

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 621.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1838.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We have received the Montevideo journal *Universal* to 7th inst. It does not contain a word of local news, at least as it regards the political affairs of that country. Private accounts state that the government since the late defeat of its troops, can make no further opposition to its armed opponents, and that it is probable the President of the Republic, Don Manuel Oribe, will resign, and that his place will be filled by Señor Anaya, President of the House of Assembly, until October next, that being the period designated by law for the election of President of the Oriental Republic.

**Operations of the French blockading vessels.**  
The firing off the Boca noticed in our last, were signals from a French launch, which about 7 in the evening of the 9th inst. had arrived there with three released balandras. She waited to see them afloat in, fearing they might miss their way in the dark, and waived every thing in the shape of apology from the *Patrons* for the trouble given.

7th inst. The Vigilant got under weigh, went to the Sapho and Expeditiva, and accompanied the latter to her old anchorage near the Pozos, leaving Sapho to her epigrammatic studies.

The Sapho sailed early this morning, thus the Southern blockading division became extinct. During her stay the Dassas had Commodore's broad pennant at the fore—this day she hoisted it at the main. At day break this morning a French launch was lying about a mile and a half from the Boca, with two balandras astern, wind and tide however not serving who left her charge at anchor, with a strict injunction we presume to be good boys and not stir till she came back. Accordingly in the afternoon she returned conducting three more released balandras to the Boca, and took away the two afore-mentioned head quarters in the outer roads "killing two birds with one stone." It was considered of the blockaders to release these six balandras in time for their crews to enjoy the festival of 9th July, and see the fire works in the Plaza de la Victoria. Two of them had been in custody in the outer roads for nearly a fortnight.

9th. About half past 10 at night, a whale-boat returning to shore came suddenly upon a French launch with a balandra in tow. The launch instantly cast off her companion and pursued the boat. The latter finding she outsailed her pursuer, continued her course in spite of repeated shots from the musquetry and swivel guns of the launch. These shots did no mischief, although some of them we are told came "near enough." The pursuit was kept up close to the mole, when the launch finding she was likely to get aground hauled off. The affair attracted a considerable assemblage to the beach.

10th. Sailed Vigilant on a cruise to the northward. An Oriental schooner was intercepted and made to return.

11th. A thick fog prevailed all day. We could not at times see the mole, therefore are unable to give any details; and perhaps still all there were none to give.

12th. The British barque Colombia, arrived from Montevideo and sailed again for the same port, ordered away by the blockading Commodore. About mid day a very fine balandra (a cipher) deeply laden, passed off the Alameda, pursued by two French launches, one considerably in advance of the other. It seems she had managed to double the blockading spread-

ron, favored perhaps by the haze. As soon as they saw her (which was not for some time after she had been seen from the shore,) a gun from the Dassas gave signal to chase. The wind was north, the foremost launch was making good way, all sail set, but in order to increase her speed she put double steam on, in the shape of pulling as well as sailing, and appeared as if she would come up with the chace or oblige her to run on shore. The latter however resolutely kept her course, steering with the greatest nicety, and the manner in which she was managed reflects great credit on the individuals (two) who had charge of her. She finally entered the Boca—and proceeded onwards, the pursuers giving up the chase when close to the Boca. The first launch then fired a swivel gun to speak with her consort, the two held conference together and retired, vexed no doubt at the result of their expedition. The escape of the fine little craft seemed to please the numerous assemblage who witnessed the scene from the shore. It is natural to sympathize with the weaker side. The blockaders despatched this afternoon to the northward the remainder of the detained small craft; not one now remains.

13th. Nothing new.  
This day, Saturday 14th July, 1838, completes the 100th day of the blockade.

The French corvette Sapho, it is said has gone to St. Catherine's. The brig of war Bordaioise, was off Colonia a few days since.

