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BUENOS AYRES.

The following is the fifth article from our Correspondent *Neutral*.

The history of the unfortunate blockade of the River Plate, is from first to last a tissue of unjustifiable acts on the part of France: one would suppose that her agents, finding themselves so far from Europe, fancied they might escape its censure, unless indeed, they really thought they had to deal with a barbarous people.

To justify these reproaches, we will not have recourse to other proofs, than those which they themselves have furnished in their official correspondence. Let us turn our attention to Mr. Roger's observations to the government of Buenos Ayres, when he for the first time announced his intention to terminate his mission with éclat.

If the Argentine government order—1st. the liberation of Mr. Baclé. 2nd. the restitution to Messrs. Martin Larre and Joachim Pons, residing at the Guardia de Lujan, of their Consular certificates and provisional exonerations from serving in the militia which was exacted of them: the immediate citing of Mr. Pierre Lavie, before the tribunal charged to decide upon his guilt or innocence, upon which his well known probity leaves little doubt, the undersigned will not then oppose any obstacle to the desire expressed in the note of Y. E. of 12th inst., to postpone to another period the discussion of the pretensions of the Buenos Ayrean administration.*

This was the first ultimatum of Mr. Roger—so very different to that which he subsequently issued from on board the *Albatros*! It was obvious however from the precautions he took in presenting it, that he did not feel exactly convinced of the justice of his demands; for he consented that the Argentine government should declare that it only lent itself to these demands "to give a proof of friendship, and the desire to preserve the good understanding between France and the Republic, and not by any means to create a new precedent of which advantage might be taken in any future discussion."†

All the desires of Mr. Roger were speedily attended to. Mr. Baclé was restored to his family; the few Frenchmen nominally enrolled in the militia, were erased from it, and Pierre Lavie, for whose probity the Consul had answered for, being convicted of robbery, was condemned to six months imprisonment, the term of which expired at the very moment when the French squadron appeared off Buenos Ayres: thus all which could have served as a pretext for coercive measures no longer existed. One thing alone remained in suspense;—it was the question of principles, which Mr. Roger had consented to postpone to another period; which Admiral Leblanc had declared himself incompetent to take in hand, and which in no case gave the right to put on a blockade. Should they doubt this doctrine, we would have recourse to Mr. Roger himself to defend it.—"Spain, (said he on commencing the discussion of this matter,‡) "of which the legislation as it regards residents and those domiciated is precisely that which is invoked by the authority here, has at last recognised the principles avowed by equity. The principles which the undersigned will not delay exposing and which defended by the French government when the discussion of reforms took

* Note from Mr. Roger to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, 13th December, 1837.

† In the same note.

‡ See his first note of 30th November, 1837.

"place in the legislation of the Spanish Constitution of 1812, have been formally adopted "by the Cortes, who on its sittings of 11th May "last, declared that the words inserted in sections 1 and 2 of the first article of the reformed Constitution that:—All individuals "born in Spain are Spaniards, and those foreigners who have acquired a domicile in any "portion of the Monarchy, must be understood "in the sense, that they confer on those two "classes a privilege or right not imposing upon "them an obligation, &c."

The question was the same: the fundamental law of the Spanish Monarchy, was thus (quoting the phraseology of Mr. Roger,) incompatible with the nationality of the French, established in its territory: she did not the less adopt superannuated principles, which originated in remote and barbarous times. But they did not presume to employ force to root out her prejudices:—ESPECIALLY BLOCKADE. They tranquilly awaited, the experience or the example of other nations, to make her feel the necessity of dictating other laws, and it was not until 1837 that the last Cortes modified that part of the legislation sanctioned in 1812.

They thus granted to Spain a quarter of a century to revise quietly her laws, but impose upon this country a blockade of two years to force a revision!!! Louis Philippe, the citizen King, on ascending the throne, swore to respect the rights of the people, will he then be more exacting than the governments of all the countries of the world together, none of which thought proper to close the ports of Spain, for a principle more or less liberal introduced into her Constitution! And what cause of complaint is there against this country. Let us be candid. A government which says to individuals of all nations and of all creeds: come and establish yourselves amongst us: you will not be received as strangers but treated as if you had ever belonged to us; you will be placed upon the same footing as the natives. . . . Can there be any thing offensive in this? Are not these words a proof of interest and kindness, removing at once all the barriers which beset a foreigner every where else, and which render his first arrival amongst a new community so very painful? One does not feel the full force of these grants because of the liberality of the legislation of this country as it regards foreigners. They are placed upon an equality with the natives. They become Merchants, Shop-keepers, pedlars, in fine any profession they please, there is nothing to prevent them. They may engage in the coasting trade, which is forbidden in France, they may acquire landed property, which they cannot in England. All these things render a foreigner reluctant to change his character, because the title of citizen, so coveted every where else, does not in this country give him any new right, while it imposes upon him various weighty obligations.

