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AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We learn that the Entrerios Confederate army of operations, against Don Fructoso Rivera, was on the 5th inst., encamped on the banks of the Uruguay, at a place called Macarty, it having withdrawn from the Cerrito barracks, in consequence of the satisfactory adjustment of affairs in that Province. It is supposed that about the 15th, General Lavalleja, General Garzon, and the re-inforcements from Buenos Ayres, would have joined the army, when it was immediately to commence the passage of the Uruguay. General Servando Gomez had already an advanced party of 300 men on the opposite side, which remained unmolested at the date of these advices.

SLAVE TRADE.

A decree appeared in the *Gaceta* this week, appointing the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Philip Aguirre, Minister Plenipotentiary on the part of this Republic, for the purpose of concluding a convention with Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, John H. Mandeville, Esq., for the effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, in accordance with the 11th article of the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, between Great Britain and this Republic. It is stated that the convention was signed by the respective Plenipotentiaries yesterday, the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The *Chileno* official journal *Academico*, contains the following complimentary article to the Argentine Republic.

"We have inserted in this number the energetic manifestations of sympathy of the Argentine Republic with us, on the great triumph of the cause of America. We are satisfied, that there is not a Chilean, or rather an American, heart, that will not respond to the enthusiastic acclamations, to the ardent congratulations of those people, so sensible to every elevated and generous emotion, and so desirous to offer incense to the independence and honor of America. Our posterity will recall to mind, that the Argentine government was the only one on our continent, who sailed forth with Chili to an arena in which so many pusillanimous voices prognosticated to them disaster, the only one who, like Chili, did not allow themselves to be intimidated by the hollow pretences of a Congress, to which a multitude of political men, intended to offer incense from its first appearance—the only one who, following the example of Chili, would not abandon its security to the atrocious professions of a Congress, and preferred the vigorous policy which anticipates danger and meets it before it becomes formidable, to the timid counsels which delay resistance until perchance it would be ineffectual and too late. Our posterity will remember this, and it will remember likewise, that assailed by more than one tempest, beset with difficulties, they maintained themselves firm, and repelled the assaults which were made to them to negotiate a separate peace. May these recollections be an eternal bond of union between the two Republics."

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, H. M.'s ship *Calliope*, was dressed out with flags, and at 1 o'clock fired a salute of 21 guns, in which she was joined by the blockading vessels.

The blockading vessels were also dressed out in the same manner as the *Calliope*, having each British flags at the fore and main.

From the *Gaceta* of yesterday.

"This day is the grateful anniversary of the birth day of Her Majesty the August Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, *Victoria the First*. On this peculiar occasion, H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. Majesty, John Henry Mandeville, Esq., intends to give a splendid banquet and ball, to which are invited a number of citizens and ladies of the country.

"In order to solemnize this anniversary, and that of our glorious political emancipation, by an act worthy of the enlightened epoch in which we live, and of the civilization of the world, a treaty will be signed this day for the abolition of the traffic in slaves,

arranged and concluded by H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, in the same character of Minister Plenipotentiary on the part of this Republic."

Yesterday was also the anniversary of the birth day of Dona Manuela, daughter of H. E. the Governor, upon which occasion she received the compliments of her friends.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

18th inst. The French brig of war *Lutin*, in company with a *balandra*, sailed in the direction of Montevideo, and a French armed whale boat for Martin Garcia.

19th. Two French launches and a whale boat returned to the outer roads from a night cruise between point Quilmes and the Boca.

20th. Two launches and a whale boat returned to the outer roads from a night cruise to the northward. The French schooner of war *Firmeza*, and French cutter of war *Tupac Amaru*, arrived during the night. The latter sailed this afternoon for Martin Garcia. A French whale boat arrived this morning from Martin Garcia, and sailed in the afternoon for the same destination. The launch of the National brig of war *Eloisa*, proceeded along shore to collect wood, her motions were watched by a French launch and a French armed whale boat, who were recalled by signal from the *Aradide*, on the *Bosca's* launch going into a revolt.

The *Sapho* had her large hobby flag up to day, and a jack on her bowsprit, for what cause we know not.

The *Ariadne* bent sails. It is said she will shortly sail for France.

21st. Three launches returned to the outer roads from a night cruise to the northward. "Black Cat" arrived from Colonia and sailed again. A French armed whale boat arrived from Martin Garcia. The French brig of war *Baube*, "Sally," arrived from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo. She has added four guns to her armament since her last visit here, and now mounts 16. Her enemies must therefore beware, as she is determined to "switch 'em up."

22nd. Nothing.

23rd. There arrived this evening, French schooner of war *Belair*, (with a whale boat in tow,) from Colonia, as also their armed boat *Airevida*, a launch and a whale boat from the northward.

24th. The *Badine* sailed to the eastward with three boats in tow (little switches). The blockaders were dressed out with flags, in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday, and fired salutes at 1 o'clock.

This day (25th inst.) completes the 124th day of the blockade.

Correspondence between the Government of Buenos Ayres and Commodore John B. Nicolson.