### Anniversary of the Ninth July.

This Anniversary as we have before observed, is ever celebrated in Buenos Ayres with more or less splendor. The preparations this year were upon a considerable scale, and the affair passed off with much eclat to which the fine weather greatly contributed. On the evening of the 8th inst., the public offices, theatres, town, and the obelisk in the Plaza de la Victoria, were illuminated. The obelisk was also very prettily decorated. Four figures in red uniform, to represent lanciers, were conspicuously placed, and in addition to the usual inscriptions, there was also inscribed—*El Hueste General Lopez. Odio á los Unitarios. Patria y Libertad. Subordinacion, virtud de los Argentinos. Sin virtudes no hay orden. Sin orden no hay Patria, &c. &c.* The Plaza de la Victoria was surrounded with laurel branches, and federal banners were displayed from all the buildings in its immediate neighbourhood. In the plaza were the *raspe cabeza* and "round about" for the amusement of the juvenile portion of the spectators. Bands of military music were stationed at the Cabildo on the evenings of 8th and 9th. The fire works were excellent on both evenings, particularly on that of the 9th, when they were made to represent two castles on fire; rockets of a new construction were thrown up, which on exploding in the air emitted a profusion of lights. The lights ejected from the castle and which fell amongst the spectators, caused much merriment with the *machachos*.

The government procession (which as heretofore was a walking one,) left the Fort and proceeded between lines of military to the

Cathedral Church, where they arrived exactly at 11 in the morning, and took their appointed seats, awaiting the arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

On the arrival of His Excellency he took his seat, and near him sat Don Felipe Arana, (Minister for Foreign Affairs,) Don Manuel Insarte, (Minister of Finance,) Don Augustin Garrigos, (Under Secretary of the Home Department,) and Don Manuel Irigoyen, (Under Secretary of the Foreign Department.) The Corporations civil and military then followed in due order—the former there were the Presidents of the Tribunal of Justice, Consulado, Medicine, and the members and employés attached thereto, the Rector of the University, Fiscal, Council for the poor and minors, Collector of the Customs, &c. &c. Of the military there were General Augustin Pinedo, (Inspector General,) Generals Tomas Guido and Mariano Benito Rolon; Colonels—Francisco Crespo, Luis Argerich, Francisco Erescano, Casio Caseres, Prudencio Rosas and J. F. Segui; Brevet-Colonels—Francisco Viedma, José Montedecón, Roman Quevedo and Lorenzo Rojo; Lieut. Colonels—José Baruti, José Arenales, and numerous others of the military from Majors downwards. Señor Lisbon, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil was also present. The Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Mariano Medina, assisted at High Mass, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Juan Antonio Argerich.—After Divine Service had concluded, the procession attended by His Excellency the Governor, proceeded round the Plaza de la Victoria, at angles of which Altars were erected in celebration of the day of Corpus Christi, which was thus combined with that of 9th July. His Excellency took his leave of the procession on its return at the doors of the Cathedral. Treble salutes were fired from the Fort during the ceremonies in question, and about mid day the guns on the island of Martín García, were distinctly heard saluting in honor of the day.

Don Mariano Gascon, officiated as master of the ceremonies for the civil department, and Colonel Miguel Gregorio Planes, for the military.

The troops drawn up on the occasion were under the command of General Angel Pacheco, and consisted of—

INFANTRY.  
The Guardia Argentina, Com. F. Quevedo.  
Marine Artillery, " Mariano Manz.  
Battalion of Restauradores, " Augustin Havelo.  
" Patricios, " José M. Escalada.

CAVALRY.  
Squadron of Escort, Com. José Flores, (acting.)  
" Abastecedores, " Martin Hidalgo.

The grenadier company of the Guardia Argentina was stationed at the doors of the Cathedral, and each regiment had its band.

After the *funcion* of the morning had concluded, the troops were formed in columns and marched by the private residence of His Excellency the Governor, thence to their quarters.

In conformity with our Annual custom, we insert the Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of the River Plate, dated "Tucuman, July 10, 1816," issued by the Members of the Congress of said Provinces:—

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

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

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

Continuation of the summary of the discussion in the House of Representatives of the Province, respecting the French question.

Sitting on 7th ult.

