

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N° 670.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Mr. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, sailed on Thursday last in H. B. M's ship Calliope, for Montevideo. Various reports are in circulation as to the object of his visit to that city.

The following particulars have been handed to us by publication from a source of the utmost respectability.

A vessel, called the *Ceres*, laden with 300 fathoms of salt and 80 empty pipes, sailed from Montevideo on the 7th inst., for the Saucé, the cargo being for the use of a Saladero. A bond was given in Montevideo for double the value of the vessel and for the value of the cargo. She was driven on the 8th by contrary winds and was of bowsprit into the South Channel. The French schooner of war *Eclair* (formerly *Reimpago*) took her, the French will not give her up, should they persist in this determination, will decidedly be one of the greatest robberies that ever occurred. Even the patron of the vessel cannot set foot in Buenos Ayres, he being the identical man who led the French to the attack of Martin Garcia—and therefore could have no intention of going to Buenos Ayres.—Furthermore, it is possible that any person would incur bonds of about 12,000 dollars for the day of gaining a profit on salt and empty pipes, the latter being stowed on deck to exempt the vessel's sailing, when any vessel with the mention of breaking blockade can be despatched by Maldonado or any foreign port without bond.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.
15th inst. No news.

16th. The French armed boat *Atravido* arrived from the northward.

17th. The French schooner of war *Firmeza* sailed for Martin Garcia. One of their armed launches and a whale boat arrived from the northward. The French brig of war *Pyrale*, from Montevideo 10th inst., came in sight and anchored S. S. E. half down from the town.—The *Atravido* and a launch proceeded to her from the outer roads.

18th. The *Atravido* and the launch above mentioned, left the *Pyrale* and steered to the northward.

19th. The *Pyrale* still at anchor. She was passed during the night by a French brig supposed to be the *Cerf*. The latter got under weigh during the day but anchored again half down. She and the *Pyrale* were visited by French boats.

20th. The *Pyrale* was solo to day. The brig which had her companion being no where in sight.

A launch (probably that of the *Pyrale*) left the outer roads and went to the *Atravido* arrived from the southward.

21st. Two whale boats sailed to the N. A launch from the *Pyrale* came to outer roads. This day (22nd inst.) completes the 42nd day of the blockade.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Wednesday last, printed on two and a half sheets of its ordinary size, containing "matter" which occupies ten pages, including a translation of the session in the House of Commons on 19th March last, relative to the blockade of Mexico.

Buenos Ayres, and a copy of the letter dated 5th April, 1839, from General Santa Cruz to General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor of Buenos Ayres, which General John O'Brien conveyed to Buenos Ayres. In this letter, which is headed—

Exmo. Sr. D. Juan Manuel de Rosas.
Muy Sr. mío y de todo mi aprecio.

General Santa Cruz states that he avails himself of the opportunity which the intended visit of General O'Brien to Buenos Ayres, to embark for Europe, affords to address General Rosas, in order to efface any unfavourable impression which General Rosas may have formed of his political conduct, tending to create a fatal want of confidence between nations formed to live in friendship with each other. That if General Rosas impartially examines his (General Santa Cruz's) conduct, he will exonerate him from having interfered in the domestic affairs of the Argentine Republic. He had never departed from the system of non-intervention which he had laid down, whether as President of Bolivia, or as Chief of the two sections of Peru, which the will of the Peruvian people had confided to him. He felt confident that no Argentine would in his heart deny him due justice, and that General Rosas would be convinced of his sincerity on making himself acquainted with the contents of the letter he now addressed to him, and receiving from General O'Brien those explanations which he was empowered to give.

General Rosas replied to the above under date Buenos Ayres, September 10th, 1837, in tenor, that he had not been in any way biased in his opinions respecting the political conduct of General Santa Cruz. The inspirations of his General Rosas's conscience, his public duties and the honor of the Argentine Confederation, were his guides in affairs which so much concerned the liberty of his country and all the American continents. The right situation to which he had been raised by the fellow countrymen, rendered him superior to influences of any sort, and the unfavourable impressions he had of General Santa Cruz, proceeded from the aggressions of the latter against Peru, Chili, the Argentine nation, America, and in fact against all freemen. He General Santa Cruz had engaged in an enterprise contrary to justice, tending to destroy the political equilibrium of America, and against the will of the people.—It was folly in General Santa Cruz to deny that he had fomented rebellion in the Argentine territory when proofs are so glaring. Instance the protection he gave to the unitarians, who have kept this country in agitation for so many years, the repeated incursions made on Argentine land from Bolivia by the horde under the command of the unitarian Xavier Lopez, formed and combined under the protection of the government of General Santa Cruz, besides other unjustifiable hostilities, fully detailed in the *Manifiesto* set forth by the government of the Argentine Confederation. After a variety of other observations, General Rosas concludes by stating that protestations are of little avail when acts are wanting, and counsels General Santa Cruz to retract his steps whilst there be yet time, and thus avoid the abyss into which his present conduct must inevitably plunge him.

