

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 671.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The French have burnt 5 balandras at the Saucos. The following are the despatches relative to that event.

Arroyo del Saucos, June 20, 1839.

To H. E. the Govern^r of the Province, &c.

The undersigned has the honor to inform Y. E. that to-day at mid-day there came in sight the French vessels of war brig Alerte, schooners Forte and Eclair and patache Saint Christ, which shortly afterwards anchored at the mouth of this Arroyo, despatching fourteen launches full of men, with the intention of disembarking. In the mean time the other vessels were occupied in burning the five balandras, which were in this port without defence. Our force, in number about one hundred men, prevented the disembarkation and kept up a brisk fire for two successive hours, obliging the French in spite of their superiority shamefully to retire. They retreated well punished, carrying with them many killed and wounded.

I will soon forward to Y. E. a detailed account.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

MIGUEL VALLE.

Atalaya, June 23, 1839.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, &c. &c.

The undersigned has the honor to forward to Y. E. a detailed account of the barbarous aggression of the French.

The French vessels of war came in sight on 20th, as related, and 14 launches having from 300 to 400 men, proceeded towards shore, but they were beaten off by one hundred and thirty men under my orders. The manner in which these brave fellows fought for two hours, has demonstrated that Argentine bosoms are impregnable walls when defending their liberty and the Sacred cause of Federation proclaimed by the Argentine Confederation. I recommend to the consideration of Y. E. the valour and enthusiasm of the officers, Brevet Major José Antonio Martinez, First Lieut. Santiago Duran, Ensign Ignacio Sansons, and the Alcade José Vasquez, as well as the other officers and troops engaged in this encounter, in which the perfidious French received severe chastisement from the Argentine Federal arms, inasmuch as amongst the many whom we observed to drop from their launches into the water, we had the satisfaction to see the man who carried the colours. Our loss was three killed and six wounded. The inhabitants mustered numerous on the occasion, and amongst them was Surgeon Venancio Velasquez, who rendered great service.

God preserve the important life of Y. E. many years.

MIGUEL VALLE.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

2nd inst. The French brig of war Pylade at anchor as before. The French corvette Active, with a launch in tow, arrived from Montevideo. The Active seems to be the same class of vessel as the Expeditiva. Her Captain de la Tresoriere, is the same officer who succeeded to the command of the frigate Thisbe, on the decease of Captain Pierre Espiaux, who died in Buenos Ayres on 17th May, 1839.—Capitán de la Tresoriere will well remember the imposing and splendid funeral rites celebrated on 19th May, at the Church of la Merced in this City, in memory of the brave Espiaux, at which attended the first people of this country—native as well as foreign.

23rd. The Pylade was joined by another brig, probably the Cerf, and both remained at anchor hull down from the town. The Sapho hoisted this day Commodore's broad pendant at the main.

24th. The French schooner of war Firmeza and their armed cutter Tupac Amaru, arrived from Martin Garcia. The French armed boat Atréviedo sailed to the northward. The Pylade was not to be seen this morning, her companion remained hull down.

25th. A French diate arrived from Montevideo.

26th. A French launch sailed to the northward and returned—Tupac Amaru sailed for Martin Garcia, and corvette Active to the eastward.

27th. The Atréviedo arrived from the northward. The blockaders "beef boat" arrived from Colonia and sailed for Martin Garcia.—The French brig of war (supposed the Cerf,) which had been at anchor S. E. hull down from the town, was not in sight to day.

28th. The French brigantine of war Vigilante, and a launch, arrived from the northward.

This day (29th inst,) completes the 459th day of the blockade.

Dr. Manuel Vicente de Maza, President of the Junta, was found killed by a stab in the breast in his private office of the Sala, on Thursday last, shortly after dusk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

Having in common with others of my fellow countrymen, who subscribed the protest against the removal of all our ships of war from the river at this particular crisis, seen with surprise that Commodore Nicolson has appeared to understand this measure to indicate a fear for the safety of our persons and property in this city, I beg you to permit me to say that such an inference cannot fairly be drawn either from the letter or spirit of that representation; and that our principal motive in taking such step was to secure the protection of our commercial interest from renewed aggression, and our flag from further insult.

I believe that I express the sentiments not only of my own countrymen, but of most other foreign residents in this city and province, when I declare that the present administration is entitled to our warmest tribute of gratitude for the constant and ample protection which has been by it at all times extended to us.

