

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 665.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We received on Tuesday last, by a Courier from Chili, the *Mercuro* of Valparaiso to 23rd ult. That of the 18th ult., contains a note dated 23rd February, from Marcos Riglos, Captain of the Port of Islay, to the Commandant at Islay, Juan Manuel Arsenandi, stating, that at 9 in the morning of that day, sixty armed men disembarked from H. B. M's corvette Samarang, and marched to the house of Mr. Thomas Crompton, Vice-Consul of H. B. Majesty, and escorted thence to the mole, and afterwards on board the Samarang, General's Santa Cruz, Cerdeña and Miller, Don José de la Riva-Aguero, and their Adjutants.

The Commandant addressed Mr. Crompton the same day, requesting in the name of his government, an explanation upon the subject, to which Mr. Crompton gave no reply.

On the 24th February, the Commandant forwarded a note to the Prefect of the department of Arequipa, with the copy of the one he had written to Mr. Crompton, which the latter had not answered.

The Prefect's communication to Mr. Crompton, is as follows—

Peruvian Republic—Prefecture of the department, Arequipa, February 26, 1839.
To the Vice-Consul of H. B. Majesty, resident in Islay.

The Commandant at Islay, has under date 24th inst., informed me that the Peruvian territory has been violated and invaded by 60 of the crew of the corvette Samarang, in consequence of orders from you, and that his request for an explanation has not been answered. Such conduct is considered by this Prefecture as hostile on your part against Peru. It can never persuade itself that the British government approves, to tolerate, or authorises such proceedings, which certainly are abusive and highly compromise their dignity.

Whatever be the friendly relations between you and General Santa Cruz, and your opinion regarding the struggle of the people against the Conqueror or his adherents, you as Vice Consul of your nation, ought to have preserved its honor, and not made the navy of H. B. Majesty appear as the protectress of a party against the national will, and against the cause of the people. It is not possible that the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will view with indifference conduct so rash, and contrary to the recognised principles of neutrality, and that she will not feel indignant when informed that her soldiers have been employed to uphold the private opinions of a Vice-Consul—and that the honor of her nation has been so indiscreetly compromised.

Your conduct however must not be confounded with that of your nation, nor your willfulness attributed to it. It is not Great Britain that has invaded the Peruvian territory, no charge of that nature can be made against her on our part. You alone, and the Captain of the Samarang are the invaders, who have given to the world the shameful example of the most atrocious violation of the neutrality which your government charged you to respect. You then, and the Captain, who with so much pilancy and indiscretion facilitated the aid to oppose the orders of this government, are the sole infractors of international law, by promulgating that you do not recognise any other right than that of force.

If the detachment which marched to Islay, had been equal in numbers with those who came on shore by your orders, and not twelve men, a combat must have ensued; and you

would have been responsible to your nation and to Peru for bloodshed, and for the ignominy, should your arms have been worsted, of engaging in an affair which only had for object the sustaining of private opinion, and not the honor and good name of your nation. No one can deny, that in a partial collision with one single vessel, in case it had been foreseen, the triumph of the moment would have been ours, and all nations, even Great Britain herself, would have rendered us justice, since we repelled force by force to save our territory from an unexpected invasion, headed by a Vice-Consul.

The detachment which came to Islay, did not attempt to enter your house, and if they had, you had no right to oppose their taking therefrom an individual charged with being an enemy to national liberty. You hold no representative character whatever, neither has your house the right of immunity, nor is it exempt from search, should the local authority at any time deem it necessary to make one. I request the Vice-Consul to cite to me a single example recognised amongst nations which may support his pretensions to the immunity of his house. It is true, that Consuls in the exercise of their functions, are independent of the State in whose territory they reside, and their archives and papers inviolable; but as it regards their persons and property, they are in criminal as well as in civil cases, amenable to the local authority.

Allowing for a moment, that you enjoyed the privileges of immunity, denied to you by all nations, and which we will never permit to be set up in Peru in behalf of Consuls, even in this case, had your dwelling been forcibly entered, you would have had a right to have remonstrated against the act, to have complained to your government in order that it might demand satisfaction if you suffered any injury, but never to take justice into your own hands, nor employ the forces of your nation without its knowledge and consent, and without having first of all employed the usual formalities preliminary to a rupture or to an invasion of the territory, declared hostile according to established forms. But you forgetting all this, and without any other consideration but the impulse of caprice and vanity, to make ostentation of power before a fallen and usurped authority, caused sixty men to come on shore, that they might exercise their valour, supported by a ship of war, against a piquet of twelve Peruvians. The triumph would have reflected great honor upon you, and greatly pleased the hero you endeavour to uphold. If Napoleon had met with a Vice-Consul so philanthropic at his misfortune, he would not have died filled with grief on the rock of Saint Helena. You may glory in having extended the principles of international law, by the shameful step you have taken, not however to claim the privileges of your nation or protect them, because they have not been attacked, but to present the new and singular spectacle of employing British forces to invade a friendly territory, and to invade it in order to sustain a fallen and fugitive party, against a whole nation which it was abandoning in order to let it breathe and from which it was fleeing after a voluntary surrender, if it could be so called, after such a terrible lesson.