A variety of congratulatory communications also appeared in the *Gaceta* of Wednesday, from the government of Buenos Ayres to those of Para. Chili and Bolivia, on the downfall of General Santa Cruz and other matters connected with that event, all of which we have more or less noticed in former numbers.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION.

Cordoba, June 8, 1839.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, connected with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

I feel infinite satisfaction in informing Y. E.

that I have this moment received a despatch and a confidential letter from H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santiago, with information that he has forwarded to me the perfidious unitarian traitor Domingo Cullen, in iron and in the custody of twenty five men, in order that he may proceed onward properly secured until placed at the disposal of Y. E. in the capital of Buenos Ayres; enclosing me at the same time the important and urgent despatch for Y. E. which accompanies this, and another for H. E. the Governor and Cap in General of the Province of Santa Fé.

As soon as I received the aforesaid communications, I issued orders as the necessary circulars to the authorities on the route.

I feel pleasure in congratulating Y. E. and all the governments of the Argentine Confederation.

God preserve you many years.

M SUEL LOPEZ.

Santiago, June 4, 1839.

To H. K. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Sec. &c.

The government of Santiago, in answer to the esteemed note of Y. K., and in compliance with the 7th article of the treaty of 4th January 1831, which leagues all the Confederate Provinces, forwards to Y. E. well secured with irons, and with the correspondent guards, the perfidious foreign unitarian traitor Domingo Cullen, loaded with new crimes against the National Independence and the Sacred Cause of Federation, which added to the preceding enormous ones of which he has been justly accused, form against his person the most terrible charge which can press upon a mortal. Want of time obliges this government to confine itself to this notice for the present, but every thing will be shortly detailed at length.

In the meantime this government has to assure Y. E. that the only trick seduced by the infamous Cullen in this Province, named Benicio Albornoz, has already suffered the last penalty of the law, in punishment of the horrid plans into which he had entered through the perfidious suggestions of that villain.

God preserve you many years.

FELIPE IBAÑEA.

Adecado de Gondra.

The President of the Congress General of the Province of Corrientes, (Angel Mariano Bedoya,) under date Hall of Sittings Corrientes 22nd ult., forwarded a note to General Pascual Echagüe, Governor of Entre Rios, and Commander in Chief of the army, *senador* of the Independence of the Argentine Confederation, annexing a copy of the law passed that day, whereby Colonel José Antonio Romero was unanimously elected Governor and Captain General of the Province of Corrientes.

General Echagüe replied to the above, dated head-quarters Mocrorá 28th ult., congratulating the Congress on their election, and expressing his conviction that the new Governor would heal the deep wounds inflicted on the Province by Corrientes by the enemies of the cause of Federation, the only ones which can constitute the happiness of the Argentine Province, and give them the peace they so much need after the glorious sacrifices made to destroy the influence of foreign aggression and the iniquitous machinations of the unnatural unitarians, who as well as the most abominable traitor who has ever existed on the American continent, have been vilely purchased by the gold of the perfidious agents of France.

In our No. 668, we mentioned that H. B. M.'s packet Spider, had been fired into whilst beating into the harbour of Montevideo, from a boat of the French man of war *Burgos*, by which a seaman of the Spider (D. Gardner) was wounded. H. B. M.'s ship *Calliope*, Capt. Herbert, sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 6th inst., for the purpose of enquiring into the affair. She arrived at Montevideo on the evening of the 8th, and immediately communicated with Rear Admiral Leblanc by letter. A correspondence ensued, the result of which we understand, has been that the French Admiral expressed to Captain Herbert, as the Senior officer in the River Plate, that it was contrary to his most positive order, that Her Majesty's packet was interfered with, that he deeply regretted the occurrence, for which there was no excuse, and that he should severely punish the offenders.

Our accounts from Montevideo state that the French at first made very light of the matter, and the Captain of the *Perle* defended the aggression committed by his boat, on the plea that the government at Montevideo had authorized the French to examine the vessels entering and sailing from that port. This Captain of the *Perle*, is highly spoken of by all who know him, and it is therefore to be regretted that he should be in difficulties at present. He is the same officer who directed the American barque "Madona," of Philadelphia, to be fired into when proceeding out of the harbour of Montevideo.

