# British



## Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 668.]

BUENOS AVRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1839.

Vol. XIII.

#### BUENOS AYRES.

We received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London papers to 3rd April, and Paris do. to 31st March; and by the brig Bella Porteña, arrived at Montevideo from Liverpool, London journals to 5th April. At that period no inteligence had reached England of the formation of a new Ministry in France. In fact, France was without a Ministry. From the tenor of the leading articles in the late Ministerial print "Morning Chronicle" of 4th and 5th April, one might suppose a change was about to take place in the British Ministry. It speaks in very disparaging language of its late patrons, avering that their Ministerial errors have increased the opposition in the House of Commons from 100 to 300.

Dates from Baltimore to 23rd March, say, that

Dates from Baltimore to 23rd March, say, that the excitement relative to the Boundary Question had nearly or indeed entirely subsided.

We hear that the mediation of England between France and Mexico, had been accepted by both parties.

The discussion in the House of Commons on the 19th of March, upon the subject of the blockade of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, was interesting. Amongst the many members who spoke, not one attempted to defend the French, on the contrary, they were charged with endeavouring to create rebellion in the Argentine Confideration, and that whilst their ships were receiving hospitality in the port of Montevideo, under its legal government, their Agents were intriguing with those in rebellion against it.

intriguing with those in revenue against.

The speech of Mr. Lushington, the celebrated Doctor of Civil Law, who is a firm supporter of the present British Ministry, made a great impression on the house. The following is an extract from it.

"That assuming that the information before the house contained a fair view of the circumstances connected with the motion of the moble lord the member for Liverpool, and that no important fact on one side or the other was unknown, he must confess he could not view the conduct of the French government in respect of the blockade in the Gulf of Mexico, more especially when he called to mind the transactions on the coast of Africa, without the deepest regret, and at the same time with some feelings of alarm. He thought the conduct of that government had been such, if not to excite the jealousy of Her Majesty's government, as at least to call forth the strictest vigilance on their parts.—(Hear, hear.) With respect to the Buenos Ayres question, he entirely agreed in many of the observations which had fallen from the noble lord the member for Liverpool. He thought that the pretence set up by the French government was most unjustifiable, and that the claims would never have been made by France against hat they retence set up by the French government was most unjustifiable, and that the claims would never have been made by France against a country that was competent to defend themselves. (Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Lushington) had never yet heard that it was a matter of right that the pramission to reside there was to be conceded under the terms and according to the discretion of the country which gave the permission; above all things, he had never yet heard that in the affairs between nations it was to be permitted to any State to say to another. "I will have a commercial treaty for my own advantage. You shell not be judge of what will best suit your interests and convenience; you are not to exercise the great and important right of all States to make treaties of commerce

according to your notions of advantage."—
(Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Lushington) viewed this matter with great suspicion. He felt it his duty to say thus much, because he was of opinion that pacific relations with France would be best advanced by speaking the truth, and letting France know what were the feelings of the British people. He did not mean to speak or say with the large are of procession for the any thing in the language of provocation, for he remembered that his observations would not only be known in London but at Paris and Washing-ton, and though he claimed the privilege of stating his sentiments, a privilege of which he would never allow himself to be deprived, yet nothing should induce him to use language which by possibility might affect the pacific re-lations of the world. His noble friend (Lord Palmerston) had laid down for himself that pres-criptive right to which, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he was entitled, and had said, that with regard to the conduct of one foreign nation toregard to the conduct of one lorsely matter to wards another, it must be inconvenient to discuss it here, because the party inculpated was not here to defend himself. It might be inconvenient to his noble friend, but in the conflict of public opinion which now existed it seldom oc-curred but that some hon, member was ready for that defence. (Hear, hear.) He believed he might state that it seldom happened but that the interference of any foreign nation with another must affect the interests of this country. Did he therefore say, in this instance, go to war? No such thing; but there was a limit to be put in all such proceedings as these now under the consideration of the house. He must say, that with respect to Buenos Ayres the pretensions of with respect to been Nyies the precisions of the French were friviolous and unfounded. On the same grounds France might as justly, by blockade, close all the ports of the coasts of the world. \*\* \*\* \*\* \* He considered the alliance with France to be the safeguard to the peace of Europe, and the continuance of that peace, was distrable both for the integers of the peace was desirable both for the interests of this country and of humanity; and he trusted that all that had passed would only serve to show to France that Great Britain was wide awake to its conduct; that she was desirous of conciliatory measures, but that she knew, and would have, what in justice was her due. (Hear, hear.)"

