

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 673.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

It is positively asserted that by the late Packet, fresh instructions have been received by Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Mr. Mandeville, and the Chargé d'Affaires of France, M. Martigny, in pursuance of which it is confidently expected that a speedy termination of the differences between this Republic and France will ensue.

It is stated that several political emigrants from Bolivia are on their way to this capital, amongst whom are mentioned the lady and family of the ex-Protector General Santa Cruz, the Archbishop of La Paz, General Braun, General O'Connor, &c.

House of Representatives of the Province.

The following petition was laid before the House on 27th ult.

Buenos Ayres, June 27th, 1839.
30th year of the Liberty, 24th of the Independence,
And 10th of the Argentine Confederation.

HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVES—

The undersigned Justices of Peace and Citizens, exercising the right of petition accorded by the republican representative system, and with the highest respect towards your Honorable House, declare:—

That it is notorious the dark, ferocious, and barbarous plan of assassination against the highly important life of our illustrious Restorer of the Laws, H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, and other worthy fellow countrymen, one of the principal promoters of which is the ferocious traitor Manuel Vicente de Maza, who merits death and eternal ignominy.

The object of this barbarous plot was to humiliate the Republic, involve it in blood and disasters, and subject it to the execrable tyranny of the loathsome French, with whose gold has been corrupted the said infamous traitor Manuel Vicente de Maza.

That this perverse man, unworthy to respire on the Argentine soil of classic liberty, has broken all his oaths, betrayed his duty, not only in the character of Representative, but also in that of a private Citizen.

That he has committed perjury, the crime of high treason, accompanied by circumstances the most aggravating and horrid.

That under all these considerations he is unworthy our confidence, and for his atrocious crimes, has ceased to be a Representative, inasmuch as he has violated all the oaths and duties which appertain thereto, in order to take the character of an infamous barbarous criminal.

Therefore:

Your petitioners in exercise of the aforesaid right, respectfully pray that you will be pleased to expel ignominiously the miserable traitor Manuel Vicente de Maza, in order that this infamous man, removed from this precinct of honor and liberty, may be chastised and expiate in a condign manner his infamy, treason, ferocity and perfidy.

Honorable Representatives—

(Here follow a number of signatures.)

In an incidental discussion which took place in the House on 6th inst., regarding the election of a new President, General Mancilla and others adverted to the dangers which the country had escaped by the discovery of the plot to assassinate H. E. the Governor and other influential men. The General asked what would have been the state of the country had these monsters without patriotism or feeling succeeded in assassinating the Chief of the State General Rosas, chaos and confusion would have reigned. It is necessary that these barbarians, united with foreigners, yes he would repeat the word barbarians, because they are worse than the savages of the desert—should know that the Representatives of Buenos Ayres, when threatened with the dagger, will use the dagger, at least as it regards himself he would strike to the heart those perfidious unitarians who are opposed to the welfare of the country, and if necessary place one in the hand of his own wife, because with those who use daggers, it is necessary to resort to the same weapon. Señor Laitte said that it was not the first time the enemies of the country had aimed at the life of its Chief Magistrate General Rosas, but the Providence which watched over his important life, aided by the good citizens, would frustrate their diabolical plans. Adding, that it was the demagogue unitarians who are the authors of these perfidies which would involve the country in consternation, and ruin—but they would be counteracted, the vigilance of the Representatives, the constancy of the people, their confidence in the Chief who presides over the destinies of the country, would frustrate the sanguinary plans of its enemies, and place it beyond the reach of danger.

Other members followed on the same side.

From the *Gaceta* of Monday last.

"We have the satisfaction to announce that H. E. Don Luis Souza Diaz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the government of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, near that of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, arrived in this city on Saturday last.

"Yesterday H. E. Señor Souza Diaz, visited the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and on his return to his residence, was complimented in the name of H. E. the Governor, Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, by General Manuel Curbalan, His Excellency's principal Aid-de-Camp.

"We rejoice in the happy arrival of this distinguished Brazilian and estimable diplomatic, and cordially congratulate him."

Señor Souza Diaz, came passenger in the Brazilian corvette *Regeneration*, which arrived in the outer roads on 4th inst., but owing to the boisterous weather he did not land until the 6th. A carriage was in waiting on the beach to receive him.