If it was said to foreigners, who come to reside in this country:—remain what you are if you think proper—it is not required of you to become a citizen, but recollect that by your declining to do so, you cannot be a land proprietor, the owner of houses, *estancias*, *quintas*, or carry on a retail trade:—such a proceeding would be in strict consonance with the right which all Sovereign States possesses, and with the rules of a rigorous reciprocity.

But in allowing to the agents of France, that the principles professed by this country in regard to their fellow countrymen are superannuated, why not leave their reformation to the care of its own people? What right have they to force it to abandon them at the cannon's

mouth. As a nation, is it less than Spain, that they should blockade it, on the very dawn of a discussion upon a simple question of principles? (To be continued.)

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST, in the article of *Neutral*.—For the government of Louis XVIII. read Charles X.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta* during the week has contained declarations numerous signed from the districts of Exaltacion de la Cruz and Matanzas, offering person and property in support of the government.

The declaration from Matanzas speaks in terms of high censure against those concerned in the late rebellion in the South, averring that they were in combination with and sold to the gold of the despicable French; led on (it continues) by personal hate and envy of the sublime virtues of the "*predilecto Abel*," who now with the energy which characterises him, so nobly sustains the liberties of the country.

Col. Vicente Gonzalez, under date Monte 16th inst., forwarded a despatch to General Corbalan, principal Aid de Camp to the Governor, giving an account of the return to that place of the divisions of militia which had marched on the 5th ult. against the rebellious.—These divisions were received at Monte with great rejoicings, and under salutes from artillery, carbines and musquetry. They were afterwards disbanded and retired to their homes.

Col. Gonzalez addressed a congratulatory proclamation to the 3rd regiment of militia cavalry, stating that a parcel of iniquitous disorganised unitarian dogs, who had become the slaves of French swine, had had the audacity to suppose they could overturn a paternal and firm government, founded on the will of the people, a few days however were sufficient to dissipate their hopes; and the divisions could now return to their homes with the pleasing thought that they had done their duty as good Federals, and rendered themselves worthy of the consideration of the Supreme Magistrate who so nobly directs the destinies of the country.

Proclamations similar to the above were addressed to the 2nd and 5th squadrons of the same regiment, by Commandants Manuel Alarcon and José Suarez, and to the battalion of infantry of the same regiment by Commandant Cesareo Dominguez. These proclamations are dated Monte 10th inst. In one part of that to the infantry, we read—"the constancy, intrepidity and firmness you have evinced, and the adhesion you have manifested to our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, are proofs of the high patriotism which animates you when danger threatens the country, and which will gain for you the respect and esteem of the old world, which ever applauds the love of order, obedience to the authorities constituted by law and the practice of patriotic virtues, firm columns of national right."

The same paper contains the declarations of Señores Pedro Pablo Ponce and Manuel Vasquez, detailing the circumstances which compelled them at the peril of their lives to sign a paper at Fort Independence, disavowing the authority of General Rosas and acknowledging that of Manuel Rico and Pedro Castelli, which being extorted by violence they now disown before God and the Country.

Colonel Nicolas Martinez, has been appointed Aid de Camp to the House of Representatives, vice Colonel Ubaldo Mendez, deceased.

Don Pedro A. Rodriguez, Justice of Peace of San Andres de Giles, addressed a note under date 12th inst., to the Governor, giving an account of the rejoicings in that town on the 4th and 11th inst., in honor of the arrival of two detachments of cavalry appertaining to the division of General Pacheco, on their route to Salto, and on the return of the militia cavalry of the district under the command of Colonel Antonio Ramirez, from the pursuit of the insurrectionists.

Don Antonio Viera, Justice of Peace of Lobos, in a note to the Governor dated 14th inst., gives an account of the rejoicings in that town in honor of the arrival of the 1st squadron of the 3rd regiment of militia cavalry of the district from the pursuit of the insurrectionists. The azoteas, windows, door ways, &c., of the houses were crowded with ladies, who scattered flowers on the troops, principally roses, which abound in that part, and flags waved from every house. The Commandant on taking leave of the troops addressed to them the following proclamation.