The following is an article which appeared in the *Gaceta* of Monday last, with the correspondence in question, which we have translated in full.

"The important private correspondence of our illustrious Restorer of the Laws, with Captain John B. Nicolson, Commander of the naval forces of the United States, on the Coast of Brazil and of the River Plate, completely illustrates the present state of the question promoted by the French agents, and sustained by them in violation of principles the most sacred, and by means the most unworthy of a nation like France, and the present civilization of the world.

"If on one part it is satisfactory to acknowledge the strenuous zeal and friendly offices of Commodore Nicolson, to bring this question to a pacific and honorable termination, and to express to him for it our most sincere thanks, we cannot on the other hand be indifferent to the vituperable obstinacy with which the French agents, without any other title than the abuse of power, pretend to enforce their unjust pretensions contrary to the most obvious principles of international law, universally recognized and practiced amongst nations, and to the dignity, sovereignty and independence of the Argentine Confederation.

"The bases proposed by Commodore Nicolson, in virtue of authorisation from the French agents, are totally inadmissible, from being humiliating to the Argentine Confederation, inasmuch as they involve concessions contrary to the principles which the government has sustained, and which are of strict justice, and universally recognized amongst nations. If the government had consented to them, it would have done so from weakness that which it has hitherto resisted with glory, compromising at the cost of the sovereignty and dignity of the Republic. It has hitherto honorably refused to subscribe to the disgrace and humiliation of the country, when the problem of the blockade was not yet resolved, as it is now, in favor of the government, and when the public opinion of the world had not been pronounced, as it is now, in favor of the justice of the Confederation and against the groundless pretensions of the French agents, how could it consent to such a blot, and especially miserable slavery of the land, with immense injury to the liberty of the American continent and of all freemen! This would be besides humiliating and disastrous to the free world, absurd and miserable.

"The bases given by our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, contain all which might satisfy the French agents as it regards their fellow countrymen, if they were animated with the true spirit of conciliation, and not with an odious persistency to enforce their unjust and degrading demands.

"The government offers to treat the French, as hitherto, the same as the most favoured nations who have no treaty.

"It offers to treat them, as hitherto, as it regards its military service, excepting them, not as a matter of right, but they have done to obtain this concession, through pure maintenance and generosity, which it wishes to use towards them, as it has hitherto used, in proof of its sincere friendship towards France.

"It offers to attend to and satisfy, as it hitherto has done, those claims of French subjects, which may be just and duly presented and proved.

"As it regards the arrangement of the indemnities and other points, it refers it to the decision of the person or persons authorized by the French government, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, and in case of disagreement, to the enlightened and impartial decision of the government of Her Britannic Majesty, that is to say, to the decision of a government, not only the most respectable friend of France, but also its ally.

"Can there be bases more reasonable! Can there be offered greater proofs of moderation and earnest desire for peace? Can there be presented stronger proofs of friendship towards France, its government and its Monarch, after the tyrannical conduct of their agents against the Argentine Confederation, against America, against freemen in every part of the world, and against the interest of neutrals!

"Let it be remarked, that in the expressed case of disagreement, nothing is more regular and reasonable than that the decision should emanate from a superior award. And who could decide in case there be any disagreement between the two Ministers, but a France and that which inspires equal confidence to government and to this Republic! That of Her Britannic Majesty, besides its enlightenment and respectability, is deserving of the confidence and friendship of the French government, and of the Argentine Confederation.

"It is worthy of observation, that the idea of secret articles, thrown out by the agents and objected to by our illustrious Restorer of the Laws, is at variance with the nature of the negotiation, which for every reason should be public, as have been all the documents and correspondence relating to the question promoted by those agents, as have been likewise all the outrages of the latter and the calumnies they have employed against the Argentine government. The reasons which our illustrious Restorer advances against such a singular idea, in his important letter to Commodore Nicolson, under date 12th ult., are numerous and unanswerable.

"In the presence of these facts, of the documents which we now publish, and of all those which have already been given to the world, any one is enabled to characterise the exorbitancy of the pretensions of the French agents, as contained in the bases they have proposed, which show that they only wish to agree to a peace, absolutely humiliating and ruinous to the Argentine Republic and to the whole American continent."

Buenos Ayres, 4th April, 1839.

SIR,

Feeling a great wish to see the differences now unfortunately existing between the King of the French and the Governor General of the Provinces of the Argentine Republic, brought to an amicable arrangement, I have taken some pains to examine those documents which have been sent forth to the world in a printed form, and under the full conviction that there has been a misunderstanding, at least upon the article where it is asked "that the French subjects shall be protected in their persons and property as are other foreign nations, until a treaty shall be adjusted and confirmed by the respective governments;" I have volunteered, as an act becoming my situation, to endeavour to put an end to the misunderstanding which has been so injurious to the commercial interest of my country, as well as that of all other neutral nations.

I therefore take leave to offer to your Excellency, with a feeling of great confidence, my best services on this important question, which is so deeply interesting, not only to the citizens of the Argentine Republic, but likewise to all neutrals.