As the answer of Commodore Nicolson must of necessity become public, I beg your permission in this way to counteract the unfair impression which it is calculated to make.

A NORTH AMERICAN.

June 27, 1839.

ORIENTAL STATE.

Don Fructuoso Rivera returned to Montevideo a few days since, and re-assumed the government which he had delegated during his absence. His government however seem to be greatly in want of money. On 15th inst., the House of Representatives at Montevideo passed a law imposing an additional duty of eight per cent. on articles imported, to be considered as a war tax, and to take place within 15 days from the date in question, as also an additional duty of one per cent. on exports under similar conditions.

The House on the same day passed another law, obliging all establishments subject to the licence duty, to take out one in addition of equal value for the present year. All mercantile houses, brokers, &c. &c., must also take out licences extraordinary, in value from 100 to 25 dollars. These imposts it is supposed will produce a considerable sum to the treasury.

We did not receive any Montevideo papers by the United States ship Fairfield. We hear that the French Admiral, in conjunction with the government at Montevideo, has prohibited the sending of newspapers and letters from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Arroyo del Medio, June 22nd, 1839.
30th year of the Liberty, 24th of the Independence, And 10th of the Argentine Confederation.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General, Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas.

EXCELLENT SIR,

I received from the Brevet Lieut. Colonel Aid-de-Camp of H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Cordova, the traitor unitarian Domingo Cullen, who has been shot in virtue of the orders of Y. E., having received spiritual aid from the Clergyman of San Nicolas, Rev. Ramon Gonzalez Lara.

God preserve the important life of Y. E. many years.

PEDRO RAMOS.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 21st inst., contains the law relative to inheritances, legacies or donations, from European Spaniards in favor of individuals who are not Americans, as sanctioned by the House of Representatives on 19th inst.

Buenos Ayres, June 26, 1839.

To H. E. the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

The Representatives of the Provinces, unanimous in sentiment upon all which concerns the great interests of the country, have this day resolved to appoint a deputation of their own body composed of Señores Terrero, Escalada, and Medrano, who in the name of the Province and of its Representatives, shall congratulate H. E. the Illustrious Restaurator of our Laws, Governor and Captain General of the Province, for his constant and heroic decision and wisdom in sustaining the cause of American Independence, and the wishes of the Argentine people for Confederation, under which they have been constituted and are solemnly pledged to live.

The same deputation is charged to manifest to Y. E. the ardent energy and patriotic and decided determination of the Representatives of the Province, to co-operate all in their power, and not hesitate at any sacrifice in order to sustain the sacred cause of our Independence and Confederation.

The undersigned in communicating this resolution to H. E. the Governor, has the honor to request him to designate the day and hour in which the Deputies may fulfil this important duty.

(The President of the Hon. House.)

MANUEL DE BRIGOVEN, Secretary.

H. E. the Governor replied to the above same date, in tenor, that he profoundly recognizes in this act of the Representatives of the Province, the patriotic zeal which adorns them, and that he will have the honor to inform the deputation the day and the hour when it will be convenient for him to receive it.

Conclusion of the Correspondence in reference to the mediation of Commodore Nicholson in the existing difficulties between the government of Buenos Ayres and that of France.

United States ship Independence, 7 off Montevideo 22 April, 1839. C

SIR,

I take leave to enclose for your information a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between the Governor General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, his Minister of Foreign Relations and myself, endeavouring to bring about a meeting between yourself and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to discuss the terms upon which a treaty of peace could be agreed upon between the government of France and that of Buenos Ayres.

As what I have proposed was conveyed to me in my several verbal conversations with yourself and Rear Admiral Leblanc, it is possible I may, in my anxious wish to see peace restored, have perhaps gone a little farther than may meet your views, but I trust not in such a way as to compromise you or your government.