Señor Lozano said he never experienced such regret as when the other day his duty compelled him to notice the present distress of the country, and those which may hereafter occur from an indefinite blockade. He never meant that this should be considered as a principal argument against the project of the Committee, but merely as evils which perhaps might be avoided, without any stain upon the national honor, inasmuch as what the French Admiral demands is a suspension of the application of principles until a definitive understanding upon the subject be come to between the Argentine and French governments. He was most anxious upon the subject, wishing the country to have its hands unshackled to carry on the just war which it now wages against that despicable tyrant Santa Cruz.

Señor Garrigós said that the demands of the French Vice-Consul are in opposition to the laws of this country and to those generally observed in civilized nations. In all countries a distinction is made between transients and fixed residents, and it is very hard that the citizens of this country should be subjected to all the burthens which its necessities impose whilst foreigners become a privileged class; and more than all that the French should so insult the sovereignty and independence of the country, as to demand that the cannon's mounds exceptions in favor of French subjects which those of Great Britain have obtained by treaty.

Señor Wright explained, disclaiming any intention in the project he proposed to derogate in the least from the honor of the country, and stating that he wished to uphold the principles which sustained it and nothing more.

Señores Baldomero García, Anchorena and Lozano, made a few observations.

Señor Pedro Medrano said that the present question was the most important he had known in his long parliamentary career. He was one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence in Tucuman, he had sworn to defend the independence of his country, but the oath he had taken at Tucuman was qualified by another and equally

respectable obligation, the safety of the country. If he conceived that its dignity was now in peril and that it was necessary to uphold it against the unjust and exorbitant demands of the French, old as he was, he was ready to perform any service to which the government in this emergency might appoint him; his life and fortune were at its service. I could wish, said the hon. member, that in such a case our fellow countrymen might imitate this example or that of the Roman matrons of old, who even divested themselves of the hair which so much adorned them to offer it for the service of their country; or like the Natanians make any sacrifice rather than permit an arrogant officer to dictate the law to us; but, added the hon. member, I do not think we are so circumstanced. The great Napoleon abandoned all the gloria he had acquired at Austerlitz, &c. & to save France from suffering when he might have carried on a war of resources, and in so doing he did not in any way detract from his dignity. Respecting the celebrated question of the French officer who has blockaded Buenos Ayres—one thing is certain, that the government has left no means untried to save the dignity of the country, obviating at the same time the damages and sufferings caused by the blockade and unjust pretensions of the French officer who has put in force this blockade; these circumstances affect the safety of the country. It has been averred that tumults may in consequence be apprehended. 'My God,' said the hon. member, tumults in Justice, &c., who can possibly dread that such will be the case? History affords innumerable instances of people who have disturbed public tranquility for much less suffering than that which is now experienced here; but the people of Buenos Ayres have never in the most trying times evinced such an example. The independence of the country was declared in the midst of the most afflicting events. We were not so favored as the North American who were supported by powerful nations and their troops. The Argentines without support, without foreign protection or any efforts save their own, gained independence at the cost of their blood, and the sanguinary privations they experienced served but to animate their patriotism. The hon. member then enlarged upon the events and circumstances under which the act of independence was finally signed at Tucuman. By this act the people became independent, and it was the right to deprive them of it? who the power? Is it the French officer who blockades Buenos Ayres; making so scandalous a use of the forces confided to him; and who in effect demands of this country a deference and regard to it, both from its importance and the manner in which it is demanded. He demands of the government of a free and independent people with the knife at the throat, to abrogate a law which the country recognizes, and to accept the one he proffers. This is indeed intolerable.—The hon. member then entered into a variety of observations, which our limits will not permit us to notice, and concluded an eloquent speech, strongly reprobating the conduct which the French had pursued, deploring the sufferings caused by the blockade, and expressing his opinion that the sanctioning of the project of Señor Wright, placing all foreigners whose governments do not recognize the independence of the Republic, upon the same footing (which in fact they have been), as the British, would exonerate the government from its present position. This could not be construed as having been obtained by force, whilst it would be a boon therefrom to the French? The French Admiral insists upon a guarantee or declaration; the sanctioning of the project of Señor Wright would give this to him in the shape of a law in favor of all foreigners. How the same contributed to the effect of French interference? they have not in their demands included the Portuguese, Sardinian and German? By such a declaration, the government would not derogate from its dignity, and the country would reap the benefit of it, and even should French vanity go so far as to say they were the occasion of it, of what consequence would it be? It might also be borne in mind, that a declaration of this nature would inter alii foreign nations in favor of the Argentines—they being equal sufferers by the blockade. There are more than six thousand Sardinians in this country, the major part of them possessing property and in a trade. There are likewise Portuguese, German and British. Well merited privileges have been granted to the latter,

