

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 611.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

WITH this number concludes the quarter of the *British Packet*.

By a mail from Chili, intelligence has been received from that Republic to the 26th March. The rumour so current here during the last month, of Valparaiso being blockaded by a British naval force, turns out as we anticipated to have been a hoax. We are gratified at this result for two reasons—first, because nothing has occurred to disturb the amicable relations between the Chilean nation and our own Country—second, because we are spared the pain of seeing Great Britain occupying a position which might afford, however unjustly, even the semblance of a pretext for attributing to her a desire of embarrassing Chili in the contest with General Santa Cruz. Hitherto, we believe there has been no well-founded cause of complaint against us in this respect, and we feel confident that in South American questions, Great Britain will not under any administration swerve from a course of neutrality so consistent with the dignity of the national character, and so much in harmony with the feelings cherished by her towards those Republics from the very commencement of their struggle for independence.

We perceive that our gallant friend Captain James George Bynon, commanded the Chilean sloop of war *Libertad*, which captured the Protectoral corvette *Confederation*, Captain George French, off Callao in February last. The action lasted for half an hour, but little or no loss of life was sustained in either of the vessels. General Ballivian, who was made prisoner on this occasion, effected his escape on board a French vessel of war in the port of Valparaiso on the day after his arrival at that place. It appears both from public and private accounts, that Commodore Simpson, Commander in Chief of the Chilean squadron, had offered him apartments in his house until the government should determine on his destination, and that violating his pledge of honour (?) he seized the first opportunity to abscond and compromise his generous host. When safely on board, he wrote a letter denying that he had ever given his word, but Commodore Simpson rebutted this assertion with the affidavits of several persons in whose presence the pledge was made, with the expressions of the warmest gratitude for the Commodore's kindness. Doubtless General Santa Cruz, will make some enquiries upon the subject for the credit of his Legion of Honor, of which General Ballivian is a member.

General Miller, who is Governor of what is called the littoral Province, wrote to Commodore Simpson, protesting against the capture of the *Confederation*, as a breach of the truce stipulated in the Paucarpata treaty, but the latter proved by a document under the hand of the Commandant of Arica, that he had given due notice of the commencement of hostilities so early as the 19th January.

The Chilean government in the despatch in which it notified to General Santa Cruz the rejection of the Paucarpata convention, offered to continue the negotiations on bases more agreeable with the objects it had avowed on declaring the war. General Santa Cruz however would not accept this condition, but stated that he had solicited the mediation of the British government to which the latter had consented,

and that he was ready to enter into new discussions under its auspices, on board any neutral vessel of war.

The latest news from Bolivia represents General Santa Cruz as employing measures of the greatest severity against those members of the Congress who had opposed his views, several of whom he had cast into a prison memorable from having been the scene of the incarceration of numerous patriots during the war of independence. It is added that he has likewise imprisoned the Vice-President Calvo and deposed his ministers.

Private letters from Chili state that the preparations for a new expedition were still in train, and that the land forces were to consist of from 5 to 7000 men. The probable period of its sailing is, however, not mentioned. The Peruvian General Gamarra, had arrived at Valparaiso from Guayaquil, but it was not known whether he would accompany the expedition or not.

General Blanco Encalada's vindication of his military conduct in the late 'untoward' campaign had called forth an exposé from General Lafuente, Commander of the Peruvian auxiliary corps in the expedition, and numerous newspaper critiques. If all that is alleged can be substantiated, certainly a better case was not made out against White Locke, to declare him for ever unfit to serve His Majesty in any capacity whatever.

Mr. James Thornton, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to Peru, died in Lima on 25th January last, at 3 in the afternoon.

We have received several copies of a paper purporting to be 'an order of the day,' addressed by Admiral Leblanc, "to the officers, non commissioned officers and seamen," of the blockading squadron off this port, with a request that we would publish it. We decline doing so because we do not find internal evidence enough in it to believe it genuine. We may however remark that it commences by taxing Buenos Ayres with exercising "an odious and cruel tyranny" on French citizens in this Country, and warns it that by persisting in "exciting the anger of France," it will expose itself to a similar castigation as that inflicted on Algiers, the distance being no guarantee for Buenos Ayres, inasmuch as France has plenty of vessels to traverse it. It concludes in the Nelsonian style with the following words. "It is expected that every man will do his duty."