On the night of the 3rd inst., about 10 o'clock, as H. B. M's packet Spider, was beating into the harbour of Montevideo, she was fired into by the guard boat of the French man of war barque Pearl, and a musquot ball passed through the arm of the man who was heaving the lead in the chains, and severely wounded him. H. B. M's ship Calliope, sailed hence on Thursday last, we presume to inquire into the above event.

Thursday 30th ult., being the day of Corpus Christi,' was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

THE WBATHER, has been unseasonably warm during the week, more in fact like Summer than Winter. Thermometer 64 to 69.

> Royal Jennerian Society and London \ Vaccine Institution, May 14, 1834.

Sir,

It was with peculiar pleasure that I have read your letter of October last, and I am truly happy that you feel so decided an interest in the cause of Vaccination. I have sent you a copy of the Life of Dr. Walker, in which you will find all the information connected with Vaccination,

which is necessary. I beg of you to accept of the same as a token of my regard, and assuring that we shall always be happy to hear from you regarding the progress of Vaccination, believe me,

In sincere well wishing,

Yours most truly, JOHN EPPS, M. D.

Director of the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution.

N. B. I have to thank you for the interesting account of the treatment of Scarlet Fover, a disease, which slays so many victims.

To Professor Napoleon B. de Bonetti.

Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine | Institution, September 4th, 1834.

Institution, September 4th, 1834. C DEAR SIR, It is with pleasure that I read your communi-

It is with pleasure that I read your communication of the 1st May, of this year, since it testifies that you still are labouring in the cause which we have so much at heart. I am happy, moreover, to find that you continue to receive testimonials of the efficacy of your plan of troatment for Scarlet Fever. Our Society will always be happy to hear from you through Don Justo Garcia Valdez.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours in well-wishing,

JOHN EPPS, M. D.

To Dr. Napoleon de Bonetti.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

1st inst. Two of the blockaders armed whale boats sailed to the northward this morning.—One of their schooners of war was in sight all day S. E.

2nd. The schooner above noticed arrived this morning—she was full of men, we know not her name or armament; she appears to have been a diate, probably a prize or purchased at Montevideo for the service of H. M. Louis Philippe. The French schooners of war Eciair and San Martin, (the latter a prize) sailed for Colonia.

3rd. Sailed French corvette Ariadne, for Montevideo, and we believe for France. The Ariadne arrived here on 7th January last, since which period she has been Commodore's ship. The Camille it is said succeeds the Ariadne in that capacity. She did not, however, on the departure of the latter hoist Commodore's flag. A French armed balandra sailed to the northward with tri-coloured flag and pendant. Their beef boat arrived from Colonia.

4th. Beef boat, and French armed boat Atrevido, sailed for Colonia, and two of their armed whale boats to the northward.

5th. Two launches arrived from a night cruise to the northward, and an armed whale boat sailed to the northward.

6th. The French schooner of war which arrived on the 2nd inst, sailed this day to the eastward. Two of the blockaders armed whale boats arrived from the northward.

7th. Nothing new.

The Camille is now Commodore's ship (acting) without broad pendant; this the Sapho will probably hoist on the return of her Captain, (Thibault,) "absent on leave."

We believe there has been no night cruising of French boats in the neighbourhood of Point Quilmes since 30th ult.

This day (8th inst,) completes the 438th day of the blockade.

#### THE REPORT

OF THE

FIRST YEAR'S PROCEEDINGS,

#### BRITISH EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, BUENOS ATRES.

Ar the First Annual General Meeting of the BRITISH EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, held at the School-rooms, May 28th, 1839.

The Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG, in the Chair,

The Report of the Committee having been read by the Rev. William Armstrong, it was on the motion of Mr. Duguid, seconded by Mr. T. Armstrong,

Resolved, That the Report now read, together with an account of the Funds and Lists of the Contributions, be printed.

On the motion of Mr. T. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Gilpin, it was-

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Committee, for their attention to the business of this Institution.

On the motion of Mr. Lees, seconded by Mr. Gilbert, it was-

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. George Lord, the Treasurer, for his valuable services during the past year.

On the motion of Mr. Lord, seconded by Mr. Lees, it was-

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, (in connection with the standing Members,—the Chaplains and Trustees of the Church,) be requested to form the Committee for the present year, viz:—Mr. W. Stewart, Tressure; Mr. Phibbs, Secretary; and Mr. G. Nuttall, Mr. Gilbert and Mr. R. Hudson.

On the motion of Mr. T. Duguid, seconded by Mr. S. Hallet, it was —

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. John Armstrong, for his continual solicitude in the promotion of the objects of this Institution, and also for the clear and able manner with which he has in formed the Meeting of its progress and present state.

#### REPORT, Se.

This colebrated Addison, upwards of a century past, contemplated the institution of Schools for the humbler orders of life, which had began generally to prevail in England, as the glory of the age, and the most proper means that could be made use of to recover it out of its degeneracy and depravation of manners; and he could scarcely forbear looking upon the glory and prosperity of the kingdom, to be, in some measure, the blessings returned upon that National benevolence which had been so conspicuous in the establishment of those Institutions. Could that great moral writer behold the rapid advances which hed been so conspicuous in the establishment of those Institutions. Could that great moral writer behold the rapid advances which hed ducation is now making not only within the confines of Great Britain, but in various parts of the world;—with what complacency would he contemplate our day, as the prelude to those happy times, when ignorance, that fruitful source of all error, vice and superstition, shall retire to give place to knowledge, which, when communicated by means of Christian Education, ever brings in its train the brightest retinue of useful virtues and moral habits. Although the sanction of God's word, and the testimony of our own conscience, are perfectly sufficient to justify the prosecution of any undertaking in which we may be engaged, yet it is, doubtless, pleasing and satisfactory to discover that upon the same subject, the opinions of great and good men are in unison with our own; and perhaps there is no subject, the opinions of great and good men are in unison with our own; and perhaps there is no subject, the opinions of great and good men are in unison with our own; and perhaps there is no subject, the opinions of great and good men then upon that of education. Education is generally allowed to be the groundwork of civilization, the parent of industry, subordination and loyalty, and the handmaid of refigion. It must then become a point of duty in all to promote it; and it is, therefore, wit

Among the objects which have particularly engaged their attention, the first which may be noticed is that of the erection of your School. These have been built, forming a test edifice in the rear of the Church, especible of holding eighty children. The sum expended on the erection has been greater than was at first contemplated, or than the amount of the

original contract; but this did not include plastering which was afterwards deemed necessary for the security and durability, is well as for the appearance of the building. The entire cost of the work has amounted to 6757 dollars, exceeding the amount designed to be expended upon this object by the sum of 1712 dollars; the Donations appropriated thereto only reaching the amount of 4945 dollars. This deficiency, it is confidently hoped, will, in greater part at least, be made up by a donation from the "National School Society" in Engiand, to which application has been made for that purpose, and the remainder, it is hoped, may be provided for by additional donations.

Another object which has engaged the attention of your Committee has been to unite your Schools with the "National School Society," in accordance with the 14th Resolution of the primary General Meeting. Application has been made in the usual form prescribed by that Institution, and on receipt of which it is presumed your Schools will be admitted into union and become entitled to such advantages as it is the practice of the Society to afford. Application has also been made to the "Society Dromoting Christian Knowledge" for a grant of books for the use of your Schools, which grant the Board was pleased unanimously to make to the amount of Ten Pounds.

Your Committee will now proceed to report on other matters which required their attention.