"Militiamen of the 1st squadron of the 3rd regiment of militia cavalry. It is glorious for you that you formed part of the division of operations against the brutal unitarian mutineers at Dolores and Mousalvo, and were amongst the first to take up arms in defence of the legal authority, and public order, and in having destroyed for ever the criminal hopes of the traitor infamous unitarians. Your triumph and loyal conduct, have gained for you public acknowledgment, and the cordial congratulations of the Father of the Country, Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

"Militiamen, may your device ever be Fe-deration or Death! Our Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws for ever! Colonel Vicente Gonzales for ever! Down with the brutal unitarians! Down with the brutal odious French! Down with the mulatto Rivera and the brutal unitarian assassin Juan Lavalle!"

(Signed) MANUEL ANGULO.

General Prudencio O. de Rosas, in a note to General Corbalan, principal Aid de Camp to the Governor, dated Dolores 12th inst., proposes that H. E. the Governor should appoint the Citizen Benjamin Subiaurri an officer of militia in return for services rendered during the late insurrection.

The *Gaceta* of 13th inst., contains the decree of the government granting the *exequatur* to the Pontifical Bull, erecting a new Bishoprick in the Province of San Juan, and instituting Dr. Manuel Eufrazio de Quiroga Sarmiento, Bishop thereof.

The *Gaceta* of 14th inst., contains the sentence of the tribunal of *recursos extraordinarios* in the suit between Don Nicolas Anchorena and Don José Maria Riglos, and the particulars of the cause.

The same paper contains a note dated 30th ult., from Captain Manuel Valle, of the infantry regiment of Patricios of Buenos Ayres, to General Vidal, relative to a donation of 10 dollars per month to the government to be deducted from his pay during the blockade. This donation to take place from October 1833.

The government replied to the above on 12th inst. and proffered thanks to Captain Valle in the name of the country.

The *Gaceta* of 16th inst., contains a communication dated Patagonia 19th September, 1833, to General Corbalan, from Colonel Juan Hernandez, Aid de Camp to the Governor and Commandant of Patagonia, offering in his own name, in those of the officers and soldiers of the garrison and inhabitants of the district, congratulations on the discovery of the plot against the life of H. E. Adding that they were ready to make every sacrifice in defence of the government of H. E., and march upon the capital if required to assist in the extermination of the brutal unitarians sold to the odious French.

The Directors of the Mint, inform the public that the Hon. Representation of the Province under date 12th September last, passed a law, that the notes of the emission of 1829, which do not bear the mark *Renovacion* on them, will be exchanged for others until the last day of the present year, after which they cannot be exchanged or received.

And in order to avoid the irreparable injury which must accrue to those who omit to change said notes by the time prefixed, this public notice is given, so that no one may plead ignorance, or attribute to the Mint the blame, which will fall solely on the neglectful.

Buenos Ayres, November 14, 1833.

MANUEL NUÑEZ, Secretary.

RIO JANEIRO.

The Rio Janeiro journals *Despertador*, *Diario del Rio Janeiro*, and *Liga Americano del Rio Janeiro*, have of late contained some very pointed articles against the French, calling upon the Brazilians to carry on a war against French commerce. "Brazilians: (says the *Diario* of Rio Janeiro), Union against the French who have taken Oyapock from us! South Americans: Union against the French who have insulted us on the waters of the Plata and at Vera Cruz! Let none of us purchase any thing that is French; all we need we can get from other nations, or from amongst ourselves. War to French commerce. Let us injure it as far as depends upon us! Down with French commerce in America! Let this be our vengeance! Brazilians! Americans! Union!"

Odio eternal of comercio Frances, says the *Liga Americana*.

"The French (says the *Diario*), send us wine as false as their hearts, calves for legs as false as themselves, dead people's teeth, perfumes, Milliners, damaged goods, and a parcel of trash to foment vice and vanity. Our wives and daughters were elegantly attired before French milliners and hair dressers set up their stand in Osvidor street; our tailors were sufficient before the introduction of French tailors: we derive no benefit from French commerce: we can get wine from the Portuguese, silks from the English, and in fact every article from other nations of much better quality than from the French. Our wives and daughters can purchase the silks, &c., of those nations and make their own dresses; all the South American nations ought to determine not to buy any French merchandise. Shame to every Brazilian who purchases from the French."