We had the pleasure of being introduced to Señor Souza Diaz, at our establishment on Tuesday last. We were highly pleased with him, and thus candidly avow it. Report assigns to him considerable talent, (and we firmly believe it has not erred in this respect,) averring that amongst other endowments, he is well versed in European and American politics. He speaks the French and English languages fluently.

Señor Gaspar José Lisboa, will shortly leave this to fulfil his mission at Montevideo. All who know him will regret his departure.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

6th inst. Nothing new.

7th. The French schooner of war *Eclair*, sailed in company with the Montevideo packet *Eufracia*. Arrived from the northward a French armed ketch, in company with a small balandra, also an armed diate and two of their armed whale boats. The two latter sailed again this evening in company with the balandra for Martin Garcia. The ketch above noticed was formerly a Sardinian merchant ketch, trading to this river. We presume that neither she or any of the numerous small craft purchased into the service of H. M. Louis Philippe, since the blockade, have yet the honor of figuring in the French "Navy List."

8th. The diate sailed to the northward.—The French armed boat *Atrevidor* arrived from the northward.

9th. The *Sapho* (Commodore's ship) fired two guns about 9 A. M. and hoisted signals, probably to the diate which sailed yesterday, as she shortly afterwards made her appearance and anchored in the outer roads. She sailed to the northward in the evening, and the ketch to the eastward.

10th. The diate arrived early this morning and sailed again in the evening to the northward with a boat in tow. This diate seems to be employed as a sort of "advice boat." The ketch which sailed yesterday and a cutter, were observed at anchor near the French brig of war noticed in our last, as anchored S. E. hull down from the town. The cutter got under way in the afternoon and stood towards the outer roads. A boat arrived in the outer roads from the brig above-mentioned. The *Sapho* fired two salutes to day, in answer to complimentary ones from the United States corvette *Fairfield*, and Brazilian corvette *Regeneration*.

11th. The French cutter (or rather balandra) noticed yesterday, arrived in the outer roads this morning. The French corvette *Camille* was exercising great guns nearly all day by firing at a target.

12th. Three French launches arrived, viz: 2 from the northward and one from their brig at anchor S. E. The balandra which arrived yesterday sailed in the afternoon to the northward in company with the *Atrevidor*.

This day (13th inst.) completes the 473d day of the blockade.

The celebration of the anniversary of the 9th July, and the day of Corpus Christi, is by a decree dated 11th inst., to take place on Thursday next 18th inst. In case the Governor should not be able to attend, his place is to be supplied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or the Minister of Finance.

George, the Admiral of the Beach, arrived in town on Thursday last from Montevideo, and in the course of the day received a number of congratulatory visits, at his apartments at the Admiralty on the beach.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 6th and 8th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 26th and 28th ult., and 2nd inst.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NINTH OF JULY.

The observances usual to this anniversary, were suspended in consequence we hear of the unsettled state of the weather.

On the 8th, the following was issued—

By order of the government, the *function* which was to have taken place on 9th inst., in celebration of the anniversary of our glorious independence, and also of the procession of Corpus Christi, which was postponed to the same day, are suspended until further notice.

Buenos Ayres, July 8, 1839.

AGUSTIN GARRIGÓS.

As it was, the public offices and the town were illuminated on the nights of the 8th and 9th, and the Victoria Theatre was open on both evenings. The colours were hoisted at the fort at sun-rise on the 9th, and H. B. M's ship Actæon, United States ship Fairfield, and Brazilian corvette Regeneration, each displayed all day the flag of this Republic at their fore with Jack on bowsprit. At 1 o'clock the fort and National brig of war Eloiza fired a salute, as did also the Fairfield and Regeneration. The Actæon did not fire. The full band of the Guardia Argentina, flanked by soldiers bearing lights, and preceded by grenadiers and the usual glolular light with transparencies, traversed various streets on their route to the Retiro, and played some very pretty and martial tunes.—The night however was piercing cold, and not many persons were in the streets.

According to our annual custom, we insert the following Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of the River Plate, dated "Tucuman, 9th July, 1816."