The appointment of suitable and efficient Teachers was a duty of some difficulty as well as of great importance. There being no chance of obtaining such Teachers in this country, your Committee at once wrote to England, addressing letters to one or two of the public Societies, as well as to two or three private individuals, empowering one to give the appointment to such persons as might be selected for the office and to make arrangements for their passage out to this country. Among those who offered themselves as Candidates, Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder were selected, and from the Testimonials which they bring with them, it is hoped that, under their management, your Schools will be creditably and successfully conducted. The number of Scholars already admitted is, 15 boys and 10 girls. The Schools, however, can scarcely be said to be yet organized according to the National System of Education, owing to the inequality in the attainments of the Scholars and also to a deficiency of suitable books, the grant voted by the Christian Knowledge Society not having been yet received.

In connexion with and as having arisen out of the institution of your Schools, has been established a flourishing Sunday School. Attempts to form such a School have been repeatedly made before; and though such attempts can not be said to have failed altogether, yot they did not prosper, and were therefore abandoned. The present attempt, however, has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation. That School is under the superintendence of a Committee who voluntarily undertook the management of its affairs. A report of its proceedings since the commencement of the School has been presented to your Committee, from which the following particulars are taken:—

The number of children admitted has been 137; but, from various circumstances, the general attendance has not exceeded 80 children, and during the last few months not more than 70. Even this number, however, it is believed, is larger than has ever before been collected for is target than the over-beging seen confected for the same useful purpose, and your Committee is happy to add that this large number of for-reign children regularly assembled for Christian instruction on the Lord's Day, has not been withdrawn from other Schools of the same kind belonging to other bodies of Christians; but sts mostly of children who were attending no other Schools, and in place of having any tendency to lessen the numbers in attendance on other Schools, your Committee has been informed that those numbers have increased, thus proving that distinct efforts may flourish together and promote one common cause without union or co operation, especially where such union or co-operation must necessarily involve comproof principle on one side or the other. each party de good in their own province; any attempt to unite in universal education will end in disappointment, and increased differences and

strifes. The Sunday School is at present under the direction of the Committee above referred to, consisting of seven persons; three Superintend-

ents, two male and one female; and fourteen Teachers, of whom seven are male and seven female. It is but due to these several persons, especially the Superintendents and Teachers, on whom the chief burden of the work lies, to say, that this thriving Schbol owes much of its success to their constant and Zeidous excitions, and that to their undeviating efforts and attention, may greatly be attributed both its formation and subsequent prosperity.

From the subjoined abstract of the account of the Trensurer of the Sunday School, furnished by him, it appears, that, though connected with your Schools, that establishment has borne all its own expenses, without drawing on your funds; and it affords much pleasure to your Committee to report that the Teachers, very much to their credit, have, by their individual exertions, collected the sum of 1538 dollars towards forming a Juvenile Library, which, in a place where suitable books for youth are not to be purchased, may be made available to general utility among the families connected with your Institutior.

Your Committee, in conclusion, confidently hope that the results which have already attended upon the establishment of your Schools-will prove satisfactory to all who have contributed towards it, and that an Institution which promises so much usefulness to the foreign community will meet with that patronage and support which it deserves. And, finally, your Committee, knowing that neither this, nor any other work, can prosper unless the blessing of Almighty God rest upon it, sincerely invoke Him that, as it was begun with an hamble desire to promote the honor of his name, so He will vouchaste unto it His countenance, and to bless it with His favor, that it may flourish and abound with great and lasting benefits to the rising generation, connected with your Church and Country, residing in Buenos Ayres.

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contse	The Institution is under engagements which require to be paid in the course of the present year, for the Expenses of the Master and Mistress from	
Engla of the about	England to Buenos Ayres - £62 13s. Od. siering, and \$552 currency, undependent. of the fitting up of the School-rooms and of the Teacher's salary, amounting to 'about £50 sterling; making altogether the sum of £112 13s. Od. sterling and \$552 currency.	
В	Buenos Ayres, May 27, 1839. Gronen Lond, Treasurer.	

