

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 620.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from the head quarters of the Argentine Confederate army dated 2nd ult. As was anticipated, General Braun's precipitate retreat had been highly disastrous to him. His shattered forces did not halt till they had regained the fastnesses of their native mountains in the interior of Bolivia. In the mean time, the advanced guard of the Argentine army, victoriously pushing forward, had entered the territory of Tarija, and was only two days march from the capital of that Province, which it was intended to occupy, and threaten the frontiers of Chuquisaca. The Indians of the seven towns of Ituruyo, whose favorable disposition towards the Argentines was always counted upon, had declared their decided adhesion and made a proffer of their services. A great drought had been experienced in Bolivia, from which a famine was to be apprehended, as in the Province of Chichas, where the best pastures in the country are situated, the cattle was perishing in considerable numbers. General Santa Cruz, who had come in person to the army, in order to give an impulse to its operations, had seen the necessity of gilding over its fatal retreat. He accordingly issued a decree in which, stating that the campaign was at an end, and that the army had covered itself with glory in securing the frontiers of the country against any future inroad, he awards a medal to the soldiers for their "valour and constancy." With this same view he had written to his vice-gerents in North and South Peru, in the strain of Lord Grizzle's language in *Tom Thumb*: "Hitherto have we marched victorious into the bowels of the land, and tho' we have not fought yet we have not found any enemies to fight withal." However we think, this is too much even for his partisans to swallow. But the best commentary on it is a fact which is generally stated in the most confident manner, namely, that he sues for peace in the most urgent terms, and that he has at this moment an envoy for that purpose at the head quarters of General Heredia, who it is said, has requested instructions from this government upon the subject. From the manner in which the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday speaks, we do not think his overtures however plausible will be listened to, inasmuch as the Argentine Confederation maintains the stand it took at the commencement of the war.

We translate the following from a late number of the *Corsaire*, French journal, published in Rio Janeiro.

#### "UNE PETITE PAGE D'HISTOIRE."

"General Boreford presented himself in 1805, in front of Buenos Ayres with fifteen or eighteen hundred men, and the event proved that the enterprise was not so rash as might

have been supposed. Buenos Ayres fell into the hands of the British.

"They were not masters for a long time; a *Frenchman* soon snatched from them their new conquest. Liniers, Captain in the Spanish service, speedily marched at the head of *one thousand men* against the British and compelled them to abandon the country, after having inflicted on them considerable loss notwithstanding their superiority in number. . . . .

"A first check did not discourage the British; they again attacked Buenos Ayres. Under the command of General Whitelock they pretended to seize upon the government in the name of the King of England. Liniers drove them away again at the head of the Frenchmen he found in the city and its environs. All hastened to place themselves under his command, and at a time when their country and Spain appeared on the point of engaging in a war of extermination, fraternal union led them to lay aside the difference of their opinions in order to drive away the enemy.

"Five years afterwards Liniers lived in retirement at Cordova, he was arrested by the revolutionists who said they should send him to Buenos Ayres to be tried; but he had not got farther than *la Cruz Alta* when his escort shot him. Liniers met his death like a true soldier, standing up and refusing to have his eyes bandaged, merely turning aside his head. Such was the end of that estimable man, whose memory awakens a painful feeling, now that the effervescence of passion is allayed. A memorable instance of the ingratitude of nations towards foreigners who serve their cause with a disinterestedness and courage without parallel."

The above article has provoked both the contempt and ire of those of the natives of Buenos Ayres who have read it. For ourselves we care not. Our country has had its share of glory and can afford to lose a battle; and there is not any well informed Buenos Ayrean, but is conscious that the conflict here as it regards our countrymen was in a manner against stone walls. But what excuse can be found for a public writer to evince such ignorance of the theme on which he writes as the *Corsaire* has done? The capture of Buenos Ayres by Boreford took place in 1806; the attack of Whitelock in 1807, and at both periods France was in close alliance with Spain. The rising in the latter country against the French did not take place until after Murat had on 2nd May, 1808, ordered the French troops to fire on the people of Madrid; and this could not have been known in Buenos Ayres until three months afterwards: what then becomes of the 'fraternal union' of the *Corsaire* in 1807? Again, Boreford had but 1200 men, and he capitulated to the whole population of Buenos Ayres by whom he was besieged in the fort. Alas for the defamed Liniers and his 1000 men. We would not speak to disparage the dead, but ask any native what was the conduct of Liniers in the defeat inflicted by Boreford and his handful of British on the Spanish division several thousand strong at the *Corrales de Miserere*.