Such then, Mr. Vice-Consul, is your conduct. It has been highly censured by all the British subjects resident in this capital, and will be so by all the world. Your government will not let such conduct pass with impunity when informed of the facts, as it will be with the necessary documents.

I for my part can only consider you as an enemy to my government, as an associate of the enemies of Peru, and as a violator and invader

of the Peruvian territory. It must therefore be offensive to the honor of my nation and its government to preserve relations of any sort with you, and to treat you in the character of Vice-Consul. You may therefore act with this understanding. Until my government takes the necessary measures, you may by an excess of moderation on my part remain in Islay, but under the assurance that you will be regarded by this government as a private individual, and will not be permitted to use the flag which you have stained by your conduct, nor any of the distinctive emblems which custom allows to Consuls and Vice Consuls.

You may likewise for the security of British subjects, inform the Captain of the Samarang, that if Don Andres Santa Cruz is conveyed in her to any part of the Peruvian territory, none of the local authorities will be able to restrain the fury of the people, who will cry out for vengeance for the insult you have offered to the nation, sacrificing innocent victims who have called down imaledictions on your excesses and the miseries to which your inconsiderate conduct exposes them.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

PEDRO JOSE GAMBO.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst., contains notes from the governments of the Provinces of San Juan, Mendoza and Rioja, addressed to the Government of Buenos Ayres, congratulating him (in answer to his circulars,) upon the downfall of General Santa Cruz, the peace with Bolivia, &c. &c.

The note from the government of Mendoza, speaks of General Santa Cruz as a vile despot, who acted in concert with the parricides and the perverse traitor Rivera, whom the French agents so ignobly favor.

A note from the government of Mendoza, dated 13th ult., to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, gives an account of the capture in that City, of the secret emissary J. P. Duboué, who was sent, as the note states, by the Chief of the Oriental Republic, Fructoso Rivera, to the Provinces of the interior, in order if possible to create in them disaffection to the government of Buenos Ayres. His papers were seized, and amongst them was found a note from Don Fructoso Rivera, dated Montevideo, 22nd January, 1839, in which he authorises the French citizen, Jean Paul Duboué, to make in his (Rivera's) name, propositions to the governments of the Provinces of the Interior, to throw of all connection with and separate themselves from the domination of Rosas.

The agreement which the French agents at Montevideo entered into with Don Genaro Beron de Astrada, late Governor of the Province of Corrientes, for the raising of the blockade of Corrientes, was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst.

Article 2nd of which says—

That the House of Representatives of Corrientes, or the Governor authorised by it, shall declare by an authentic document, that the said Province separates itself from the policy pursued by Rosas relative to France, and that French citizens of all classes shall be treated in the territory of Corrientes as those of the most favoured nation, until the conclusion of a treaty or convention between France and the Argentine Republic.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 11th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 27th and 30th ult.

A decree dated 10th inst., orders that the summary, published at the State printing office, of the Laws and Decrees promulgated in Buenos Ayres, from 25th May, 1810, to 31st December, 1835, be adopted in future for the service of the administration of justice, and by all the public offices, &c. &c.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 11th inst., which contains the above decree, has also a copy of various official communications addressed to the government, relative to the work in question, from Manuel V. de Maza, (President of the Chamber of Justice), Eduardo Lahitte, (Assessor General), Pedro Medrano, (Fiscal), and the Editor of the work, Don Pedro de Angelis.

A communication dated San Juan, November 23th, 1838, from Don Narsario Benavides, Governor of that Province, addressed to the Governor of Santa Fé, acknowledges the receipt of his communication of 14th October, giving an account of the ejection from the government of Santa Fé, of "the traitor Cullen, in consequence of his correspondence with the French blockaders, and league with the infamous Rivera, and the paricides of 1st December, 1828, having been discovered." The Governor of San Juan offers his congratulations to the Governor of Santa Fé.