I endeavoured in my second letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor to place the several points more clear, in order to induce him to listen to terms of peace, rather than he should adhere to the terms he had formed and presented to me in his answer dated the 12th, which I considered totally inadmissible; and much regret that he did not after receiving such a strong proof of my desire to see a peace concluded, avail himself of the mild and conciliatory terms I proposed. I was urgent in endeavouring to induce him to expunge the words "as heretofore," and to add the word "actual," as by so doing your countrymen would have enjoyed the same consideration and privileges as are granted to the citizens of the United States, my own fellow countrymen, until a treaty should be concluded between yourself and Don Felipe Arana, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I hope those exertions, which humanity alone induced me to use, will have the effect of making the government of Buenos Ayres pause and reflect before she proceeds to greater lengths in prosecuting this war, which her citizens are now suffering under, and, by making her claims more moderate, bring about a more harmonious state of things than now unfortunately exists between the two governments.

It would have been truly gratifying to me to have been the medium of bringing this difficulty to a happy issue, and I shall be much pleased to see so desirable an accomplishment through any other channel that may terminate all matters in dispute.

Permit me to assure you of my respect, and accept of my best wishes for your happiness and success, and believe me to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN B. NICOLSON,
Gc. Gc. Gc.

To Monsieur B. Martigny, Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of France.

Montevideo, April 29th, 1839.

COMMODORE,

I have received the letter which you did me the honor to write to me on the 22nd inst., together with the papers accompanying it, being the correspondence which had taken place between yourself on the one part, and the Governor of Buenos Ayres and his Minister of Foreign Affairs on the other, on the subject of the differences between France and the Argentine Republic.

Pardon me for not having answered you as soon as I could have desired. You are aware that I have only been prevented from so doing by affairs of the utmost urgency; and you cannot doubt that my first desire, after the perusal of your letter was to thank you for your noble efforts to restore a good understanding between France and the persons at present at the head of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

I ought not, at this time Commodore, to content myself with expressing to you my thanks; you will permit me then, freely, I hope, to enter into some explanations upon the subject of the letters which have been addressed to you by the Governor of Buenos Ayres; these explanations are due to you for more reasons than one.

I sincerely regret that your mediation was not more successful; but it appears to me that M. Rosas instead of meeting the subject frankly and fairly as you did, has been disposed rather to create new obstacles, than to remove those which already existed. He began by asking of you, (and insisting on the demand with a singular urgency) to declare the guaranty or authority by virtue of which you acted; which guaranty he himself afterwards records in an affected manner, as if in your generous undertaking, you had need of any other guaranty than the high rank which you occupy in the naval service of your country, and the important post which you fill here; as if he could not have answered your propositions (as I did myself) without knowing whether they were sanctioned by the opposite party; as if, at any rate, the verbal explanations which he acknowledges to have received from you in your preliminary interview, were not more than sufficient to have satisfied him at once.

In taking all these precautions (useless enough) it appears to me that the Governor of Buenos Ayres wished it to be thought (and perhaps he himself believed) that your offers of service were not spontaneous, that they had been suggested to you by the French agents, that, in a word these agents had solicited your intervention, and had induced you to go to Buenos Ayres.

I think I perceive a positive proof of this intention in an expression in the letter of General Rosas of the 12th April, in which he says, "the friendly complaisance (la amistosa dignacion) with which you have lent yourself to the insinuations of the French agents" an expression which none of your letters authorize, but which, on the contrary, they contradict.

Far from denying, Commodore, that in accepting of your intervention with the government of Buenos Ayres, my intention, like your own, was to make an advance towards peace, I am, on the contrary, pleased to acknowledge it. The rank which France holds, enables her to make without a blush, the first advance to her enemies. If then, I had solicited your mediation, I should say so boldly, but such is not the truth, and I cannot permit it that you should be deprived of the greatest merit of your proceeding, its spontaneity. I am bound, then, to declare, that you first conceived the honorable and humane idea of becoming the instrument of peace between France and the government of Buenos Ayres; that you took the initiatory steps with me previous to which I had never, either directly or indirectly, made any insinuation to that effect, and that I have no other merit in the affair, than that of having accepted of your good offices when tendered to me. I did so with sincerity, although I was almost persuaded they would be fruitless, as I announced to you in the beginning; but, by so doing, I corresponded to your advances. I gave to the Argentines and to Neutrals one proof more of the moderation of France, and of her desire to put an end to a state of things so injurious to all. Moreover, I might deceive myself. I might be agreeably disappointed; and, in the other case, I should obtain a new proof of the blind and unjust obstinacy of our adversary; and in that I have unfortunately succeeded beyond all my hopes.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres, after having required of you to exhibit your authority, then busied himself with mine, and thought proper upon this occasion, to quote the following passage from the ultimatum of the 23rd September, "The French government has thought fit to entrust to its Consul, charged ad interim with the Consulate General at Buenos Ayres, and to no other, to recall succinctly the grievances for which France expects to obtain reparation, and to make known the satisfaction which she exacts as an indispensable condition for the establishment of good harmony between France and the Argentine Republic; and this other sentence in the note of Mr. Roger of the 9th October of the same year, to the English Minister, "Mr. Buchet Martigny comes here to be ready to resume his duties after the conclusion of the differences between France and the Argentine Republic."