"The first of May is garland day" in England—so it was with our blockaders, their vessels being tastefully decorated with flags, &c., in honor of the *Jour de la St. Philippe. Fete du Roi des Français*. At sun rise and sun set the *Dassas* (Commodore's ship) saluted with 21 guns. At mid day the *Dassas*, *Alerto* and *Expeditive*, fired each a salute of 21 guns.—Only two short years have elapsed since this festival was celebrated in Buenos Ayres by the late Marquis de Vins de Peyzac, Chargé d'Affaires of France to this Republic, in a manner the most splendid: he was surrounded by the youth and beauty of this Capital, and all was happiness. It was like the "lottery in Cupid's Court," where all drew the prize of happiness—none ever thinking of drawing a *Blanc*.

The French merchant vessels in this port were also decorated.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

April 28th. The boats of the blockaders pursued and detained three balandras to day from the northward. The American barque *Active*, which arrived yesterday (27th), sailed this morning pursuant to orders from the blockading Commodore.

29th. The balandras detained yesterday, were despatched this day to "whence they came."

30th. The French corvette *Camille*, returned to day from her cruise, but on being boarded by a boat from the *Dassas*, she stood down the river again studding sails set. Two small craft from the *Boca* this morning, were ordered back again by the French boats.

May 1st and 2nd. Nothing new.

3rd. The launches of the *Expeditive* and *Dassas* are sometimes absent three or four days, cruising off our fashionable watering places San Isidro, Las Conchas, &c., to intercept small fry, ycleped river craft. This evening the launch of the *Expeditive* returned conducting five of those little fellows, and made them anchor close to the *Expeditive*, like naughty boys, but whether for playing the truant or trying to break out of school, we have not yet been informed.

The *Dassas* fired a gun about sun-set, to bring to the Oriental polacre *Amor Paternal*, bound to Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

4th. The *Amor Paternal* (detained by the blockaders) at anchor close to the brig *Alerte*.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

This *Gaceta Mercantil* of 28th ult., contains three notes dated 27th ult., from the government.

1. Addressed to the Inspector General of Schools. 2. To the President of the Beneficent Society. 3. To the Rector of the University—stating that until the Republic triumphs over the tyrant who would enslave it, and liberated from the blockade it now so unjustly suffers, it cannot provide the sums it was wont to do in support of those establishments; and recommends that the parents, guardians and relations of the scholars should come forward upon the occasion; but should a sum sufficient not be subscribed, the establishments in question must for the present be closed.

Two notes of similar import to the above were under date 28th ult., addressed to the Director of the Hospital for women, and to that for men, also recommending a subscription in their support, and should this not prove sufficient the Hospitals must for the present be closed.

A note dated 30th ult., was addressed to the Director of the Vaccine establishment, stating that the government cannot any longer provide for the salaries and other expences of the establishment, but proposes means by which it may continue its operations.

A decree dated 1st inst., states that wheat being now more than 50 dollars per fanega, and the unjust blockade which the country now suffers not permitting any to be imported according to the law of 18th December, 1835, the exportation of wheat and flour is prohibited during the blockade.

We have received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London journals to 7th February, and Paris do. to 3rd. The most important portion of their contents is the resolution passed by the French Chamber of Deputies, that France will not interfere in the affairs of Spain, thus approving the conduct which the present government of France has pursued in that respect, or in plain English, they leave the Christians and Carlists to "fight it out" themselves, declaring at the same time that France will only make war against Don Carlos in case he threatens the French territory, and then it will be by a regular declaration of war—so much for the quadruple alliance. England, however, continues to assist the Christians, and Captain Lord John Hay, does all in his power to annoy the Carlists with H. B. M's ships under his command: a body of British Marines co-operated in January last with a division of Christians under General O'Donnell in attacking a corps of Carlists. As regards warlike operations in Spain, nothing important beyond partial combats had occurred. Carlist expeditions were preparing to march; one of them was under the orders of Gomez, who had been released from confinement and restored to favor. Don Carlos himself, accompanied by Don Sebastian and a numerous staff, reviewed one of these divisions—he was received with salutes of artillery and *vivus* from the troops, the bands of each regiment playing martial airs.

The Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg was burnt to the ground in December last. It was not ascertained if by accident or design. The Emperor was at the Opera at the time, and at first thought the fire a prelude to revolt, and ordered the troops of the garison to get under arms, and it was not until environed by 20,000 men that he felt assured.