This occurrence of firing into the *Spider*, caused as might be expected considerable excitement at Montevideo, and will perhaps attract the attention of the British government. Mr. Hood, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, has we hear forwarded a remonstrance upon the subject to the government at Montevideo.

The penalty exacted by Admiral Leblanc, of the government of General Oribe at Montevideo, for the firing of the battery upon a French man of war boat, which had got one night (as it was said) on prohibited waters, by which a French vessel was slightly wounded, has been again brought into notice by this affair of the *Spider*.

H. B. M.'s ship *Calliope*, had to encounter contrary winds and currents on her passage hence to Montevideo, and little else on her return. She left Montevideo on the afternoon of the 11th, and anchored on the 14th S. of the outer roads. The manner in which she worked into the roads on the morning of the 15th, against a strong wind and tide, proves her to possess in an eminent degree the qualities most desirable in a vessel of war. The admirable position of all her evolutions, evinced great skill on the part of Captain and officers, as well as a high state of discipline in her crew, and elicited much praise from nautical men.

Bye the bye, we ought to say we have heard great encomiums of this ship, from those who, however incapable of appreciating the advantages of a ship's holding a good wind, sailing well on a low-line, working quick in stays, head reaching, &c. &c., are very competent to judge, and their opinions to be received, even by sailors, with much more deference than they usually accord to landmen, when they expatiate on the peculiar fitness of her design, and many a beautiful *Parlette* will long remember their own and picturesque appearance,—never disclaiming, whilst participating of the elegant hospitalities of her gallant Commander, that other scenes less joyous might ever be witnessed upon them.

Francis's Return of Terror, being the continuation of Letters on Paraguay. By J. P. and W. P. Robertson. In three volumes, vol. III. London, 1828.

Extracts from the above volume.

Towards the end of July, 1814, a person who proved to be one of no small importance to the republic, arrived at Assumption. This was a Dr. Parlett, from Buenos Ayres, an English medical man, very clever in his profession, but unfortunately of very dissipated habits. He had married his career in the capital of the United Provinces; and having from my father that in Paraguay was to him a great deal of money, he came up with letters of introduction to me, and with a view of establishing himself at Assumption.

According to the usual etiquette, I went to present Parlett, the day after his arrival, at the government palace. The Dictator received him

standing, as he did most of those who went to see him, nor did he proffer the *Señor* *Don* as a chair.

Francis listened gravely to his speech introductory of Parlett; and then, turning suddenly towards him, he said, "Where did you study, Sir?" Parlett answered, as I suppose he had often done before to South Americans, "In London." The Dictator then orally addressed me; "Señor Don Guillermo, I am acquainted with the University of Oxford, and I have read of the University of Cambridge; I know there is one, celebrated for its medical school, in Edinburgh; that St. Andrews has university; and that one or two or three in Great Britain also have; but this is the first time I ever heard of the University of London."

Parlett stood aghast; and a joy expression of Francis's eye told me that he enjoyed his little triumph over the medicine. I replied, however, that Mr. Parlett alluded to the *College of Surgeons* in London, a famous body, which admitted medical students to practice. "Ay, ay," said the Dictator, "that is all very well; a college there may be, but the world knows there is no university in London."

My new medical friend now brushed up: said it was a college, of course, to which he alluded, and in confirmation he pulled his diploma out of his pocket, tendering it to Francis. But the Dictator would not look at it. "Put up," he said; "I cure the sick of their maladies; and, as far as I am concerned, I desire you have no better diploma than the approbation and confidence of my people." The one Doctor then waved his diploma to retire, but the former gave me a nod, intimating to me to stay where I was.

When we were alone, he inquired minutely into the whole history of Parlett, his abilities, his habits, his temper, his circumstances; and after he satisfied his curiosity on these points, he seemed to be pleased on the whole to have such a person as our new comer in the republic. He sent a kind message by me to Parlett, assuring him that whilst he conducted himself with circumspection, he should have the Dictator's countenance and support.