I feel confident that nothing will be asked by the government of France, which shall not be deemed honorable and just, and according to the known law of nations, as understood and acted on by all civilized governments.

Being to a certain degree informed of the idea which is entertained by Rear Admiral Leblanc as well as Monsieur Martigny, the Chargé d'Affaires of France with regard to the question at issue, I am induced to suppose if the following points shall be taken as the basis for an amicable arrangement of the disputed points, that desirable end may be attained.

Under this impression I beg to suggest to your Excellency that the following points form the basis alluded to.

1st. The subjects of France shall be protected in their persons and property, as are all other subjects and citizens who have an actual treaty with the Argentine Republic, until the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce, between His Majesty the King of the French and His Excellency the Governor General of the Argentine Republic.

2nd. The subjects of France shall be exempt from all military duties, according to the custom of civilized nations, and this principle shall be recognized by an article in any treaty, which may be entered into between the government of France and that of the Argentine Republic.

3rd. The government of Buenos Ayres shall pledge itself to pay indemnities to those Frenchmen who shall be found to have been injured in their persons or property by acts of the government.

4th. The discussion relative to those indemnities shall be carried on between the Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General of France, Monsieur Martigny, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Felipe Arana, (or such other representative to whom your Excellency shall see fit to entrust this negotiation,) and should they not agree in their decision, a Commission of reference shall be mutually appointed, composed of such a number as may be agreed upon, of persons who are strictly neutral and unbiased, as it is justice alone which it is wished to arrive at in settling this question. The determination of this Commission shall be considered as final.

I would most respectfully remark, that if more agreeable, the question of indemnity, and all that relates to it, may be arranged as part of a treaty called *secret articles*, as was proposed in the last ultimatum sent by the Consul General of France, M. Aimé Roger.

It is further proposed, that if these principles shall be agreed to, they shall be transmitted with the remarks and determination of your Excellency, as to your own views, as to what principles you will agree to open a communication to arrive at an amicable arrangement of this important business.

Should you desire to open a discussion between the Chargé d'Affaires of France and Consul General, M. Martigny, I will transmit the invitation from your Minister to him, that he may proceed to this place to meet your Minister or Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to enter into the discussion, and upon his arrival, the blockading squadron will remove out of the view of the city, as far as Point Indio, (if deemed necessary,) on the South side, and over towards Colonia on the other, until a final arrangement shall be concluded. The vessel in which the Chargé d'Affaires shall arrive off the City, shall remain with a flag of truce flying, so long as may be necessary.

Should it not be deemed advisable to invite the Chargé d'Affaires of France on shore, to discuss the affair, I with much pleasure, offer the U. S. ship Fairfield, as a neutral ship, to allow both parties to meet upon mutual ground, that the discussion may meet with no delay or interruption, as it is important to all nations, that harmony shall exist between the governments of every country.

I am happy to assure your Excellency, that it gave me unfeigned pleasure to understand personally from yourself in my interview yesterday, that you have been misrepresented, when it has been asserted by your enemies, that you were an enemy to all foreigners, and particularly to the subjects of France.— Instead of this, you have been a warm friend and

protector of, not only the subjects of France, but of all foreigners who have taken shelter under the laws and government of the Argentine Republic, since you have been at the head of it. Such sentiments and acts, enable human nature, and I pray you may long live to be a benefit and an honor to your Republic.

I take this occasion to assure your Excellency of my high regard and respect,

And remain,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

JOHN B. NICOLSON, Captain.

Commanding the naval forces of the United States on the Coast of Brazil and the Rio de la Plata.

To His Excellency Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and charged with the Foreign Affairs of the other Provinces of the Argentine Republic.

To John B. Nicolson, Captain, Commanding the naval forces of the United States on the coast of Brazil and River Plate.

Buenos Ayres, April 7th, 1839.

SIR,

I return you my most sincere thanks for the great desire you have evinced in your esteemed note of 4th inst., which I have the satisfaction to answer, that the differences which now so unfortunately exist between H. M. the King of the French, and the Government charged with the general affairs of the Argentine Republic, be amicably arranged, and it affords me infinite pleasure that you have attentively examined the printed documents which have been presented to the world. I feel confident that your good sense has duly appreciated the justice and dignity of my administrative acts, in my relations with the agents of that Sovereign, and my earnest efforts to terminate this misunderstanding as prejudicial to the commercial interests of all neutral nations.

You render me due justice when you offer me with perfect confidence your best services as it regards this important question, and expressing it to be my duty to correspond to them, I feel great pleasure in reiterating that I am sincerely disposed to accept every thing that may be honorable, just, and in conformity to the common law of nations, with a view to arrive at a termination, corresponding with the dignity of the Argentine Republic, which my high station obliges me to sustain.