The Italian Opera at Paris has also been consumed, the Director of it perished in the flames, and several persons were severely injured.

The London Royal Exchange was also destroyed by fire, which commenced at 10 o'clock on the night of 10th January, and raged until 4 on the following morning. A strong detachment of foot guards from the Tower, and the city police were on duty the whole night. As many of our readers will feel interested to learn the particulars of this event, we have copied the following from the 'Sunday Times,' of 14th January.

"The Royal Exchange of London exists no more! That ancient and magnificent structure where merchants most did congregate—where business to the amount of millions was often transacted in an hour—where the productions of every climate and country were bartered, and where might be seen, amid the busy crowd, the Turk, the Armenian, the Moor, the Indian, attracted by curiosity or gain to theemporium of a commerce spread through every quarter of the earth! This splendid and far famed edifice is now a wide heap of smoking ruins! Since the conflagration which devastated London in 1666, nothing so calamitous has occurred within the City walls.

"While the statues of the kings and queens who reigned in England since the Norman conquest, have fallen on this occasion with the walls to the earth, the statue of the founder has a second time escaped, and stands amid surrounding ruins, like one of the pillars of Tadmor, or Memphis, in the desert! The destruction of both houses of parliament, some three years since, though a great public calamity, involved no private losses beyond those of the then Speaker, and a few others resident within the walls; but on the present occasion the destruction and total loss of private, as well as public property, has, we fear, been immense! The Exchange was surrounded on every side by shops, offices, and establishments, where notaries, stockbrokers, booksellers, stationers, news-vendors, watchmakers, and many others, carried on extensive business, and had large and valuable stocks in trade; and all these concerns, with scarce we believe an exception, and nearly all within them, have been consumed and destroyed. Among other sufferers the attorneys in the Lord Mayor's Court, which was situated in the western gallery of the Exchange, are stated to have sustained losses, which to them and their clients must be irreparable. All the securities and deeds in their possession are said to be consumed—all the records of the court have shared the same fate! Though fire-proof rooms for the custody of corporate muniments have been for some time built in the Guildhall, those records were negligently allowed to re-

main in the office, and have all perished. The fire, which consumed both houses parliament, originated in overheated flues in the House of Lords, and the present conflagration, as far as it can be traced, is said to have been caused by the stoppage of one of the flues connected with the kitchen of LLOYD'S Coffee-house, which was situate within a few yards of the north-west corner of the Exchange. This department was only separated from the rest of the building by an old boarding, which, though of some thickness, formed the only partition between the several offices on the first floor. Had a party wall of division existed, the flames would most probably have been confined, and no have affected the remainder of the structure. It seems almost unaccountable, that though the use of fire and candle, within the Exchange, was proscribed, with the strictness of the Curfew law, after a certain hour in the evening, and a surveyor went round to see that the regulation was kept, yet no inmate remained at night to guard the edifice in any part against depredators or incendiaries—not a single watchman was employed on the whole extent of the premises, to protect them from plunder or fire. This seems passing strange—but there are more things in heaven and earth than we read of in our philosophy. The unfortunate tradesmen, and stockbrokers, who had their shops and establishments round the Exchange, have, with an exception of two, lost every thing; from the fire having broken out at night, and their generally residing at a distance elsewhere, all fell a prey to the devouring element. One individual alone, Mr. FRENCH, the watch and chronometer maker, was fortunate enough, with the aid of some zealous friends, to rescue and save his valuable stock, which was deposited in the banking house of Messrs. GROVE and Company. The recent Exchange, which rose from its ruins after the great fire of London, which destroyed, if we remember right, four hundred streets, and thirteen thousand habitations—this edifice which was completed in 1678, cost something short of sixty thousand pounds! Since that period extensive repairs and alterations were made at different times; in 1767, a parliamentary grant of ten thousand pounds was voted for necessary repairs, and nearly the whole of the western side was rebuilt. And again, more recently, 1820 up to 1825, further extensive repairs and alterations took place; the new tower now tottering into ruin was erected, the sculptures in different parts were restored, and various other improvements made, at an outlay of more than forty thousand pounds, one half of which was borne by the Mercers' Company, and the other by the corporation of London. What a crowded and busy scene was this each day, especially from three to four o'clock! They were assembled the first merchants in the world whose warehouses are filled with the commodities of the remotest nations, while every sea is traversed by their ships. Now all is silence and desolation. We hope, however, soon to see the same animating scene restored, and a new Exchange rise from the present ruins more imposing and magnificent than before. The corporation of London has large revenues, the Mercers' Company is wealthy, and parliament will not refuse a liberal grant, for a purpose so national and necessary!"