Admitting that the promise which I had made you to repair to Buenos Ayres in the quality of Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of France with the view of taking part in the pending question, had been as Mr. Rosas supposes, at variance with the passages just quoted, was it not his duty, as well as good policy

on his part, to profit in silence to see in it a striking proof of our love of peace, and to show himself disposed to respond thereto, in place of seeking to point it out, and thus expose himself to the risk of giving a new offence to France, and of removing the term of the proposed arrangement? Is it not evident, that, in drawing attention to this pretended contradiction, as in attributing to the French Agents the suggestion of your intervention, the sole object of the Governor of Buenos Ayres has been to induce those persons whom he has bound to his good or ill fortunes to believe (for I cannot think that he believes it himself) that France has disavowed her first Agent, and recognized the injustice of her pretensions. Need I say to you, Commodore, that neither of these suppositions is correct.

Mr. Roger has executed to the letter the instructions of our government. The French Ministry not anticipating a useless and senseless resistance, and with the view of not leaving near the government of Buenos Ayres for any length of time, the agent who had contended with it, and thus to render the return to good harmony more easy, ordered me to repair to the La Plata, and there, as soon as possible after the conclusion of our differences, to fill the situation of which I had been for a long time the incumbent. Informed subsequently of the obstinacy of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, moved by the sufferings of the Argentine people, careful of the interests of Neutrals as well as of its own, it wishes to take from General Rosas every pretext; it gave me an order to seize the favourable moment of offering in return for the acceptance of the conditions of the ultimatum my intervention as Chargé d'Affaires for the discussion of the formalities which would necessarily ensue.

Such is the fact. You offered to me the occasion which I sought for fulfilling the instructions of my government; I accepted of it with pleasure, and in the course of the French government and its agents, can be seen only a great perseverance in the wish for peace, but, without any withdrawal of our demands, any disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Roger, or any contradiction of his words.

What in effect does Mr. Roger say in the passages quoted from the ultimatum, and the letter to the English Minister? 1st. That the conditions of the ultimatum cannot be modified. 2nd. That I cannot enter upon my duties until after the conclusion of our difficulties. Under what conditions have I promised to go to Buenos Ayres? upon two indispensable ones, as you know Commodore. I must be assured beforehand, 1st. That the government of Buenos Ayres will recognize the principle of treating Frenchmen established in the Argentine Republic as the citizens of the most favored nation, as treated, as regards their property and persons. 2nd. of the indemnities demanded.

The whole ultimatum was there!

The quota of indemnities was, it is true submitted to an arbitration, but the arbitrators could not reduce it below the ultimatum, and besides, of what importance to France is this quota? If she cannot bargain about the principle, she can if necessary abrogate the payment of it entirely. As to the dismissal of Colonel Ramirez demanded with the generous view of pointing out that to this individual, and not to the government, was owing the scandal of the affair of Lavie, it was of equally small importance, especially, since the government itself, in its answer to the ultimatum, has put Colonel Ramirez out of the question by claiming the responsibility of that deplorable affair.— And if the whole ultimatum as I have proved to you Commodore, was comprised in those two conditions, upon which I was to present myself at Buenos Ayres; these two conditions being accepted beforehand, the French government have not in reality abandoned any of its just demands, and the words of Mr. Roger were completely justified.

The long and strange preamble of the second letter of the Governor of Buenos Ayres points out clearly how it is to end. The proposition which he has charged you to transmit to the French agents are such that I can only repeat to you what I have already said verbally, and what was indeed your own answer in the first instance, that is, "that they are totally inadmissible."

As to the bases of accommodation which you have proposed, some short explanations in addition to what has gone before, will put you in

a position to judge whether or not they have exceeded the limits which our government has prescribed to us.