but does not their commerce suffer immensely from the blockade? A declaration from these foreigners of the injustice of it might have a great effect. What more, they could not ask the French, can you require, having as well as all other foreigners the advantage of the guarantee? Those of your nation are placed upon the same footing as the British's. . . . Suspend the blockade until such a time as you can ascertain the evils it causes. Again, the declaration was not incompatible with that proposed by the Committee. The government would still be authorized to resist the pretensions of the French Admiral, and when you should have a resolution to raise the blockade. The people's welfare being paramount to every thing, it behove governments to put in practice all that prudence counsels to obtain that end.

At the sitting on 8th inst.

The Reverend Miguel García said that his principles were ever inclined to peace in conformity to his character, and he trusted that prudence would suggest some honorable mode to avoid the horrors of war, so that the dignity of the government and the national independence be not compromised. He had confidence in the prudence, patriotism and wisdom of the illustrious Chief who presides over the country, that he felt assured he would do every thing to promote its prosperity and happiness, and was well convinced that he would do all that he could therefor to vote for the project of the Committee.

Señor Saenz Peña would ask the member (Señor Wright), who proposed the project in opposition to that of the Committee, under what interpretation those articles in the treaty with Great Britain which would concede in favor of other nations must be viewed? because the French Vice-Consul in his communications interpreted them in one manner, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the year 1830 in another. He also wished to ascertain which of the two interpretations is correct, that of the Consul or that of the Minister, or that which various Tribunals have understood in several judicial affairs relating to transient residents and fixed ones which have come before them. This treaty has been now in existence 13 years, and during this period it has given rise to various difficulties, from the different construction put upon the articles in question, and reclamations from the British Ministers, though not any serious results, because the British nation had the consideration always to send its prudent Ministers, and as the functionaries of the Republic have acted with the same feelings evils have been avoided.

Señor Wright said that the interpretation of treaties is an affair exclusively appertaining to the government parties thereto. If respecting this treaty any different views are entertained, this government will sustain its, and the question will be decided as such questions are, decided, by a hearing and discussion of the controverted points, and if after all a war is to be the result, why anticipate to day what we have time to do to-morrow? There is always plenty of time for fighting.

Señor Saenz Peña rejoined that the interpretation given by the Vice-Consul to the treaty was the cause of the blockade, because he had not construed it as our Minister had done. The latter asserts that the transients, and not the domiciled residents, are the objects of the demand. Vice-Consul has brought on us a blockade now, it may hereafter bring us a deadly war, because it will be under worse circumstances. Besides the Vice-Consul demanded this concession in order to have some influence in the government, it is seen that the treaty admits of different interpretations. He was not therefore for giving a friendly nation any thing that could entail questions. As they had been started, it was necessary to have some correct views on the subject, and for that purpose friendly nations should wait for more tranquil times not to have an apple of discord thrown among them. It was said yesterday, and although not pertinent, it may have some influence in the resolution, that the law obliging foreigners to perform military service was a provincial law of Buenos Ayres. This is not the case, but leaving this aside, it is necessary to remember what the Vice-Consul has demanded to obtain from the French, the rights, immunities and franchises, which the treaty between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic grants to the English, and this treaty gentlemen is national, and ratified by all nations, and it is not the law of Buenos Ayres, it is nothing more than a