The *Diario* in one of its numbers, traces the conduct of the French to Brazil from 1556 to 1833, deducing therefrom the bad faith of France. "In 1833 (it adds) the French under pretence of protecting French Guiana, from the contagion of the rebellion in Para, took possession of our territory on the shores of the River Oyapock: and notwithstanding that the motive for this invasion has ceased, she refuses now in 1839 to leave it, seeking another pretext, viz: that the limits between the Brazilian and French territory in that part of the world have not been rightly defined."

The *Despertador* contains a pithy article upon the occupation of Montevideo by the French, which it states will more and more complicate, their question with this country. It adds that the glory of France has been tarnished by her alliance with the Chief of a party in a domestic question amongst a people 2000 leagues from Europe. The war (continues the *Despertador*) which she carries on against the Argentine Republic, cannot end with honor to her because she has no right to force a nation to change its laws. All the world recognises that foreigners must submit to the laws of the country in which they reside or leave it, and France is unjust to claim indemnity for two or three Frenchmen who acted criminally. The expensive ostentatious blockade of Buenos Ayres has been carried on for nearly two years without result, and the arms of colossal France, glorious in every part of the world, are nullified by the resistance of a government infinitely inferior in the scale of nations, power and resources; besides which, the French have by their conduct raised an antipathy against them in South America which will not easily subside.

The *Liga* follows in the same side, and expresses its firm conviction that General Rosas will triumph over the Chief Rivera.

The *Jornal do Comercio* of Rio Janeiro takes part against General Rosas, and notwithstanding (says one of our Rio Janeiro Correspondents) that it sustains injury by advocating the French interest which is here at a very low ebb, owing chiefly to the exasperation of the Brazilians for French encroachment on the Oyapock territory, yet it still continues to publish those reports from Buenos Ayres, which carry their reputation with them."

The Editors of the two leading papers at Rio Janeiro, have been out to fight a duel, but were interrupted by the police. A beautiful French girl lately from France was the innocent cause of the dispute. The said Editors were bosom friends, and men can be sincere friends in every thing but love. We received full particulars of the affair with the names of the parties concerned in it by the last Packet. It is however a tender subject. We too have loved and know its to-morrows; therefore in pure sympathy we drop the subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

If you think the following lines as a farewell to H. M's ship Calliope, be so thy insertion in your journal, they are at your service.

Q. S.

Calliope, fair sister of the tuneful nine,
Who in this hemisphere has deigned to shine;
Prythee tell me, ere you go,
Something, I've often wished to know—
For really I could never learn or see,
Why the *Graces* should be confined to three;
While to the *Muses*, they assign,
Three times three, or nine.
Now if there's no reason, which refuses
Why not make them equal to the *Muses*,
And you will admit, there is no fear
About their being met with here!
Therefore, between me and you,
Suppose ere you bid us all adieu,
Just look among our pretty faces,
And add, six more, unto the *Graces*.
I do not know, but mealy guess,
There may be some, might they confess,
Their secret thoughts, would fain
Not say a *ieu*, in hopes to meet again.
For ah! there's few can tell,
What lies within the word *Farewell*—
The ruined hopes, the chilling fears,
The secret sighs, the silent tears,
The throbbing heart, the aching head,
That vainly seeks for rest, in bed—
These but faintly weakly tell,
The misery of that word, *Farewell*!!
Permit me now to bid adieu,
To your gallant Captain, officers and crew;
Wishing a pleasant prosperous breeze
May safely bear you to your native seas,
And, for ever may your name
Stand with honor on the *Roll of Fame*,
That Calliope, may be wherever she goes,
The pride of her friends, & the dread of her foes.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE EAST.

By Count BJORNSTERN, the Swedish Ambassador.

(Extracts.)

Among the greatest phenomena in the history of the world may, undoubtedly, be reckoned the British Empire in the East Indies.