A note was forwarded from the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated 9th inst., to General Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entre-Rios, with the *Gaceta Mercantil*, No. 4752, containing the copy of the decree of 26th April last, awarding honors to the army under the command of General Echague, for their gallant conduct in the battle of Pago Largo, and also requests that the General will receive it as the solemn expression of the high esteem of the government of Buenos Ayres and of the gratitude of the Argentines.

A note from the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated 6th inst., to the Governor of Cordova, acknowledges the receipt of his note of 5th April, giving an account of the triumph he had obtained over the "infamous unitarians, Pedro Nolasco Rodriguez, José Manuel Salas and Santiago Oroño, and of their total destruction with that of their followers." The note adds that—

"The government of Buenos Ayres, penetrated with the importance of a triumph which gives that tranquility to the Province of Cordova, which the infamous and treacherous manoeuvres of the savage unitarian islander Domingo Cullen, had endeavoured to disturb, offers its congratulations for the firm and decided manner in which the Governor of Cordova had acted, which had caused the wicked enemies to the peace of the Republic, the national cause of Federation, and of its Independence and Liberty to disappear for ever."

In our last we mentioned that the Legislature of the Province of Corrientes had reversed all the enactments made under the Beron de Astrada administration, both as regards the alliance with Don Fructoso Rivera and concession to the French. The document which contains this determination, is dated Hall of Sittings, Corrientes, April 9th, 1839, and is addressed to H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entre-Rios, Commander in Chief of the Entre-Riano army, supporter of Argentine Independence, and is signed by Angel Mariano Bedoya, President, and José de Cosío, Secretary. It commences by stating that it was a deplorable event, the election of a Governor who had covered the Province of Corrientes with mourning and shame, eclipsing the many glories it had acquired in participating as it ever had done in the dangers to which the Argentine people had been exposed. The Province, so essentially Federal, had by fatal ambition, taken part in the discord by which the unitarians endeavoured to throw into confusion this land of patriotism.

An ungrateful native of the Province, got together an army whose arms were first pointed against the Provincial Representation, and then

against the very cause he had sworn to defend. The Governor of the Province, Genaro Beron de Astrada, became in fact nothing more than a mutineer General. He alone seduced by mad ambition, entered into relations with the anarchist Rivera. The House had not the least knowledge of an alliance, which destroying all social ties, degraded the Province, and tended to bring it under a foreign yoke, at the very time too when the nation was making the most glorious efforts in defence of its honor and rights.

Now however that the Congress can act freely, it annuls the compact of alliance with the anarchist Rivera, and all other compacts celebrated by the late Beron de Astrada, which are so inimical to the principles of the revolution of 1810, and humiliating to the Representatives, deprived as they have been of their privileges and influence as the organs of public opinion.

The Legislature of Corrientes, had therefore come to the unanimous resolution, to act as heretofore in unison with the Republic, lamenting the disgraceful situation in which the Province has been placed by ignoble passions, over which the Legislature had no control, and its members protest with all the enthusiasm which love of country can inspire, that they would rather perish, than allow the foreigner to succeed in the barbarous attempt to deprive them of that liberty, the obtaining of which has cost the country torrents of blood and heroic and sublime sacrifices.

On the 9th inst., Divine Service was celebrated with great pomp at the Church of San Francisco in this City, as a thanksgiving to the Almighty "for the visible protection he has dispensed *à la justa causa Americana* in the glorious victories of Yungay and Pago Largo."

Friar Nicolas Aldazor, who had proposed the dedication of this offering to the Most High, assisted at the celebration with the community of Friars residing in the Convent of San Francisco, of which he is Guardian.

The congregation was numerous and select.

'Le Temps,' (Paris journal,) of 14th February last, states that a memorial has been presented to the King of the French, by Admirals Baudin and Leblanc, soliciting promotion for the officers engaged in *les glorieuses affaires* of St. Jean d'Ulloa and Martin Garcia, and that several have in consequence been promoted, including Captain Dagueuet (late Commodore of the blockading squadron off this port). It is also added, that by a royal ordinance dated 10th February, 1839, several individuals named by the two Admirals, have received grades in the order of the *Legion d'Honneur*, for their gallant bearing at St. Jean d'Ulloa and Martin Garcia.

The complement of men of the ships of H. B. M.'s Navy is to be increased, the Calliope and Actæon have 10 in addition, their armament is also to be increased by a few heavy guns, report adds 68 pounders, for the Calliope and Actæon, and in proportion according to the size of the vessels. On board such ships as can conveniently admit of it, a book-case for a library is to be fitted up, the books to be furnished by the government for the use of the ship's company.