manuscript of the law of the National Congress assembled at Tucuman in 1817. Commercial intercourse had been alleged as one of the reasons upon which the people rested the act of the independence. The North Americans in the manifesto said that "the restrictions in order to obtain citizenship, was one of the grievances of which they had to complain against Britain, and not only because they were not allowed to trade with foreigners." We doubtless said the same, because we have a great desire for foreigners and for foreign commerce. But for the interior we want citizens, domiciled-inhabitants. Every one born in the country and residing in it, says our organic regulation, is a citizen. I myself have sustained this same doctrine in questions between the British Ministers and the Foreign office, especially with Mr. Parish. They are natives, they are citizens, the law says so, and as Judge of the first instance, I have given to guardians named by the Tribunal those minors born and residing in the country. Therefore they have been held and recognised as such citizens, which is one of the applications of our law to obtain citizenship. I respect what the Manifesto of the United States says—citizens to aid us to support the burthens of society—citizens to make common cause with us either on account of their family or their property, are what we truly want. What matters it if we have six thousand Sardinians if they do not make common cause with us? but I believe that two thirds of them are domiciled, such as in the question we now sustain with France should take up the same range arguments by our side. Perhaps they may not do so, but then they will be wrong. If they have children and property, if they have a domicile in the country, they ought to do so, for our laws like those of the United States, have aspired to the same object—immigration of persons have a fixed interest in the country. Therefore it is not only on account of foreign commerce, but on account of internal intercourse, this should be looked to. I shall therefore give my support to the project of the Committee.

The question was then put to the vote, and after a brief conversation in which some verbal amendments were proposed, the project of the Committee was passed.

We have thus brought to a conclusion our summary of the debate in the House of Representatives upon this celebrated question, and although we have not been able to do full justice to the speakers, we think our readers will be able to form a tolerable opinion of the feeling which pervaded the House upon the occasion.

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.**

SIR,

If the very modest and gentle manner in which you have ventured an opinion on the palpable defects of the new Theatre, has brought on you so severe a visitation as the schoolery of a fair lady; what would be my fate should I unfortunately fall under her recognisance, might I venture to ask if pursuing the new Theatre, because it happened to be the same name as our Queen, would not be making you guilty of a vice that has done enough mischief already to the best interests of society—adulation! Happy will it be for the lady if her heart is guarded against it.

As a public writer, you are bound to write without prejudice or partiality, which I respectfully offer to the lady as an apology—at the same time not wishing to offend, in what terms of praise must I notice the same theatre, which she intended it is said for Drapery!! Over every scene, rather strange appearance Mr. Editor, Prison-scene—Drapery! Street-scene—Drapery! Wood-scene—Drapery! &c., &c. It may be Italian fashioning, but is certainly not in good taste, setting aside its absurdity.

To conclude Mr. Editor, and with all due deference to the ladies, I have only to say—

Cease, cease to flatter!  
 'Tis a mean, vicious habit, those contracts,  
 Who hide the scented purpurs of the theatre  
 Under its smooth and glittering ornaments,  
 As they disclaimed the honest company  
 Of plain and native truth.

To me, there is no music in such praise,  
 To someone else, the Poet's delight and ruin!

**DRAMATICUS.**

In the work published in London in the year 1812, entitled "Vida y Memorias del Dr. Mariano Moreno," by his brother Don Manuel Moreno, we find the following respecting the conduct of Liniers in the war of Independence.

Liniers led his retirement to fight against the sons of Buenos Ayres, to whom he was indebted for his glory, fortune and even existence. . . . . The execution of Santiago Liniers has been an affair too notorious to be passed over in silence. Living in retirement at Cordova at the time of the installation of Junta, Liniers possessed no public employment, and consequently had no right to interfere in public affairs; nevertheless he volunteered his services to the Chiefs of the opposition to direct their enterprises, and they did not hesitate a moment to accept his proposition, happy to have found an individual who from his former credit, whether deserved or undeserved, might have great weight."

The work then speaks at length upon the proceedings and projects of the conspirators, in which Liniers acted a conspicuous part. One portion of the operations was to be the blockade of Buenos Ayres by the Spanish squadron from Montevideo. Liniers and other Chiefs of his party fell into the hands of the Patriots.

When the date of the Cordova conspirators came before the Junta, Dr. Moreno was of opinion that they ought to be put to death. It would have been a shameful proof of weakness to pass over crimes of such enormity committed against the public peace, Dr. Moreno expressed how repugnant he felt to counsel that death be inflicted on men who could not be viewed but with pity, but the paramount nature of their crimes rendered their existence incompatible with the safety of the State. All the individuals of the Junta were of the same opinion.—The sentence was communicated to the Commandant of the Patriot expedition to be executed militarily.

