

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 663.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

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

The secret emissary to the interior, Jean Paul Duboué, whose intercepted correspondence with the French agents in Montevideo, we noticed in our publication of the 20th ult., has, as we anticipated, been apprehended in the Province of Mendoza, and is on his road to this capital.

We hear that a deputation from Corrientes, waited upon General Echagüe at his head quarters, for the purpose of arranging the affairs of that Province, and after having concluded a convention which received the assent of the General, they returned to Corrientes on the 20th ult., in order to obtain the ratification of the Legislature.

A mail has arrived from Chili, bringing papers to the 6th ult., which afford very little additional information with regard to the affairs of Peru. It appears that General Moran was prevented from fulfilling the terms of the capitulation of Callao by an insurrection of the garrison, and that in the midst of the disorder consequent upon this event, General Lafuente entered the fortress with his troops. It seems that General Santa Cruz had gone to Guayaquil. He has been very unfortunate in his choice of an asylum, as on his arrival he would find General Flores in power, against whose election to the Presidency of the Ecuador he had been deeply intriguing, as is proved by some curious documents published in Guayaquil.

A despatch dated Bahia Blanca 2nd ult., from the Commander at *Puerto Argentino*, Martiniano Rodriguez, addressed to the Governor, states, that the light division of cavalry, under the command of Major Francisco Iturrá, had attacked the *tolderias* of the famous Cacique Mauli, situated at Chiquel, about 30 leagues west of the Salinas Grandes. The Indians were routed, leaving the Cacique Carril and 27 of their number killed; and prisoners the Caciques Mauli and Guemguemo, and 11 Indians. There also fell into the power of the victors, 40 equines, four Christian women, who had been captured by the Indians, upwards of 200 horses, 115 head of cattle, and 300 sheep. The other followers of Mauli (about 60) escaped to the thickets, owing to the unsuccess of the ground. According to the declaration of Mauli and the other prisoners, the Caciques who have their *tolderia* at Naguel, Mapuson, Páinen, Pichin, Molguero, Ylan and Calafutura, have with them about 400 Indians.

The division of Major Iturrá, did not sustain any loss in the attack above mentioned.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.
27th ult. Two French launches, and one of their armed whale boats, were cruising last night to the northward, and returned this morning to the outer roads. We hear that previous to returning they reconnoitred the balandra

which a short time since got into an *arroyo* beyond the *Recoleta* and discharged cargo (salt). It is added that a piece of flying artillery was despatched from the Retiro, which "let fly" at the reconnoiters, who retired by signal from the French Commodore's ship. We did not see the affair, "because it was not to be seen" from our observatory, but we saw the balandra with the Argentine flag at her main pass into the Boca in the evening. Three French launches were cruising this day to the southward. In the evening the French cutter of war *Papac Amaru*, and one of their launches, sailed to the northward.

28th. The French schooner of war *Ana*, arrived this morning from the eastward, and sailed in the afternoon apparently for Colonia.

29th. Nothing new.

30th. The blockading vessels sent up top gallant masts and yards, being

"All in preparation,
For the birth day celebration."

1st inst. *Le jour de la St. Philippe, Fete du Roi des Francais.* Or in plain English—

"Louis Philippe's birth day,

When Frenchmen get a holiday."

At sun rise, the *Ariadne*, *Sapho* and *Camilla*, (classical names) blockading vessels in the outer roads, appeared splendidly "dressed out" with flags. (The French excel in this sort of thing.)

The *Ariadne* saluted with 21 guns at sun rise, and day and sun set. In her mid day salute she was accompanied with the same number of guns by the *Sapho* and *Camilla*. The latter hauled flags down at sun set with more expedition than her two companions. In this respect she did honor to her namesake, who could run over a field of corn without bending the blades, and make her way over the sea without wetting her feet. Two prize small craft, wood laden, in company with a French launch arrived this afternoon.

2nd. *Rien.*

3rd. *Nichts.*

The strong *Pampero* during the greater part of the week, probably accounts for the non appearance, since 27th ult., of French boats, which generally cruise during the night and return home in the morning. Three of their launches were to the eastward and came to the outer roads very early in the morning of yesterday (3rd inst.).

This day (4th inst.) completes the 403rd day of the blockade.

THE WEATHER during this week has been unseasonably cold, the Thermometer on some days being scarcely above 50. On Saturday it was at 98. Since Monday last caps or cloaks have been generally worn. The Thermometer yesterday and the preceding day was at 62.