Lord Eldon died in London on 17th January last, aged 87.

The rebels in Babia have been totally defeated by the imperial troops—indeed, so complete was the victory that there is little chance of rebellion making head there again—at least for some time.

From "The Times," London journal of 11th January last.

FAULKLAND ISLANDS.

We perceive by a requisition lately prepared, signed by many influential merchants and ship-owners of London and other ports, that a public meeting is shortly to be called for the purpose of taking steps to colonize these islands. The prospectus of an association which is proposed to be formed by act of Parliament, with a view of facilitating that object, has been forwarded to us. We are glad that public enterprise has been at last directed towards those valuable and long neglected islands. We regard their colonization as an object of great national importance. The want of any considerable settlement on them at present is productive of serious in-

convenience to that large part of British shipping which traverses the Pacific and South Seas. They are the key of the Pacific, and would be an admirable naval station, were that ocean to become, in any future war, the theatre of extensive naval operations. There are 90 islands in the Falkland Archipelago, the two largest being about 100 miles in length and 50 in breadth; their natural advantages of situation, climate, and soil, are of the highest order.—We believe that a detachment of Marines, supplied by the squadron on the South American station, has been for some years maintained on one of the islands, in order to furnish supplies of provisions to any ships in distress which may touch there. The experiment of colonization on a large scale cannot fail to be successful, for there are few of the British possessions which present so many inducements to the agriculturist. Such are the absence of native tribes, the abundance of fresh water, and the existence of large herds of wild cattle. It is also probable that they may become the seat of an extensive commerce, for which by their proximity to the American continent, as by their position in the track of vessels sailing to or returning from the Pacific, they seem well adapted. We subjoin an extract from the prospectus of the proposed association:—

"The objects contemplated by this association (which upon investigation will be found, from its natural resources, utility, and beneficial employment of capital, to merit the fullest confidence of the public) are, to form a colony on the most easterly of the islands, the unusual facilities and advantages of which are demonstrated in the subsequent remarks; to create in the magnificent and secure harbours of Berkeley Sound and Fort William that important national object—a naval and commercial depot for the shelter and repair of the numerous vessels now navigating the South Seas; to erect an establishment for supplying fresh and cured provisions, naval stores, water, fuel, and other requisites; to select parties properly qualified for carrying into effect extensive and most valuable fisheries, cattle farms, &c., for all of which nature has here prepared everything ready for the industry of man, with the superiority of important adjacent markets."

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

(COMMUNICATED.)

On 23rd ult., a dinner was given at Mr. Wilson's Hotel, to a select party in honor of the anniversary of St. George. It was served up in the best possible style with a profusion of the necessary appendages, not forgetting two English plum puddings, which might have excited the admiration even of the Aldermen of London's famed city. After due honor had been done to the table and the cloth removed, the Chairman addressed the company briefly, stating the object of the meeting and the pleasing associations it brought to mind; causing as it did a retrospection to their earlier days in their native land, rendered more dear by absence. That it was gratifying at so great a distance from it, to converse of past pleasures and future hopes; such an assemblage therefore as the present could not be otherwise than one of true enjoyment. He trusted the toasts he had to propose would meet with the approbation of the company, giving if possible a greater zest to the love and admiration they naturally feel for the land of their birth, and to their good wishes for that of their adoption. He now begged to propose as the first toast—

"The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

Which was drunk with enthusiasm and three times three. It was followed by a song written for the occasion, the last verse of which ran thus—

"God prosper our Country, that for ages has stood
The wonder of nations around,
Tho' many are gone of the great and the good,
There's no failing of hearts that are found;
While our emblems in union so firmly are seen,
Old England for ever, and long live her Queen."

The subjoined toasts were successively drunk, each followed by an appropriate air.

The Queen.

The immortal memory of St. George.

The Governor of the Argentine Republic, Don Manuel Rosas.

The British Army and Navy.

Our fair Countrywomen.

The Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, may they be ever united and flourish as the symbols of loyalty and freedom.

The President of the United States, may the friendship and good feelings that exist between England and America be daily strengthened.

The ladies of Buenos Ayres.

Prosperity to the Argentine Republic, may wisdom and justice guide her councils and consolidate her government.

Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world.

The British Minister to this Republic, His Excellency John Henry Mandeville, Esq.

Our Countrymen all over the world, may their love for Old England be increased by their absence from it.

The most perfect harmony and decorum prevailed throughout the evening, and the company separated at an early hour with the same good feeling as when they assembled.

We are informed that "St. George's Day" was celebrated at various private parties in this city.

The periodical "La Moda," published in this city, having its career on 21st ult., having attained its 23rd number. The editor assigns three reasons for this event—the chief one being the falling off of subscribers.

The Paris journal "Le Temps," in noticing the late conflagrations which destroyed the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg, the Royal Exchange of London, and the Italian Opera at Paris, says, that each country has been characteristically hit—the Palace, the Changes, and the Opera, being emblems of Russian absolutism, English mercantilism, and the love of the fine arts so conspicuous in Paris.

Advertisements.

CHEAP CAPS.

SELLING at Mr. Hayton's Store, No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, cheap English made boy's Cloth Caps, some of which are men's size. a21 3t.

THOMAS TUCKER,

(FROM LONDON.)

TAILOR, &c. &c.

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends for their past distinguish'd favors, and assures them it will be his study to merit their future demands, by continuing to execute their orders in the best possible manner as to workmanship, fashion, and on the most reasonable terms for superior furnish'd articles.

T. T., takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public, he has a superior assortment of black, blue, invisible green, Oxford mixtures, and a variety of rich shades in fashionable browns, olive and green cloths of the best material.

Best superfine drab and mixt cloth, and second quality blue for trousers.

For waistcoats, superior black silk and velvet; an elegant assortment of rich figur'd patters in black and colour'd silks and satins; and in merino and silk a neat assortment of handsome patters.

Gentlemen's flannels made in the best manner.

Likewise a quantity of moleskins for trousers, and various low price blue cloths, articles made therefrom will be charged low and warranted well made.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERY

AND

MATRESS STORE,

No. 51, Calle del Peru.

WHERE will be found constantly on sale, a great variety of ready made Mattresses, of excellent workmanship and materials, from \$16 to \$110.

An excellent assortment of good cotton ticking, to be sold by the yard or piece, also a few pieces of the very best coleta ever imported here.

A few mahogany, cane and wood seat North American chairs for sale. Bedsteads, mattresses and trunks of all descriptions, constantly on hand.

N. B. Repairs all kinds of old sofas, chairs and mattresses, and warrants them to look and answer as well as new. a28 3t.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

January 29th, H. B. M's packet Tyrian, from Rio Janeiro 29th November, with the mail forwarded hence 18th October, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

AT LIVERPOOL.

February 6th, British barque Jackson, Williamson, from Montevideo 5th November.

At Portsmouth January 6th, and at Dover 15th do., bound to Antwerp.

British brig Arab, Low, from Montevideo 2nd November.

AT COWES.

January 9th, British brig Tinters, Thorp, hence 19th October.

AT WATERFORD.

January 23rd, British brig Traveller, Pallot, from Montevideo 11th November.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

February 4th, French barque Phoenix, Lescan, hence 11th November.

AT MARSEILLES.

January 28th, French brig Fulgor, Fremont, from Montevideo 2nd November.

AT CETTE.

January 4th, French brig Achille, Mazel, hence 8th October.

AT CADIZ.

December 28th, Spanish brig Veloz, Puig, hence 8th October.

AT TRINIDAD.

November 19th, American brig Atlantic, Montagu, from Ensenada 28th September.

December 7th, British brig Blucher, Heron, from Ensenada 7th October.

AT VALPARAISO.

January 4th, Austrian brig Principe Bathiani, from Rio Janeiro 6th days.

" 8th, British brig Una, from Liverpool 101 days.

" 11th, British brig Lucy, from do. 100 days.

" " British barque Jane, from Bourdeaux 91 days.

" 13th, American ship Henry Lee, from Boston 92 days.

" 19th, British barque Chilian, from Liverpool 112 days.

March 11th, American ship Alexander, from New York 93 days.