We regret to state that the Cockatrice has brought news of a melancholy accident, which occurred at Rio de Janeiro, and created a great sensation. It appears, that a steam-boat returning on Sunday fortnight from Pachatu, up the harbour, (where she had been on an excursion with a party,) approached very near a slave vessel taken by the Electra, with the intention to frighten them, as the Captain said. H. B. M.'s frigate Stag, observing the circumstance, and from all appearances thinking she would run the slaver down, directed the sentinel to be prepared to fire, which being misunderstood by the marine, a very young man, he instantly fired into her, by which misunderstanding a Brazilian gentleman was unfortunately shot, and died the next day, he had been only married about 8 days before. This operating with 4 slavers having been taken into Rio, created such excitement that lives and property were endangered, the English boats pelted with stones, and all communication cut off with the shore. Remonstrances took place, and every explanation and satisfaction given by the British Chargé

d'Affaires. It appears that the Brazilian populace were not the instigators of the commotion, the government acted vigorously, and every thing was settling down quietly when the Cockatrice left. It was stated the Portuguese Minister had received his passport for Lisbon.

The Molé administration in France, has been dissolved in consequence of the elections having gone decidedly against it. Marsha! Soult and M. Thiers, were engaged in forming a new Ministry.

There has been dreadful doings amongst the Carlists in Spain. A number of Carlist officers have been shot at Estella. The organs of Don Carlos all express doubts of his participation in the affair. The Carlist Correspondent of the 'Morning Herald,' thus describes the execution. "Elisondo, February 22, 1839.

"With grief I can but little express do I this day confirm my news of yesterday; those brave and patriotic Generals, Garcia, Guergue, Sanz, and Carmona, are no more; they are numbered with the dead, not fallen on the glorious field of action, but from the hands of those brave volunteers they have so often led to victory; their crime, a want of confidence in Maroto, a desire to march forth and face the enemy. Their names will be cherished by all good Carlists when that of their—I durst not trust myself to give utterance to my feelings—when that of General Maroto and his virgin sword shall be detested. All the unfortunate beings mentioned in my despatch of yesterday were shot at Estella on Monday morning, the 18th, at ten o'clock, by order of Maroto. The next day the work of slaughter continued, and amongst the victims sacrificed were the Chaplain of the General Staff, Don Ramon Dallo, and Colonel Ojer, a distinguished officer, cousin to General Garcia."

Maroto in a proclamation to the army, endeavours to justify his conduct by stating that their safety required the sacrifice in question.

Some excitement had been produced in England, from the circumstance of a pilot having been taken from H. B. M.'s packet Express, Lieut. Croke, in a manner equivalent to force, by a French ship of war, Commanded by the Prince de Joinville. The affair would probably be satisfactorily explained.

In the United Kingdom there was no particular news. Lord Ebrington had been created Baron Portescue, and appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, vice the Marquis of Normanby, now Colonial Secretary, vice Lord Glenelg, resigned. Lord Sandon had given notice of a motion in the House of Commons respecting the blockade of Mexico and Buenos Ayres.—The change of Ministry in France will doubtless cause a change as it regards these blockades, nay, private letters from France express the hope that the dispute between France and Mexico and the Argentine Republic, will soon be amicably arranged.

There has been a change of Ministry in Brazil, in which Don Jacinto Roque de Senna Pereira, (so well known and so highly esteemed in Buenos Ayres, where he resided a long time,) has been appointed Minister of War and Marine.

From a London Journal.

"The folly of thrusting young and inexperienced persons into situations of importance, is clearly exemplified by the self sufficiency and rashness of the Prince de Joinville, in his outrage upon the British flag. The youth is not yet twenty, is in command of a corvette, and has committed an act, which but for the prompt and ample apology of his superior, must have involved the two countries in a war."

A Dorsetshire journal in giving an account of a Ball at Sherborne, in that County, says— "Dancing continued until Sol doffed his night cap and squinted through the skye."

THE WEATHER has been changeable during the week. On Sunday the Thermometer stood at 71, and Summer attire was again assumed. On Tuesday it was "muggy weather." A number of locusts appeared during this unseasonable heat. The Thermometer on Wednesday and since has been under 60.