"We the Representatives of the United Provinces of South America, in general Congress assembled, invoking the SUPREME BEING who presides over the Universe,—in the name and by virtue of the authority of the people we represent, and protesting to Heaven, and to the Nations and Inhabitants of the whole Globe, the justice by which our wishes are guided, do solemnly declare in the face of the earth that it is the unanimous and indubitable will of these Provinces to break the repugnant ties which bind them to the King of Spain, to recover the rights of which they were despoiled, and invest themselves with the high character of a Nation, free and independent of King Ferdinand VII., his successors, and the mother country.—In consequence whereof, the said Provinces, in point of fact and right, possess ample and full power to assume for themselves such forms of Government as justice requires, and the urgency of existing circumstances may demand. All and each of them publish, declare, and ratify the same, through us; pledging themselves, under assurance and guarantee of their lives, property, and honour, to abide by and sustain this their will and determination. Let the same therefore be communicated for publication to whomsoever it may concern; and in consideration of the respect due to other Nations, let the weighty reasons which have impelled us to this solemn declaration, be detailed in a separate Manifesto.

"Given in the hall of our sittings, signed by our hands, sealed with the seal of the Congress, and countersigned by our Secretaries, also members thereof."

(Then follow the signatures of the Members of the Congress for the Provinces.)

A number of seamen of the United States ship Fairfield, have been on shore during the week on liberty. We have observed them on horseback in all directions. Some of them appear to be capital horsemen.

On Saturday last, a cart conveying to shore a number of Brazilian officers, of the corvette Regeneration, overturned and precipitated them into the water. This looked for cold bath, in such cold weather, seemed at first to annoy them, but observing the movement the accident had caused on shore, and probably being told, they could not be regenerated without undergoing this ordeal, they joined in the laugh.— Luckily the Captain of the Regeneration was

not amongst his cart-wrecked officers. He is so fit that he could "dress the character" of Sir John Falstaff without stuffing, and we hear that like Sir John, he has not seen his knees for the last ten years.

The Brazilian corvette Regeneration, is a fine ship, and sails "like the wind!" She was formerly the steam-vessel Fulton, and was afterwards in the Brazilian navy under the name of "Maria Isabel." She came to the outer roads on 4th inst., in the same capital style, under her 3 topsails, as we remember her when she arrived there on 9th October 1835, in company with the National corvette New 25th May, Admiral Brown. On the first occasion the wind was strong from the southward, and on the second nearly a gale from the eastward.

FRANCE AND HER ORDINANCES.

From 'Blackwood's Magazine' of April.

(Continued from our last.)

It is not true that the Ordinances of Charles X. were the occasion of this change. It is not true that it was his fault that their loyalty, or professed loyalty, at the commencement of the month, was changed into animosity and rebellion at its close. It is not true that these Ordinances were the occasion of their defection.— If Prince Polignac had taken the necessary measures for maintaining the peace of the capital, and had maintained it; if, instead of the Ordinances being abolished, they had been rendered availing by military measures; if rebellion had been put down, and the cause of resistance had been successful, this Count Portalis, this Baron Segnier, these public functionaries, would have talked of the "wisdom of the Crown," and of the "inherent rights of the monarchy;" and they would have remained the most faithful and devoted servants of the reigning dynasty. When the Ordinances first appeared—what said these very public men, both in private and in public? "The King can do no wrong!" When the next day there was some display of resistance, but very feeble and partial—they said, "rebellion is never lawful!" When, on the Wednesday, the resistance increased in proportion to the feebleness of the government, they said "nous verrons!" On the Thursday, they hid themselves; and on the Friday, when the conflict was over, and their places were in danger, they exclaimed, "The ordinances were a flagrant violation of the Charta—and the Revolution was just and legal." Nor was the conduct of the mass of the people one whit more honest. Out of the thirty three millions of people, most assuredly thirty two millions waited till all was over, and till Louis Philippe had actually taken the oath to the new Charta, before they pronounced an opinion. If Charles X., instead of signing the act of abdication at Rambouillet, had retired with his body guard and troops to the west of France—had divided the country into two great camps, and had expressed his determination to maintain his ground; out of thirty-three millions of people, more than thirty-one would have been as silent as the grave. They would have waited the result. The winner would have been their idol—the conqueror their god.