" 13th, British barque Navarino, from Hobart Town 37 days.

" 16th, British barque Yeoman, Stephenson, hence 18th January.

" 22nd, French barque Bonne Clemence, from Bourdeaux 74 days.

" 25th, Hamburg brig Nautilus, Smith, from Hamburg 122 days.

" " Hamburg ship Galatea, Johnson, from Ensenada 18th January.

" " Spanish barque Santa Suzana, Iriarte, from London 132 days.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

March 17th, Argentine brig Monteiro, hence 24th February.

" " Oriental patache Entella, from Montevideo 15 days.

" 18th, Portuguese brig Principe Imperial, from Montevideo 28 days.

" 19th, H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 5th March, Montevideo 9th do.

" " Argentine schooner brig Luisa, Carter, hence 25th February.

" 29th, Brazilian patache Nacimiento, from Montevideo 22 days.

" 22nd, Oriental brig Concepcion, from Montevideo 15 days.

" 28th, Oriental schooner Joven Oriental, from Montevideo 24 days.

" 31st, Brazilian zumaca San Antonio y Animas, Araujo, hence 6th March.

1st ult., Brazilian schooner brig Adelaide, Rino, hence 1st March.

2nd, H. B. M's packet Cookatree, hence 18th March, Montevideo 22nd do.

3rd, Brazilian schooner brig Brazileiro; Alexandre, hence 18th March.

4th, Brazilian patache Saudade, from Montevideo 20 days.

5th, Sardinian brig Industria, from Montevideo 12 days.

6th, Oriental zumaca Providencia, hence 12th March, Montevideo.

7th, H. B. M's packet Spey, from Falmouth 9th February, (calling at Bahia,) with the mails for the River Plate.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 3rd of May 1838.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.			
Brig Oscar, Barrett.....	172	Ferdinand Delisle.....	Loading for London.
Brig Hebe, Field.....	193	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Helen Anderson, Anderson.....	203	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sylla, Scott.....	181	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Aiclops, Bennett.....	199	Brisecoe, Twyford & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Ship Kingston, Maclean.....	431	Lafone, Barker & Co.	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Alpha, Turner.....	217	M'Cracken and Jamieson.	Loading for Rotterdam.
American.			
Ship Robin Hood, Nickerson.....	395	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Ship Gardner, Jackson.....	346	John Best and Brothers.....	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Arctic, Willis.....	231	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Ranoko, Harris.....	319	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Waban, W. Bartlett.....	238	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for New York.
Brig Trafalgar, Kemard.....	160	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Brazil.
Ship Nile, Hepburn.....	408	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for New York.
French.			
Brig Harmonie, Sorat.....	192	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Barque Occitane, Audibert.....	299	Nicholson, Green & Co.....	Island Bourbon with mules.
Spanish.			
Brig Fortuna, Lozada.....	250	Rezavañ and Brothers.....	Loading for Cadiz.
Hamburg.			
Barque Johanna, Meyer.....	280	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Alcion, Schlaikier.....	146	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Swedish.			
Brig Union, Olson.....	190	C. R. Horne.....	Loading for Rotterdam.
Dutch.			
Galliot Triton, Zweers.....	159	M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Montevideo to load for Holland.
Barque Five Brothers, Poedts.....	274	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen.			
Brig Siegmund Cesar, Hilder, Jun.....	250	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Bremen.
Belgian.			
Brig Windhond, Ruurds.....	204	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Brazilian.			
Schooner brig Gertrudes, Viana.....	156	J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Oriental.			
Schooner brig Furioso, Machin.....	164	C. Galeano.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr. brig Bella Oriental, Araujo.....	83	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Brig Reno, Dasso.....	176	Sprungli.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette L'Expeditive, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay.
Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Daguenet.
Brig Alerte, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

March 22nd, H. B. M's packet Opossum, for Falmouth, with the mail forward-d hence 5th March, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