This empire has, within a single century, risen from the humble rank of a trading factory to an *imperium* of more than 100,000,000 of inhabitants, with an equal number (100,000,000) who, though under their own princes, still obey the British power. It extends over 1,250,000 *English square miles* of the most fertile part of the surface of the earth (from 8° latitude to 35°, and from 68° longitude to 92°), and consequently contains a polar altitude the same as from *Messina to Torneo*, and a breadth as from *Lisbon to Swolensk*, which shews that it cannot be compared with any thing in Europe, either as to size or population, any more than in difference of climate and temperature, but that it must be compared with *Europe itself*. This empire has within its boundary the *Gauts* and *Himalay* mountains always covered with ice, which rise, the former 13,000, the latter 27,000 feet above the level of the sea; it is intersected by rivers, each of which, like the *Indus*, *Jumna*, *Sutledge*, *Ganges*, and *Brahmanutra*, offers a navigation of not less than 1200 *English miles*, and the two last-mentioned during certain months

pour into the Bay of Bengal a mass of water containing more than 1,000,000,000 cubic feet in a hour. It has for its defence a standing army excellently disciplined, and considerably greater than that of Austria,* and a revenue half as large again as Russia. Within its boundaries there are towns which, like *Calcutta*, have a population of a million; others which, like *Delhi*, *Agra*, *Benares*, *Luckno*, and *Poona*, reckon from 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants; and others again—*Madras* and *Bombay*, which carry on a trade greater than that of ancient *Carthage*, *Venice*, or *Genoa*, during their most flourishing periods. It has kings as vassals, with a greater number of subjects than Naples; of dynasties older than the Bourbons; and the emperor in Hindoostan, the descendant of Tamerlane (Timour Khan), the great Mogul, sits still on his golden throne, in Delhi, surrounded by all the grandeur of the East, himself only a prisoner in the power of the British.

But who then is the conqueror, who the ruler, of this immense empire, over which the sun extends so gloriously his glittering rays, that has risen on the continent of Asia as if by enchantment, and now emulates in greatness that of Alexander, Tamerlane, or Nadir Shah?

Why, on a little island, in another part of the world, in a narrow street, where the rays of the sun are seldom able to penetrate the thick smoke, a company of peaceable merchants meet; these are the conquerors of India, these the despotic rulers of this splendid empire.

We seek in vain through the annals of the world for any thing that can be compared with this, or be compared with the rapidity with which this power raised itself from nothing to its present colossal height. Rome required *ten* centuries to reach its loftiest point, the British power in India has risen almost equally high in less than *one*; but still more remarkable does the rise of this power appear, when it is considered that it is not indebted for its advancement, like that of the *Tartars* in *China*, to superiority of armies, nor like that of the *Goths* and *Vandals* in Western Europe, to the effect of immense masses of people overwhelming others; nor as the *Arabs* in Asia when the fanaticism of religion wielded the sword; nor as it risen from the same reason as the *Spaniards* in *America*, where the simple people took the followers of Pizarro for *Centaurs*, and the fire from their arms for the lightning of heaven.

No, to no such cause is it indebted; we see here a small number of Britons, first, by means of a few well-understood mercantile attempts, gain accession to the distant country, so spread themselves, so establish their counting-houses, so, with the Roman device as their example, *divide et impera*, separate and rule kings and princes of India, conquer them, and with the most trifling means, within the short period of sixty years, found one of the mightiest empires of which history gives any example; inhabited by a warlike people, among whom the *Mahrattas* alone were in possession of an army of more than 200,000 men, organised by French officers, and supplied with a numerous artillery.

It is to this remarkable circumstance, viz. the smallness of the means used, compared with the greatness of the object gained, that the author wishes particularly to direct the attention of the reader; seeing that it contains proofs of the superiority of European civilisation over the half-cultivation of the East; of the advantages of the intellectual powers over the material, and of the sway gained by science over ignorance.

What advantage does England derive from its power over India?

Three most important questions now spontaneously present themselves, namely:—

1st. What advantage does England derive from its power over India?

2d. What effect has this power on India?

3d. What prospect of stability has this power?

The explanation of these questions is so much the more important, as it forms the really radical result which is here to be sought.—We shall therefore consider them separately.

* The Austrian army is at most 280,000 men; the Anglo-Indian, with its contingent troops 200,000; a few years since, during the Birman war, it was 300,000.

1st. What advantage does England derive from its power over India?

The policy of the English parliament, in the government of its extensive colonies, has long been, and still is not to take from them any direct revenue, either in the form of a tax or otherwise; but to seek its advantage only in the profits of trade, the sale of its productions, and in other indirect revenues. It is especially to this enlightened and wise policy that England is indebted for the gigantic increase and flourishing state of her colonies, which latter forms the real condition for their remaining under the English sceptre.