And what is the reason of all this fickleness, this uncertainty, this evident want of principle? The reasons are two-fold. First, moral; and second, political. First, moral. The French are destitute of fixed moral principles. We speak of the mass when we say this, and not of the splendid exceptions, which we should be the first to acknowledge and to record. But we speak of the mass; and of the mass we affirm that they are not moral. They have not high moral principles—they do not set up great moral standards—they have no belief in themselves or in others—they are, for the most part, wholly irreligious. They do not believe in Providence. They have indistinct notions of a hereafter. They have not a hatred to falsehood. They adopt the doctrine of "expediency" as a rule of conduct. They applaud the successful, no matter by what means he has obtained success. They cultivate adroitness, tact, cleverness, in their children, rather than virtue and religion. They have, therefore, no confidence in the duration of any thing—neither of their government, nor of the throne, nor of the laws or institutions of the country. As all is chance, luck, hazard, with them—so they are prepared for any change, and are surprised

at none. The second is a political reason.—The French of the present day have seen so many changes, and been used to so many forms of government, that they are not attached to any. They have seen the Old Monarchy, the Republic, the Empire, the Restoration, the Revolution, the Restoration re-restored; and they have talked, gone to the cafés, stalked on the Boulevards, lounged in the Tuileries, read the journals, wondered, gaped, stared, and been amused at all. They have seen so much of every thing, that they are prepared for all changes, and are resolved on amusing and enjoying themselves, happen what will. They are not attached to any but one idea—and that is, the original idea of the First Revolution, handed down from year to year—which is this—THAT FRANCE SHOULD GOVERN HERSELF. How? subject to what restrictions? by what laws?—they know not—and care not; but somehow or other, "France is to govern herself." This is the only one of their principles which can be called hereditary.

It is a singular and a striking fact, but a fact about which there can be no dispute, that the French always occupy themselves most about politics, and prepare to introduce changes and effect revolutions, in the days of their prosperity. When trade is bad and commerce low, when manufactures are in a state of stagnation and public credit has greatly fallen, when the working-classes are starving, when the looms are unemployed, when the shops are deserted, and misery and want are staring the population in their faces—then the French rouse themselves, cry for "Order," support the government, put down anarchy, and rally round those who are the Conservatives of the day. Soon, trade improves, because confidence returns—soon, public credit rises, because private individuals feel assured—and, in a very little time, the poverty and wretchedness of the past are forgotten in the affluence and comfort of the hour. That moment is precisely the one when the French turn to politics! When the shopkeeper can close his shop at ten o'clock at night, because his receipts have been abundant; when on a Sunday he no longer keeps his place of business open all day, as he did formerly, because trade was bad, and he strained every nerve to scrape together all he could from the public, but, on the contrary, shuts up his establishment, and rushes with his wife and children to Versailles, or St. Germain, or to the environs of the great towns and cities he inhabits; when he has leisure to read the journals—play at billiards in the morning, go to the theatre in the evening—and yet find his receipts sufficient, and more than enough to satisfy all his desires; then he will talk of politics, of the treaties of Vienna, of the necessity for extending the frontiers of France, of the progress of absolutist principles, of the necessity for war, of the past glory of his country, and will aid the first man, or the first club which may invite him, to get up some anti-monarchical movement, having for its avowed object, to "keep the Crown within its just and constitutional limits"—but having for its real object, the destruction of monarchical influence, and the overthrow of monarchical rights and monarchical prerogatives. As confirmatory of the truth of these observations, let us look back to the state of the country in question in 1830, prior to the Revolution; and let us also examine its late condition previous to the deplorable coalition which has been formed against Louis Philippe.

The Chamber of Peers in 1839 is powerless. The royalty in 1839 is helpless. The Chamber of Deputies is omnipotent. And why? M. de Cormenin shall answer, because France is anti-monarchical—and because France is under the influence of the doctrine of the "sovereignty of the people."

Fourth, let us now examine the complaints made against Louis Philippe by the Coalition in 1839—and let us see whether these complaints be not all based on the aversion of that Coalition to a monarchy.