Perhaps the most ridiculous of all the *Corsaire's* bombast, is respecting the defeat of

Whitelock by Liniers and his Frenchmen. It is well known that at the period in question, there were scarcely three Frenchmen in Buenos Ayres. Whitelock was defeated by the mass of the people of Buenos Ayres, who fought from streets, house tops, windows, and from where they could best assail their enemy. We do not wish in the least to question the valour of Liniers, but we owe it to truth to state that the defence was not made under his immediate direction.

Respecting the execution of this officer, it is not an act we will take upon ourselves to justify. He was a declared enemy to the Patriot cause, and was one of those whose existence was deemed incompatible with the triumph of that cause.

The *Corsaire* in this same number has taken upon itself to answer the remarks of the *Chronista* inserted in our last. In one part it says, that France in blockading Buenos Ayres has in no wise violated the law of nations, and that in instituting that blockade, she only follows in the footsteps of England. As no facts are specified, we can offer no opinion regarding the *Corsaire's* allusion.

#### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

30th ult. The schooner brig of war *Vigilant*, was under weigh "knocking about" nearly all day, and in the end steered to the northward—her old cruising ground. The corvette *Expeditiva* was in sight cruising between Colonia and Ensenada.

1st inst. A balandra arrived and got aground near the Boca—a French launch reconnoitred her shortly after sun-rise, and then departed finding her "hard and fast." The *Bordelaise* was in sight at anchor between Colonia and Ensenada.

2nd. At day break this morning, the Oriental schooner *Eleventh June*, was observed aground opposite and near the Boca, a French launch pulling 16 oars with 2 swivel guns, one fore the other aft, passed the mole about 8 in the morning, within half pistol shot of the shore, and afterwards close to the fort. The officer in the boat was observed reconnoitring with his telescope the mirador of the Commercial-room and the fort. The launch went alongside the 11th June, (the tide flowing fast,) put some men on board, made sail upon her, conducted her to the outer roads and anchored her close to the *Dassas*. The British brig *Eve*, from Liverpool, arrived and anchored close to the *Alerte*.

3rd. The *Vigilant* arrived from a cruise, bringing with her a balandra. She and the other blockading vessels sent down royal yards, &c., in consequence of "dirty weather." Two balandras were hard and fast near the Boca. The French corvette *Saphe* arrived, she anchored about 3 miles to the southward of the general anchoring ground in the outer roads. The British brig *Eve*, sailed for *Montevideo*, ordered away by the blockading Commodore.

4th. The *Alerte* and *Vigilant* got under weigh and proceeded to spend the *Saphe*, the former anchored near her and the *Vigilant* made sail to the outer roads.

For the remainder of blockading operations see last page.

## Official Documents.

### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, June 27th, 1838.  
139th year of the Liberty, 23rd of the Independence,  
And 4th of the Argentine Confederation.

The government taking into consideration that the expenses to the Treasury, by the registration of marks for cattle, in conformity to the decree of 28th February, 1822, and the enforcement of good order in the country districts do not bear any proportion with the trifling impost of one dollar now paid for each, and the renewal of the registration of cattle marks having become necessary, the government has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1. Within fifteen days from the date of this decree, those landholders and agriculturists who reside in this city, shall renew their certificates of registration, and those in the country within three months.

2. The certificates thus renewed shall have full force until the end of December, 1839; and after that period the renewal shall hold good for two years, it being made in the first three months of the year to which it corresponds.

3. The registration certificates shall be made out on stamped paper of the sixth class, being the only impost established for the said registration.

4. At the expiration of the period expressed in the first article, the certificates not expedited on the stamped paper stated in the preceding article will become null and void.

5. Each proprietor of 800 or more sheep, shall be obliged at the dates stated in the first article, and in future in the terms of this decree, to have a mark for them, although he may only use the sign.

6. The registration of marks for sheep, shall be kept at the Police department in a separate book.

7. The use of the sign of the two ears cut is prohibited in black cattle, horses, mares, sheep, &c., but the use of the sign of one ear cut may be used, provided the other has some other sign.