Liniers and his companions were accordingly shot, and the work adds—

"Providence who watches over the chastisement of crimes, and principally those committed against the people, decreed that Liniers should pay the forfeit of his life by means of those who had so much offended, notwithstanding they had so greatly loved him."

In testimony of respect for the late Mr. Conrad Heinrich Andersen, who died in this city on the 26th ultimo, the following vessels lying in the port of Montevideo, had their colours at half mast during the day of Sunday 1st July.

Bremen brig Gattford Menck, Capt. Carstenson	Hanseatic.
Hamburg "Brazil Packet,"	"Hanseatic.
"gallicer Carl Adolph,	"Larentz.
Danish brig Carolina,	"Rehlimm.
largo Elizabeth,	"Wulf.

**Extract.**

\*\*\*\*\* In viewing the ruins of gorgeous temples of the olden time the mind becomes enlivened by suddenly revived associations to the spot; the visitor gazes, not on the material beauties surrounding, but *ally on the air, metamorphosed by the excited imagination into the scene of some cherished deeds of glory; and as the Prophet's servant looked abroad, when the sight of others was held, on the chariots and horsemen of fire, so the poet beholds the images of celebrated actions, and gazes enraptured on the ideal vision recollection enables him to embody, while viewing the sod which heroic blood has honoured, or pondering among the tombs straggled to record the time, and to perpetuate the memory of the sorrow, when the hallowed spirits of the great and good,*

comparing despair in death, fled for ever from the grasp of reviving mortality. And thus, too, it is with the historian; he cannot quit the page that speaks of virtue's merit or of truth's success, that shames roman or its touching pathos and awakening power; he adheres to the remembrance of magnificence and glory, and hesitates to look forward, lest, listening longer, he be told of its departure, and hear next some more saddening story, some mournful prelude of criminality and wrong, grating more harshly on the ear, because the melody previously prolonged still echoes on the heart.

**Advertisements.**

**HAVANA CIGARS.**

OF the first quality, are on sale at the house of George S. Macome, No. 147, calle de la Reconquista, opposite the Church of Santo Domingo.

**General Upholstery.**

**CHAIR STORE.**

AND  
**No. 51, CALLE DEL PERU.**

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

Malaguena, 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. 129 31.

**J. SMITH.**

BOOK BINDER.

Removed to No. 146, 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. Zwinger, No. 53, Calle del 25 de Mayo. 129 41.

**NOTICE.**

**FOR SALE,** at No. 30, Cathedral Street, Scotland Illustrated by William Beattie, M. D., author of Switzerland, Four Cyclopaedia the eight first volumes, Saturday Magazine one set, Penny Magazine for 1855 and 1856, Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts, a copy of Dr. Adam Clarke's commentary of the Scriptures, Hook's Roman History, Silliman's Chemistry, Chemistry of the Arts, Wistar's Anatomy, Blair's Lectures, Bealard's general Anatomy, Henry's Chemistry, a superior assortment of Counting-house books of all sizes, yellow wove and pressed foolscap of the best direction, letter, writing, drawing, fancy and marble papers, and most other articles of English stationery. 128 41.

**NOTICE.**

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

**Wants a Situation.**

AS Nurse or Nursery Governess. Apply at No. 61, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

**MERCHANT VESSELS**

In the Port of BUENOS AYRES, on the 12th of July 1858.

NONE.

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

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

Big Dassez, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Dagenet, with Commodore's broad pennant.

Big Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

Corvette L'Expeditrice, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay.



### MARINE LIST.

#### Post of Steueros Ayres.

July 7.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 8.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, on a cruise.

July 9.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufrasia, Sanjoro Soriano, from Montevideo 7th inst., to J. K. H. Redus.

July 10.—Wind N. E. heavy rain all the afternoon and until midnight.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. Thomas Duguid and Alexander Mackinlay.

July 11.—Wind E. thick fog all day.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Eufrasia, Sanjoro Soriano, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Ross, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

July 12.—Wind N. heavy.