Is Louis Philippe accused of being a disagreeable, unpleasant, violent, ungentlemanly prince; with rough manners, uncourteous conduct, and bad or low tastes and pursuits? Just the reverse.

Is Louis Philippe open to the objection of being placed on the throne of France by foreign bayonets? Just the reverse.

Is Louis Philippe objected to because he was placed on the throne on account of his being a

Bourbon? M. Dupin has set this question at rest by his celebrated declaration that Louis Philippe is King, *not because* he is a Bourbon, but *in spite* of being a Bourbon. Though this is *not* our opinion, it is at least that of the Coalition.

Is Louis Philippe accused of ingratitude to those who have served him, of rejecting those who have counselled him, and of betraying those who have confided in him? Certainly not. No prince has more richly rewarded with wealth, titles, office, power, and rank, those who have devoted themselves to his cause and to his service.

Is Louis Philippe accused of keeping up a correspondence with the old dynasty, of having a secret intention of abdicating in favour of the young Duke of Bourdeaux, or of bequeathing the throne to the eldest branch of the house of Bourbon? Such a charge has never seriously been made against him.

What, then, are the complaints made against the Citizen King? We will look at them briefly, and in their order.

First, He is accused of wishing to form part of the European family of sovereigns, and of desiring to be regarded as one of their number.

Now, what does this amount to? It amounts to this, that Louis Philippe, as a king, wishes to live, act, be looked on, as a king; whereas, the Coalition would reduce him to the level of the president of some small republic.

Second, Louis Philippe is accused of a resolution to maintain peace with Europe in order that his throne may be established firmly—and that France may not be exposed to war, in consequence of the changes which have taken place in the dynasty, and the Charta of the country.

But Louis Philippe announced these intentions from the beginning. In his very first speech he said, "Yes, gentleman, this France which is so dear to me shall be happy and free; she shall show to Europe that, exclusively occupied with her interior prosperity, she cherishes peace as well as liberty, and desires the happiness and repose of her neighbours." The same language he made use of as lieutenant-general of the kingdom, as well as when elected king—and he announced this to be his policy to Lamarquo, Lafayette, and Lafitte—as well as to Guizot, Thiers, Perier, and Duchatel.

Why do the Coalition complain of this conduct? Has it led to the invasion of France?—No. Has it led to the degradation of France? No. Has it led to France losing her place among European powers? No. Why, then, do the Coalition complain? Has, or has not France greatly prospered under the pacific policy of Louis Philippe? Was not France, at the close of 1838, in very nearly as prosperous a state as at the close of the year 1829? Undoubtedly. Then why do the Coalition complain? Because it is anti-monarchical—because it hates to see the gradual establishment of a regular, powerful, and recognised monarchy—and because it has returned again to the ruinous dogma of the very First Revolution, "that France is resolved on governing herself."

Third, Louis Philippe is accused of wishing to establish in France an absolute, instead of a constitutional monarchy.

What are the *proofs* in support of this charge? Let us look at them for a moment, in their order.

1st, He is accused of *governing* as well as *reigning*.

This is the capital offence—this the leading charge of all;—he governs as well as reigns. This, M. de Cormenin tells us, is "arbitrary, despotic, impolitic, incomprehensible, irrational, degrading, impious, monstrous, stupid." We have quoted, literally, his adjectives, and have not added one to his vocabulary. But why is it all this? When Charles X. left too much the management of the affairs of the state to his ministers, he was accused of being "a mere puppet in the hands of his cabinet." Then the ministers were monarchical, and the Coalition of 1830 feared them. Now the Ministers are never monarchical; but Louis Philippe governs as well as reigns, and declares that he would sooner abdicate than sign, blindfold, the ordinances of a ministry governed by a fluctuating majority in one of the Chambers,—and now the Coalition of 1839 fear him. But why? In both cases the cause is the same,—the anti-monarchical character of the two coalitions.