18th ult., American brig Dromo, from New York 14th February, with general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
 19th, French barque Paraguay, from Havre de Grace 19th January.
 " Spanish brig Nuevo Unido, F. Ramos, from Tarragona 21st January, to Valardebo.
 " Spanish brig Henrique, J. Barcelo, from Malaga, 1st February, to S. Ojer.
 " Spanish polacre Colombo, R. Carda, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., to Valardebo.
 20th, Argentine schooner brig Mary Jane, John Gard, from Patagonia 15th inst.
 Passengers, Señores Marcelino Crespo, Ramon Ocampos, Capt. Samuel Adams and 3 peons.
 23rd, Brazilian brig Rufina, from Parana.
 " Sardinian polacre Felix, Campo, from Santos 31st March, to Guimaraenz.
 " Portuguese patache Principe Augusto, Silva, from Pernambuco 6th ult., to Costa.
 " Sardinian brig Vigilante, from Rio Janeiro 18th March, to Beltran.
 24th, British brig Carrol, from Greenock 17th January, to Anderson, Macfarlane & Co.
 " British brig Margaret Ogilvie, from St. Ubes 16th January with 306 moyos salt, to Zimmermann & Co.
 " British brig Wilton Wood, from Liverpool 7th February, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.
 " British brig Yar, from Lisbon 19th February, with 311 moyos salt, to E. De Yongh.
 " American brig Carrol, from Cape de Verds 15th March, with 63 moyos salt and lumber, to Zimmermann & Co.
 25th, British brig Ketsick Wood, from Lisbon, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.
 " American brig Niobe, from Cape de Verds, with salt, to Zimmermann & Co.
 " French brig Trois Freres, from Cette 20th January, with 289 pipes wine.
 " Spanish brig Armonia, J. Castaño, from Havana 5th November, Pernambuco 13th March to S. Ojer.
 26th, Sardinian brig Bella Antonina, Esturia, from Genoa 1st January, Gibraltar 4th February.
 " Sardinian brig Antonio, Erasmo, from Gibraltar 6th February, to Capuro and Castro.
 27th, Danish barque Caroline, from Teneriffe 6th January, Cape de Verds 6th March, with 98 moyos salt, &c., to Anderson, Macfarlane & Co.
 " Brazilian schooner brig Bonito Porto, Abreu, from Rio Janeiro 15th March, to Cuxa.
 " Spanish schooner brig Fortuna, L. Ruiz, from Teneriffe 5th March, with 236 emigrants.
 A vessel sailed from Teneriffe on 5th March for Montevideo with 250 emigrants. She was totally lost shortly afterwards, and all on board perished except 6 persons.

H. B. M's packet Skylark, was to bring the March mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

On 9th March, in lat. 1° 31' N., long. 20° 15' W., the John Dugdale, of and from Liverpool, bound to Singapore, 41 days out, all well; by the brig Margaret Ogilvie, J. Blacketer, Master, arrived at Montevideo 24th ult.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st February.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.
 Brig Rapid, 187 tons, Captain Thomas Robertson.
FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.
 Barque Argentina, Captain S. W. Kelso.
FOR VALPARAISO.
 Brig Courier, 142 tons, Captain Nelson, to sail about 20th February.
 Alice Brooks, Captain Scott.
FOR LIMA.
 The Daniel Grant, 292 tons, Captain Yetts, to sail on 5th April.
FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.
 The Hudson, 180 tons, Captain W. W. Oke, to sail on 1st April.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The American barque whose arrival on 27th ult., was noticed in our last, is the Active, J. A. Phipps, from Salem 80 days, to Daniel Gowlan & Co.

April 28.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American barque Active, J. A. Phipps, ordered away by the blockading squadron.

Belgian brig Carnilla, Harm Heinrich Wagener, for Montevideo to load for Havana. despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 2050 fanegas wheat, 250 quintals biscuit, 2 bales coarse woollens.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

April 29.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 30.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, French corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandant Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin, (Capitaine de Fregate.) She was boarded by a boat from the French brig of war Dassas, and sailed again immediately.

May 1.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 29th ult., to J. K. H. Redue.

May 2.—Wind N. N.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 3.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

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

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Señor Manuel de Almeida Vasconcellos and servant, Señor Manuel Sarraza, Minister Plenipotentiary from this Republic to the Court of Brazil, his nephew (Señor Mariano) and servant, Monsieur Bernard Larroude and his lady Doña Rosita Lezica de Larroude, and Mr. Joseph W. Sykes.