8. Those landholders and agriculturists who may not have renewed their registration certificates within the periods stated, shall be obliged to do so, and pay double for each, and treble if at the end of the year they have not taken them out.

9. For each mark registered, be the class or species what it may, the certificate shall be made out on stamped paper of the sixth class, and the Chief of Police shall in no case make out a certificate which comprehends two or more marks, notwithstanding they may belong to the same owner.

10. The aforementioned decree of 28th February 1822, is abrogated, so far as may be in opposition to the present one.

11. Let this be published.

### ROSAS.

MANUEL INSIARTE.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,446,200 dollars.

A note dated 30th ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of June last, 323 persons arrived in this city, the departures 506.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the month of June last, 223 persons arrived at this port, the departures 234.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3rd inst., contains a decree dated 30th ult., fixing the prices of the funeral dues to be in future paid at the Cemetery of the Recoleta. Also a decree dated 2nd inst., in favor of landholders and agriculturists residing in this city, shall make a declaration of all their capital, and pay the Contribution Directors at the Register General's Office. Those residing in the country shall make a declaration of their capital both in town and country to the respective *Justices of Peace*, and pay the contribution in the same; and the office of Commissioners for the collection of the Contribution Disasta, both in town and country is suppressed.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 4th inst., contains a list of individuals who have made donations of horses to the State in aid of the war with General Santa Cruz.

### THE INDIANS.

A despatch dated 25th ult., to the Governor, from Colonel Antonio Ramirez, Commander of an expeditionary force of cavalry sent against the Indians, states that after fatiguing marches night and day, and sufferings from the drought in the country, he had on the 3rd ult., come in contact with a party of Indians near a place called Resado, and killed 74 of them including two Caciques, taking all their families prisoners in number 158 of both sexes, besides some cattle, and recaptured a woman prisoner they had (Maria Matilde Vargas). In another attack by the right division, 20 Indians were killed, and about 20 escaped owing to the nature of the ground, the fog and their being aware of the intended attack. From nearly the same causes, a division under the command of Major Bustos, which was detached in the afternoon of 3rd ult., was unable to overtake the Indian enemy. Colonel Ramirez speaks highly of the conduct of his officers and men, and of the friendly Indians who accompanied him, and that if the expedition has not accomplished all that was wished, it must be attributed to particular circumstances of the weather, &c.

In our No. 618, we noticed the current report of the death of Brigadier General Estanislao Lopez, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santa Fé. It is now confirmed—His Excellency departed this life on 15th ult., at half past 4 in the afternoon, in the city of Santa Fé.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 2nd inst., contains a biographic sketch of his life, with a tribute to his memory and the following documents. A note dated 20th ult., from Don José Elias Galisteo, Under Secretary of the government of Santa Fé, addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, informing him of the decease of Governor Lopez, and the grief felt thereon by all classes; forwarding a decree of the House of Representatives dated 15th ult., appointing Don Domingo Cullen, provisional Governor of Santa Fé, and during his absence, the Vice-President of the House, Don José Elias Galisteo, to fulfil the functions of Governor. On 30th ult., His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, addressed a letter of reply and condolence to the new Governor of Santa Fé, and on the same date the government of Buenos Ayres issued a decree, stating that the government anxious to give a proof of the gratitude and respect felt towards the enlightened citizen to whom the Republic and the cause of federation are so highly indebted, orders that on a day to be hereafter named, the exequies of the deceased Governor Lopez, shall be celebrated in the Cathedral Church of Buenos Ayres, attended by the government, the civil and military authorities and citizens, invited by the authority.—The troops of the garrison commanded by the Inspector General, shall on that day assemble, and the employés civil and military, wear mourning on the day of the funeral and the three following days. A monument of marble at the expense of the Province of Buenos Ayres, shall with the previous consent of the government of Santa Fé, be erected over the sepulchre which contains the mortal remains of the illustrious General Lopez. The inscription of the funeral urn, which the government will opportunely designate, is intended to convey to posterity the gratitude of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The name of General Estanislao Lopez, shall be inscribed on the Pyramid in the Plaza de la Victoria, on each of the *fiestas cívicas* of Buenos Ayres.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, addressed a letter on 30th ult., to Doña Josefita Rodriguez de Lopez, widow of the deceased Governor, condoling with her and expressing how greatly the Province of Buenos Ayres and the Republic generally, appreciate the virtues of the deceased and deplore his loss.