Arrived, British barque Columbia, Sauterland, from Lisbon 10th March, arrived at Montevideo 14th May, sailed thence 5th inst., with sail, to Lafone, Barker & Co.

She anchored about 10 A. M., upon a gun being fired from the French brig of war Alerte, and sailed again for Montevideo about half past 11 A. M., ordered away by the French blockading squadron.

July 13.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

### Shipping Memoranda.

#### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

1st inst., British brig Nautica, Grayburn, from Labon 60 days.

2d, British barque John. Borchay, Henry Williams, from Lisbon 59 days, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.

3, Brazilian brig Mineira, Aguirre, from Puerto Alegre 20 days, to M. G. de Costa.

3d, Sardinian schooner from San Augustin, Marsani, from Santa Catalina 10 days, to L. L. Maria.

4th, Brazilian brig Velez, Magalhães, from Rio Grande 4 days, to M. G. de Costa.

5th, British brig Eve, Key, from Liverpool 22d April, and last from Buenos Ayres 3d inst., ordered away by the French blockading squadron, to Kenley & Co.

6th, Brazilian schooner brig Correo del Sud, Viera, from Rio Janeiro 20 days, to M. G. de Costa.

7, Sardinian schooner Siempe Viva, from Genoa 14th January, Gibraltar 1st May, with 124 emigrants, to E. Lombardo.

### ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 6th inst., was performed *Una Travesura de Amor*, (Love laughs at locksmiths,) and *La Conspiracion descubierta ó las capras*. House middling.

On 8th, to a very full house, a play called *El Híspido ó un terremoto*, the scene in France. It possesses considerable merit, and was greatly applauded. It relates to a tyrannical General officer, who confined an individual for four years in a dungeon to gratify his cruel disposition. The prisoner escapes in consequence of an earthquake having thrown down part of his prison; he is retaken, but ultimately obtains his liberty, and his persecutor punished through the exertions of an officer, second in command. Some good scenery was exhibited, and the earthquake was tolerably well managed.

The farce was the counterpart of the English one of "the Devil to pay."

On 9th, *El Tribunal formidable*—the same as represented at the other Theatre on the preceding evening. The house was full to suffocation, so much so, that there was scarcely room to move in the boxes.

The exterior of the Theatre was on the two last mentioned evenings illuminated, and the interior extra lit; and flags, colour red and white

red, waved from the roof. The National Anthem was sung by the performers, the audience standing, and there were shouts for *¡Viva! ¡Viva! La Confederación! El Restaurador de las Leyes!* and exclamations of *Muerta el tirano Santa Cruz! Muera los Unitarios!* A laughable mistake occurred on the evening of the 8th. The "toast or cheer master" exclaimed "Viva el tirano Santa Cruz" instead of *Muerta*—he however instantly corrected himself, amidst great laughter at the blunder.

This Theatre on the evenings of the festival (8th and 9th) was far more crowded than its rivals, and the boxes were attended by various fashionables. Amongst the company we observed General Guido and lady; Don Carlos Huergo, lady and family; Señora Monasterio and daughter, &c. &c.

On 12th, *El espía sin saberlo*, and the farce of *Mendez*.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 6th inst., was performed to a tolerably numerous audience, *Aviso ó los casados*.

On 8th, *El Tribunal formidable ó sea Roberto destructor de los tiranos*—the scene we believe in Germany. Roberto is a man of great influence, and he exerts himself to get rescinded the sentence of the Tribunal which had condemned his brother. The piece however possesses but little interest. Señor Vucani sang a duettino with *Aviso*, and the farce of *La Mercantil* followed.

The house was respectfully attended.

On 9th, *Barbara de Blomberg* or 'the Heroics of Germany.' We are unable to describe the plot—to say truth we paid but little attention to it—all that we know is that the story is laid in the time of the Emperor Charles V, who has an amour with a married lady, more the shame for him—she bore him a son who was afterwards called Don Juan the bastard of Austria. After the play the duct *De la España* from the opera of Tancredi was sung by Señores Izola and Viera. And the farce of *El Gastronomo sin dinero* closed the entertainments of the evening. Señor Quijano played the Gastronomo very respectable. The house was well filled had a brilliant appearance.