The uniform coat of Don Genaro Beron de Astrada, Governor of Corrientes, killed at the battle of Pago Largo, has been sent to this city.

H. B. M's ship *Calliope*, fired a salute of 21 guns at mid day on 1st inst., simultaneously with the French blockading vessels, in honor of the anniversary of the birth day of H. M. the King of the French. She had a French flag flying all day at her fore, which with her top gallant masts and yards were sent down at sun set, with such solemnity as to attract much attention on shore.

House of Representatives of the Province.

The ordinary session closed on the 30th ult., when the following message was delivered from the government.

BUENOS AYRES, April 30th, 1839.
20th year of the Liberty, 24th of the Independence, And 18th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Honorable Legislature of the Province.

MESSES. REPRESENTATIVES.

Infinite is the pleasure which the government feels in complying with the duty imposed upon it by the Law. We have energetically repeated the sacred oath of our Independence. Inflamed by an intense sentiment of honor and liberty, you have provided resources which giving impulse to the sacred cause of the nation, has elevated it to its proper point of dignity.— You have terminated your ordinary sessions.— You are going to continue with constancy the extraordinary sessions. Distinguish them, Honorable Representatives by decreasing a monument which in letters of gold shall transmit to posterity the memory of the Illustrious Fathers of the country who signed the cherished act of our liberty.

Messes. Representatives, you are surrounded with a radiant civic glory. The government presents to you its cordial congratulations.— The Province and the Republic its most profound gratitude. America and the liberal world accords to you their heartfelt sympathies. You have satisfied the most ardent wishes of all freemen. You have fulfilled the hopes of the sons of the Argentine Confederation.

God preserve your Hon. House many years.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

FELIX ALVAREZ.

MANUEL INSUARTE.

Señores Eduardo Lahitte and Mariano Escalada, have been appointed as the permanent Committee of the House.

The President of the House, Don Manuel V. de Mass, forwarded to the government on 30th ult., the names of those members who have concluded their period of Legislative service, and who are to be replaced in the ensuing Legislature.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,424,000 dollars.

A decree dated 30th ult., specifies the jurisdiction of the Justices of Peace of this city, according to the new line of demarkation.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 2nd inst., contains the particulars of the installation on 29th ult., of the *Tribunal de recursos extraordinarios por nulidad e injusticia notoria*.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3rd inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 6th ult.

A circular to the Clergy, dated 3rd inst., from Don Agustín Garrigós, Under Secretary for the Home Department, requires their assistance at the celebration of High Mass and Te Deum, at the Cathedral on 5th inst., at 11 A. M., in order to render thanks to the Almighty for the triumphs obtained over Santa Cruz and the refractory ex-Governor of Corrientes, Genaro Beron de Astrada.

The circular adds, that the 1st Clerk in the Finance Department, Don José María Sagasta, and Major Pedro Ximeno, are to superintend the ceremonies.

Buenos Ayres, March 18th, 1839.—
30th year of the Independence—
And 10th of the Argentine Confederation.

**The Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with
the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Con-
federation.**

Considering,

1.—That the political disturbances which the Republic has experienced in consequence of the honorable war it has sustained against the tyrants of America, and the treacherous aggressions of the execrable unitarians, headed by the bandit Rivera, have estranged from various of its sons, who have absented themselves, either from being compromised in these disturbances, or obliged by the express order of government to leave the territory of the State.

2.—That the conduct of some of these during their absence has been creditable in every respect, not only as it regards the political principles established by public opinion in the territory of the Argentine Confederation, but to the legality which has reigned in the Oriental State of the Uruguay, without taking part in the scandalous outrages headed by Rivera, nor in the unjust war which the tyrant Santa Cruz has carried on, nor in the late ominous events in the Republic of the Uruguay, and much less in the unjustifiable hostilities of the French agents.

3.—That this line of conduct has rendered them creditors to the consideration and clemency of the government.

4.—That the cessation of the war against Santa Cruz, the downfall of this tyrant, the restoration of peace and good understanding with the government of Bolivia, and the unanimous determination of the *Federals* to uphold and defend at every sacrifice the National dignity and independence, whether against the rash pretensions of the French agents, or against the last desperate efforts of the bandit Rivera, and of the execrable unitarians who form his hordes, offer to the government sufficient guarantee for the preservation of the domestic peace of the Republic and the honorable defence of the Argentine.

DECRETE.