This policy is built on the soundest principles of political economy, namely those which teach us that the people's gain is that of the crown; that riches do not consist of gold and silver alone (which Spain sought in America, but did not find, even in the mines of Peru), that riches consist in exchange, in sale, in trade; that the profits herein are mutual, enriching both the countries that participate in it, not the one at the expense of the other. These principles are not new in England, they were employed at a time when America, now the United States, formed a British colony. These states had never paid a single farthing towards the support of the government in the mother country, and the only advantage the latter derived was the indirect gain arising from trade, the sale of its manufactures, and the fortunate enterprises of private individuals.

Whereas England had given to North America all those political institutions which have laid the foundation for its personal strength and freedom; given it the advantages of a representative constitution, of a commercial government, a jury, freedom of the press, religious freedom, and of personal liberty (*Habeas Corpus*, &c.). These advantages could not, however, in the opinion of the Americans, overbalance the tax of a few pence imposed, as they considered unjustly, on tea and paper, a circumstance which would carry the appearance of injustice, if a people, when arrived at that point in their social education which is necessary for independence, did not do the same as the son who has attained the age of manhood,—they emancipate themselves, and leave the quiet home for the raging storms of the world: such is human nature; so also will the Hindu act, when he has gained that degree of enlightenment which forms the maturity of society. But I hasten to return to the subject,—the principle of England's colonial government.

If England will not take any revenue from its immense colonies, nothing that can lighten the English people's own heavy burden of taxes, in what then, it may be reasonably asked, consists the advantage to the mother country from these colonies?

With regard to India, it consists in the following sources of revenue:—

Here is specified the revenue.

Hence we find, that England's gain from its East India possessions amounts to no less than 6,500,000 pounds sterling a year; a sum which would, in the end, completely ruin the colony (or, more properly speaking, drain it of its bullion), if it were remitted in this form. But such is not the case; it comes to England in the following manner:—East Indian opium is sent to China, and is there exchanged for tea; this is taken to England, and covers all the exchange.

Such are the phenomena of trade;—what the one country gains is not lost by the other; they both gain.

It is, however, from a higher point of view than the preceding, that the colonies of England ought to be considered.

On what does Britain ground her political power, if not on her colonies? which include a greater portion of the globe than Russia itself (the English colonies take up a sixth part of the

land on our globe, Russia a seventh part), and especially a more populous, better cultivated, and a richer territory than that empire.

On what does Britain ground her naval power, if not on her colonies? where trade and communication employ hundreds of thousands of her seamen (England has, according to the latest statistical accounts, the surprising number of 700,000 seamen in active service, of course principally mercantile).

On what did Britain, in her strife for life or death against the power of Napoleon, ground her prospect of leaving the field with the palm of victory, if not on her colonies? which, after all the harbours in Europe were shut against her flag, offered in their a market, an exchange, a trade, which supported its decaying strength, and alone made victory possible!

Of these colonies India is, without doubt, the first; it is so not only in a political and commercial point of view, but, considered philanthropically; for England distributes there the benefits of civilisation to more than 100,000,000 of our fellow creatures; and will probably, at some future period, succeed in supporting it, on the purest of all foundations—the mild and exalted doctrines of revealed religion.

We have lent the 16th and 17th numbers of "Nickleby," and cannot recollect to whom.—The parties will please return them as soon as convenient.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned H. B. M.'s Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Episcopal Church Establishment in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the British Chapel on Monday the 23rd inst; at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 14th December, 1839.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. M.'s Consul.

NOTICE FROM THE TRUSTEES.

It is intended at the above meeting to consider the subject of the new rents, with a view to fixing the future rates in Sterling;—a full attendance is therefore earnestly requested.

NOTICE.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Presbyterian Church Establishment in Buenos Ayres, will be held at their Chapel, on Friday the 27th instant, at one o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,

H. M.'s Consul.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 14th December, 1839.

WANTED.

A Foreigner of sober steady habits and married, (an Englishman would be preferred,) to take charge of a sheep establishment 7 leagues from the City. Whoever may feel qualified to undertake the above and can give satisfactory references as to character, may apply at No. 15, Calle de Perla, for further particulars.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 19th of December, 1839.

N. O. N. E.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Captain Toussaint Jean Louis Hormenagilde Guillemin.

Brig Pylyde, 20 guns, Captain Felix Bernard, with Commodore's broad pennant.