In a country which had never been under any other regimen than this, it will readily be believed that a clever English doctor soon astonished the natives. Ever he had been a month in Assumption, the city resounded with accounts of the marvellous cures effected by the "Medico Ingles." It was believed that no disorder could withstand his skill; and spite of every effort on the part of the Faculty in Paraguay to keep down his fame, and raise up prejudices against him, Parlett had soon more business than he could attend to. He broke through every received notion in Paraguay of the dignity of his profession, for, although delicate in his business, he was a rattling, off-hand, merry sort of subject, and altogether antipodal to the grave, staid, and stultified fallaciousness to whom the people had been accustomed,—men who looked wise, felt a pulse, prescribed simples, and left Nature herself to kill or cure according to her humour.

Parlett could well have dispensed with much of the business that Francis gave him; for where he could not, I believe he was paid the rate of only two rials, or a shilling, for each visit to a quarter. But, on the other hand, he was sometimes magnificently rewarded by the inhabitants for his surgical abilities.

Such a thing as coaching the eye had never been heard of in Paraguay, even by the medicine; but Parlett performed this operation on an old estanciero, who had been rendered for years almost blind by a very bad catarract. So successfully did our new medico operate, that he entirely removed the catarract; and he not only received a fee of 2000 hard dollars (400), but a succession of all the presents which the gratitude of the old man could devise as likely to be prized by his benefactor.

One of the richest old Spaniards in Assumption, Don Antonio Recalde, a shopkeeper and merchant, had a very pretty daughter, twelve or thirteen years of age, on whom her father quite doted. She suddenly complained one morning of violent pain in one of her eyes, and, during the day, Recalde called on, one after another, every Spanish doctor who resided in Assumption; but all in vain: not one could tell what was the matter with the orb, the peculiarity of the case being, that the eye watered profusely, and without ceasing, who yet yet not the least inflammation took place. Recalde, in despair, at

length came to him in the afternoon. He confessed that all his own countrymen in the medicine had set him against Parlett; he feared that this gentleman would not now come in if he were called; and he begged me to use my influence with my countryman to induce him to visit the distressed patient.

Away Parlett and I went instantly to visit Miss Recalde,—the Dictor taking a pocket medicine with him. We found the poor girl suffering great pain. Parlett began to examine the affected organ with his lens, and after a while discovered, both to his and my great astonishment, a *pus* or *jigger*, adhering to the part of the eye. This malicious and troublesome little insect, so well known in the West Indies, Brazil, and other tropical climates, almost invariably confines its operations on man's body to his eye. It works into the flesh near the nail,—there deposits its eggs; and where seen have not been properly taken out, mortification, in many cases, has been known to ensue. The streets of Rio Janeiro offer some of the most lachrymose spectacles that can be imagined, in the persons of wretches whose eyes are suffering from the unhealed incursions of the small and almost invisible pique.

On cross-questioning the family, Parlett found that when Recalde's daughter first felt the pain, she was struck up on a roll of tobacco, into which piques often find their way. It had swelled into her eye,—stuck its little claws into the pupil, and apparently could not again extricate itself from its novel situation. Parlett ransomed, and returned with his lens, and medicine; and while I held the eye lid open he examined it with a fine feather. He resumed that, smearing under the application, the pique would make an effort to escape; and so it did:—it loosened its hold, and in five minutes Miss Recalde was quite well. Amazement seized the bystanders; and a friar who was present said to me, "Este paisano do Vd. é de diablo é de angel,—porque todo, todo lo entiende." "This countryman of yours either is a devil or an angel, for there is nothing on earth which he does not understand."

Recalde,—merely as a merchant, but generally as a better-promoted Parlett with six doubloons (£240) in his waistcoat pocket.

Not a piece of linen for soldiers' shirts or trousers was purchased without previous inspection by His Excellency; and often, distrustful of Irish and Manchester manufacturers, did he send his own hands to the pieces of goods submitted to inspection. By application to it of the yard, or yard, he ascertained that it was of the length, 25, 26, or 28 yards, labelled on the ticket. So quick-sighted did he become in the quality of manufactured goods, that finding a great many of them had wide interstices between the threads, filled up with starch, he had one end of the piece washed, and then viewing it through a microscope, ascertained the nature of its real texture. If he found, as it must be confessed he often did, the gaps between the thread to be rather yawning, he allowed the owner half of the price for it, and told him to thank his stars, for that he ought to be imprisoned as a knave and impostor. "This is the way," said he, "an one occasion, to an English merchant, "that you hooksters of rags vend your unsound and deceitful manufactures over the world. The goods are cheapened, and you are downright swindlers. With your labels, and your piques, and your gilt finery upon your goods, your colours that are 'warranted fast,' and yet fade upon a first washing, you are the veriest mountebanks and pedlars that traverse the earth. There is nothing noble in your souls; for fifty tubs, filthy gobs, is the rotting disease of your hearts' cores. Look ye, Mr. Merchant, for these ten boxes of cotton plianis, (they were spread out in the Dictator's audience chamber,) for which you asked me a shilling a yard, you shall have sixpence; and think yourself well off, thus I do not send you to some of the Paraguay loons, (no doubt you understand how to manage a shilling,) that if you think of the bargain how to do next cloth. I am not, Mr. Pedlar, like my countrymen, to be caught by fine outside, quack commendations, or the nick-nackery mode of packing up your wash wares. Put your eyes, if you will, on these boxes of Franch's; the Dictator, he cannot look on his own affairs, you are a little out of your calculation. Go about your business; and the next time you