A letter dated Santa Fé 19th ult., was addressed to the Governor Buenos Ayres, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, by Doña Josefita Rodriguez de Lopez, in which she enters into particulars concerning the last moments of her deceased husband. Part of it runs thus:—

"It is impossible, my dear Sir, to express the affliction which this severe loss has caused me; my eyes are dim with tears, and my grief will be eternal. I have entered into detail respecting this melancholy event, from the conviction that you would be anxious to know every particular of the last moments of your friend. I have not been able to write until now, pardon the delay in writing to the best friend of my deceased husband."

His Excellency the Governor replied to the above on 30th ult., he stated that General Lopez had been his faithful friend and companion in times the most critical, and if any thing could mitigate the profound grief of Señora Lopez, it will be the tribute of affection which the people pay to his memory. Whilst his private friends eulogise his personal qualities, the Republic will deplore the loss of an illustrious Patriot, the brave defender of its laws and one of the renowned founders of the compact of alliance which extricated the nation from the ruins of civil discord.

The Confederation has certainly suffered a great loss in the death of Governor Lopez; he was a man of decided talent and generally beloved by those who knew him. In his own Province he was idolized, this we know from several friends who have resided there. We shall not forget the expression of Captain Elliott, of H. B. M's ship Fly, on his return in April 1837, from the country where he had been purposely to visit Governor Lopez—that he should have felt regret had he quitted South America without seeing so remarkable a man, whose appearance and language denoted the Patriot and man of sense.

### Anniversary of the fourth of July.

On 4th inst., the flag of the United States was displayed from the house of the Consul of that Republic. There was no public banquet upon the occasion in Buenos Ayres, although the day was duly observed by various private parties, and bands of music serenaded in front of several mansions.

We have been requested to insert the following communication.

"The perpetual motion is found out in Buenos Ayres by a British subject; this motion he found out in 1830; at that time he was engaged in what is called a roving commission, and through that means paid no attention to the motion until 15th March of the present year, he set his motion agoing, and it went to the greatest perfection till now; he therefore wishes to make this known to the British government, and according to the encouragement they may give him he will present it to them first."

### NOTICE.

Rio de Janeiro, 10th June, 1838.

Extract of a letter received 27th May, 1838, from Mr. Secretary-General, Post-Office, London, dated the 20th March, 1838, addressed to the Agent at Rio de Janeiro.

"You may, however, send letters to this office for Holland and Belgium, without their being put under cover to Correspondents in this country."

Las cartas destinadas para la Holanda y la Bélgica, enviadas por los Paquetes Británicos, serán para en adelante encaminadas del mismo modo que se practica ahora con la correspondencia para Francia, Hamburgo, Bremen y Lubeca, eso es, sin ser preciso que vayan encomendadas á Correspondientes en Inglaterra.

Les lettres pour la Hollande et la Belgique, sont maintenant acheminées de l'Angleterre, sans qu'il soit nécessaire de les adresser par le soin des correspondants, de même que les lettres pour la France, Hambourg, Bremen et Lubeck.

Newspapers published in foreign countries may be sent to England, but they cannot pass to France or to any other foreign country.

N. LUCAS, Agent.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

LIGHT AT ST. CATHERINE'S POINT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Trinity House, London, 9th April, 1838.

This Corporation having resolved to establish a Light House at St. Catherine's Point, in the Isle of Wight, and the construction of the necessary Tower having commenced.

Notice thereof is hereby given, and that the exhibition of the intended Light therein, will take place in the Spring of 1839.

Mariners are to observe that this New Light will be seen as a fixed bright Light in all directions Seaward, and that from the time of its exhibition, the Light at the Needles Point will be discontinued as a Channel Light, and will not be visible to the Southward of the line of bearing of St. Alban's Head.

By Order,  
J. HERBERT, Secretary.

A list of Foreign Merchant Vessels (excepting those of the Oriental Republic), which have arrived in the Port of Buenos Ayres.