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

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

BRAZILIAN. Corvette Bertioque, 16 guns, Captain Joao Baptista de Sousa, Captain de Fragata and Commander of the Brazilian naval forces in the River Plata.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 14.—Wind E. slight rain.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette *Bortigo*, 18 guns, Captain Joao Baptista de Sousa, Captain de Fragata, and Commander of the Brazilian naval forces in the River Plate, from Montevideo 11th inst.

She saluted the town at mid-day with 21 guns, (having the flag of this Republic at her fore whilst firing the salute,) which was returned from the fort by a like number.

December 15.—Wind E. strong in the evening. No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet *Spider*, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Montevideo, Mrs. Emma Robilliard, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Eliza B. Dominick, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Herschell, Doña Mariquita Galindo and child, Doña Justa Rodriguez and daughter. Messrs. Edward Lumb, Oliver J. Hayes, Frederick W. Hutz and William Turner.—General Juan José Viamont,—Señores Juan F. de la Serna, Mariano Gonzalez, Manuel José Somalo, Juan Ximenes, Telmo Moliné, Gregorio Mendez, José Antonio Figueroa and Adolfo Silva.

Steerage, Francaix Legrand, Albert Montague, William Malloy, Andres Chaffin and Manuel Calvo. Señoras Martina Venancio and daughter, Maria Nieves and daughter. 36 in all.

December 16.—Wind N.E. shifted to E. at mid-day. No arrivals or sailings.

December 17.—Wind N. N. E. shifted to W. at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 18.—Wind S. shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 19.—Wind E. strong at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 20.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

7th inst., American barque *King Philip*, Willis, from Boston 2nd October, to Southampton & Co.

" Oriental barque *Tres Hermanas*, from Cadiz 16th October, to Guimaraens.

8th, Spanish brig *Delirio*, from Barcelona 30th September, to Juan Niu.

" Sardinian brig *Olympia*, from Parnagua 28th ult., to J. P. Ramirez.

" Bremen brig *Sigismund Cesar*, from Bremen 28th September.

18th, H. B. M's ship *Stag*, 46 guns, Commodore Sullivan, from Rio Janeiro.

The French Admiral Dupotet, was to sail from Rio Janeiro for Montevideo, 4 days after the departure of the *Stag*.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

14th inst. A French launch arrived from the northward.

15th. The French armed schooner *Firmez* arrived from the N. E. Also at 11 o'clock at night the French brig of war *Sylph*, 12 guns, Captain Du Couedie de Kerguelan, from Montevideo: 14th inst.

16th. The *Sylph* sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Colonia and Martin Garcia. The *Firmez* and a French launch, (the latter with a boat in tow,) sailed this day to the northward. The French armed boat *Atréviedo* and the *Camille's* whale boat arrived from the northward. A *balandra* (beef boat) arrived from Colonia and sailed again.

17th. A French launch with a boat in tow arrived from the northward. The *Atréviedo* cruised last night in the vicinity of point Quilnes, and returned this morning to the outer roads.

18th. The *Atréviedo* was cruising to the southward, and the *Camille's* whale boat to the northward last night. Both returned to the outer roads this morning. A French launch sailed to the northward.

19th. Nothing new.

20th. The launch which sailed on the 18th, returned to the outer roads during the last night. A French *balandra* arrived this morning, from Montevideo 19th inst. She was a prize, and was taken some months since—she is now armed. Beef boat *balandra* arrived from Colonia and sailed again.

This day (21st inst.) completes the 63rd day of the blockade.

There was a rumour this week, of Callao being blockaded by the British, the falsehood of which has been proved by recent advices from Peru. It arose we hear from the publication in the Peruvian and Chilean journals, of the correspondence between Mr. Belford Hinton Wilson, Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. M. at Lima and the government of Peru.

Mr. Wilson, upon the supposition that, that government was about to apply a portion of its Custom-house revenue to satisfy the claims of Chili for expenses in sending the late expedition to Peru, addressed a note to it, in tenor, that such appropriation was contrary to an act passed by the Congress of Peru on 1st June, 1823, which pledged said revenue towards the payment of the principal and interest of the loan contracted for in England, and that the English creditors, both on the score of justice and their generous forbearance, ought to have preference over the debt due to Chili, the major part of which had been incurred to carry on a war against General Santa Cruz, which in the opinion of the government of H. B. M. ought not to have been entered into, and to terminate which Her Majesty Queen Victoria, had at the praiseworthy instance of one of the belligerents fruitlessly proffered her benevolent mediation.