* When they say to me "there is bread," let it be bread, and when "wine," let it be wine.

come to Paraguay with liners, bring them from honest Germany."

At the conclusion of this interesting volume we read—

It is rather a curious fact, which we have omitted to mention, that Francia, on some Englishman going up to Paraguay with a British passport, would not allow the vessel to discharge till he had so far mastered the English language as to be able to read and comprehend the document.

No doubt the Dictator, who has considerable proficiency as a linguist, has advanced in his knowledge of the English idiom.

In this view we cannot help indulging a hope that he is not yet dead: we should be glad that he will be still to "read and comprehend" the terms in which his character, on the most undeniable evidence, is here drawn; and that he should thus know, ere, "and curses not loud but deep," he brooded his last, the estimate which is likely to be formed of him by posterity.

THE AUTHOR.

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*,

March 29, 1839.

By the brig *Dromed*, Captain Howe, from Havana, we have received a file of the *Diario de la Habana* to the 18th inst. From the paper of the 15th we translate the following important intelligence relating to Mexico.

By letters from Vera Cruz of the 10th March, we learn that a treaty has been concluded between Don Edward de Gorostiza and General Victoria on the part of Mexico, and Admiral Baudin on the part of France, the British Minister, Mr. Falkenham acting as mediator, of the following tenor—

- 1st. There shall be an armistice of 15 days.
- 2nd. The Mexicans shall pay \$600,000 in periods of 2, 4 and 6 months.
- 3rd. Indemnification for the expenses of the war and to the expelled Frenchmen, shall be fully settled by a nation in friendship with both contracting parties.
- 4th. The Castle of San Juan de Ulloa shall be delivered up to the Mexicans as soon as it shall be known that the treaty has been ratified by Congress.

The same letters say, that there was no doubt the treaty would be immediately ratified. M. Gorostiza had set off for the city of Mexico to remove any difficulties that might present themselves. In the meantime the discharge of all vessels of all classes and nations was allowed.

Vera Cruz will again receive within her walls the persons who have emigrated and the 11th will open to the merchants their former places of business."

The above intelligence is confirmed by Capt. Howe, who states that the British frigate *Medea*, Commodore Douglas, and British sloop of war *Race Horse*, had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz with letters to the above effect, and would proceed directly to England.

From the *New York Daily Express*, March 30.

The British sloop of war *Moderate*, 18 guns, *Eyes*, Commander, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, and 9 days from Havana. Captain *Eyes* states that a treaty of peace had been signed between the government of Mexico and the Commander of the French squadron. The English fleet had left. The French squadron would leave the coast in a day or two. Merchant vessels had commenced discharging their cargoes at Vera Cruz.

The schooner *Water Witch* arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, on the evening of the 11th, brought the intelligence to that port of the settlement of the existing difficulties between Great Britain and Mexico.

Admiral Baudin did not claim an indemnification for the expenses of the war, but merely the \$600,000 mentioned in the ultimatum.

Mr. Falkenham, the English Minister, guaranteeing the name of his government, the payment of the indemnity due to the expelled French, the conditions of which are hereafter to be stated.

The French population residing in Mexico, are to be allowed the same privileges as natives.

The Mexicans were much rejoiced, and public meetings took place at Vera Cruz on the evenings of the 9th and 10th.

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*,
March 30, 1839.

"AGUSTA, MAINE, 22nd March, 1839.

"My Dear Sir,

"The question of peace or war, so far as Maine is at present concerned, was settled in the Legislature yesterday. We shall have no war—unless Great Britain desires it. The Governor is authorized (in the event of his being satisfied that Sir John Harvey "has abandoned all intentions of occupying the disputed territory with a military force and attempting the expulsion of the Maine forces") to withdraw the Maine forces, leaving a land agent and a sufficient posse, armed or unarmed, to protect, &c.