From the 1st January to 28th March 1838. The latter being the date from which the Port of Buenos Ayres, was declared by the French Admiral Leblanc, to be in a state of blockade.

American.....	20
British.....	18
Brazilian.....	8
French.....	6
Hamburg.....	5
Dutch.....	3
Belgian.....	3
Sardinian.....	2
Spanish.....	2
Danish.....	1
Swedish.....	1
Bremen.....	1
	70

Foreign Merchant Vessels which have arrived in the outer roads from the 28th March to 8th June, 1838; and ordered away by the French blockading squadron.

British.....	6
American.....	3
Dutch.....	1
Hamburg.....	1
Brazilian.....	1
	12

**Advertisements.**

**General Upholstery.**

AND  
**CHAIR STORE.**

No. 51, CALLE DEL PERU.

WARWICK INGLIS, takes this opportunity of informing his friends, that he has constantly on sale a great variety of ready made goods in the Upholstery line; comprising Mattresses for all kinds of Beds, and Bedsteads and Marquesses. Assortments of handsome gilt ornaments for Bed Furniture, &c. &c.

Mahogany, Cane and Wood-seat North American CHAIRS, of the most superior workmanship and latest fashion.

Also has on hand Trunks of excellent workmanship and on the lowest terms.

N. B. He also repairs all kinds of sofas and chairs, and warrants them to look and answer as well as new. Old mattresses and bed furniture repaired on equal terms with the above.

**J. SMITH.**  
BOOK BINDER.

Removed to No. 143, Calle de Venezuela.

**WANTED.**

AS a house-keeper, a respectable female who speaks English, to take charge of a small family, at the Hotel of Mr. Zwingen, No. 58, Calle del 25 de Mayo. j28 4t

**NOTICE.**

FOR SALE, at No. 30, Cathedral Street, Scotland Illustrated by William Beattie, M. D. author of Switzerland, Penny Cyclopaedia the eight first volumes, Saturday Magazine one set, Penny Magazines for 1835 and 1836, Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts, a copy of Dr. Adam Clark's commentary on the Scriptures, Hook's Roman History, Silliman's Chemistry, Chemistry of the Arts, Wistar's Anatomy, Blair's Lectures, Beclard's general Anatomy, Henry's Chemistry, a superior assortment of Counting-house books of all sizes, yellow wove hot pressed foolscap of the best description, letter, writing, drawing, fancy and marble papers, and most other articles of English stationery. j28 4t

**NOTICE.**

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent flavour, and a few cases of Champagne, are on Sale by the package, at Anderson, Weller & Co's. Stores.

**Shipping Memoranda.**

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 30th April. FOR BUENOS AYRES. To sail on 8th May, brig Fair Barbadian, Captain William Ireland. Barque Isabella, Captain David Smith. Brig Lucretia, 160 tons, Captain J. Hayes. FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES. Brig Catherine, Captain Whiteaway, to sail on 15th May. FOR LIMA. The Globe, 252 tons, Captain Cragg, to sail 24th May. FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA. The Arica, 188 tons, Captain Morrice, to sail 16th June. FOR VALPARAISO. The Alice Brooks, Captain Scott, to sail 3rd May. The Thomas Worthington, 208 tons, Captain M. Rackham, to sail 3rd May. To sail 5th June, Dyson, 268 tons, Capt. Stewart.

The Oriental brig Independiente, Gahan, was to leave Rio Janeiro about 21st ult., for Parnagua in ballast, to load for the River Plate.

The French barque Rapido, from Montevideo 8th November, bound to Havre de Grace, put into Guadeloupe 16th February, having encountered severe weather off the Azores; the cargo is damaged, and she must discharge to repair.

Jerked beef, of current sale at Havana on 10th March last, was from 18 to 18½ reals per quintal, and in demand.

H. B. M's packet Ranger, it is expected will bring the June mail from Falmouth for the Brazil and River Plate.

The British ship Australian, English, from Montevideo, was spoken on 16th ult., by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, going into Rio Janeiro, with loss of rudder, having been struck by a heavy sea five days after leaving Montevideo.

H. B. M's sloop Lily, 16 guns, Commander John Reeve, was on 16th ult. hourly expected at Rio Janeiro from England, with Mr. Unely (British Chargé d'Affaires to the Court of Rio Janeiro,) and family on board.

