

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 668.]

BUENOS AYRES, 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 Portaña, arrived at Montevideo from Liverpool, London journals to 5th April. At that period no intelligence 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, averring that their Ministerial errors had increased the opposition in the House of Commons from 100 to 300.

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 10th 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 Confederation, 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.

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 noble 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 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 natives of one nation dwelling in another could claim freedom from the law of the land of which they had become inhabitants, but that the permission 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 shall 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 any thing in the language of provocation, for he remembered that his observations would not only be known in London but at Paris and Washington, 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 relations of the world. His noble friend (Lord Palmerston) had laid down for himself that prescriptive right to which, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he was entitled, and had said, that with regard to the conduct of one foreign nation towards 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 occurred 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 the French were frivolous 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 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 musquet 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 WEATHER, has been unseasonably warm during the week, more in fact like Summer than Winter. Thermometer 74 to 89.

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 wall 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 Fever, a disease, which slays so many victims.

To Professor Napoleon B. de Bonetti.

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

DEAR SIR,

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 treatment 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 date, probably a prize or purchased at Montevideo for the service of H. M. Louis Philippe. The French schooners of war Ecclair and San Martin, (the latter a prize) sailed for Colombia.

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 Atravido, 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.





of a French merchant ship, in defiance of the blockade, declaring to the Chilean Commander that it was impossible that the Chilean government 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 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 Prevotte*, offering the protection of her flag to British merchants, now loading goods in the London Docks for Vera Cruz.

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 commerce, 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 commerce 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 Ayres.

June 1.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 2.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 3.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

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 ult., 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 6th April.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo, Rev. Pedro Fabio 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, Satori, brother, lady and servant, M. Lopez, P. Pinto, P. Fernandez, John Gordon, Capt. D. P. Upton. Señoras Angela Nata and child, R. Messerisi 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 3 A. M.

No arrivals or sailings.

### Shipping Memoranda.

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

#### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

25th ult., British brig *Ann*, from Liverpool 3rd April, to Dickson & Co.

2nd inst., French brig *Casimir*, from Havre de Grace 31st March, to Dupuis & Co.

3rd, Sardinian brig *Lerca*, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., to Bujareo.

Oriental polacre *Concepcion*, from Parnaguá, to Juan Nin.

4th, British brig *Bella Portaña*, from Liverpool 6th April, to Parlani & Co.

#### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

3rd inst., H. B. M's packet *Cockatrice*, for Rio Janeiro.

#### ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

6th ult., H. B. M's packet *Spider*, hence 21st April, Montevideo 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*, 15 guns, for England, with the mails forward 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 not attend.

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 contrary to nature and to English customs and manners, however strongly written—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 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 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, 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 soothe 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 j'avais 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 request a full attendance.

#### NOTICE.

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

#### TO LET.

THE House, No. 117, Calle de la Cathedral, formerly occupied by Mr. Goro, chargé 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 Piedad.

OLD Bottled MADEIRA WINE, in cases of 3 dozens each; also a small quantity of good Flannel, Copper Stills, &c. n<sup>o</sup> 4t.

#### HIDE ROPE.

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

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

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

MANUEL LORENZO AMARAL.

#### 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 Havana 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.

Doublons, Spanish	250	a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	249	a	do. do.
Plata macuquina	134	a	14 do. for one Dollar, Spanish
Do. 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 Janeiro	520	a	nominal.
Do. Montevideo	15	a	per patacon
Do. United States	12	a	12 per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	36	a	37 dls. p. pesado
Do. country	29	a	32 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	32	a	33 do. do.
Do. salted	29	a	30 do. do.
Do. Horse	124	a	13 do. each.
Nutria Skins	4	a	5 do. per lb.
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	16	a	17 do. per arr'ba
Horns (North American)	150	a	350 per mil.
Salt, on board	none		a none
Discount	1	a	13 pr ct. pr month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 250 dollars. The lowest price 245 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 33 pence. The lowest ditto 32 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.