The government of Peru, in reply, stated that Chili had not made any claim for the debt in question, being well aware that the Peruvian treasury, drained as it had been by the usurper Santa Cruz, to cement his domination, had not wherewithal to meet its current expenses.—The government would ever recognise the preference which ought to be given to the British debt, which was contracted at a most critical epoch of the Republic, and which contributed in a great degree to gain for it, its independence. It would therefore preferentially recommend to the consideration of the first Congress, the making every possible reduction in the civil and military list for the sacred object of paying what is due to those who with so much generosity aided Peru, at a time when its cause was deemed desperate.

That it behoved the government to inform Mr. Wilson, that comparing the claims he has put forth, since the restoration of the legal authority, with those during the time of the usurpation, the language in which the former are couched and his subsequent conduct, he cannot be viewed but as an enemy to the present administration, which he appears to wish to bring into discredit, judging from the overbearing tone and offensive expressions, he invariably uses in his official notes, which are any thing but proper, if it be wished to draw closer the ties of friendship which the government desire to preserve with Great Britain. Persuaded however that the just and enlightened government of H. B. M. cannot have authorised Mr. Wilson, thus to wound Peru, and deviate in his official capacity, from the language, attention and respect, which urbanity and decency demand even between private individuals, the government has determined to lay its complaints before H. Majesty, trusting that she will deign to take those measures which may prevent unpleasant consequences to the interests of both countries.

A mail from Bolivia arrived on Monday last, bringing dates to October. The attempt at revolution in that country headed by General Ballivian, had been put down, and the President of the Republic, José Miguel de Velasco, had returned to the Capital and resumed the authority, which he had delegated during his absence in the country districts of the Republic, acting against the rebellious.

BRAZIL.

The *Diario de la Tarde* of Tuesday last, contains important news from Santa Catalina. The Imperial troops and marine had totally defeated the rebellious at that island on 15th ult., which it was confidently predicted would be the precursor of other triumphs more important, and lead to the re-establishment of order in every part of the Empire.

The victory was achieved by the army under the command of Marshal Andrea, and judging from his despatch, it appears to have been complete.

THE WEATHER has been changeable this week, Saturday last was "wintry," thermometer 64. On the following day it was 74. On Wednesday 84. On Thursday 72. Yesterday 78.

The Alameda and Retiro had a portion of visitors on Sunday evening last, and the lady equestrians attended by cavaliers were numerous.

The exequies of Col. José Maria de Escalada, were celebrated on Thursday last at the Church of La Merced. A company of the Patriotas were drawn up in front of the Church during the celebration and fired a volley.

Advertisements.

Shirt Collars, &c.

SELLING at No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, (behind the Cathedral,) fine English made linen shirt collars, at \$4 4ds. each; a few fine linen shirts \$35 each; Summer jackets and pantaloons; Summer cravats from \$4 4ds. to \$10 each; fine cambric shirt fronts; thread gloves; Windsor soap; superior tooth brushes and tooth powder, &c. 321 31.

TO LET.

AT the house of Mrs. Fittou, on the road towards the Boca, below the residence of J. H. Mandeville, Esq., two rooms furnished or unfurnished.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Doublons, Spanish.....	298	a 294 dollars each
Do. Pair of	302	a 300 do. do.
Plata macanuma	161	a 171 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	18	a 18 1/2 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones ..	174	a 18 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	64	a do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	3 3/8	a pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro	a	nominal.
Do. Montevideo	18 1/2	a 18 1/2 per patacon
Do. United States	15	a per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	41	a 48 dis. p. pessada
Do. country	85	a 37 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs ..	37	a 38 do. do.
Do. salted	32	a 33 do. do.
Do. Horse	13	a 13 do. each.
Nutria Skins	5	a 51 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	65	a 70 do. per dozen
Wool, common	18	a 15 do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	26	a 28 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a 20 per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	31	a 32
Deer skins per dozen	13	a 15
Hair, long	75	a 80 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	40	a 43 do. do.
Jerked Beef	18	a 20 deprisuntal
Tallow, melted	17	a 19 do. per arr'ba
Horns	250	a 350 per mil.
Flour, (North American) ..	a	none
Salt, on board	a	none per fan
Discount	1	a 1 1/4 pr. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 295 dollars. The lowest price 292 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 3/8 pence. The lowest ditto 3 3/8 pence.

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