The State box was occupied by His Excellency the Governor, the Minister of Finance, the President of the House of Representatives, General Corbalan, (Government Aid-de-Camp,) &c. &c. His Excellency was seated in full uniform as Brigadier General, with sash, &c., and looked extremely well.

Amongst the company in the boxes were the daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; General Mancilla and lady; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. E. Majesty; and in his box were Dr. Macdonald and lady, Mrs. Dhiel, Lieut. Douglas, Commander of H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, and Dr. Lepper. There were also present Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Baron d'Hermillon, Consul General of Sardinia; and a host of fashionables, the female portion of which included many lovely faces.

There were to have been performances at both Theatres on Tuesday in continuation of the festival of 9th July—but the heavy rain caused their postponement.

On 11th, was repeated *La Lechuguina patética*—a farce followed.

"Do ye think ye make them things mighty sharp?" said a visitor in the West to a cutter in New York. "I do was the answer; none better or sharper in the States." "We make none for sharper in Kentucky, I guess (rejoined the interrogator),—why man, my father made a sythe there, so terntation sharp, that when he hung it up on a tree, its shadow cut a fellow's leg off; and if it had not been taken down with great difficulty, there would not have been a limb left on in our parts."

American paper.

THE WEATHER, in the former part of the week was more like that of Spring or Autumn than in middle of Winter. The thermometer on Monday, Monday and Tuesday stood at 60, and generally during the week 57 to 66.

### Birth.

On 10th inst., the lady of George Brownell, Esq., of a son.

### Advertisements.

### HARRIET MCGAW,

Proprietress of the Boarding House

No. 39, Calle de la Paz.

BEDES to return to the public in general and to her friends in particular, her most sincere thanks for the kind patronage she has hitherto received, and desires to inform them, that she continues to maintain her establishment, with the same conveniences as heretofore. She has Rooms to let, both furnished and unfurnished; and such of her guests as may desire beds board and lodging can be most comfortably accommodated, at moderate prices, and they will meet with every possible attention.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned intends opening an evening class for the purpose of giving instruction in the theory and practice of vocal music, with a particular view to an improvement in the *Polyody*.

Those who may be desirous of joining this class, will be waited upon at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Tuesday 17th inst., at 7 o'clock.

WILLIAM S. WILSON.

Buenos Ayres, 12th July, 1858.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The fast sailing American ship

### RENEW,

RICHARD SUTTON, MASTER,  
255 Ton.

Now lying at Montevideo, will have immediate dispatch, three fourths of her cargo being already engaged. Parties in Buenos Ayres, who may wish to engage freight by ship; or Passengers, for whose accommodation she is handsomely fitted up, may apply for terms to—

DANIEL GOWLAND & Co.

Plaza de la Victoria.

### PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	140	a 141 dollars each
Do. Patros.....	138	a 139 1/2 do.
Do. Plata ancaques.....	7 3/8	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	81 a	do. each.
Do. Patros and Patacones.....	8 1/2	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	43	do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	a none	per share
Exchange on England.....	51	a none per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	23 1/2	a 330
Do. Montevideo.....	5 1/2	a 60 per patacon
Do. United States mosr. per U. S. dollar		
Hides, Ox, best.....	31	a 32 do. p. patacon
Do. country.....	25	a 27 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs per 300 do. do.		
Do. salted.....	21	a 22 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	9	a 10 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	3 1/2	a 4 do. per lb.
Cinchilli Skins.....	30	a 34 do. per dozm
Wool, common.....	7	a 9 do. per arro
Sheep skins per dozen.....	17	a 18 per 27lb.
Cat skins per dozen.....	3	a 30
Do. mixed.....	50	a 52 do. per arro
Do. mixed.....	34	a 35 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	15	a 14 do. quintal.
Tallow, best.....	10 1/2	a 11 do. per arro
Horns.....	11 1/2	a 200 per mi
Flour, (North American).....	a none	per fan.
Starch on board.....	1 1/2	a 2 1/2 per c. month

The highest price of Doublons being the week, 141 dollars. The lowest price 138 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 55 pence. The lowest ditto 63 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.