Steerage, Mr. Robert Orr.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. Henry Maiden, William Bertram, William A. Rhodes and Henri Blanc.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

May 4.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received Montevideo journals to 28th ult. They contain a despatch from General Ignacio Oribe to Don Pedro Lengua, Minister of War and Marine at Montevideo, stating that on the 23rd he had marched towards the encampment of the rebels at Sarandi de Villaboa, who not expecting such a visit precipitately fled; their Chief himself (Fructuoso Rivera,) with 500 men was closely pressed by the vanguard of the government troops, and owed his safety to the speed of his horses; that he would not however prevent the dispersion of his force which was complete. They were pursued for 5 leagues at full gallop, and lost 15 men, of which number 13 were killed and 2 prisoners.

The whole of the correspondence between the government of Buenos Ayres and the French authorities here relative to the existing dispute, has been published in the French and English languages in one volume of 229 pages, and is now on sale at the State Printing Office, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.

TEATRO ARGENTINO.

On 20th ult., was performed *La hija del Misterio*, (the English 'Tale of Mystery,') and *clita a media noche*.

On 24th, *El Entremetido en las mascaradas*, (Busy Body,) and *El Avaro arrepentido*.

On 26th, *La Expiacion*, (an interesting piece, the scene in Sicily, at the time of the Austrian occupation of it,) with a farce, and an air by Señora Bigatti.

On 28th, *Me voy de Madrid*, a piquant little comedy recently written and abounding in political allusions. A heartless dandy appears in it, who pawns the picture presented to him by a young widow who is in love with him, and when she tells him that he possesses her whole soul, he asked her if she took him for the Devil. Señor Jimenes played this character extremely well, and wore his hair or wig in imitation of the strange fashion lately introduced here from Paris, and which a *Paisano* in the Theatre the other evening said, made the wearers look like Saints. But he had not probably seen Russian Cossacks or portraits of them in the Commercial Room of this City, else he would not have been at a loss for a comparison.

At any rate it was a very fair hit on the part of Señor Jimenes.

The farce of *Manuel Mendes* followed.

On 30th, (for the benefit of Señor Casacuberta to a full house,) *Lisonja a todas*, the scene in Macrid, and in which a coquette (a widow) loses five lovers, but consoles herself with the observation that there is more to be had. One of her lovers is a *petit maitre* just returned from Paris, more shallow than when he went there.

The farce was *El dia mas feliz de la vida*. A monologue (introduced by the Overture to Tancredi,) was spoken by a little girl, deploring her being shut up in a room by herself for eating too many sweetmeats.

On 3rd inst., *La Conjuracion de Venecia* and *Los Peces*.

The house has been generally well filled, and in addition to the company who usually attend the boxes, we observed Lieut. O'Reilly, Commander of H. B. M's packet Spider, lady and daughter.

THE WEATHER, has been seasonable during the week, thermometer 57 to 65.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE adjourned Meeting of the friends of education in connection with the Scotch Presbyterian congregation, will be held in the Scotch Church on Monday 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of Subscribers to the British Cemetery Buenos Ayres, will be held on Monday the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the Vestry of the British Episcopal Church, for the purpose of appointing a new committee.

Buenos Ayres, May 5th, 1839.

Buenos Ayres Foreign Schools.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers will be held at the Hotel of Mr. Beech, on the evening of the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the Society. A general attendance of the Subscribers is therefore earnestly solicited.

By Order,

H. W. GILBERT,

Secretary.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	152	a 153 dollars each
Do. Patriot	149	a 150 do. do.
Plata macuquina	81	a 83 do. for one dollar, Spanish
Do. salted	91	a do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	9	a 9 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	none	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no demand	
Exchange on England	51	a 52 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	350	a 360
Do. Montevideo	9 1/2	a per patacon
Do. United States	per U. S. dollar	
Hides, Ox, best	31	a 33 dls. p. psueda
Do. country	29	a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28	a 29 do. do.
Do. salted	22	a 23 do. do.
Do. Horse	9	a 10 do. each.
Nutria Skins	3	a 3 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	40	a 45 do. per dozen
Wool, common	6	a 10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	17	a 19 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	27	a 28
Deer skins per dozen	10	a 11
Hair, long	50	a 55 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	25	a 28 do. do.
Jerked Beef	12	a 14 Jo. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11	a 12 do. per arr'ba
Horns	120	a 235 per mil
Flour, (North American)	a some	
Salt, on board	a none	per fan.
Discount	1 1/2	a 2 1/2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 154 dollars. The lowest price 140 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 5 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.