Art. 1.—Those Argentines who have emigrated to the neighbouring Republics for political causes, and who have not taken part in the disturbances which the Republic has suffered in the divers invasions headed by the unitarian band, in the rebellion of Rivera against the legal government of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, in the late unfortunate events in the said State, in the unjust hostilities of the French agents, nor co-operated with the unitarian tyrant Santa Cruz, in his unjust war, and treacherous aggressions, may return freely to it under the guarantee which the government offers.

2.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

Buenos Ayres, April 26, 1839.
4c. 4c. 4c.

The downfall of the odious tyrant of Peru, restores to that country the liberty, the preservation of which has cost torrents of blood; as also to Bolivia its political existence, to Chili and the Argentine Republic, peace and security, to America its tranquillity, and frequently to history an eloquent example of the impotency of ambition and tyranny against the overwhelming force of the principles of the American revolution.

The tyrant who had set himself up on this Continent being overcome, humbled to the dust, pursued in all directions by the people whom he had injured, rejected by general consent and indignation, a fugitive seeking an asylum in order to evade justice and public reprobation due to his enormous crimes, flying from popular vengeance and that of the law, covering with glory the governments who took up arms to put him down, offers a salutary lesson to the cowards, who deterred by the frailty of power, a fortunate adventurer, raised to eminence against public opinion by the aid of mercenary bayonets, foolishly supposed him to be invincible.

But the glorious victory of Yungay, which destroyed for ever the ridiculous plan of conquest of the usurper, but not alone due to the magnanimous efforts of the people and the warriors; Divine Providence has aided the heroic enterprise of the Chilean and Argentine Republic. To the Supreme Author of justice and

liberty is owing this great triumph, as also that of the Argentine arms at the Pago Largo.—The government, therefore, as a tribute of homage to the Almighty, in order to express its profound gratitude for such distinguished benefits, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1.—On Sunday the 6th of May next, a solemn Mass and *Te Deum* shall be celebrated in the Cathedral Church, at which the government and civil and military authorities of the Province shall assist.

2.—All the clergy shall likewise attend, and during the celebration of *Te Deum*, a general peal shall be rung from the Churches, by announcement from the bells of the Cathedral.

3.—At the time of *Te Deum*, the Fort and the Batteries shall fire salutes.

4.—On the evenings of the 4th and 5th May, the city shall be illuminated.

5.—The necessary orders shall be issued from the office of the Home Department and that of the Inspector General.

6.—Let this be published.

ROSAS,

AGUSTIN GARRIGOS.

The official details of the battle of Pago Largo, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Saturday last, in a despatch from General Pascual Echague to H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated head quarters Corrientes 5th ult. It states that the army *Corrientes*, in number more than five thousand men, including 450 infantry and artillery, with three 4 pounders, occupied advantageous positions.—The right wing of the army of Entre Rios was commanded by General Justo José Urquiza, the centre by General Servando Gomez, and the left under the immediate orders of the Commander in Chief General Pascual Echague.—

The *Entre Rios* cavalry charged that of *Corrientes* with such impetuosity, that the latter was speedily thrown into disorder, and cut down in all directions, whilst the infantry of *Entre Rios*, consisting of 300 men, with two 3 pounders filled or took prisoners all the infantry of their opponents, and captured the three pieces of cannon above mentioned. The reserve of the *Entre Rios* army took no part in the action; its assistance not being necessary. The *Corrientes* left the field with the loss of 1900 men killed, including 84 officers, as also General Beron de Astrada, Governor and Captain General of the Province of *Corrientes*, and Commander in Chief of its army; 550 prisoners, 500 muskets, 1500 lances, 300 carbines, a nearly equal number of swords, 6 wagons of ammunition, more than 4000 horses, a standard, the baggage, correspondence, &c., fell into the hands of the victors.

The despatch concludes as follows—

“Our loss in this glorious victory over the rebel army consists of 5 officers killed, 8 wounded, 50 soldiers killed and 95 wounded.

“It only remains for me to recommend the officers and soldiers of this army to the consideration of Y. E. and the Argentines, all, even to the humblest soldier, fought with that decision and courage as to deserve the thanks of the Republic, whose liberty they have heroically sustained on the field of glory. All fought like lions in upholding the dearest rights of their country, against the slaves of tyranny, the mercenary unitarians, the traitorous anarchists and perfidious agents of France, who pretend to subject us to an ominous yoke.

“God preserve Y. E. many years.

“PASCUAL ECHAGUE.”