"Resolutions were passed taking high state right grounds in relation to the prerogative of Maine "to be the sole judge of the time when and the manner in which the right of Maine to the whole of the disputed territory shall be enforced," and declaring "that no power on earth shall drive her from an act of jurisdiction so proper in itself" (protecting her public domain from degradation and plunder) "and to which her honor is so irrevocably committed." She however promises to forbear from enforcing "her jurisdiction over that part of her territory, the possession of which is now usurped by the province of New Brunswick." I do not doubt that Sir John in his extreme reluctance to do or allow others to commit any act which would bring a war, will make the declarations asked in the resolutions—Governor Fairfield will then make corresponding specific declarations, and thus, will time be gained for the action of the two parent governments. Should a proper feeling or rather a disinclination for war be entertained at the English Court, the whole question may be satisfactorily and amicably arranged. Maine will not yield on compulsion, but may be induced by kind words and courteous offers to give Great Britain a part of her northern territory for a fair consideration. We hope to be with you in ten days."

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*,
March 29, 1839.

The Boston Transcript (U. S.) of Tuesday evening, 28th March, contains the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in that city, dated

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 1, 1839.

There is a French frigate now in port which will sail day after to-morrow for the river, with materials on board for the purpose of bombarding or taking Buenos Ayres. The French are determined to assault the place; the government informed the English Admiral of their intentions, and the latter despatched a vessel which arrived yesterday with orders for the English Squadron, to proceed down to protect the English residents there, otherwise to receive them on board. Before you receive this, Buenos Ayres will be in the hands of the French, or else the former will have yielded to the demands of the latter. "Thus you can depend upon as being correct. Yours truly, &c."

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*,
March 30, 1839.

HAVANA, March 18, 1839.

The two British 74's, the *Cornwallis* and *Edinburgh*, lying here for the month past, have received orders to sail for Europe. This corroborates the account of the Treaty having been concluded between the French and Mexicans. There remains no doubt here but that this affair is settled definitely.

The Rev. John Armstrong, lady and daughter, quitted Buenos Ayres for England, on Tuesday last, in H. B. M's packet *Spider*, and

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 20th of June, 1839.

NOTE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette *Sapho*, 26 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thiébaud.
Corvette *Camille*, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Homannoffé Guillerin.
(Captain de Corvette).

BRITISH. Ship *Calliope*, 26 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.
Ship *Acton*, 36 guns, Captain Robert Russell.

were accompanied to the place of embarkation by a crowd of friends. The Reverend gentleman has resided in Buenos Ayres nearly fifteen years, the greater part of which period he has officiated as "British Chaplain." He bears with him the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The beach on Tuesday last, presented a scene of considerable bustle from embarkation of passengers going on board H. B. M's packet *Spider*.

In addition to the two letters mentioned in our last, as being addressed to the Emperors of China and Russia, two others were deposited in the letter box of the Commercial Room, subscribed as follows—

Europa.

Remittase esta carta por los correos a manos de su Real Magestad el Soberano Emperador de Alemania.

En la Corte de Viena.

Por la via de Inglaterra a su destino.

Asia.

Remittase esta carta por los correos al Soberano Gobierno de la Tartaria Independiente.

En su capital Samara-Candia.

Por la via de Inglaterra a su destino.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

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

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 timely manner.

MANUEL LORENZO AMARAL.

NOTICE.

SHERRY WINE, bottled in Spain, in cases of 3 dozen each, of the best quality and finest flavor, for sale at No. 45, Calle Maypu.

PLANTS & SEED.

THE following may be had of Mr. Steadman, 1st opposite the Cathedral, 3 Spanish chestnut trees, in bearing, at \$25 each; 5 do. smaller, \$10; Box containing 32 pear vases (each vase of which when properly replaced will yield three or four vases); Grape vines in full bearing, at \$10 each; and fresh seed of Sea-Lark (*Grembe Mercatoris*), at \$3 the packet.

Buenos Ayres Foreign School.

THIS School, lately conducted by Mr. Root, will be resumed on Monday the 17th inst. by Mr. S. B. Williams, at No. 158, Calle Representacion. Parents desirous of sending their children, may be assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their improvement and morality. A vacancy for four pupils from the country. Terms moderate.

Shepherds Wanted.

ANY Person (with a good character) who understands the tending of Sheep, and may wish for employment in this line, out of this Province, may be employed at No. 70, Calle Maypu. Liberal wages will be given.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 15.—Wind W. M. strong.
Arrived, H. B. M's ship Calliope, 26 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, from Montevideo 11th inst.