The facts briefly summed in the ultimatum of the 23rd September, are of public notoriety, and the embarrassed justification of the Minister of Mr. Rosas in his reply to that ultimatum, only served to convince those who, till then, were doubtful. The King's government, informed of these facts by its representative at Buenos Ayres, though at first to prevent a renewal of them, and to preserve for the future, French citizens residing in the Argentine territory from such unjust and barbarous treatment as some among them had already received. It demanded then, of the government of Buenos Ayres the abandonment of doctrines evidently contrary to justice, to humanity, and to the law of nations; and a declaration, that, for the future, the citizens of France residing in the Argentine territory, should be treated as those of the most favoured nation. Such is the object of the 4th article of the ultimatum. The terms in which this article is conceived, and particularly the facts that had passed before, sufficiently showed, as you understood it at once, that it was not contemplated to demand for the French those commercial advantages which some persons (either through ill will or error) had pretended that it did, but merely to protect their persons and property. This demand contained nothing but what conformed to the law of nations. It is evident, that according to the inherent natural rights of man, and resting upon simple equity, that not only the French, but all strangers ought, in a Christian and civilized country, to be treated like those of the most favoured nation, that is to say, that none should ever be deprived of those rights.

On the other hand, if the government of the King wished at any cost to prevent the recurrence of acts at which justice and humanity equally revolt, it could by no means abandon those who have been the victims of them; and it was its duty to demand in their favour or in favour of their families, just indemnities. It is this which was intended by the 1st and 2nd articles of the ultimatum. The French agents could not then remove the principle of indemnity, nor the claim for payment of the capital of a debt due to another Frenchman, which was duly and legally recognised ten years since, and which has given rise to article 3rd. It would have amounted to acknowledging that our complaints were unfounded, and that what was notorious had never existed; but, full of confidence in our good right, and adopting the mode admitted by the ultimatum relative to the settlement of the interest on the debt due to M. Despouy, I had consented to leave in litigation the amount of indemnity, and to accept the judgement of neutral and impartial arbitrators.

If this Commodore was what you understood by articles 3 and 4 of your project, we would have agreed perfectly. For the rest, admitting that you exceeded the limits which I intended to fix, and that you suffered yourself to be led on by your generous and humane sentiments, far from making it a matter of reproach to you, I thank you for it, since General Rosas, by carrying his blind error to the extent of repulsing your overtures, has the more clearly demonstrated to your eyes, and to the eyes of all impartial men, on which side is justice and moderation, and on which side is the good right.

General Rosas in rejecting your propositions has declared implicitly that he refuses to submit himself, not only to the law of nations, but, to the eternal laws of justice and humanity. He has said expressly in his letters, that, in a discussion upon international principles, the Chargé d'Affaires of France must conform, not to the law of nations, but, to the laws of the Argentine Republic.

Doctrines so inconceivable cannot but have the effect of opening the eyes of all nations

who are witnesses of this discussion, and I would not doubt for an instant, (for doubt here would be injustice) that all nations, and your own first will proclaim like you, that "France demands nothing of the government of Buenos Ayres but what is honorable, just, and conformable to the law of nations;" they will acknowledge that France here supports, not her own cause alone, but that of humanity and civilization, and they will applaud all the steps which she may take with a view to make that cause triumph, and to sustain her interest and her dignity.

It is to you Commodore, that we owe part this advantage. Be pleased to accept again my thanks, and be assured, that the government of France will appreciate as they deserve, your good and noble services.

(Signed) **BUCHET MARTIGNY.**
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General
of France.

Commodore J. B. Nicolson, Commanding the naval forces of the United States on the coast of Brazil and the Rio de la Plata.

In the introduction to the work recently published in London, by Sir Woodbine Parish, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. Majesty in Buenos Ayres, entitled "Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of the River Plate, their present state, trade, debt, &c." is the following paragraph relative to the "Coleccion de documentos," published by Señor de Angelis, in Buenos Ayres.

"From the materials to which I have above alluded, and other papers in my possession, my original intention was to have attempted a work of a more extensive nature; but any necessity for this has been since superseded by the publication, which has been commenced by M. de Angelis, at Buenos Ayres, under the auspices of the government, of an extensive collection of unedited historical documents relative to the Provinces of La Plata.