H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, under date 7th and 26th ult., addressed two notes headed as follows—

“To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of *Entre Rios*, Illustrious Restaurator of the Public Peace, Brigadier Pascual Echague, Commander in Chief of the *Entre Rios* army of operations of the Argentine Confederation, in defence of its liberty and honor, and against the unitarian tyrant Rivera.”

These notes were in reply to the two despatches of General Echague, one dated on the 6th of the victory at Pago Largo, and the one above mentioned, and speak in the most glowing terms of the services which General Echague and his army have rendered the Argentine Con-

federation in the glorious battle at Pago Largo, averring that it is another proof of the courage and honor, which have ever distinguished the Argentines, corresponding as they have to the expectations of the government of Buenos Ayres, and rendering themselves worthy of the gratitude and esteem of all who feel an interest in American liberty, and that the services thus rendered to the liberty and independence of the Confederation, and the chastisement given to the traitors and parzial unitarians, merit the particular and distinguished consideration of the government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the general affairs of the Argentine Confederation, and of freemen throughout the world, &c. &c.

Buenos Ayres, April 26, 1839.

4c. 4c. 4c.

The government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, and of the general affairs of Peace and War.

Considering that the battle of Pago Largo, is an event of paramount importance and brilliancy in the history of the Confederation:

That the brave conduct of the *Entre Rios* army in the operations of the Confederation, and the allied division of the Oriental State, in the campaign against the unitarian traitors, and enemies of our liberty, is worthy of special recompense on the part of the Argentine Confederation.

That the victory obtained by the brave army under the command of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of *Entre Rios*, Illustrious Restaurator of the Public Peace, Brigadier Pascual Echague, over that commanded by the traitor General Beron de Astrada, has re-established in the Province of *Corrientes*, the liberty usurped by the most abhorred treason, restored it to the Argentine Confederation from which it had been violently dissevered, and overturned the plans of conquest, aggression and anarchy, combined by the fatal Chief of the Oriental Republic, in shameful and criminal alliance with the French agents.

That the chastisement of the authors and accomplices of the scandalous defection of the Province of *Corrientes*, is owing to the activity and courage of the forces charged with its execution, and that a lesson so necessary to the order and tranquillity of the Republic, is the fruit of the civic and warlike virtues of the gallant defenders of the honor and territorial integrity of the Argentine Confederation under the command of the said General, has ordered and decreed.

Here follows the decree ordering that medals be presented to the officers and soldiers engaged in the action at Pago Largo, to be worn by them, viz:—to the Commander in Chief General Echague, a gold medal ornamented with brilliants, with the inscription—“Illustrious defender of the liberty and honor of the Argentine Confederation, and of the independence of the American Continent.”

To the Generals of Division, a gold medal with the inscription—“Upheld on the fields of Pago Largo, the dignity and honor of the Argentines, and sustained with martial ardour American Independence.”

To the other officers, a silver medal with the inscription—“Valiant defender on the fields of Pago Largo, the liberty of the Argentine Confederation and American Independence.”

To each soldier, a brass medal with the inscription—“Combatred for American liberty and honor in the valiant army which conquered on the fields of Pago Largo.”

On the reverse side of all the above mentioned medals, the arms of the Republic are to be engraved with the inscription—“March 31st, 1839. The government of the Argentine Confederation to Patriotism and Valour.”

The decree also orders that those who by their wounds in the battle of Pago Largo, are disabled from further service, shall receive full pay for life, and the widows of those killed in action, pensions, &c. &c. It consists of 11 articles, and is signed—

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

PERU.

The fortress of Callao, with such of the army of General Santa Cruz, as had taken

refuge there under the orders of General Trinidad Moran, surrendered (as we stated in our No. 601), on 7th March last. The capitulation (in the terms of which are honorable to both parties) was ratified the same day by General Gamarra, President of the Republic of Peru. It consists of 11 articles, the first of which says—
 "The garrison of Callao, recognises the government of H. E. the Grand Marshal Agustín Gamarra," and the fourth, that none shall be molested for anterior acts or opinions, whatever be their nature. Lives, persons and property are guaranteed, and each individual may reside in whatever part of the Republic he may think proper. The capitulation at length will be found in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 27th ult.—
 The government of General Gamarra has been recognised with acclamation in every portion of Peru. The Lima journal *Avance*, of 20th February, says—"The Peru-Bolivian Confederation, that monstrous work, which to the disgrace of the American name has been the scourge of Peru, has fallen." The proud Satrap (Santa Cruz) who thought his triumph secure and his rule eternal, presents to all tyrants an exemplary lesson of the instability of tyranny in this enlightened age; and those foreigners, with insolent boasting, had embezzled a cause, which could not prosper because it gratified their covetousness and premeditation, have also received a lesson which may not be useless."