H. B. M's packet Seagull, was to sail on 17th ult. from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 19th May, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

**MERCHANT VESSELS**

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July 1838.

NONE.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

**FRENCH.** Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillemin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)

Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hippolyte Dagueuet, with Commodore's broad pennant. Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier. Corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault. Corvette L'Expeditive, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay. Schooner Vigilant, 4 guns, Lieut. Pierre Lagrandiere, Commander.

**BRITISH.** Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

**ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.**

April 8th, Bee, Cornish, from Valparaiso.  
" 10th, British barque Delhi, Herbert, hence 27th January.  
" 11th, Heroine, from Valparaiso.  
" " Hermes, Oliphant, from Lima.  
" 12th, British brig Cora, Hamilton, hence 28th January.  
" 13th, British brig Irish Lass, Grundy, from Montevideo 17th January.  
" 23rd, British barque Isabella, David Smith, hence 2nd February.

**AT LONDON.**

April 10th, British barque Florence, Cundy, hence 14th January.  
" 16th, British brig Caroline, Barrett, from Montevideo 22nd January.

**AT FALMOUTH.**

April 26th, British brig Frisk, Whiteway, hence 30th January.

**AT TOPSHAM.**

April 10th, British barque Lancashire Witch, Grayson, from Montevideo, 1st February.

**AT SWANSEA.**

April 8th, Calder, Turner, from Valparaiso.

**AT HAVRE DE GRACE.**

April 8th, French brig Joseph, Nazarov, hence 27th January.

**AT ANTWERP.**

April 13th, American ship Manchester, Jarman, from Montevideo 22nd January.

**AT GENOA.**

March 22nd, Sardinian polacre Bella Carlota, Scarsella, from Montevideo.  
April 1st, Sardinian brig Sultana, Ruggio, from Montevideo.  
" " Argentine schooner brig Anna, Bozsano, hence 4th December.

**AT CADIZ.**

March 23rd, Spanish brig Esperanza, Netto, hence 6th January.

**AT HAVANA.**

February 19th, Bremen brig Cesar, Elberfeld, hence 22nd December.  
March 3rd, British brig Themis, Le Bas, hence 28rd December.  
" 6th, Swedish ship Preciosa, Molien, hence 11th January.  
" " Bremen barque Elizabeth, from Montevideo 29th December.

**AT HALIFAX.**

March 25th, British brig Ann, Crick, hence 29th January.

**AT RIO JANEIRO.**

4th ult., H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 19th May, Montevideo 24th do.  
8th, Oriental patache Bella Oriental, Araujo, hence 9th May.  
" Oriental zumaoca Asunta, from Montevideo 26 days.  
10th, Portuguese patache Principe Augusto, from Montevideo 13 days.  
12th, Brazilian schooner brig Bonito Porto, from Montevideo 18 days.  
14th, H. B. M's packet Hope, Lieut. Rees, Commander, from Falmouth 4th May, with the mails for the River Plate.  
15th, American brig Trafalgar, Kennard, hence 23th May.

**ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.**

24th ult., Brazilian brig Argos, from Rio Grande 8 days, to Silva.  
26th, Spanish barque Bella Julia, Juan José Soria, from Canary Islands 69 days, with 500 emigrants, to M. Perez.  
" Sardinian polacre Naxos, Ferraro, from Genoa and Gibraltar 56 days, to Ramirez.  
27th, Sardinian polacre Colomba, Capela, from Genoa and Gibraltar 58 days, to P. Nin.  
29th, Spanish brig Francisco, Salerno, from Havana 85 days, to Zuzaran and Trezona.  
" Sardinian polacre Industria, Argento, from Santa Catalina 14 days, to T. Bagnaz.  
" British schooner brig Beludeer, Watts, from Liverpool 29th April, to John G. Smith, Passenger, Mr. Tomkinson.

" Sardinian polacre supposed Marques de Grullo, from Genoa.

**SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.**

25th ult., H. B. M's packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.  
27th, British brig Mediterranean Packet, Sanders, for Rio Janeiro, with the cargo she brought.  
Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Raines, and Mr. Pratt.  
28th, British brig William Inglis, for Rio Janeiro, with part of her inward cargo of wines.  
Passenger, Mr. Martin Perfumo.  
" Argentine schooner brig Mary Jane, Gard, for Rio Janeiro.  
Passenger, Mr. Daniel Cash.