June 16.—Wind W.
No arrivals or sailings.

June 17.—Wind E.
No arrivals or sailings.
The French brig of war Pylade, came in sight from the eastward, and anchored in the evening hull down from the town.

June 18.—Wind E. strong.
Arrived, United States schooner (Tender), Star of the South, Past Midshipman Stephen Dodd, Commander, from Montevideo 15th inst.

Sailed, (at night), H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Rev. John Armstrong, lady and daughter.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. C. J. Hayes, John Hughes, Robert Mitchell, John Gordon, Alexander Gifford, Martin Perfeito, Robert Moreton, Bower, A. Millberg, Ruben Barney, Thomas Gaskell, Henrique Froelich, E. Chamasse, Tomas Satoris, Carlos Calvo, Juan Casado, Mariano Pereira, Celso and servant, Hipolito Fernandez, Federico Contreras, Francisco Goeyne, Felipe Castro, Benito Caviedes, Eduardo Freyer, Antonio Seiso, Miguel Guerrero, Porto de Pinto and friend, Antonio Dominguez and son, Andresio Allones, Angel Allones and servant, Juan Sousa Monteiro and servant, Juan Frias, Pedro Apt, Andres Fages, Manuel Lacalle, José Maria Mazariegos, Paulino Gutierrez, Alfonso Lalari, Lorenzo Faroulla, José Guillot, Capt. D. P. Upton; Señoras Corrales and daughter, Neton and daughter, and 2 children, Juana Soza and 2 children, Basilio Soza, Maria Zabala and servant, Mrs. Admiral Brown, Mrs. Rose Murray, Mrs. McKoon, and others. 80 in all.

June 19.—Wind N. rain at night.
No arrivals or sailings.

June 20.—Wind S. shifted to N. at 1 P. M.
No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's ship Calliope, 26 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, for Montevideo.

Passenger, J. H. Mandeville, Esp., H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic.

United States schooner (Tender) Star of the South, Past Midshipman Stephen Dodd, Commander, for Montevideo.

June 21.—Wind S. W. shifted to N. in the afternoon.
No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

4th inst., Sardinian patache Bela Teresa, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., to Capuro & Co.

5th, British brigantine Don, from Glasgow 22nd March, to Anderson & Co.

" American barque Madona, from Philadelphia 12th April, to Zimmerman & Co.

" British barque Lancashire Witch, from Liverpool 29th March, to Howland, Stegmann & Co.

7th, Brazilian patache Sunar, from Santa Catalina 2nd inst.

8th, Spanish polacre Amelia, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult.

" Brazilian brig S. Julio, from Paragua 26th ult., to Alvarez.

9th, British brig Maria, from Lisbon 9th April, with 427 moyer salt, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.

" French ship Cleo, from Paragua 20th ult., to Dupesche.

" French frigate Adour, from France, with stores.

11th, American barque Exton, Day, from New York 1st April, to Zimmerman & Co.

" Bremen brigantine Comet, from Hamburg 16th April, to Kirk & Co.

" brig Penneverence, from Bourdeaux 10th April, to Regnier.

" Brazilian patache Gesner, from Santos 1st inst., to M. Gonzalez.

12th, Hamburg brig Helena, from Hamburg 18th April, to Zimmerman & Co.

" Oriental polacre Molles, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., to Pezzi.
" Sardinian brig Fiametta, from Rio Janeiro, to Gestal and Sons.
" French corvette Actif, from France 15th April.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 16th inst., was performed a play ("the crown of laurel,") in place of the drama *Quince años há*, which was postponed on account of the indisposition of Doña Trinidad.

On 15th, *Quince años há*. We were not present at either of the above representations.

On 20th, *Maria Estuarda*. A translation from the French. Doña Trinidad played "Mary Queen of Scots" very respectably. The house was rather thinly attended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,
As two of your Correspondents of last week seem to have been in a kissing mood, one enigmatically and the other poetically so, and you have indulged them in it, I trust the same indulgence will be extended to me, however inferior my productions may be. The Riddle, tho' it good one, is old, and generally known to be a *Kiss*, as indescribable in its nature as in its effects, but it is not my object to dissect or analyze it, for—
" Kisses are insipid things you know,
Unless they're gather'd where they grow."
As to the position assumed by "Anonymous," it will do very well to rhyme upon, but I think he would soon find that whatever attributes and virtues are possessed by it, it certainly does not possess that of nutriment, as your quotation from *Moore* very justly shows.