CHILE.

The triumph of the Chilean army, and the downfall of General Santa Cruz and his Peru-Bolivian Confederation, have been received with enthusiastic joy in Chile. Indeed, the Chileans have great cause for rejoicing, and a great deal to be proud of. Their government has done wonders, in the face too of all manner of evil foreboding. One of our Chilean correspondents says—"General Santa Cruz will know the metal of the Chili troops when he signed the treaty of Paucarpata."

BOLIVIA.

The conduct of General Santa Cruz, has been straggled in Bolivia with even more severity than his bitterest foes could have surmised. The documents published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* this week, denounce him a tyrant, coward, despot, hypocrite, a corrupter of public morals, one who has sown discord in families, expended and appropriated to his own private use the public money, having in pay a number of ferocious foreign mercenary officers, and sacrificing thousands of lives to gratify his repulsive and ambition.—Paraguay will accurately believe that this cowardly hypocritical monster, could have imposed so greatly on his weak deluded admirers. Brought up in the Spanish ranks, and taken prisoner by the Argentines when fighting against the patriots, he never had a spark of patriotism in his bosom, his aim being to impose upon mankind, and in order to further his views, he did not hesitate to use means the most vile even to the assassin's dagger. He had reduced Bolivia to vassalage and poverty, the people groaning under the chains which he had forged, only waited the opportunity to throw them off.—
 That opportunity had arrived, and they now denounce him to the world as a wretch unworthy the sympathy of any one.

In language like this is General Santa Cruz assailed in all the public documents which now emanate from the Bolivian press. The newspaper "Condor," formerly published in Chuquiaguana, Bolivia's capital, has been revived under the title of *El Condor Restaurador*. The departments of Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosí, Chuquiaguana, in fact, all the departments of Bolivia appear overjoyed at the change which has taken place. The declarations from each department, the *Bando's* from the military Chiefs, and the language in which all are couched, tracing the public life of General Santa Cruz from its commencement, announce a degree of detestation towards him, which we have scarcely prepared to expect, much as we had heard.

In the following lines, published in Bolivia, General Santa Cruz is charged with having poisoned General Lopez and others.

Y de Lopez los dias preciosos
 No es verdad que el veneno cortó?
 No es verdad que tambien yo veneno
 De Aviléz le exstencia espertó?

¡ Ah! mal haya mil veces el bombre
 Que es capaz de tamañas maldades,
 Ovídovnos su negra memoria
 Detestemos sus iniquidades.

Asesino, Ladron deshonrado,
 Ambicioso, falso y miserable,
 Ya se dá de monarca los humos
 Ya se finje patriota y amable.
 Bolivianos, no sus sufrimiento
 Guerra a muerte el traidor descomar!
 Y asesinosos el mundo que somos,
 Dignos hijos de la Libertad.

In short, citizens and military in Bolivia seem to vie with each other in enthusiastic congratulations on the downfall of General Santa Cruz. He may perhaps in his exile remember the quotation we applied to him by Byron, in our No. 505, of 14th May, 1836, commencing—
 "He who ascends to mountain tops, shall find
 The loftiest peaks most wrapt in cloudiness."

We mention this because we have reason to believe that the lines in question were pointed out to him in our journal.

General José Miguel Velasco, has been elected supreme Chief of the Republic of Bolivia, (provisionally) with the necessary powers to re-organise the Republic, assemble a Congress, &c.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received the *Nacional* of Montevideo to 25th ult. The following document from said journal of that date, is a tacit admission that the French blockade has been ineffective. It moreover shows that the French have no confidence in their allies, who have been induced to allow them equal jurisdiction in their territory.

Considering—

1.—That by the Manifesto of 24th February last, the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay has declared war against the present government of Buenos Ayres.

2.—That by article 3 of the edict of 10th March last, all communication between the Oriental Republic and the territory obeying the authority of the government of Buenos Ayres, is prohibited.

3.—That consequently it is the duty and interest of the Oriental State, as well as of the French squadron to oppose the violation of this prohibition.

In execution of the above-said edict, and of the declaration of 30th March last, of Admiral Le Bland, Commander in Chief of the French naval forces in Brazil and in the South Seas.

