could be given as to his future operations, because when once out of the port of Montevideo, he would be free from the control of the President, therefore he (the Consul,) would now declare, that if only one of Brown's vessels sailed from Montevideo, it would be viewed as an act of hostility against France, and reprisals would instantly follow on the part of the French.

The Minister for foreign affairs, Carlos G. Villademoros, replied to the above under date Montevideo, 5th October, in tenor, that the suspicions of the French Consul were cruel, unjust, offensive to the dignity of the Republic, totally unwarranted from the circumspect conduct of its government, and which he had no right to allege, and that in thus depriving a friendly country of the means of attacking its enemies, an act of hostility is committed. The Consul well knows that various vessels mutined in the port of Montevideo against the legal authority, and joined the rebels. Admiral Brown, although an officer in the service of the Argentine Republic, was not thereby incapacitated from taking service in the Oriental, and the Oriental government is not at war with the French. That the Consul should suppose in the appointment of the Admiral secret views on the part of the government, is a supposition so injurious that he (the Minister,) firmly believes the Consul himself is persuaded to the contrary. He (the Minister) had more than once told the Consul that the arming of vessels and the appointment of Admiral Brown to command them, should both be without effect if the French squadron would undertake the easy operation of capturing the pirate vessels. Was not this a natural proposition, and did it not clearly evince the object the government had in view in arming the flotilla, and appointing Admiral Brown to command it.

The Minister entered into various other arguments. The Consul in reply accused the Oriental government with being favourable to that of Buenos Ayres, the enemy of France.

The documents relative to the firing into the French boat, mentioned in the Manifesto are

'lengthy.' We have not space for further extracts, and must therefore refer our readers to the documents themselves, and to the notice of them in the Manifesto.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

The French corvette which arrived on the 25th ult., was the *Sapho*, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, from Montevideo, and not the *Ariadne*, which we inserted from wrong information.

29th ult. A prize balaandra, having a large French flag flying, arrived, supposed from Montevideo, with provisions for the blockaders.—The French brigantine of war *Vigilante*, also arrived from Colonia. The launch of the French brig of war *Alerte*, and the French armed boat *Atrevido*, sailed to the northward. The latter returned in the evening.

30th. The balaandra mentioned yesterday, sailed again to day, and a small ketch appertaining to the blockaders arrived. The broad pendant denoting blockading Commodoreship, underwent some transmutations to day, viz:—from *Sapho* to *Dassas*, and from *Dassas* to *Alerte*, where it still remains. The *Dassas* sailed for Montevideo, thence (we believe) she proceeds to France. The *Dassas* has been at anchor in the outer roads since the 27th February last, her Captain Dagueuet, officiating as blockading Commodore, in which unpleasant office he has evinced urbanity, kindness and courteousness worthy of a veteran officer of France. He takes with him our sincere esteem and wishes, that his next public employment may be more congenial to his feelings. Capt. Dagueuet is said to have been absent nearly five years from France, doubtless he hails his return to it with joy. Report states that Captain Thibault of the *Sapho*, has gone passenger in the *Dassas* for Montevideo. The following French vessels of war sailed this evening at half past 9 to the northward. Brig *Bordelaise*, brigantine *Vigilante*, schooner *Relampago* and boat *Atrevido*, leaving in the outer roads the *Sapho* and *Alerte* only.

31st. Nothing new.

1st inst. Nothing new.

2nd. Nothing new.

3rd. The launch of the *Alerte*, and the boat *Atrevido*, arrived with a captured *Diate*, supposed from Montevideo. The French armed cutter *Tupac Amaru*, arrived from the eastward. This cutter is the balaandra with the French flag noticed above on 29th and 30th ult. She has been taken into the service of H. M. Louis Philippe, mounts two small guns, and forms one of his River Plate flotilla.

4th. Sailed *Tupac Amaru*, *Atrevido*, *Sapho*'s launch and the prize *Diate* mentioned yesterday. We have been informed that Admiral Loblanc, has purchased for 9000 patacones the schooner *Aguila Segunda*, to be armed as a French vessel of war. H. M. Louis Philippe, now owns small craft enough in the River Plate to make him one of the richest lightermen in it, were it his Majesty's pleasure to follow that profession.

This day (5th inst.) completes the 234th day of the blockade.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

For Shipping Memorandum see third page.

December 20.—Wind E. rain.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Agustina*, from Montevideo 28th inst., to Vicente Casares.

December 30.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war *Dassas*, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Dagueuet, for Montevideo.

At half past 9 P. M., French brig of war *Bordelaise*, 10 guns, Captain H. de Labande de Calan. French brigantine of war *Vigilante*, 4 guns, and French schooner of war *Relampago*, 4 guns, all to the northward.

December 31.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war *Legalidade*, 6 guns, Captain Felipe José Ferreira, for Montevideo.

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

The *Bordelaise*, *Vigilante* and *Relampago*, which sailed yesterday, were in sight to the northward at anchor from head wind and low tide.

January 1.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

Three schooners were in sight at anchor off Colonia, supposed from Montevideo. They got under weigh when the tide made and stood to the northward.

January 2.—Wind E. N. E. strong, rain, shifted to N. W. in the afternoon.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 3.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 4.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

Committee of British Merchants.

Pursuant to public advertisement, a meeting of British Merchants and others connected with the trade between this country and Great Britain, was this day held in the vestry of the Episcopalian Church.

WILLIAM ORR, Esq., in the Chair.

The report of the Committee being read to the Meeting, it was proposed by Mr. John Macfarlane, and seconded by Mr. Alexander Gifford, that the report of the Committee be approved, which being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for a Committee to serve for the ensuing twelve months, and the following gentlemen were elected, Messrs. George Brownell, Daniel Gowland, Thomas Duguid, William Orr, Alfred Barber, John Macfarlane and Robert Macalister.

It was moved by Mr. Edward Lumb, that the thanks of the Meeting be voted to the gentlemen composing the Committee for their exertions during the period they have been in office, which being seconded by Mr. John Macfarlane, was unanimously approved of.

WILLIAM ORR.

The Chair being vacated, Mr. Robert Macalister was called to it, and thanks were voted to Mr. Orr, for his able and impartial conduct as chairman of the Meeting.

Buenos Ayres, December 31st, 1838.

DANIEL GOWLAND, Secretary.

Advertisement.

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that there will be no public service at the Methodist Chapel, No. 60, Peru-street, to-morrow, Sunday, the 6th inst. Mr. Dempster may be expected to preach as usual on the Sunday following.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	198	a 200 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	195	a 200 do. do.
Plata macquina	11	a 12 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	12½	a 12½ do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	12	a 12½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	48	a do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	4½	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	420	a nominal.
Do. Montevideo	13½	a 13 per patacon
Do. United States	12	a per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	33	a 34 dis. p. peada
Do. country	27	a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	30	a 31 do. do.
Do. salted	27	a 28 do. do.
Do. Horse	10½	a 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins	3½	a 3½ do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	36	a 40 do. per dozen
Wool, common	7	a 10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	16	a 18 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	25	a 27
Deer skins per dozen	10	a 10½
Hair, long	55	a 60 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	29	a 32 do. do.
Jerked Beef	16	a 18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	13	a 14 do. per arr'ba
Horns	150	a 300 per mil.
Flour, (North American)	none	a none per fan
Salt, on board	1½	a 2½ pr. ct. pr. month
Discount	1½	a 2½ pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 202 dollars. The lowest price 195 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4½ pence. The lowest ditto 4 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.