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

June 30.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

July 1.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 2.—Wind E. foggy in the afternoon.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., arrived at Montevideo 26th, sailed thence 30th, with the mail of H. B. M's packet Hope, from Falmouth 4th May.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Mr. Charles Brock.

Passengers from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, Messrs. John Macfarlane, Patrick McLean and Charles Cadett.

British brig Eve, James Keay, from Liverpool 22nd April, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 1st inst., to J. K. H. Redue.

July 3.—Wind S. heavy rain in the morning.

Arrived, French corvette Sapho, 26 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, from Rio Janeiro 11th ult., Montevideo 30th.

Sailed, British brig Eve, James Keay, for Montevideo, ordered away by the French blockading squadron.

July 4.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 2nd inst., to Carlos Galeano.

She did not bring mail or papers, having been despatched from Montevideo at a short notice.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

July 5.—Wind N.

Arrived, French corvette Expeditivo, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay, from a cruise.

July 6.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

**ARGENTINE THEATRE.**

On 30th ult., was performed for the benefit of Señor Santiago Gonzales, the *Troubadour*, with new scenery, some of which were well designed and painted, and the play was altogether better represented than at the other house, and would have been more improved had Señor Jimenez been less monotonous. It has been alleged against this gentleman, that his performances lately have partaken too much of preaching, making them those of Señor Jimenez and not of the characters he assumed. We mention this in hopes of improvement, because the Señor is decidedly a man of genius. The farce of *Paca la saladá* followed, the plot is something like that of "High life below stairs." A good deal of laughter was occasioned by the appearance in grotesque male attire of three females, and Señor Casacuberta in that of a female.—The house was crowded in every part, even the lobbies were filled.

On 1st inst., *El viejo de 25 años*, in which a young man of 25 assumes the character of his uncle, and passes himself off as that individual in order to deceive the guardian of a young lady with whom he had fallen in love at a ball, and Gardy would not let any male enter the house (not even a tom cat), unless he was 50 years old.

On 2nd, the *Troubadour* was repeated.

The house on the two above-mentioned evenings was tolerably well attended.

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**

On 1st inst., was performed to a full house, the *Reconciliacion*, (the English play of the "Birth day.")

On 4th, *La Lechuquina Patética*. This proved a very amusing affair. It turned upon a young lady who was fond of reading novels and romances, and who treated a worthy young man, her lover, with something like contempt, giving the preference to another in the shape of a conceited fellow born in Spain but brought up in Prussia. The young lady having read in a novel that a certain youth had gone mad in consequence of seeing the stays of his sweetheart, which had been accidentally left on a table, resolved to try what effect a similar occurrence would have on her Spanish Prussian lover—she accordingly placed her stays on the table, but he not the least tinctured with romance or love, absolutely cleaned his boots with them; this so disgusted the lady that she immediately gave him a "travelling ticket," and bestowed her hand on her "first love." In the last act, Señoras Campomanes and Pacheco came on the stage in male attire, and Señor Gonzales in that of a female—their appearance was droll in the extreme, and excited roars of laughter. The farce was *El triunfo de las mugeres*.

The house was fully and elegantly attended. In the boxes were the daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the lady of General Mancilla; the lady and daughter of Don Felipe Arana; Mr. Mandeville; the Baron d'Hermillon; Dr. Lepper; Mr. Villiers; Lieut. Douglas of H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, and several of his officers.