DONATIONS AND SUBSCINIPTIONS
TO THE BRITISH EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS;
For the year 1838.

For the year 1838.		
NAMES. Donations.	Subscriptions	
John H. Mandeville, Esq300	100	
Rev. John Armstrong 200	100	
Messrs. Dickson & Co200	100	
» Brownell, Stegman & Co200	100	
" Tayleur & Co200	100	
» Carlisle & Co200	106	
Mr. Sillitoe	100	
» J. G. Smith100	50⊭	
" Henry Harrett 50	504	
» Bishop	100	
" Thomas Armstrong , 100	50:	
» C. H. Twyford100	50-	
» G. Nuttall		
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» Daniel Gowland100	50	
) J. C. Thompson 50	50	
" J. C. Zimmermann 100	50·	
" George Dowdall100	50-	
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To the Editor of the British Packet.
Sir.

I entreat you will have the kindness to insert the following in your estimable British Packet,' for the satisfaction of the undersigned.

I have read in the Montevideo Journal Revista de la Plata, of 18th alt., some observations purporting to be a copy of a letter from Buenos Ayres, in which, amongst other absurdities, it speaks of a banquet where some Englishmen ceichrated St. George's Day, at which it states I was Vice-President. I know not the motives that could have induced its Buenos Ayres Correspondent to give me that title, (aithough honorable) or whether it was meant as hostile; satirical or malicious, or the effect of error. I however declare that the allegation is false, insmuch as I not only did not attend, but was absolutely ignorant until new that the banquet in question had taken place; besides, my quality as a German would not authorise me to act as Vice-President in a company purely English. For the rest, I will not make any remarks on the singular medley contained in the relation inserted in the Revista. I would leave it to time to grove who is more of a Caballero—I, or the aforesaid Correspondent of Buenos Ayres.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

ANTONIO MARTIN THYM.

Buenos Ayres, 6th June, 1939.

To the Honouruble the COMMONS of the UNI-TED KINGDOM, in Parliament assembled.

The humble PETITION of the MERCHANTS, SHIP OWNERS, and TRADERS of the City of LONDON,

SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners desire to represent to your Honourable House the grievous injury which has been inflicted upon the extensive and increasing Commerce carried on by this Country with the Republics of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, by the very severe proceedings which the government of France has thought proper to adopt towards those States.

That humerous British Commercial and Mining Establishments have been formed in the Republics of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, in which many millions of British capital are engaged, and many British subjects are personally employed.

That these establishments are of a very beneficial character both to the countries in which they are carried on, and to Great Britain—putting in activity the industry and resources of the former, and creating an advantageous demand for the manufactures of the latter.

That the imports of bullion and specie from Mexico to this country, and to the British Colonies, amount to from eight to ten millions of dollars annually, and the imports of produce from Buenes Ayres, to about seven hundred thousand pounds annually.

That the whole of this intercourse has been violently and suddenly suspended by the block-ades established by the government of France, occasioning thereby ruinous injury and inconvenience to all parties engaged in carrying on the said commerce.

Of any embarrassments occasioned to the pursuits of commerce by the unaveidable occurrence of hostile collisions, your Petitioners would not feel themselves at liberty to complain, aware that all commercial pursuits must be liable thereto; but the matters in difference between France and these States having become matter of notoriety by the publication of the documents connected therewith, your Petitioners feel themselves called upon to represent to your Honourshle House, that these proceedings disclose, on the part of France, a course of dealing towards those States, not only of the most severe and coercive character, but calculated, if acquiesced in by those States, entirely to destroy their independence, in the maintenance of which this country has a deep interest.

Without going into a lengthened examination of the whole of the matters in difference between France and these States, your Petitioners beg to

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represent to your Honourable House, that the following points are placed beyond all dispute:-

1.—That Mexico did offer to submit all differences between France and herself to the arbitration of Great Britain, or any other independent power.

2.—That Great Britain expressed her readiness to act as mediator.