"In the course of the last three years, five folio volumes, and portions of two more, have already appeared, in which not only many of the most interesting of the papers in my own collection are given, but a variety of others, throwing great light upon the history and geography of the countries to which they relate.

"I cannot hesitate to say that it is infinitely the most important and interesting publication which has as yet appeared in any of the new states of Spanish America, to the great credit of the enlightened editor, who has illustrated it with his own learned notes and observations, the fruits of a long study of the history of his adopted country.

"Upon the appearance of the first volumes, I gave up my own design as a work of supererogation where one so much more valuable was attainable. It became however manifest, as M. de Angelis' work proceeded, that its extent would rather render it available as a book of reference and authority than for general purposes; and, as it was in the Spanish language, particularly so for the general purposes of English readers. I was again, therefore, induced to resume my task, though with the essential change in its character from my original plan, to the brief and general sketch of the Republic, and of the progress of geography in that part of the world during the last 60 years, which now appears; referring those who desire more detailed information to the invaluable collection of original memoirs now in course of publication by Don Pedro de Angelis; it has been of great use to me in enabling me to complete my own chain of information, as indeed it must be to any one who pretends to give any account of the part of the world of which the documents it contains may be said now to constitute the original and authenticated historical records."

BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

ONER. To afford temporary relief to British subjects, unable to support themselves or their families, in consequence of sickness or accident, or other unavoidable causes; to assist widows and orphan children in a state of distress; and to provide for medical attendance in special cases.

A special general meeting of the subscribers to this institution, was held pursuant to public notice, at the vestry of the British Church, on Friday 21st June.

Mr. Robert Hudson was called to the Chair, and Mr. George Walker appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman informed the meeting, that owing to the departure of the Rev. John Armstrong, for England, and the resignation of Messrs. White and F. Hughes, the offices of President, Treasurer and Secretary remained vacant; and that in accordance to a Resolution of the Committee, this special general meeting, was called for the purpose of filling up said vacancies.

It was moved by Mr. F. Hughes, seconded by Mr. W. Steward,

That the following gentlemen be appointed office bearers for the time being, viz.—Rev. W. Brown, President; Rev. W. Armstrong, Vice-President; Mr. George Nuttall, Treasurer; Mr. James Steadman, Secretary.

Moved by Mr. W. Steward, seconded by Mr. F. Hughes.

That the thanks of this Society be conveyed to the Rev. John Armstrong, for his past services in behalf of this institution.

Moved by Mr. Whitaker, seconded by Mr. W. Steward.

That a minute of the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "British Packet."

ROBERT HUDSON, Chairman.

GEORGE WALKER, Secretary.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. R. Hudson, for his able conduct in the Chair, and to Mr. George Walker, for his services as Secretary on this occasion.

Advertisement.

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.

HIDE ROPE.

THE Undersigned original inventor of the hide rope, solicits the attention and patronage of the Commanding officers of men of war, officers 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.

PLANTS & SEED.

THE following may be had of Mr. Steadman, opposite the Cathedral, 2 Spanish chestnut trees, in bearing, at \$25 each; 5 do. smaller, \$10; Box siging at \$2 per var (each var of which when properly replanted will yield three or four vars); Grape vines in full bearing, at \$10 each; and fresh seed of Sea-kale, (*Crambe Maritima*), at \$3 the packet.

Buenos Ayres Foreign School.

THIS School, lately conducted by Mr. Roots, will be resumed on Monday the 17th inst., by Mr. S. B. Williams, at No. 158, Calle Representantes. 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 apply at No. 75, Calle Maypu. Liberal wages will be given.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 27th of June, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, with Commodore's broad pendant.

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

BRITISH. Ship Actson, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell.

AMERICAN. Corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Captain Charles Boardman.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 22.—Wind E. shifted to S. in the afternoon, foggy. Rain all last night.

Arrived, French corvette Active, 18 guns, Captain De la Tresoriere, from Montevideo.

June 23.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Enfracia, from Montevideo 20th inst., calling at Colonia. 42 passengers.

June 24.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 25.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 26.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Active, 18 guns, Captain De la Tresoriere, to the eastward.

June 27.—Wind E.

Arrived, United States corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Captain Charles Boardman, from Montevideo 24th inst.

June 28.—Wind N. hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 23rd inst., was performed *Los hijos de Oedipus*.