Don José Ellauri, Minister for foreign affairs of the Oriental State, on one part, and Monsieur Ramon Barade, Consul of France, in Montevideo, as well in his official character, as in the name of Admiral Leblanc, who has duly authorised him on the other part.

Have agreed upon the following—

Art. 1.—A new register shall be opened for all coasting vessels, navigating the waters of the rivers Plata, Uruguay and Parana.

2.—Each vessel shall receive a number.

3.—The owners shall deposit in the hands of the competent Oriental authority, security for double the value of their vessels, which shall be estimated in the Captain of the Port's office in Montevideo.

4.—The shippers must present to the French Consul in Montevideo, there to be revised, the manifest of their cargoes, given by the Custom House, and deposit in the hands of the Consul of France, security equal in value to their cargoes, regulated upon the valuation made at the Custom House in calculating the duties.

5.—The formalities established in the two preceding articles are also applicable to vessels and cargoes clearing directly from Colonia for the ports of the Uruguay, and the owners may give their securities either to the Captain of the

Port of Colonia, or to the French Delegate, established there or in Montevideo, as stated in the preceding article.

6.—There shall be established by mutual agreement, between the Oriental government and the Consul of France in Montevideo, five stations of service.

The first shall be established in Montevideo.

The second four miles from the Barranca of San Gregorio, where a French vessel of war shall be stationed, which shall have on board an Oriental Delegate.

The third in Colonia.

The fourth in Martin Garcia.

The fifth in the Boca del Guazu, where a French vessel shall be stationed, which shall have on board an Oriental Delegate.

7.—Every vessel despatched from Montevideo for Colonia, the Uruguay or Corrientes; and from Colonia for Montevideo, the Uruguay or Corrientes; also from the Boca del Guazu for Montevideo or Colonia, shall not, during its voyage in the River Plate delay more than three days, that is to say, seventy two hours without having their papers endorsed at one of the five stations of service.

8.—The endorsement of one station may be obtained a second or more times by the same vessel, but they cannot be obtained except at intervals of three days.

9.—The endorsement of all the stations is not obligatory. The Captains or *Patrones* under the responsibility of the owners of the vessels and cargoes, are at liberty according to the state of the weather, and other contingencies of the voyage, to take the opportunity to present themselves at one or various stations, bearing in mind that in accordance with article 7, they must not delay more than three days or seventy two hours, without having their papers examined.

10.—The endorsement of the stations of Montevideo and the Boca del Guazu, are obligatory as it regards vessels which sail from Montevideo for the Uruguay and Corrientes, and for those which sail from the Uruguay and Corrientes to Montevideo. These endorsements must state the day of the sailing or of the arrival of the vessels.

11.—The endorsement of the stations of Montevideo or Colonia, are obligatory for vessels which sail from one of these ports for the other.

12.—The endorsement of the station at Montevideo shall state the day of the sailing of the Port and by the Consul of France.

That of the Barranca of San Gregorio, shall be signed by the Commander of the French vessel of war and by the Oriental Delegate.—
 That of Colonia by the Captain of the Port and a French Delegate. That of Martin Garcia by the French officer and Oriental officer in command of the forces on the Island. That at the Boca del Guazu by the Commander of the French vessel of war and the Oriental Delegate.

13.—All vessels are prohibited from steering any other course in their voyage than by the north channel, and all those taken in the south channel, shall for this single act be considered as having infringed and a legal prize.

14.—All infringement of the regulations above established, shall involve the forfeiture of the security for double the value of the vessel, for the benefit of the Oriental government, and of the security for the value of the cargo, which shall be deposited in the chest of the Chancery of the French Consulate, at the disposal of the French government, as likewise the loss of the vessel and her cargo each time they are captured by French or Oriental cruisers, for infringing upon the present regulation.

15.—The securities shall be claimable, and must be paid 24 hours after the fraud is proved or reported by the Oriental and French Delegates.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayre, on 2nd of May, 1836.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

- FRENCH.** Corvette Arisado, 32 guns, Captain Du Hentilly, with Commodore's broad pendant.
 Corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.
 Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hemeneigilde Guillevin.
 (Capitaine de Corvette.)
- BRITISH.** Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

16.—All vessels cleared for the ports of the Uruguay, must in order to relieve themselves from their securities, present on their return to the Custom House and to the French Consulate in Montevideo a certificate given in due form by the local authorities. For the vessels which return from Corrientes, the certificate must be revised by a French Delegate resident in that city.