2d, Louis Philippe is accused of always presiding over the counsels of ministers. He will know all that is passing. He will not take for granted any thing that is merely affirmed by his ministers. He will read despatches—see letters—dictate replies—confer with ambassadors and envoys—and attend to the details, as well as to the broad and large outlines of political events and business. M. Thiers calls this "*epouvantable*;" M. Guizot says that it is not "Constitutional;" M. Duchatel pronounces it to be "unparliamentary." But the King has declared he will not willingly abandon his right, convinced, as he is, that his presence at all the debates of his ministers is the best *contre-poids* against the perpetual tendency of all political men in France towards anti-monarchical measures and principles.

3d, Louis Philippe is accused of reducing his ministers to the mere office of registrars of his royal decrees; and of not allowing his councillors to advise him, persisting always in the same line of policy.

That Louis Philippe is obliged to hold, with great firmness, the reigns of the government, must be admitted,—but that he does not consult his ministers is an allegation which will not support the light of examination.

We have the full conviction that Louis Philippe prevented the fruitless expenditure of French blood and treasure in 1831, in behalf of fallen Poland;—but Casimir Perier counselled his majesty to this policy.

We are certain that Louis Philippe sent, with extreme reluctance, a French army to Antwerp in 1833;—but Marshal Soult counselled the measure.

We are sure that Louis Philippe was averse to the clauses and conditions of the *Quadruple Treaty*—but Talleyrand prevailed on the ministers of the King to obtain its signature.

Sometimes, indeed, Louis Philippe has not been governed by his councillors, but has acted on his own decisions. This was the case when he refused to intervene in Spanish affairs, and allowed M. Thiers to retire to Italy and the study of his favourite Livy! But what then? A new Ministry was formed, opposed, as the King, to an intervention.

The expedition of the French to Ancona was *not*, however, a measure of the King, but one of Casimir Perier, and Louis Philippe acquiesced with reluctance.

The measure of the General Amnesty was the act of Count Molé; approved, indeed, by the King, but peculiarly the measure of that minister.

We could go through all the important acts of the last nine years, and are prepared to show, that though Louis Philippe is entitled to a large portion of the praise which is due to the pacific and conservative policy of that period, yet that, at divers epochs, various public men, as ministers, have taken a marked and decisive part in the decisions of the Crown.

On dit, that a myrmidon spy was lately caught by a squad of the Maine militia; near the disputed boundary, and adjudged to be hanged. That fate was afterwards commuted to the enumeration by the prisoner of a dozen or two names of rivers, mountains and lakes in Maine. He only mentioned the following:—

Upquedohpskoop, Quododchquoik :
Ootaguesquegamook :
Wallahagsquegamook, Machagostungamook,
Ahpocjeeneganamook :

—and was on the point of uttering a word still longer and more crooked, when it stuck in his throat, and he died of suffocation.

NAPOLEON.

The following article is curious, though not in every respect *literally* correct:—Together with the original derivation of the name, which is compounded of two Greek words signifying the "Lion of the Desert," it forms a most striking coincidence with the character of Napoleon, who has rendered it so conspicuous in history.

1.....Napoleon
6.....poleon
7.....poleon
3.....oleon
4.....leon
5.....eon
2.....on

By dropping the first letter from the first syllable of the name in full, and from each part of it in succession, six Greek words are formed, which, translated in the order of the numerals, signify, *Napoleon being a raging lion, going about destroying cities.* [Mirror.]

Advertisements.

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 manufactory 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. 23, 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.

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 suburbs 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 800 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.

FOR SALE.

A Complete collection of the *British Packet* newspaper, from December 1831 to the present date. Also a complete collection of the publication called works and documents, relative to the ancient and modern history of the Provinces of the River Plate, with notes and dissertations by Don Pedro de Angelis. Apply at Mr. Steadman's library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.

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.

NOTICE.

A Person well acquainted with the roads, is desirous of accompanying any gentlemen in the capacity of guide to Mendoza or Chill. Apply at No. 150, Calle de Venezuela.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 11th of July, 1859.

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 Homenegilde Gaidleiva. (Capitaine de Corvette.)

BRITISH. Ship Acteon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Bussell. Packet Cockatrice, 6 guns, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

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

BRAZILIAN. Corvette Regeneration, 26 guns, Captain José Joaquim Raposo.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 6.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 7.—Wind S. S. W. rain last night.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner *Eufracia*, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo.

Passengers 60 to 70.