"Several journals state that a deputation from the merchants of Paris, having extensive

dealings with Mexico, waited a few days ago upon the President of the Council, to obtain information as to the real state of the question between that country and France. The Minister replied, that he was not sufficiently assured of the good disposition of the other Powers to warrant his sending out troops to obtain a redress of grievances, and therefore the blockade would for the present be continued; but he hoped that a settlement would be come to through the mediation of England.—*Gaignan's Messenger.*"

The Government, Parliament and People of the United Kingdom, seem now to be fully impressed with the necessity of devoting every attention to the navy. Captain Lord Colchester, brought forward a motion on the subject in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons it has also been discussed, and the public journals (especially "the Times,") are diffuse in their remarks thereon. A proportion of bomb cannon is given to each vessel, as low down as 25 gun ships.

"The Times," in one of its long articles upon the Navy, says—

"Jack is a shrewd observer, and sees with a seaman's eye that the majority of Her Majesty's ships are not only miserably undermanned, but are also, what in his mind is equally bad, direfully overboarded. Nor are the honourable and right honourable striplings who now flourish afloat exactly the sort of spirits best suited to the taste of the tar.

"With reference to the cruelly diminished complements of ships on the peace establishments, sailors say, and with every reason, "Here are the Lords of the Admiralty commissioning frigates with the scantling, masts, yards, and sails of a 74 gun-ship, and allow no more hands to work them, with their heavy anchors, chain cables, and the heavy metal they are now made to mount, than hitherto formed half the complement of the same class ship of the line. Why then," they add, "serve in liners in regular disguise? The duty becomes double labour; and why work double tides in time of peace?"

"Nor is this all. A professional writer has clearly shown that it is a "vulgar error to imagine that sailors seldom consult their personal comforts. In this particular they are sensibly keen; nor can it be said that the seamen of the service ever indulge in unreasonable wishes. They have their local preferences, their 'favorite stations,' their 'fancy ships,' and many other little likings, to which, were official consideration given, more good would arise than could be achieved by any elaborate regulations, however ingenious and severe."

Advertisements.

TO LET.

THE House, No. 117, Calle de la Cathedral, formerly occupied by Mr. Gore, Chargé d' Affaires *ad interim*, of Her Britannic Majesty. For particulars apply at No. 122, Calle de la Victoria.

For Passengers only.

THE FIRST RATE BRITISH BARQUE

CHALCO.

WILLS, MASTER.

Now loading at Montevideo for Liverpool, has splendid accommodations for passengers, and will sail from the 15th to 20th instant.

Apply to CHARLES TAYLEUR & Co. In Montevideo or Buenos Ayres.

May 7th, 1839.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 16th of May, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Ariadne, 23 guns, Captain Du Haut Cilly, with Commodore's broad pendant. Corvette Sapho, 23 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.

Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hemenegilde Guillemin. (Capitaine de Corvette.)

Brig Lutin, 8 guns, Captain Duperrier.

BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

Packet Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

WANTED.

A Young person as an Apprentice to the Millinery and Dress-Making business. Apply at Miss Miles's, No. 45, Calle de Corrientes.

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, Weiler & Co's. Stores.

ON SALE.

At No. 140, Calle de la Piedad.

OLD Bottled MADEIRA WINE, in cases of 3 dozens each; also a small quantity of good Flannel, Copper Stills, &c. m.9 4t.

HIDE ROPE.

THE Undersigned original inventor of the hide rope, solicits the attention and patronage of the Commanding officers of men of war, owners and captains of vessels of all nations, for his manufacture established in Buenos Ayres, with an exclusive privilege granted by the Superior Government of the Argentine Republic.

For further particulars apply at the Store, No. 28, on the beach, opposite the landing place of Buenos Ayres.

Orders left there for any quantities will be attended to and fulfilled in a very short time.

MANUEL LORENZO AMARAL.

NOTICE.

THE London evening edition of the SUN newspaper, of 24th February last, came by the last Packet without an envelope. It contains a remark about a Distillery, which may probably lead to the discovery of the owner of the paper.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st March.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Ann, Captain Thomas Williamson.

Schooner Jersey Laes, Captain John Dean. The letter to sail on 6th March.

Brig Bella Porteira, Captain J. W. Pyott.

Barque Lancashire Witch, Captain H. Grayson.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Agnes, Captain John Butters.

Brig Southampton, Captain Biggs. The latter to sail 6th March.

Brig Rimac, Captain W. Dixon.

FOR VALPARAISO AND MAZATLAN.

Barque Actmon, Captain George Fielding.

FOR ARIKA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Georgina, Captain Nicholas Hill.

FOR LIMA.

Barque Octavia, Captain Bayfield.