 That this proposal was rejected by France, who insisted, for herself, on the right of being the sole judge of her own claims, and affixing her own valuation thereto.

4.—That at a subsequent period, when, on the arrival of the French fleet on the Mexican coast, the Mexican government conceded the whole of the original pecuniary demand of France, a further pecuniary demand was brought forward by the latter Power; which demand, however, she offered to relinquish, on condition that the right of carrying on retail trade in Mexico should be conceded to her.

5.-That even this increased pecuniary demand, the Mexican government offered to submit to the decision of Great Britain.

6.—That this proposal was also rejected by the French Commander, who thereupon proceeded to active hostilities against Mexico.

7.—That in the case of Buenos Ayres, the blockade has been continued after every substantial ground of difference had been removed between Frence and herself, and after the government of Buenos Ayres had, in like manner with that of Mexico, offered to refer all matters in difference to Great Britain.

Upon these incontestable facts, your Pet'tioners venture to submit to your Honourable House, that the proceedings of the French government have been such as are not in accordance with the practice of civilized States, and as tend directly to establish the principle, that might constitutes right. Neither are these proceedings in accordance with the practice of the French government itself, when a few years since, being on its part threatened by the government of the United States with hostile measures for the settlement of unliquidated claims, it readily adopted the friendly arbitration of Great Britain.

Your Petitioners further submit to your Honourable House, that the extensive right of blockade assumed by France on this occasion, is at variance with the law and practice of nations.

That during the maritime wars in which this country had been engaged, it was distinctly ostablished that the right to declare any port under blockade must be maintained by the presence of a naval force.

That France, on the contrary, has declared all the ports of Mexico under bleckade, when, in the case of some of them, not a single Frenchi vessel has been present to enforce it.

That the Port of Tampico has been for many weeks together without any Prench ship before it; while, in the case of the Port of Laguna de Terminos, at which many British ships annually load, there has not been a single French ship present from the month of May down to the last advices in December.notwithstanding which, British subjects have been compelled to respect this blockade.

That it will be evident to your Honourable House, that this principle, if acquiesced in by the British government, places it in the power of any State to cut off the commercial intercourse of this country with any part of the world, on the mere announcement of a blockade, even without a previous declaration of war.

Your Petitioners are aware that the right of blockade is upheld by the British government as one of the justifiable elements of war; but they submit that this right has always been limited to a substantial, and not a mere paper blockade.

They further submit, that, interested as Great Britain is in maintaining the just exercise of the military rights of a great naval power, she has an equal interest as a great commercial nation in seeing that such rights are not enforced against her own mercantile shipping on loose and un-

tenable grounds.
Your Petitioners beg further to represent to your Homourable House, that while the government of France has been assuming the right of blockade to the extent already set forth, she has on her own part refused to concede the same right to others; for the government of Chili having, in the meeth of June last, placed the Ports of Peru under blockade, the French Admiral on that station insisted on the entrance



## MERCHANT VESSELS In the Port of Bueneys Agress on 6th of June, 1839, NONE.

FORFIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

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

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

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

Ship Actmon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell.

Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

N. B. In the list last week, the French brig of war Badine, was left in by mistake.

of a French merchant ship, in defiance of the blockade, declaring to the Chilian Commander that it was impossible that the Chilian govern-ment could contemplate an interference with the trade of neutral States.

The irregular operation of the right of blockade, as exercised by the French government, is further evidenced in the fact of the French Commander on the Mexican coast having raised the blockade of Tampico, on the 17th of December last, (in consequence, apparently, of that port being in the hands of a party in insurrection against the existing government of Mexico,)\* while up to this moment no official notice has been given by the French government of the raising of such blockade. The consequence is, that although this event has been known in Europe since the 13th of February, no British ship rope since the 13th of February, no British ship can legally depart for the port of Tampico.—
There is at this moment presented to the merchants of this country the singular fact of a French ship, the Admiral Preville, offering the protection of her flag to British merchants, now loading goods in the London Docks for Vera

From all the circumstances which have been herein set forth, your Petitioners trust it will be apparent to your Honourable House, that the course of proceeding adopted by the government of France is deeply injurious to the commercial welfare of this country; and they humbly trust that your Honourable House may, in its wisdom, adopt such measures as may cause the influence of Her Majesty's government to be exerted in a manner to lead to a different course of policy on the part of France.