In kissing, 'tis true, there is much pleasure found—in the pressure, the fervor, and even the sound, We feel that it thrills us through every vein,
And we seek for the cause, but we seek it in vain.
But why should we inquire the cause, and reflect On the wonders of nature—we know the effect;
And should the constant that includes it impart, To every pulsation in all human hearts.
But still, in our hope of enjoyment and bliss,
To be based on what may be a treacherous kiss!
When hungry, in eating I much pleasure find:
And the 'tis' much delight may be found in a kiss.
There is time for all things—there is much greater [bliss].

"'Tis true, that from Flora's multifarious lips,
The industrious Bee, her perfum'd nectar sips;
But while she thus revels on lips so divine,
It answers the purpose of bread, meat and wine."
[bliss].

More kissing news.—A young lady at school, engaged in the study of grammar, was asked if "Kiss" was a common or proper noun. After a little hesitation, she replied—"It is both common and proper."

Why is a pampero wind a foe to kissing?—Because it chaps the lips.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been seasonable, although at times bleak. Thermometer 44 to 54.

We have received the following communication.
Pearl Tea, Pearlash & Co., beg to inform the Editor of the 'British Packet,' that they have no connection with the *Perle* of Montevideo, who has been so imprudent as to entangle herself in a *Spitzer's web*, after having suffered so greatly for making too free with a *Madona*.

Should she continue these sort of pranks, she will decidedly become a *Perle* of great price to the French nation.

Buenos Ayres, 18th June, 1850.

The George, the Admiral of the beach, sailed on Thursday in the Calliope for Montevideo, for the purpose (so it is said) of discussing with Admiral Leblanc some principles of maritime law.

MEXICO.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—We have received the following details in addition to those already given in relation to the late negotiation between Admiral Baudin and the Mexican plenipotentiaries.

The right of trading by retail, formerly refused with so much obstinacy by the Mexicans, is granted to French subjects by the treaty.—The sum of \$500,000 is to be paid to the French government as a compensation of injuries, besides the indemnity to French subjects who have been driven from the country.—These payments are guaranteed by the English Minister.

Before entering upon any negotiation, Admiral Baudin demanded full reparation for the insult put upon him by Santa Anna and afterwards by President Bustamante, in their relation of the skirmish at Vera Cruz, in which the admiral was accused of having violated a suspension of arms. This reparation was made in the most satisfactory manner. Having thus obtained reparation for injuries inflicted upon himself and his fellow subjects, he admiral thought himself authorized to be generous in what interested his government. He gave up the demand for the reimbursement of the war expenses, on being advised by the plenipotentiaries of the deplorable condition of the Mexican finances, and being assured that it was with difficulty the indemnities stipulated in the treaty could be paid. And finally to save the feelings of national honor from being too severely wounded, waived his privilege of signing the treaty, and consented to perform that ceremony on shore.

Louisianian.

Advertisement.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of the United States residing in Buenos Ayres, are respectfully requested by the Subscriber, to call at his house on Wednesday next, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of expressing an opinion relative to the celebration of the anniversary of the Independence of the United States of North America.

J. PALMER.

PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.	
Doubletons, Spanish.....	245 a dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	245 a do. do.
Plata macucuyta.....	14 1/4 do. for one Doz.
Do. Spanish.....	14 1/4 a do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones.....	14 1/4 a do. each.
Six per cent Stock.....	55 a 50 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none
Exchange on England.....	3 1/4 pence per dol
Rio Janeiro.....	609 a nominal.
Do. Montevideo.....	15 a 100 patacon
Do. United States.....	18 a per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	37 a 28 dis. p. sea
Do. country.....	39 a 32 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	32 a 34 do. do.
Do. salted.....	30 a 31 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	12 a 14 do. each.
China Skins.....	51 a 51 do. per lb.
Nutchkin Skins.....	50 a 50 do. per den
Do. West India.....	11 a 14 do. per quart
Do. pecked.....	17 a 30 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen.....	19 a 30 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	28 a 30
Deer skins per dozen.....	11 a 12
Hair, long.....	70 a 75 do. per ar/ba
Do. mixed.....	53 a 26 do. do.
Do. short.....	16 a 18 do. quintal.
Yellow, melted.....	15 a 17 do. per ar/ba
Horns.....	150 a 350 per mil.
Do. North America.....	none
Salt, on board.....	a none per fan
Discount.....	1 a 1 per ct. pr month

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 245 dollars. The lowest price 244 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 38 pence. The lowest ditto 34 pence.

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