You likewise in the friendly visit which you favoured me in the evening of the 3rd inst., had an opportunity of being informed of the real circumstances upon which are founded the pretended grievances which the French agents invoke, and it is with reason that you consider me a decided friend and protector, not only of the subjects of France, but of every foreigner residing under the laws and government of the Argentine Republic, which I have the honor to preside. Permit me to express the high sense I have of this new testimony of your benevolence towards me, and that before offering my opinion upon the points which have been presented to me as the basis of an amicable arrangement with the French agents upon the pending question, to manifest my sincere desire that you will have the goodness to remove from me the doubt respecting the authorisation you have to terminate the present differences of these gentlemen with this government, inasmuch as it is not expressed in your note now before me, and recollecting that in your esteemed visit, I understood you to say that you were authorised by the French agents to take this honorable step, I am in doubt if really you assured me to that effect, or whether it was a mistake on my part caused by the difference of language in which we both conversed.

I take this opportunity to reiterate to you the cordial and friendly estimation with which I am your obedient and sincere servant,

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Buenos Ayres, 9th April, 1839.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your esteemed communication of the 7th inst., and in reply, beg to say that I consider myself fully authorised to make those proposals and suggestions to your Excellency, which were contained in my letter of the 4th inst., relative to the question pending between the Argentine government and that of the King of the French, and which authority I have the honor to state to your Excellency arose out of verbal conversations I had with Rear Admiral Leblanc and Monsieur Martigny, on the subject, in which both of those gentlemen, not only assured me that adopting the basis referred to they should be most happy to treat with your Excellency, with a view to remove the unfortunate differences now existing, but also on my offering my services to forward this good end, they gladly accepted of them, and Monsieur Martigny, expressed himself most willing to come to Buenos Ayres to open the discussion alluded to, should any invitation to that effect be sent him through me from your Excellency's government, in consequence of my intimations to your Excellency and my endea-

vedness to bring about a settlement of the question in dispute.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JOHN B. NICOLSON, Captain.

Commanding U. S. naval forces on the Coast of Brazil and in the Rio de la Plata.

To His Excellency Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and charged with the Foreign Affairs of the other Provinces of the Argentine Republic.

To John B. Nicolson, &c. &c. &c.

Buenos Ayres, April 12th, 1839.

SIR,

After you have in your esteemed note of the 9th inst., assured me that you consider yourself fully authorised to lay before me the propositions and ideas contained in that of the 4th, with reference to the question pending between the agents of H. M. the King of the French and the Argentine government, and that this authorisation grew out of verbal conversations with Rear Admiral Leblanc and M. Martigny; after you have also had the goodness to express in your letter, that these gentlemen not only assured you that the basis proposed by the Argentine government with the view of settling the differences which now unfortunately exist; and after your having signified to me that you had offered to them your services for this much desired end, the said gentlemen accepted them with pleasure, and M. Martigny stated that he was ready to proceed to this Capital to commence the discussion alluded to, in case through your means he was permitted by the government to do, in consequence of what you have submitted to me on this affair, and your kind efforts to bring about an amicable arrangement of the disputed question, I have the high satisfaction to reply to you relative to the basis which you have been pleased to propose to me in your esteemed note of 4th inst., and other circumstances which you have deigned to transmit to me with reference to the question pending with the French agents.

You recommend yourself in a distinguished manner to the consideration of the Argentines, when you so generously exert yourself in order that the disagreeable circumstances may be removed which disturb the friendly understanding of the government of H. M. the King of the French, with that of the Argentine Confederation; and it is my duty to report to you on this occasion the sentiments of the sincere estimation with which I accept such eminent services, no less important to the Argentine Republic, than to those of all neutral nations, injured as they are by those same disagreeable circumstances.

If the honorable means for a friendly terminus proposed by the Argentine government and the convenient and urbane answers it gave to those agents, have not been able to remove them, nor my indulgence, nor the tranquil residence of the French in this Republic, even in the midst of these events, and the strong impressions produced by the blockade, nor the protection which those same Frenchmen enjoy by the laws, nor the generosity with which the government treats them, nor the noble and benign hospitality which the natives of this country dispense to them, the world will judge on whose part is the responsibility and just right.

The entire confidence with which your noble sentiments have inspired me, the friendly manner with which you have yielded to the wishes of the French agents, and the firm conviction I feel that you have never doubted my good faith, nor the friendly feeling which animates me towards France, persuade me that you will be penetrated with my earnest wish to remove all the difficulties which may retard the dignity of a pacific termination, consistent with the dignity and rank of the French nation, and with justice and the national character, the maintenance of which is confided to me. You can likewise appreciate my lively desire, that agents sufficiently authorised by H. M. the King of the French may present themselves, in order to enter into due explanations, in a spirit of frankness and good will, which may accredit to H. M. the sincere disposition of this Republic, to maintain inviolate a good understanding with the French nation, under the wise principles of the Rights of nations.

After this frank manifestation, so far from there being in my opinion any sufficient motive, to arrange as a part of a treaty under the denomination of *secret articles*, the question of indemnities, and every other thing relative to it, on the contrary, when these gentlemen have invoked in their favor *just right*, when they have attributed to me a *determined intention to avoid the examination of the facts*, when they have asserted that *this was the true system of my administration, that I have been wanting in consideration towards France, and that I have made public my bad faith*, the national honor, the dignity of my administrative acts, my good will in all circumstances towards the French, and the credit of the Republic, are compromised in a special manner in the opinion of the world, in regard to the unfounded pretensions of the agents of France, and

mporarily demand from me all publicity to every thing concerning the facts which are invoked to demand of the Argentine government the indemnifications comprehended in the *ultimatum* of the Consul of France, Monsieur Ainau Roger.