**ORIENTAL STATE.**

A despatch dated head quarters, Paisandó 17th ult., addressed to the government at Montevideo, from General Ignacio Oribe, Commander in Chief, gives the particulars of the reverse he suffered on 18th ult. It states that at 6 in the morning of the 18th, he forced his enemy to rejoin the arroyo Santa Ana, with the loss of 6 killed and several wounded. After some manœuvres the two armies prepared for a general action. The divisions of cavalry under the command of General Servando Gomez, Lieut. Col. Agustin Muñoz, Major Basilio Muñoz, &c., charged with the greatest impetuosity and cut down all before them, but a portion of the division of General Britos did not do their duty, this was for a time rectified, and victory seemed to crown the efforts of the government troops, their enemy having been driven to the Palmir, wherein they formed and afterwards evinced a disposition to renew the combat, General Oribe took measures again to charge his enemy and ensure a complete victory, and enjoined General Britos only to manœuvre with his division until he should receive further orders. General Britos however made a disorderly charge deceived by a manœuvre of the foe, which the latter took advantage of; alarm ensued, the fortune of the day was changed, and the government troops instead of being victors became completely disordered, and abandoned the field of battle leaving on it (as the despatch says) 400 dead, amongst whom were more than 300 anarchists. "The battle is lost, (adds the General,) but the Chief of the rebellion (Fructuos Rivera,) has now only the skeleton of his army, and he has under his very eyes a frightful spectacle which he certainly cannot view with indifference." The despatch furthermore says that the infantry of the anarchists was totally destroyed, and that Colonel Miró was the last who quitted the field of battle, keeping up to the last a lively fire upon the enemy. It concludes by praising the conduct of General Gomez and a number of other officers.

The *Universal* of Montevideo of 30th ult., says that this defeat will be speedily remedied, the government having 1800 men still in campaign, who will ere long be joined by other corps. It was reported at Montevideo that a convention was likely to take place between the belligerents. General Ignacio Oribe had arrived at Montevideo; he came it is stated by water having embarked at Colonia. We also hear that General Britos who escaped unhurt in the battle, died from mental and bodily suffering, and that his body has been conveyed to Montevideo.

The prisoners who were confined on "Rat Island" close to Montevideo, escaped thence on the night of 28th ult., and were supposed to have gone to the "outside party."

*Continuation of operations from first page.*

5th. The Expeditivo arrived from a cruise after an absence of 9 days, and anchored near the Sapho and Aerte, where she received a visit from the Vigilant, who had left her former berth for that purpose. A French launch came to the inner roads this morning and took away a balandra from close to the Boca.

6th. A schooner said to be the "Ocho Hermanos" from Montevideo, was intercepted by the blockaders' boats this morning between the inner and outer roads.

The blockading squadron has formed two divisions. The first or southerly division, now consists of the Sapho, Expeditivo, Alcrite and Vigilant. The northerly one—Camille and Dassas. Close to the latter are eight naughty boys in the shape of 6 balandras and 2 schooners, intercepted at various times and now performing penance. However, as there is no war, they cannot be placed in the fortress of Biche, where Napoleon was wont to send his refractory prisoners. The Alcrite and Vigilant joined the northern division late in the afternoon of yesterday. French launches came to the Boca last night in pursuit of balandras, and fired their swivel guns and musquetry.

THE WEATHER, has been seasonable during the week, thermometer 48 to 56.

**DECEASED.**

At Liverpool on 5th April last, aged 39, Sharon, the wife of Mr. James Gooden Holsby, late of Buenos Ayres but now of Liverpool, watch-manufacturer.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

We beg to inform our Correspondent A. B., that we received two numbers of "the Guide" newspaper of 11th March last, one from the Editor himself and the other from our agent in London. We placed them both in the Commercial Room; one was stolen thence the other remains. The stolen one had not the Commercial Room stamp upon it.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Donbloons, Spanish	141 a 142 dollars each
Do. Patriot	139 a 140 do. do.
Plata macquinta	8 a do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	9 a do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones	24 a 31 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	none. do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none
Exchange on England	53 a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	320 a
Do. Montevideo	9 a per patacon
Do. United States	8 per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	31 a 32 dls. p. pesada
Do. country	25 a 27 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	26 a 26½ do. do.
Do. salted	22 a do. do.
Do. Horse	84 a 91 do. each.
Nutria Skins	23 a 31 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	33 a 34 do. per dozen
Wool, common	7 a 10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	18 a 19 per 27lb.
Calc skins per dozen	25 a 26
Deer skins per dozen	9 a 10
Hair, long	50 a 55 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	24 a 27 do. do.
Jerked Beef	11 a 15 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11 a do. per arr'ba
Flour, (North American)	112 a 200, per mil
Salt, on board	a none per fan.
Discount	1½ a 2½ pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Donbloons during the week 142 dollars. The lowest price 139 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 53 pence. The lowest ditto 54 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.