Brig Maypo, Captain George Seymour, both to sail 22nd March.

It was not known what packet would bring out the April mail for the Brazil and River Plate.

Cork, 3rd March, 1839.

The British brigantine Betsey Hall, Couker, from Montevideo 11th December, experienced a dreadful gale on 17th February, 80 miles S. W. of Corvo, was thrown on her beam ends, and lost fore-topmast, jib-boom, &c.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

February 10th, British barque Lancashire Witch, Grayson, from Montevideo 6th December.

14th, British brig Bella Porteira, Pyott, from Montevideo 11th December.

15th, British brig Asia, Bloomfield, from Valparaiso

17th, British barque Tynwald, Forteau, from Montevideo 6th December.

22nd, British brig Royal Admiral, from Valparaiso.

AT ANTWERP.

February 25th, French barque Bayonnaise, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

January 7th, Spanish brig Juana Diaz, Perez, from Montevideo 31st October.

14th, Spanish brig Rapid, Viza, from Montevideo 31st October.

AT MAURITIUS.

November 7th, British ship Eliza Buckham, Scott, from Montevideo 13th September.

AT CAPE GOOD HOPE.

December 16th, French barque Asia, Quentin, from Montevideo 14th November.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

2nd ult., United States brigantine Dolphin, from Montevideo 12 days.

5th, Sardinian brig Bella Antonietta, from Montevideo 16 days.

7th, Brazilian schooner Gertrudes, from Montevideo 23 days.

8th, Brazilian zamaca Nova Sociedade, from Montevideo 11 days.

9th, French barque Deux Amis, from Montevideo 15 days.

11th, Brazilian brigantine San José de los Placeres, from Montevideo 16 days.

12th, H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 27th March, Montevideo 30th do.

13th, Oriental brig Rapido, from Montevideo 11 days.

" Brazilian brig Pensamiento, from Montevideo 13 days.

" Brazilian brigantine San José, from Montevideo 16 days.

" Brazilian brig Carolina, from Montevideo 17 days.

" Brazilian brig Rufina, from Montevideo 18 days.

25th, H. B. M's packet Alert, from Falmouth 7th March, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

24th ult., H. B. M's packet Oposum, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 27th March, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT VALPARAISO.

15th ult., United States sloop of war Relief, (exploring vessel,) having lost anchors and cables off Cape Horn.

" American ship Mariposa, Hall, from New York 125 days.

21st, United States sloop of war Peacock, exploring vessel.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

27th ult., British brig Emerald, from Messina 15th January, Rio Janeiro 13th ult., with wine, &c., to Kemsley & Co.

28th, Spanish brig Globo, from Cadiz 22nd February.

4th inst., Dutch barque Snelyd, from Cape de Verde 26th March, with 116 moyos salt, to Vesser.

" Brazilian patache Principe Augusto, from Rio Janeiro, to Costa.

" French barque Staneli, from Nantes, to Duplessis.

6th, Belgian brig Eliza, from Cape de Verde 25th March, with 84 moyos salt, to Lafone & Co.

" Brazilian patache Bonito Porto, from Parnagua 20th ult., to Costa.

7th, Sardinian brigantine Fortuna, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., to Capurro & Co.

" French brig Veloc, from Havre de Grace 20th February, to Guerin & Co.

" British barque Gazelle, from Liverpool 28th February, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

8th, Spanish brig Esperanza, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., to Zumaran and Treserra.

" Brazilian patache Flamengo, from Santos 22nd ult., to Costa.

" Swedish schooner Nordlyset, from Taragona 18th March.

" Oriental brig Minerva, from Santos 20th ult., to J. J. Ferreyra.

" French corvette Isere, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., with 200 soldiers for the Island Bourbon.

10th, Brazilian patache Buen Amigo, from Bahia 6th ult., to J. J. Ferreyra.

" Brazilian patache San Juan Vencedor, from Bahia 8th ult., to Kemsley & Co.

" Spanish brig Leon, from Matanzas 18th February, to F. Nin.

" American brig Cyclop, from Boston 2nd March, with general cargo.

" Oriental barque Eighteen'h July, from Genoa 7th February, to J. P. Ramirez.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

26th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 11.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 12.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo 11th inst.

At 9 P. M., H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., arrived at Montevideo 10th inst., sailed thence 11th, with the mail of H. B. M.'s packet Alert, from Falmouth 7th March.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro, Don Juan Martin Sarraza.