July 8.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 9.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 10.—Wind W. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 11.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, H. E. M's packet *Cockatrice*, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., arrived at Montevideo 7th inst., sailed thence 9th, with the mail of the packet *Magnet*, from Falmouth 10th May.

No passengers.

July 12.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- 20th ult., Hamburg brigantine *Victor*, from Altona 10th April, to Klick & Co.
- 23rd, Spanish brig *Rapido*, from Havana 3rd April, to Buzareo.
- 24th, British brig *Wasdale*, from Lisbon 21st April, to Boger, Brothers & Co.
- " Oriental barque *Prudencia*, from Cadix 28th April, to Capurro & Co.
- " American ship *Brutus*, from New York 24th April, to Zimmermann & Co.
- " Bremen brigantine *Dolphin*, from Rio Janeiro 11th ult., to Bongo, Hatz & Co.
- 29th, Oriental patache *Bella Oriental*, from Rio Grande 12th ult., to Duplessis.
- 1st inst., Sardinian brig *Ana*, from Parnagua 8th ult., to Capurro & Co.
- 2nd, French brig *Aimable Pauline*, from Marseilles 14th April, to Duplessis.
- 3rd, British barque *Alexander Robertson*, from Liverpool 27th April, to Stanley, Black & Co.
- " Brazilian brig *Montevideo*, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., to Costa.
- " Sardinian polacre *Vigilante*, from Rio Janeiro 22nd ult., to Gianello.
- " Oriental patache *Victoria*, from Espiritu Santo 17th ult., to J. Nin.
- " Brazilian brigantine *Suspiro*, from Parnagua 8th ult.
- 4th, Brazilian brig *Astevido*, from Iguape 18th ult., to Guimaraes.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

24th ult., H. B. M's packet *Spider*, for Rio Janeiro.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 7th inst., was performed *Los Hérojes de Alemania*, and a farce.

On 8th, *Blanca y Montecristi*, and a farce.—The National Anthem was sung in honor of the festival of 9th July. We did not attend on either of the above-mentioned evenings.

On 9th, *El Tribuno formidable* and a farce.

The National Anthem was repeated; and on this occasion Señora Piacental and Señor Salvator lent their aid. The Señora sang with force and effect. The Señor had but little to do.* At the conclusion of the Anthem, there were shouts of *Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes, Don Juan Manuel Rosas! Viva la Confederación Argentina! &c. &c.* and exclamations of *Mueran los Ultrarios! Mueran los Traidores! Mueran los Franceses! &c.*

The audience, considering the boisterousness and coldness of the evening was tolerably nu-

* We have heard the Catalani sing "God save the King," in London, in English. She "electrified the audience" in the verse commencing—

"O! Lord our God arise,
Scatter his enemies;
And make them fall."

merous. In one of the boxes were the lady and daughter of Don Felipe Arana, and the daughter of Don Nicolás Anchorena, who were visited in their box during the evening by Mr. Slade, Consul of the United States, and by Captain Bouman, of the United States ship *Fairfield*. Several officers of the *Fairfield* were likewise in the boxes.

The drama is now at a discount at the Victoria, and the opera at a premium. We have however too little of the latter, and yet Orpheus was the son of *Calliope*, and is known to have raised even the stones by the power of music, why may not the same cause raise the blockade.

We have received London papers to 8th May, and Paris to 6th do. The Melbourne Ministry resigned on the 7th May, in consequence of having only a majority of 5 in the House of Commons, on the question which they had brought forward to suspend the Constitution of the Island of Jamaica. Lord Melbourne stated in the House of Lords, and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, that the Ministry having lost the confidence of a considerable portion of the House of Commons, could no longer carry on the government, and had therefore tendered their resignation of office, which Her Majesty had accepted.

On the said question several of the leading radicals, including Messrs. Grote, Hume, Wakley and Leader, voted against Ministers, who were reproached in the House of Commons by some of the oppositionists with having involved the country in difficulties at home and in every portion of the globe, leaving to their successors a "doleful legacy." "The Times" newspaper even hints that they ought to be impeached—so much for 'things' at home.

Sir Robert Peel was empowered by the Queen to form a new administration, but with the present House of Commons we cannot think that a ministry entirely Tory would stand, unless indeed they shaped their measures to existing circumstances or dissolve the Parliament.