Your Petitioners are compelled further to express to your Honourable House their humble conviction, that the commerce of Great Britain stands in need of greater protection from the naval force of the country than it at present receives; and when it is considered how large a portion of the revenue of this country is derived, directly and indirectly, from its foreign com-merce, your Petitioners feel themselves justified in asserting on behalf of that commerce a just title to an adequate and complete protection wherever it may be required.

Your Petitioners have felt it their duty, looking to the extensive interests involved, humbly to bring these several matters to the notice of your Honourable House; and they humbly pray that your Honourable House will take such measures for the due protection of the Foreign com-merce of this country, as to your Honourable House may seem fit.

And as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Here follow the list of Signatures.)

\* The raising of the blockade of Corrientes, is a singular coincidence with this.



#### MARINE LIST.



#### Port of Buenos Avres.

June 1 .- Wind N. N. W. No arrivals or sailings. June 2 .- Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

No arrivals.

June 3 .- Wind N. Sailed, French corvette Ariadne, 32 guns, Captain Du Haut Cilly, for Montevideo.

June 4 .-- Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings. June 5 .- Wind N.

Arrived, United States schooner (Tender,) Star of the South, Past Midshipman Stephen Dodd, Commander, from Montevideo 4th inst.

Passengers, Thomas Hunter, Esq., (United States navy agent Brazil station.) Lieut. Armstrong, U. S. ship Independence; Lieut. Grisson, U. S. ship Fairfield; Messrs. Edward Davison and Spencer Wilde.

H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 25th gifts, arrived at Montevideo on the night of the 3rd inst, sailed at 6 P. M. on the 4th, with the mail of H. B. M's packet Penguin, from Falmouth 5th April.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo, Rev. Pedro Pablo Vidal.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Amory Edwards, John Hughes, R. M'Clymont, Nabel,

H. Fernandez, C. Calvo, M. Sorneiro, José
Fernandez and lady, J. S. Monteiro and servant,
Jorge Gomez, Juan Perez, J. N. Perez, Juan
Casado, Juan M. Rubio, José Dominguez, E.
Chamussie, Mendez, Sasori, brother, lady and
servant, M. Lopez, P. Pinto, P. Fernandez,
John Gordon, Capt, D. P. Upton. Señoras
Angela Nata and child, R. Meserisi and 2 children, &c. (36 in all from Montevideo.)

June 6 .- Wind N. N. W. rain in the afternoon No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, for Montevideo. June 7.-Wind E. half a gale, heavy rain from 2 to 8 A. M.

No arrivals or sailings.

#### Shipping Memoranda.

H. B. M's packet Magnet, was in bring the May mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVINEO.

28th ult., British brig Ann, from Liverpool 3rd April, to Dickson & Co.

st., French brig Casimir, from Havre de Grace Sist March, to Dupiessis.

3rd, Surdinian brig Lerca, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., to Bujareo. Oriental polacre Concepcion, from Parnagua, to Juan Nin.

4th, British brig Bella Porteña, from Liverpool 6th April, to Parlane & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

3rd inst., H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, for Rio Ja-

#### ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

6th uit., H. R. M's packet Spider, hence 21st April, Mantevideo 26th do. 17th, H. B. M's packet Penguin, from Falmouth 5th April, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

9th ult., H. B. M's sloop Harrier, 18 guns, for England, with the mails forwarded hence 21st April, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

••• VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 28th ult., was performed El hombre de la selva negra. House middling. On 30th, Lo que puede un empleo. We did