17.—There shall be at each station a duplicate register, containing the movements of the vessels. One of these duplicates shall remain in the hands of the agent of the Oriental government, and the other in those of the French agent.

18.—If the present measures be not sufficient to prevent smuggling, the undersigned reserve to themselves the right of taking others more rigorous for its suppression, in accordance with Admiral Leblanc.

19.—The present regulation shall be put in execution from this date by all vessels cleared from the port of Montevideo, and on the first day of May, 1839, for those from Colonia.—Numbers shall be issued provisionally to those from Colonia, which shall be changed for definitive ones on their arrival at Montevideo.

20.—As it regards the vessels at present in the Uruguay, they shall receive from the station of Guazu a pass which shall serve them to proceed to Colonia or Montevideo.

Done in duplicate in Montevideo, the twenty third day of April, 1839.

JOSE ELLAURI.
RAMON BARADERE.
Montevideo, 24th April, 1839.

The present regulation for the navigation of coasting vessels, entered into between Don José Ellaury, Minister for foreign affairs, and Monsieur the Consul of France, Ramon Baradero, is approved of in all its parts.

Let it be published, &c. &c.
PEREIRA.
JOSE RONDEAL.
FRANCISCO J. MUÑOZ.

MARINE LIST.
Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 27.—Wind W.
No arrivals or sailings.
April 28.—Wind W. shifted to S. at mid-day, slight rain in the morning and in the evening.
Arrived, United States schooner (Tender), Star of the South, Past Midshipman Stephen Dodd, Commander, from Montevideo 26th inst. She came into the inner roads.
Passengers, several officers of the United States frigate Independence.

April 29.—Wind W. slight rain.
No arrivals or sailings.
April 30.—Wind W.
No arrivals.
Sailed, United States schooner (Tender) Star of the South, Past Midshipman Stephen Dodd, Commander, for Montevideo, with the passengers she brought. She had also on board 2 horses for Montevideo.

May 1.—Wind W. strong.
No arrivals.
Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Eufrasia, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo.
May 2.—Wind N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
May 3.—Wind E.
No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.
21st ult., American ship Steamew, from Salem 10th February, with general cargo and lumber, to Southgate & Co.
" British brig Helen, from Rio Janeiro 7th ult., with 1192 barrels of Gunpowder & Co.
" Brazilian brig Independente, from Parnaguá, to J. S. Monteiro.
" Brazilian packete Lobo, from Santa Catalina 10th ult., to Peixoto.
23rd, Sardinian brig Estela, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult., to Gianini & Co.
" Argentine brig Plata, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., to Duplessis.
24th, American brig Nelson Clark, Smith, from New York 22nd February, Rio Janeiro 14th ult.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

This Theatre opened for the season on 28th ult., upon which occasion the tragedy of "Elvira the Portuguese" and a farce were performed.—The performers were Señoras Ninona, Gardero, Urrutia, Doña Trinidad, &c. &c. The plot of "Elvira" may be soon told. She loves one man and marries another, which causes her to commit suicide.—The daily papers did not contain any advertisement that there would be performances, and therefore a number of persons were prevented from attending; yet the audience was numerous, particularly the *cazuela* which was crowded.—The ladies prefer the *cazuela* of Theatre to that of the Victoria. Doña Justina Piacentini, in company with two ladies, sat in one of the upper boxes, and attracted considerable notice. She wore a scarf of red China crape and a band of white ribands in her hair.

The coalition between the two houses clashes with the interests of the performers, because on any disagreement between Manager and Actor, the latter cannot as heretofore engage at "the other house."

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 27th ult., was performed the comedy of *El marido de mi mujer*, (the plot we have before described) and a farce.—Between the first and second acts of the comedy, Doña Justina Piacentini, made her first appearance on the Buenos Ayres stage, on which she was conducted by Señor Vacani, and greeted with applause. She assumed on the occasion the part of *Cenerentola*, and sang in the *Ronda* which concludes that opera, assisted by Vacani and a chorus.