This feeling is even more vehement in me since you express to me in your note of 4th inst., that you are satisfied that nothing is claimed by the government of France, but what might be considered honorable, just, and conformable to the common law of nations; a circumstance which also induces me to take due caution, that after the good faith I have shown in the course of the official and private correspondence with the French Consul and Rear Admiral, nothing should exist that could leave a doubt on my conduct, in sustaining principles which offend in no manner the dignity and rank of France, nor are incompatible with the common law of nations.

With this understanding, and actuated by the spirit of friendship, which I entertain towards H. M. the King of the French, so soon as the present hostile attitude of his naval forces disappear, as the laws of the Republic enjoin me to require, I am as I ever have been, disposed to enter into due explanations with any person who may present himself duly authorised by H. M. the King of the French. Should the basis which I propose in this letter be accepted, he can meet my Minister for Foreign Affairs, and enter upon the correspondent discussion, under the perfect security which I give, that his person shall be respected until mutual declarations are made which may terminate the present differences with the agents of France.

In the mean time, I return you my most sincere thanks for your kind offer to transmit to M. Martigny the invitation which my Minister may forward to him to proceed to this Capital, to enter on the discussion, and I request your indulgence in this particular, when I assure you that if a private affair were at issue, your word would be to me an inestimable pledge of security, which would not permit me to hesitate in accepting it with the respect which truth merits, but in my public capacity I must regulate my conduct according to the responsibility which weighs upon me. I do not doubt for a moment, since you assure me so, that M. Martigny is invested by his government with the character of Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of France, and as such may be authorised to discuss and arrange the question pending between that country and this Republic; but you also must be well aware that this opinion does not exonerate me from the obligation to await in my official capacity the presentation of the necessary credentials on the part of M. Martigny, in order to treat on public matters with my Minister for Foreign Affairs. The usages of nations and the most trivial rules observed in similar cases, impose upon me this formality, which you will be convinced I cannot waive particularly in this question, in which the Consul, M. Roger, in his *ultimatum* to this government of 23rd September last, declared that "the French government had thought proper to direct its Consul, who was in charge of the Consulate General of France, and no other to recall succinctly the grievances for which France desires reparation, and to make known the satisfaction it exacts as indispensable conditions to the re-establishment of good understanding between France and the Argentine Republic," and in his note of 9th October, of the same year, to H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, he assured him, that M. Bouchet Martigny, would enter upon his official duties after the conclusion of the differences between France and the Republic.

For the rest, I appreciate and feel infinitely obliged for the noble sentiments which also animate you in the generous offer you have been pleased to make of the ship under your orders, that in case it be thought convenient, it may serve as neutral ground for the discussion of an affair so interesting to both States, and to the commerce of all friendly nations, and I reiterate to you my heartfelt gratitude for the friendly office you have so generously undertaken.

With regard to the points which you have deigned to propose as the basis of an amicable arrangement with Messieurs the French agents, you will also permit me to observe that in consequence of the obstacles which their acceptance presents to me, I transmit the following...

1st. French subjects in the Argentine territory, shall in their persons and property continue as heretofore, in the enjoyment of the protection which the laws afford to them and all other foreigners who have no treaty.

2nd. French subjects in the Argentine Republic, as it regards military service, shall continue to be treated as heretofore, upon an equality with other foreigners who have no treaty.

3rd. Notwithstanding that the Argentine government has shewn, and is persuaded that it has not by any unjust acts injured any subject of the government of H. M. the King of the French, either in their persons or property, it pledges itself to pay indemnities to those French subjects, who can prove they have been injured in their persons or property by unjust acts of the Argentine government; and the government of H. M. the King of the French, shall also pledge itself to indemnify the Argentine Republic, for all the injuries which the naval forces of France have occasioned it, by the blockade declared to all the littoral of the River Plata, and by all the other hostile acts they have exercised against the Argentine Confederation.

4th. The discussion relative to these indemnities, shall be carried on according to the laws of this country, between the person authorised by H. M. the King of the French, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

5th. In case that both should not agree, the affair shall be left to the government of H. B. Majesty; and its award shall be considered decisive.

6th. The island of Martin Garcia, shall be restored to the Argentine Republic, with all which belongs to it, and which existed there at the time of its occupation by the forces of H. M. the King of the French.

I have anew the satisfaction to reiterate to you, the sincere sentiments of the high consideration and respect, with which I am your obedient humble servant,

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

Buenos Ayres, 17th April, 1839.

Sir,

I have attentively examined the several points which have been proposed in the communication which I have had the honor to receive from His Excellency the Governor, relative to the basis upon which he is willing to receive Monsieur Martigny, and feel convinced that, as worked, they never could be entertained by him, as a basis upon which he could repair to Buenos Ayres, to enter into a discussion with Don Felipe Arana, to bring to an amicable termination this unfortunate difficulty.