On 2nd inst., for the first time in Buenos Ayres, and to a full house. Dumas's "Darlington." We are indeed surprised that a Parisian audience should applaud a piece so con-trary to nature and to English customs and manners, however strongly writt-n--Darlington (an illegitimate son) gets into Parliament as Member for the County of Northumberland and Borough of Darlington, is bribed by the Ministry, made a Peer of the Realm, and when trying to made a Peer of the Realm, and when trying to force his wife from England, is confronted by his angry father. 'Who are you,' says Darlington's patron, who by the bye is a Portuguese Marquis—'Darlington's father.' 'Your profession.' Verdugo de Londres. In plain English, the London' 'Jack Ketch.' This avowal confounds all parties—Darlington drops to the carbot the outrin deeps and the qualipres. earth—the curtain drops, and the audience stare at each other, at least so it was here, although in Paris shouts follow this explanation.

Mr. H. L. Bulwer, in his account of the French drama, notices the talent of M. Dumas in "that kind of passion and movement which hurries away an audience," and quotes the following from his "Angele."

Angele a young lady, unhappily seduced, desirous of confessing her misfortune to her is desirous of confessing her misfortune to her mother—she says she has something to say—the mother inquires tenderly what it is—Angele weeps—the mother takes her hand, endeavours to sooth and encourage her; Angele still weeps. "Is it something so very bad then?" says the mother, not suspecting her daughter's innocence. The daughter fixes her eyes upon her mother, sobs, struggles to speak—the audience is all attention. But how make the confession?

"Ah, si javais mon enfant je le mettrais à vos pieds." \*

The audience applauded this exclamation in most enthusiastic manner.

\*Ah, if my child was here I would place it at your feet.

#### Advertisements.

#### NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Congregation of the British Episcopal Church, will be held in the Vestry on Friday the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for meeting the deficit that appears on the income of the present year, and to fix the future rate of pew rents. The Trustees particularly re-quest a full attendance.

#### NOTICE.

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent flavour, Champaigne, Preserved Ginger, Black and Green Tnas, Sugar Candy, &c. &c., are on saile by the package, at Anderson, Weiler & Co's. Stores.

#### 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.

#### ON SALE.

At No. 140, Calle de la Picdad. OLD Bottled MADEIRA WINE. in cases of 3 dozens each; also a small quantity of good Flannel, Copper Stills, &c. m9 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

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

MANUEL LORENZO AMARAL.

WANTED. TWO or three hard-working labourers, who understand something of gardening, may have immediate employment and good wages, on application to Mr. James Sheridan, at Beech's Hotel.

#### NOTICE.

SUPERIOR Havanah Cigars, on sale at No. 54, Calle del 25 de Mayo, wholesale and retail.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.
Doubloons, Spanish 250 a dollars each.
Do. Patriot249 a do. do.
Plata macuquina 13 a 14 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish 15 a do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones 143 a 15 do. do.
Six per cent Stock 56 a do. per ct.
Bank Shares none
Exchange on England 33 a pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeire, 520 a nominal.
Do, Montevideo., 15½ a per patacon
Do. United States 12 a 12 per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best 36 a 37 dls.p. pesada
Do. country 29 a 32 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs 32 a 33 do. do.
Do. salted 29 a 30 do. do.
Do. Horse 124 a 13 do. each.
Nutria Skins 41 a 5 do. per ib.
Chinchilli Skins 50 a 55 do. per dozen
Wool, common 11 a 14 do. per arr'ba
Do, picked 26 a 30 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen 18 a 20 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen 28 a 30
Deer skins per dozen 11 a 12
Hair, long 65 a 70 do per arr'ba
Do. mixed 32 a 35 do. do.
Jerked Beef 16 a 18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted
Horns 150 a 550 per min.
Salt, on board a none per fan
Discount 12 a 14 pr cc. pr.monch
m. b. Later of Doubleons during the week.
my 1 1 1 - Land of Daublooms during the week

The highest price of Doubloons during the 250 dollars. The lowest price 248 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange apon England during the week 31 pence. The lowest ditto 31 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE,

No. 75 calle de Cangalo.

Published every SATURDAY-at No. 99, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptons and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE, -Ten Dollars, (currency) PER QUAR-TER-Single numbers 6 rials. ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.