The vocal powers and histrionic talent of Doña Justina Piacentini, have been so highly eulogized by the *Jacucha* and other papers, we feel somewhat diffident in offering an opinion, particularly as we have not heard her in a full opera. A splendid singer she certainly is, this her exertions in the *Rondo* proved, yet we thought not fancied there was something of a richness in her voice, but not in the ornamental parts which gained for her such rapturous applause. It was however remarked by the critic that Angela Tini, produced equal effect in the same part by her simple delicate tones, vocalists are of various orders, and those of opposite style may produce the same kind of gratification. Catalani overwielded the ear in the grand style, others storm the soul in the impassioned or captive the senses in the luxurious style. We prefer that style (if so it can be called) which emanates from the heart, the style natural.—If we mistake not, Justina excels in the brilliant style, and therefore long to see her as the stately *Neurina*, in which her histrionic as well as vocal talents might come into play, or by way of contrast as the gentle *Amenaida*, to warble in the delicious duet *Lasciami non fessolo*. Her voice appears to be of that flexible quality as to be capable of delicate or brilliant execution.—We cannot here forbear repeating Dr. Beattie's observation, that "simplicity is as great a perfection in music as in painting and poetry, and that a fine female voice, modulated by sensibility, is beyond comparison the sweetest and most melting sound in nature."

After the *Rondo*, she sang in a duet with Vacani, from *Eliza y Claudio*. It afforded nothing to make us change the opinion we have above expressed.

Vacani was as comical as ever.
The house was crowded in the extreme, although at double prices, many amateurs of music attended, and the boxes were graced by beauty and fashion. We observed there the lady of Don Felipe Arana and family; the lady of General Alvarez and daughters; Don Ladislao Marinera, lady and daughter; Don Antonio Diaz, lady and daughters; General Pinedo, lady and family; Señora Medrano and family; Señor Anaya, President of the Senate of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and a number of Oriental emigrants; Mr. Mandeville; Señor Lisho; Barón Pöschel d'Harmelin; Dr. Lepper; Captain Herbert, of H. B. M.'s ship Caliope, and several of his officers.
On 28th, *Eduardo y Felicia*. We were at the other house.
On 30th, *El marido de dos mujeres* and *La vieja y los dos calateras*.

The first piece related to a terrible scam, a native of Lima, but a disgrace to the Peruvian name; He married in Lima, and is sent by his father to Spain as Supercargo of a vessel, and he sells the cargo, appropriates the proceeds to

his own use, and marries again. His Lima wife confronts him in Spain, he repents, throws the blame on another, returns to her arms, leaves his second wife to misery at a former lover, and thus escapes trial for bigamy.

The second piece turns upon two spendthrifts, who lodge in the house of an amorous old lady, and the impositions they practice upon her in order to live at free cost.

The audience was not very numerous; the night being chilly.

Married.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. William Brown, Mr. Nicholas Newall, a native of England, to Miss Margaret Moodie, a native of Scotland.

Advertisements.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A N English female as house maid or nursery maid. The best references can be given. Apply to Mr. Stafford, No. 52, Calle de la Piedad.

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APARTMENTS in a respectable English family. Apply at No. 48, Calle de Corrientes.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Doctor Mr. Donnell, are particularly requested to pay their accounts to Mr. Cranwell, Calle de la Paz, No. 31, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

Also, Any person having surgical instruments or books belonging to the deceased will be so kind to return the same.

NOTICE.

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry, of excellent flavor, Champagne, Preserved Ginger, Black and Green Teas, Sugar Candy, &c. &c. are on sale by the package, at Anderson, Weller & Co's. Stores.

AUCTION.

BY THOMAS GOWLAND,
ON Monday the 6th inst., at the Barraca of Messrs. C. Taylor & Co., situated at the back of Don Pedro Trapani's quinta, in the Barraca Road.
Five wards of stock, thick.
Scantling of various sizes.
About 60 Nandaby posts.
Some old doors, windows and wheelbarrows.
A set of scales with weights, &c., and various other articles.

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Do. United States	123	a	per \$ S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	37	a	per c. p. peseta
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Do. weighing 23 to 24½ lbs	32	a	34 do. do.
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Do. Hides	12	a	14 do. each
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Chickens Skins	50	a	55 do. per dozen
Wool, common	16	a	14 do. per arroba
Do. picked	24	a	25 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a	21 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	25	a	29 do.
Deer skins per dozen	11	a	12 do.
Hair, long	70	a	72 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	55	a	58 do. do.
Jersey Bone	16	a	20 do. per arroba
Tallow, melted	16	a	17 do. per arroba
Horns	200	a	200 per mil.
Flour (No. 1)
Salt, on board
Discount	1½	a	2 per ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 240 dollars. The lowest price 235 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BARBER, Responsible Editor.