Passengers from Montevideo, General Espinosa, Lieut. Col. Espinosa, Colonel P. Luna, Señores Salvatori, and Leonard Donati, Mons. Edouard Furiar, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Messrs. George Walker, Harrison, Tidge and Clapenbach.

May 13.—Wind N. W. slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 14.—Wind S. E.

Arrived, French brig of war Lutin, 8 guns, Captain Duperrier, from off the Atalaya.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Manuel Soriano.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, both for Montevideo.

May 15.—Wind E. S. E. rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 16.—Wind E. strong, heavy rain all last night and this day.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 17.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Reampago, Antonio Mascardi, for Montevideo.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

11th inst. Three French launches returning from their night cruise, were at day break this morning thought to be within range of the battery near the Retiro. The battery opened fire and fired 22 shots, which fell a head, stern and on each side of the sternmost launch, without doing any mischief. The Ariadne (Commodore's ship) made the signal of recall to the launches, and they soon got out of reach of the battery guns. A French armed whale boat and the French schooner of war Firmeza arrived from the Atalaya. The latter was deep in the water, probably with prize goods.

12th. The French schooner of war Ana, (also laden), and 2 French launches arrived from the Atalaya, and at night the French cutter of war Tupac Amaru, and for her guidance we presume the Ariadne, Sapho and Camille, displayed lights until 9 at night. The French armed boat Atrevido, one of their launches, and an armed whale boat, sailed to the northward.

13th. Nothing new.

14th. The blockaders were joined this day by their brig of war Lutin, from the Atalaya. The Ana, Firmeza, and Tupac Amaru, the latter with a whale boat in tow, sailed to the northward.

15th. Three French launches were cruising last night to the northward, and returned to the outer roads this morning. We have not seen these night patrols since Saturday morning.—By the bye, we have heard that a number of men of the blockading squadron have died from dysentery during this blockade, in consequence of their drinking too freely of river water in these night cruises. Beef boat arrived and sailed.

16th. Nothing new. Strong wind and rain—*vilain tems*—good weather for blockade breaking.

17th. Nothing new.

18th day (18th inst.) completes the 417th day of the blockade.

We have no further news from the Atalaya, except that the account we gave in our last respecting the damage inflicted by the blockaders is in substance correct. We have had several communications upon the subject, requesting information whether the French are justified in having burnt vessels under the flag of the Oriental State, who had entered the port of the Atalaya at a time when it was not blockaded, unless indeed the blockaders are acting under the Berlin and Milan decrees.

As we are upon this subject, we must inform our correspondent "Curious," in answer to his communication, that the flag decorations on board the blockading vessels off this port on 19th inst., and the salute they fired, were in honor of the "burning affair" at the Atalaya.—Such was the case, whether "Curious" be correct or not when he says—

It was "Highly Silly"

In Commodore Du Haut City.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday contains some remarks relative to the emissary Jean Paul Duboué, whose arrest at Mendoza, we have noticed in another part of our paper. We have extracted from these remarks the following—

"This Frenchman Duboué, was for some time a trumpeter in the regiment *Auxiliares de los Andes*, he was afterwards a labourer on an Estancia in the Province of San Luis; and when the French agents established the tyrannical blockade which they now sustain by means the most vile, he came to this city, took out a passport, and went on board the French blockading squadron, and it was then said he was going to make pecuniary demands against Col. Pantaleon Alguarías, of the regiment de Auxiliares.—There would be nothing extraordinary that he went with the intent to reproduce the laughable farce of the French pastry-cook of Mexico."

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 11th inst., was performed *Un novio para mi niña*. The story relates to a talkative worldly minded old lady, who keeps a boarding house in Madrid, and who has a pretty daughter. There are three of the male sex board and lodge in the house, viz:—a rich old man, a dandy, and a young lawyer. The all make love to the daughter—the latter gives the preference to the lawyer, but the mother wishes her to marry the old man on account of his riches. A son of the old lady arrives from South America, with a good fortune, through his influence his sister marries the man she loves, the dandy takes his disappointment coolly, the old man however is rather testy upon the matter, and requests that when next they "sacrifice to the God of Love, not to send for him to officiate at the altar."

At the end of the first act, Señor Vacani sung an air from the *Gazza Ladra*, and so well, that we are surprised it was not applauded.—Doña Justina Piacentini and Señor Marinangeli, sang a duet from Bellini's opera of the Pirate. After the second act, the same gentleman and Señor Vacani sung *E. Fra Ver*, from Mercadante's opera of Eliza and Claudio. After the third, Doña Justina sung the aria *Una voce al cor*, from Donizetti's opera of *Genova de Vergu*, accompanied by a chorus.