On 24th, *Ni el tio ni el sobrino*. We were not present at either of the above performances.

On 25th, for the benefit of Señora Justina Piacentini, an operatic selection, viz:—1st act. A duet (with chorus) by Señora Piacentini and Señor Marinangeli, from the opera of *Cesare en Egipto*, composed by Paccini. In this duet there was a great deal to admire. In fact some called it the "gem of the evening." The manner in which Justina warbled her adieux to Cesar, and the action she introduced were both expressive and beautiful. She seemed perfectly aware of the fascinating character of the "eastern star" as Shakespeare has denominated Cleopatra, and that if "the Romans governed the world, it was the women that governed the Romans." Señor Marinangeli was heard to advantage in this duet—he sung chastely and correctly, and with improved action. Two arias followed, one from the *Sonnambula*, by Bellini, sung by Señor Salvatori with great taste, the other from the *Turco en Italia*, by Rossini, sung by Señor Marinangeli; then came a trio well executed from the *Gazza Ladra*, by Justina and Señores Vaccani and Salvatori.

2nd act. An aria *bufo* from *Motilde de Sha bran*, sung by Vaccani. An aria (with chorus) from the *Cenerentola*, sung by Señor Marinangeli. A duet from *Eliza and Claudio*, sung by Señores Salvatori and Vaccani. A rondo (with chorus) from *La esclava en Bagdad*, by Paccini, sung by Justina.

The gentlemen exerted themselves with great effect—Vaccani was again Vaccani, he capered about the stage as if only young in years, proving that he was yet a *bufo* of the first order—worthy of Naldi and De Beguis. He was much applauded.

In the *Esclava*, Justina was listened to with breathless attention; here she evinced that management of voice and science of progression from note to note, which constitute the beauty of singing. She avoided unmeaning ornament, but introduced those charming embellishments which in a manner overpower an audience, as was the case on the present occasion. Her dress was splendid.

3rd act. A quartetto from *Semeramide*, sung exquisitely by Justina and Señores Salvatori, Vaccani and Marinangeli, accompanied by a chorus, military music, and the orchestra.—What with the chorus, High Priests, guards and attendants, (all in new dresses) the stage was quite full. The Altars displayed their fires, gorgeous jewellery glittered from the person of Justina, as the Assyrian Queen; her fine figure was displayed to advantage, the scenery was well lit, and as we looked around from the stage to the crowded and splendid audience, the three tiers of boxes being graced by beauty and fashion, we could not but acknowledge that the Theatre of Buenos Ayres never presented a scene so superb—and it is Justina who has so greatly aided in effecting this. She has brought before the Buenos Ayres public the beauties of

other composers besides Rossini. The selection of this evening gave universal pleasure, and to quote a German locution—"The test of an enjoyment is the remembrance it leaves behind." It would be gross flattery to say that Justina is a perfect vocalist, but she approaches perfection, and above all she throws *mind* into her performances, like the Catalani, she can indulge in difficult and elaborate ornaments, and this profusion of graces which the Catalani introduced drew more rapturous applause and more of the approbation of the mass of the public than tones that spoke to the heart—yet the Piacentini can effect the latter. The orchestra of this Theatre really deserves praise. It is full and efficient, and the manner in which one of the violinists performed in the aria of the *Esclava*, would have done honor to any band.

On 27th, *El hombre singular*. We did not attend.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

Pearl Tea and Pearlash having publicly stated [ted, That with the French *Perte* they are no-wise connect-Gun-powder tea thinks it its duty to mention [tun; 'Tis not the same which the French use on this sta-Which to all who're impartial is known very well, Without rhyme or reason they fire pell mell. Witness the case of Madona, how unwis: For all will admit that her Captain was Wise; To stop and protest against propriety and life; For besides his own crew he had with him his wife. Tho' Captain M'Kenzie has made them pay for it, They have since dar'd to fire into the English Packet, And think by palaver to come over John Without the occasion to fire a gun. For they know very well that John Bull's rather hot, When he comes to the matter of powder and shot. The Bench Admirals' departure, if report be true; Is to have some discussion with M. *parlez vous*; If this be the case, it is most *apropos*! I hope he will think to take off his *shapau*. For say what you will of the French they're polite, And a want of good breeding may meet with a slight, And who can forestall the effects 'twould produce On a mind like George's, by no means obtuse? But 'twould not be proper to anticipate, The results of discussions on matters of State.