The dispute between France and Mexico, has been settled on terms favorable to the Mexicans, upon which "the Times" remarks—

Such is the conclusion of this Mexican quarrel, in which it will be seen that the French have waved several injurious pretensions, and have in effect accepted, as before stated, less than what they might have obtained, less indeed than was asked and consented to at Jalapa, before San Juan d'Ulla was attacked and Vera Cruz invaded. For example, the right of retail trade was then made a *sine qua non*, the payment of another sum of \$600,000 for the cost of the squadron was demanded and agreed upon, and an insulting apology drawn up as a special article of treaty, which could not be withdrawn or modified. In the treaty as now signed, if the particulars given be substantially correct, it will be seen that each of these oppressive stipulations is abandoned. It becomes a natural inquiry to what end has so much blood been shed and so much treasure expended on the part of France, and such vast injury inflicted, not only upon Mexico, but upon all other friendly and neutral states trading with her, when every object now attained, and more besides, could have been accomplished, and was offered to be submitted to; previous to the recourse to active and ruinous hostilities? And it may be presumed, that had a British Minister found his way to Mexico at an earlier period of the dispute, with a British squadron to back his mediation, those hostilities, with all the disastrous interruption of trade resulting, might have been sooner, if not altogether, averted.

Some of the Paris journals are rather displeas'd at this English mediation.

On Wednesday last, the French Commodore Thibault, visited the United States corvette *Fairfield*, and Brazilian corvette *Regeneration*, both of which fired a salute on the occasion,

the latter with French flag at her fore. These salutes took place about 2 P. M., and were returned by the *Sapho*, viz.—in answer to the *Fairfield* at 3, and to the *Regeneration* at half past 3, having the United States and Brazilian flags at her fore whilst firing the respective salutes. All this is as it should be—they have no Mr. Hume to care for; we admire chariness when properly applied.

We have received a communication signed *Anonymous*, containing some poetry dedicated to *Woman*. The limits of our paper will not permit us to insert it entire. We give the following introductory lines as a specimen.

WOMAN.

Of woman's power who cannot tell?
Who has not felt her magic spell?
In Court and Cot, she holds her sway,
And Sage and Savage homage pay,
Her love is like the sun-girt rock;
For Man she braves the battle's shock,
And midst the dangers of the field,
She runs all risks his life to shield.

His Excellency Don Luis Souza Diaz Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Rio Janeiro, and his Secretary of Legation Don Bernardo Francisco Rangel, reside for the present at Beech's Hotel.

THE WEATHER.—Winter weather has prevailed during the week. On several mornings there was ice half an inch in thickness, and strong hoar frost. The thermometer on the mornings of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, was about 40°. During the week 40 to 52.

Advertisement.

Union Library.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of this Institution, will be held at the Library Rooms on Tuesday 16th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Buenos Ayres, 11th July, 1839.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Doublons, Spanish	246	a	247	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	246	a	247	do. do.
Plata inacuinata	134	a	14	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	143	a	143	do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones	144	a	do.	do.
Six per cent Stock	56	a	do.	per ct.
Bank Shares	none			
Exchange on England	33	a	pence	per del
Do. Rio Janeiro	500	a	nominal.	
Do. Montevideo	15	a	154	per patacon
Do. United States	124	a	per U.S. dollar	
Hides, Ox, best	36	a	38	cts. p. pesada
Do. country	31	a	33	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	32	a	34	do. do.
Do. salted	50	a	52	do. do.
Do. Horse	12	a	14	do. each.
Nutria Skins	53	a	53	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	55	a	60	do. per doz.
Wool, common	11	a	14	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	27	a	28	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a	20	per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	29	a	31	
Deer skins per dozen	11	a	14	
Hair, long	70	a	75	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	35	a	38	do. do.
Jerked Beef	16	a	18	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	16	a	17	do. per arr'ba
Horns	150	a	400	per mil.
Flour, (North American)	a	none		
Salt, on board	a	none		per fan
Discount	1	a	1 1/2	per ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 245 dollars. The lowest price 246 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDE, Responsible Editor.