It was the first appearance at the Theatre of Buenos Ayres of Señor Marinangeli, and therefore every allowance must be made. He inserted a very modest note in the play bills, making no pretensions to talent. He has however a sweet tenor voice, not perhaps possessing great power—he is young, and his action proves that he is somewhat of a novice to the stage. The stump of a beard he displayed had a very uncouth appearance. We would advise him to doff it.

Of Justina, what shall we say? In the duet from the Pirate, except a slight degree of harshness in the recitative, she was excellent, but in the concluding aria, which Italians we believe would call an *aria di portamento*, and which gave her voice full scope to display its beauties, she put forth powers we did not think she possessed. Grandeur and sublimity have been denominated the attributes of the *portamento*, pathos and elegance those of the *contabile*. It is said that the effect of a powerful and at the same time harmonious voice in the execution of an *aria di portamento*, must be felt before it can be conceived. And Justina was indeed grand in the aria of which we speak. It is a style of singing in which she probably appears to most advantage. She seemed to feel confi-

dence, or in a manner inspired, or to quote a more humble but not less expressive term applied to her on this evening, she seemed "at home." Why has she been kept from us so long? The rapturous applause she received on Saturday evening, from an audience so brilliant, must have deeply affected her. We would not have trusted our pen on that evening to describe her performance, her rich dress, and the costly jewels with which she was adorned. Yet in the contemplation of the splendid *Justina Piacentini*, we have not forgotten the divine little *Angela Tani*, her sweet voice, its equality, with no perceptible division or break throughout its range. Both these charming vocalists are natives of *Italia's land*.

The house overflowed in every part—notwithstanding double prices. In addition to the company we have noticed as having attended on other occasions, we observed General Guido, lady and family; Don F. Belasategui, lady and sister; Don Carlos Anaya, President of the Senate of the Oriental Republic; several Orientals, &c. &c.

A number of carriages were in waiting at the doors of the Theatre.

On 12th, *La politico mania*. We were not present. The house we are told, (as it regards pit and gallery), was well attended.

On 14th, *No puede ser guardar una mujer*, and a farce. The audience was not very numerous.

On the 8th ult., the President of the Republic of Chile, gave a grand ball in the *Palacio del Gobierno* at Santiago, to celebrate the glorious termination of the war. It is described as having been a most splendid affair, and that the simple yet elegant attire of the *Chilenas*, combined with their beauty, was not the least important part of the spectacle. Dancing continued until 7 o'clock on the following morning, long after the Sun had glittered on the summit of the Cordillera.

Amongst the official documents published in Chile, we read the following.

Santiago, April 12, 1839.

Edward Beverbach, Esq., has been recognised as Vice-Consul of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, at the Port of Valparaiso.

LIED.

On Tuesday the 14th instant, in this City, after a short illness, aged 19 years, Mr. Charles H. Twigg, a native of Birstal, Yorkshire.

PRICES CURRENT.

At the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.

Doubloons, Spanish	250	a 250 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	250	252 do. do.
Plata macquina	14	a 14 do. for our Dollars, Spanish
Do Patriot and Patrones	14 1/2	a 14 1/2 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	56	a do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange of England	3 1/2	a 4 pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro	5 1/2	a nominal.
Do. Montevideo	15 1/2	a per patacon
Do. United States	12	a 12 1/2 per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	35	a 37 dis. p. pexado
Do. country	29	a 31 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	30	a 32 do. do.
Do. salted	29	a 30 do. do.
Do. Horse	12	a 18 do. each.
Nutria Skins	4 1/2	a 4 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	50	a 55 do. per dozen
Wool, common	11	a 14 do. per arroba
Do. pick-d.	25	a 27 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	18	a 19 per 27lb.
Do. goat skins per dozen	28	a 31 do. do.
Do. goat skins per dozen	11	a 12 do. do.
Hair, long	65	a 70 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	32	a 34 do. do.
Jerked Beef	16	a 20 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	15	a 16 do. per arroba
Horns	150	a 350 per unit.
Flour, (North American)	none	
Salt, on board	none	a none per fan
Discount	1 1/2	a 1 1/2 per ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 252 dollars. The lowest price 250 dollars.

The high rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 pence. The lowest ditto 3 1/2 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 calle de Cangallo. Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—TEN DOLLARS, (CURRENCY) PER QUARTER.—Single numbers 6 rials. ALEXANDER BRANDB, Responsible Editor.