Yours, KNOG.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on the 18th instant, the following gentlemen were elected a Committee for the present year.

Alfred Barber, Chairman.
John Macfarlane, Treasurer.
John Harrair.
Amory Edwards.
George Portis.
— W. Ker.
Angus Wright.
John Whitaker.
Samuel Hesse, Secretary.

The Committee take this opportunity to inform the Subscribers that the Library is now removed to No. 13, Calle de la Paz, and that the hours for the delivery of works are from 10 until 2 o'clock, and from 4 until 6 P. M.

The Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church by the Reverend Martin J. Boneo, on 25th ult., the anniversary of the Independence, was inserted in the *Gaceta* of 15th inst.

San Juan's Day, (24th inst.,) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, and the numerous Juans, Juanas, and Juanitas of our city, were complemented by serenades, visits, &c. &c. We too received a compliment in the shape of a superb plum pudding, made in English style by our Meior Domo, (it being his wife's birth-day,) to which however we had scarcely sat down, when "Jack" the knock-knee'd negro walked into the *patio*, and proclaimed in a stentorian voice that it was "his day." Vexed at being thus disturbed at "pudding time," we ordered him instantly to depart; he complied so readily that we called him back and placed in his *small* and *delicate* hands a portion of our pudding, which Jack declared was the "most acceptable present we could have made him!"

H. B. M's ship *Acteon*, exercised great guns on Monday morning last, in the outer roads, by firing at a target. The quantity of shot fired was 120. Altogether the firing was capital, and evinced that the *Acteon* possesses some expert gunners.

THE WEATHER, has been chilly during the week. Thermometer 44 to 50.

The landing of the passengers from the *Enfracia* on Sunday last, added to the fineness of the day, attracted a considerable crowd to the beach.

DIED.

On Tuesday, 25th inst., aged 58, Mari Henrietta, upwards of 32 years the affectionate wife and sincere friend of Mr. John Whitaker of this city. She suffered a long and painful illness, which was endured with exemplary patience and resignation. Her disinterested benevolence of heart and amiable disposition, will long be remembered by those who truly knew her.

The deceased was a native of Godstone, in the County of Surry, England.

The friends of the late Mrs. M. H. Whitaker, are most respectfully informed that her funeral will take place this afternoon, (Saturday 29th inst.,) at 3 o'clock precisely, from her late residence, 65 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Advertisements.

INSTRUCTION.

A Teacher of the English and French languages, living in the neighbourhood of the Recoleta, respectfully offers his services to families residing either in that part of the country or in town. A line directed to N. N., left at the office of this paper, will be duly attended to.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To those who may be interested in the refining of their flocks, that the undersigned has on sale *Pure Blooded Saxony Rams*, reared in this country from pure blooded Ewes with *Saxony and Silesia Bucks*, that cost in Germany 300 silver dollars each.

Said Rams are warranted to be free from the scab and all other distempers, and will be sold at very low prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 54, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

JACOB C. FLINT.

NOTICE.

A Person well acquainted with the roads, is desirous of accompanying any gentlemen in the capacity of guide to Mendoza or Chili. Apply at No. 186, Calle de Venezuela.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Doublons, Spanish.....	247 a 248 dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	247 a 248 " do.
Plata macuquina.....	134 a 141 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	141 a 145 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacaones.....	144 a 145 do.
Six per cent Stock.....	56 a do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none
Exchange on England.....	3 3/4 pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	550 a nominal.
Do. Montevideo.....	15 a 15 1/2 per patacon
Do. United States.....	12 1/2 a per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	37 a 38 1/2 p. penda
Do. country.....	30 a 33 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.
Nutria Skins.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins.....	55 a 60 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	11 a 14 do. per arr'ba
Do. picked.....	26 a 29 do.
Sheep skins per dozen.....	19 a 21 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	29 a 30
Deer skins per dozen.....	70 a 75 do. per arr'ba
Hair, long.....	34 a 36 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	34 a 36 do. do.
Waxed Beef.....	16 a 18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	15 a 17 do. per arr'ba
Horns.....	150 a 350 per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	a none
Salt, on board.....	a none per fan
Discount.....	1 a 1 1/2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 248 dollars. The lowest price 246 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.