Feeling anxious as a friend to peace and harmony that this question should terminate amicably to both parties, I beg leave most respectfully to suggest for the consideration of His Excellency, instead of what has been proposed by his last letter, dated 12th inst., the following amendments, which I believe will be obviating all difficulties, and upon the reception of which, I have no doubt Monsieur Martigny, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, will proceed to this place and submit his credentials, and ultimately it will be the means of causing peace and happiness to prevail, instead of war.

1st. French subjects in the Argentine Republic, shall continue to enjoy, as heretofore, that protection with regard to their persons and property, which are accorded to any other strangers who have no actual treaty, until the conclusion of a treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce, between the French government and that of the Argentine Republic.

2nd. French subjects in the Argentine Republic shall, with reference to military duty, continue to be treated as heretofore, and on an equality with other strangers, who have no actual treaty.

3rd. Notwithstanding the Argentine government has shewn and is persuaded, that it has not either, in person or property, injured any subject of His Majesty the King of the French, by any unjust acts, it will pledge itself to pay, indemnities to any French subjects who can prove having been injured in person or property, by unjust acts of the Argentine Republic, and the government of His Majesty the King of the French, shall equally pledge itself to pay indemnities to any Argentine subjects who can prove having been injured in person or property, by unjust acts of the French government.

4th. The discussion relative to these indemnities shall be carried on according to the law of nations, between the person authorised by His Majesty the King of the French, who shall have previously presented himself, properly accredited, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

5th. The two parties not agreeing, the question shall be submitted to such referees as may be determined upon by the parties, and his or their decision, shall be considered final.

6th. The island of Martin Garcia, with all that belonged to it, at the time of its occupation by the

French forces, shall be restored to the Argentine Republic.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. NICOLSON, Captain.

Commanding U. S. naval forces on the Coast of Brazil and the Rio de la Plata.

To Don Felipe Arana, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. Buenos Ayres.

To Captain John B. Nicolson, Commander, &c. &c. Buenos Ayres, April 18th, 1839.

Sir,

I have laid before H. E. the Governor, your esteemed note dated yesterday, in which

Here follows a repetition of the commencement of the note, after which it proceeds thus...

In view of your note, I am authorised by H. E. to reiterate to you the distinguished esteem of the Argentine government, for the noble wishes and strenuous efforts you make in order that the pending question with the French agents be terminated in a friendly manner, and the earnest desire of H. E. the Governor to remove the difficulties which may retard the results of a pacific termination, compatible with the dignity and rank of the French nation, and with the national justice and decorum, whose preservation and defence have been confided to H. E.

That very far from having proposed in the letter of 12th inst., bases which may retard peace, they are an eloquent testimony of the spirit of good will and just consideration with which he has evinced the sincere desires of the Argentine government to maintain inviolate good understanding with H. M. the King of the French, and his constant wish to enter into amicable explanations with the person who may present himself duly authorised.

That after what you have witnessed in this city, the frank conversations you have had with H. E. and myself, the details and information you have received on the various points which serve for the proposed bases, and after having by these unequal means, placed yourself in a position to appreciate the acts of the Argentine government,--H. E. trusts that your enlightened judgment will be able duly to estimate the motives which M. Martigny may have in not admitting the proposed bases.

In consequence, H. E. the Governor has authorised me to reiterate to you in answer to your above mentioned note, the points and other details contained in that of H. E. of 12th inst.

With this opportunity, I have the satisfaction to offer to Y. E. the high consideration and friendship with which I am, your sincere and humble servant,

FELIPE ARANA.

Montevideo, 22nd April, 1839.

Sir,

It is with much regret that I now have the honor to inform you, that my anticipations are confirmed relative to the non-acceptance of the propositions which were proposed by His Excellency the Governor General M. de Rosas, as to the terms upon which he would receive Monsieur Martigny, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, to discuss an arrangement to procure a peace between his government and the King of the French.

I hastened upon my arrival to meet Rear Admiral Leblanc and M. Martigny, and delivered the correspondence which I had the honor to have had on this subject, as likewise all the explanation which was requested of me by yourself, and the only answer which could be given was, "that such terms could not for a moment be entertained, as they were totally inadmissible."

I feel that I have done my duty as a man, in endeavouring to do all in my power to heal the differences existing between two governments, whose interest is peace and friendly intercourse, rather than war. I could wish for peace only as it regards the mutual happiness of both nations, as I am strictly neutral, and had thought no objection could be raised when the law of nations, as understood and laid down by Vattel and other grave writers, should be taken as the basis upon which a peace should be concluded. I take this opportunity to assure you Sir, that I shall be most happy, when others more fortunate than I have been, shall be the channel to conduct to a lasting peace, to which, unfortunately, your law dated the 10th of April, 1821, is inimical.

Accept the assurance of my high respect and consideration, and believe me to be,

Respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. NICOLSON, Captain.

Commanding the U. S. naval forces on the Coast of Brazil.

To Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. Buenos Ayres.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 23rd of May, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Ariadne, 32 guns, Captain Du Haut Cilly, with Commodore's broad pendant.

Corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.

Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Memenegilde Guillemin.

(Capitaine de Corvette.)

Brig Badine, 16 guns, Captain Corbet.

BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 23 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

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

To Captain John B. Nicolson, Commander, &c. &c.
Buenos Ayres, May 10th, 1839.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to answer your esteemed letter, dated Montevideo 22nd ult., in which you state that having—

Here follows a repetition of the commencement of the note, after which it proceeds thus—

H. E. the Governor having been made acquainted with the contents of your note, has ordered me to reiterate to you the sentiments of his sincere friendship, and those of the particular esteem and gratitude which you merit from the Argentine government, for the praise worthy interest you have evinced in order to terminate the existing differences between the governments of France and this Republic.

I have the satisfaction to repeat to you the sentiments of consideration and respect, with which I am,

Your obedient humble servant,
FELIPE ARANA.

THE ATALAYA AFFAIR.

Two despatches dated Atalaya 9th inst., viz:—one from Brevier Alvarino Garmendia, to the Captain of the Port of Buenos Ayres, the other from Brevier Major Miguel Valle, of the 6th regiment of militia cavalry, to his Colonel, Pruiencio Rosas, gives an account of the proceedings of the French at the Atalaya, which differs but little, saving the comments, from the details we published in our No. 604. It seems that the French, on the morning of the 9th inst., in number more than five hundred men, landed at the Atalaya from 17 launches, and under cover of their guns and 6 of their larger craft, advanced to the place in which 21 coasting vessels were lying, twelve of which they set fire to, but only eight were burned, the other four escaped from the approach (according to the despatches,) of 70 militia cavalry. The invaders are charged with having wantonly destroyed property, such as scattering on the ground wine, &c., from pipes; sugar, &c., from hogstheads and barrels. Major Garmendia, in his despatch, denounces the conduct of the French as brutal and ignominious for France, and concludes as follows. "The troops of France have committed on this day an act of barbarism without example, and fled at the approach of seventy Argentinians, faithful sons of liberty, leaving two killed, besides others which they took away with them, and several wounded."

Major Valle's despatch is couched in the same indignant strain. He highly reprehends the behaviour of the 70 militia cavalry, avowing that it was through their gallant conduct that the invaders abandoned their "brutal and barbarous work of destruction."

On the 16th inst., the government of Buenos Ayres issued a decree, requesting all persons, whether natives or foreigners, who have been injured in their property by the atrocious aggressions of the French at the Atalaya, to render an account thereof to the Collector General, within thirty days from the date of the decree.

The following article appeared in the *Gaceta* of Monday last.

There was wanting to the perfidious assault perpetrated by the French agents against the Island of Martin Garcia, under circumstances when there was pending a negotiation for peace through the mediation of H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, John H. Mandeville, there was wanting to their scandalous aggressions, to the violation which they have committed of all principles, to the offences which they have offered to honor and public faith, to the unheard of attempts with which they have ignominiously compromised the glory of France and the credit of its government, a ferocious infamous crime, an act of piracy which has excited astonishment amongst all the residents in this country, and will be viewed by the civilized world with the indignation which it merits.

The 9th inst., was selected by the French agents to cover with disgrace the arms of their nation, by employing the destructive axe and the incendiary torch of pirates. Those very people who have boasted of having overcome Algiers, are those who have not hesitated to perpetrate the acts of barbarism with which they have so much reproached the Algerines. In what other light can be placed the affair of the Atalaya, as detailed in the official despatches which we publish, but in the catalogue of those barbarous acts, which civilisation and humanity agree in overwhelming with execration? The burning of eight vessels in a defenceless port, the destruction of the property of Argentinians and neutrals in such a notoriously brutal manner, and the meanness of selecting for such an outrage a defenceless point of our extensive coast, are acts which will be scarcely credited in civilised Europe, were it not that they will be transmitted to them by sad notoriety and evidence. In the same manner they will be transmitted to all the American States, to excite the surprise, promote the most just odium, and augment the general indignation which burns in every part of America against the iniquitous perfidy and barbarous conduct of the French agents.

Is this an achievement they will present to France? Is this a proof of the moderation which they have proclaimed to the world? Is it the guarantee which they offer to Americans to calm their well founded apprehensions and deep irri-

ration? Is it the pledge they will give the Argentinians, that they do not make war upon them but against the Illustrious General Rosas? Is this the civiliation which they have so much cried up? What opprobrium for France? Her soldiers converted into pirates, incendiaries, depredate, and outlaws, through the depravity and ferocity of these agents unworthy of a civilised nation! Her soldiers united to those of the pirate bandit Rivera, repeating at the Atalaya the same barbarism with which that outlaw burned the town of Paysandu.

This is the most atrocious and barbarous act which can be presented, for the execution of all civilised nations in Europe and America, it is the most infamous and abominable iniquity. So much ferocity and baseness has ever been reserved for piracy and vandalism; but now it forms a prominent part of the conduct of the French agents in America. And they will yet say that moderation is their device? And will they sustain that under the flag of a nation so powerful, one of the first in civilisation, such acts of barbarism can be committed without everlasting opprobrium and dishonour.

The French agents may boast in the face of the world of those trophies with which pirates have been decked in all times; they may make boast of this cool barbarity in a land which till this day has hospitably and generously sheltered French subjects; they can beguile to France these youths to justify the crusade which they have undertaken against the Americans; they can attest their justice, moderation and honor, by pointing to this horrible conflagration and devastation which they have perpetrated in a defenceless port, without other motive or pretext than the savage abuse of force.

They may likewise transmit to France and to the world, the sinister rejoicing with which they have celebrated these achievements, by dressing out the French blockading vessels of this port with flags, and firing salutes for such an infamous act of piracy.

They can offer to the nations of the world, this act in order that it may occupy a conspicuous place in their proceedings in America, and the world will decide.

In the mean time, we Argentinians must prepare to wage eternal war against these banditti, until satisfaction be given to the Republic for such outrages, rare even amongst uncivilised nations. It is not possible any longer to endure so much insolence and ferocity. Possessing as we do nobly to avenge the country, so many resources and so much ability which until now our unlimited generosity has rendered sterile, let us display them at once, with the enthusiasm which inflames us, and with the vigour with which we have hitherto resisted and will resist at all cost, the humiliation and opprobrium of our beloved country.

The justice we merit has been denied us. We are answered by acts of piracy; ferocious and infamous aggressions are directed against us. Whilst there is no justice, whilst there is no reparation on the part of the French government, we will wage war; and the conflagration which is now arising will not be extinguished although the waters of the wide ocean which divide us from France be employed for that purpose. Hitherto our device has been moderation, in future it shall be vengeance against such vile execrable tyrants. It is better to perish a thousand times rather than consent to so much humiliation and insult to ourselves, to our country, to our prosperity, to America, and to all free nations of the world.

To all the American States, our brethren in the simultaneous origin of liberty and independence, which tyrants now attack with such infamous ferocity, it behoves to formulate their anathema against such barbarous proceedings which are now carried on against ourselves, which have been perpetrated in Mexico, Brazil and the Oriental State of the Uruguay, and which hereafter will be directed successively against all of them in order to annihilate their independence, debase their dignity, and bind them to the most degrading vassalage and shameful slavery. The feelings of all Americans which have been already energetically pronounced, ought to be aroused on contemplating these new aggressions which hitherto have been the exclusive mode in which banditti have made war, but not that of the agents of civilised nations.

The profound and universal indignation which a proceeding so ferocious has caused, the unbounded irritation it has excited in all and in the popular masses who burn with warlike ire, announce that the Argentine nation is roused to the most noble vengeance, that its worthy government takes the direction of the national feeling, and that such infamous and execrable crimes will not pass with impunity.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 18.—Wind W. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Lutin, Captain Dupreier, to the eastward.

May 19.—Wind S. shifted to E. at mid-day.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 20.—Wind E.

Arrived, United States schooner (Tender) Star of the South, Past Midshipman Stephen Dodd, Commander, from Montevideo 19th inst.

May 21.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, French brig of war Badine, 16 guns, Captain Corbet, from Rio Janeiro and Montevideo.

May 22.—Wind E. foggy in the afternoon.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 23.—Wind N. E. foggy in the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 24.—Wind N. E. foggy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Badine, 16 guns, Captain Corbet, to the eastward.

Birth.

May 17th, Mrs. Eliza Drury, of a son.

Advertisements.

TO LET.

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

WANTED.

A Young person as an Apprentice to the Millinery and Dress-Making business. Apply at Miss Miles's, No. 43, Calle de Corrientes.

British Episcopal Schools.

THE Annual General Meeting of this Institution, will be held at the School-rooms on Tuesday the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Buenos Ayres, May 22nd, 1839.

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.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Doublons, Spanish	248	a 250 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	245	a 250 do. do.
Plata macanuca	13½	a 14 do. for ours
Dollars, Spanish	15	a 15½ do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	14½	a 15 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	56	a 50 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	3½	a 37 pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro	520	a 550 nominal.
Do. Montevideo	154	a 155 per patacon
Do. United States	12	a 12½ per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	35	a 37 ½ ds. p. pesada
Do. country	28	a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	31	a 33 do. do.
Do. salted	20	a 20 do. do.
Do. Horse	11	a 12½ do. each.
Nutria Skins	44	a 41 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	50	a 55 do. per dozen
Wool, common	10	a 14 do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	25	a 26 do.
Sheep skins per dozen	18	a 20 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	23	a 30
Deer skins per dozen	11	a 12
Hair, long	65	a 70 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	32	a 34 do. do.
Jerked Beef	16	a 18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	15	a 17 do. per arr'ba
Horns	150	a 350 per mil.
Flour, (North American)	none	
Salt, on board	none	a none per fan
Discount	1½	a 1½ pr. ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 252 dollars. The lowest price 246 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 pence. The lowest ditto 3½ pence.

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