

# British Packet

## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N. 623.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1838.

[VOL. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

ACCORDING to the latest accounts from Bolivia, General Lopez, who had taken an active part in roasting the designs of General Santa Cruz had met an untimely end, the mode of which, for the sake of humanity and the honor of our age, we hope will not prove to be accurately related. It is stated that, deceived by the false assurances of General Velasco, who pretended to enter fully into his views for the liberation of his country, he deposited in him the most implicit confidence, which the latter basely betrayed, delivering his friend into the hands of General Santa Cruz. The unfortunate Lopez was immediately cast into a dungeon in Oruro, and it is asserted that he was there persecuted through the agency of a person named Refojos; General Santa Cruz is added, not daring publicly to wreak his vengeance on a man so universally esteemed by his fellow citizens. Upon this melancholy occurrence, Monsieur Jean Lafayo, son-in-law to the deceased General, and holding the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the Bolivian National guard, resolved to seek an asylum in the Argentine territory, and succeeded in reaching in safety General Heredia's head-quarters at the beginning of last month, when he made a tender of his services for the deliverance of his adopted country. He, at the same time published a highly indignant exposé of General Velasco's conduct, which was inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of Saturday last. M. Lafayo, has subsequently arrived in this city.

It really would seem that General Santa Cruz's position is becoming every day more critical, at least if we may take as a corroboration thereof, the number of distinguished individuals with which his prisons were crowded, and the fact of his having at this juncture changed his policy with regard to the Indians, on whom he has suddenly lavished extraordinary immunities, after having so long held them subject to all the rigour and severities of the old Spanish system.

From Chili we are in daily expectation of a mail, which will probably bring us some authenticated information regarding the Protector's prospects in Lower Peru. According to report, General Gamara with his small division of Peruvian emigrants had landed at Truxillo, where he had been received with open arms by the garrison. Private letters from Valparaiso to 17th June, state that the Chilean expeditionary army, under the command of General Bulnes, was on the point of sailing, but it is added that difficulties had arisen respecting the recognition by the foreign naval authorities of the blockade of the ports of Peru instituted by the Chilean government. A few days will doubtless relieve us from all uncertainty on this score. In the mean time, the following particulars conveyed to us in a private letter from Valparaiso dated 23rd May, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The Chile squadron under the command of Commodore Portogio, (amongst which was the brig of war *Aguilas*, Captain George Hyman,) destined for the blockade of Callao, had not arrived off that port on 29th April. Colonel Wilson, H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires to Chili, together with Captain Bruce, of H. B. M.'s ship *Inoigne*, and Commodore Baird, of the United States ship *North Carolina*, 50 guns, had determined that 4 Chili vessels would not constitute a force sufficient to blockade Callao, but as Commodore Portogio's squadron consists of five, it was supposed the blockade would hold good.

Captain Pedro Tomas Martinez, (who served with such distinction in the navy of this Republic during the Brazilian war,) commands the Chilean frigate *Montesquedo*. The expedition fitting out at Valparaiso against Peru, consisted of 5000 infantry, 700 cavalry, and two brigades of horse artillery, the latter under Commandant Maturana. The naval part of the expedition was to be commanded by Commodore Simpson, with his flag in the corvette 'Confederacion,' lately captured by Captain George Byron.

H. B. M.'s ship *Calliope*, saluted the town yesterday with 19 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number. The weather was calm, and the salute from the *Calliope*, had a beautiful effect on the town. Her report of her heavy guns, and the clearing away of the smoke, gradually bringing to view her lofty masts and bearing.

### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

21st inst. Nothing new.

22nd. A French launch reconnoitred the Boca, &c., this morning.

23rd. A French launch employed as yesterday. The blockaders were joined this day by the schooner brig of war *Vigilant*, from Montevideo.

24th. A balandra was intercepted this morning by a French launch off the Custom-house, and conducted to the outer roads. A brig in sight early this morning N. N. E., probably the *Bordelais*, (boundard).

25th. At day-break a brig came to anchor in front of Colonia, supposed the *Bordelais*. The launch of the *Dusses* returned from the northward after an absence of several days. The *Vigilant* sailed during the last night on a cruise. A balandra which had straggled from the Boca in the night got becalmed this morning off the Rocolista—"Paul Pry," in the shape of a French launch visited her and requested her company to the outer roads. The balandra detained yesterday was released this day and sailed to the northward. A detained balandra was released and returned to the Riachuelo.

26th. A chaloupe which arrived during the night and grounded amongst the rushes of the Boca, was got afloat by a French launch which came from the outer roads, and made her anchor opposite the Custom-house—keeping sentinel over her until evening, when the launch returned to the outer roads—wind and tide contrary. This is the first time the blockaders have extracted a small craft so very near the Boca. The chaloupe *San Basomventura* was released this day and sailed to the northward after 12 days captivity. The balandra detained yesterday was also released and came to the Riachuelo.

27th. A French launch proceeded this morning to the chaloupe left at anchor yesterday, and conducted her to the outer roads.

The craft now in custody of the blockaders are the chaloupe above-mentioned and the balandra *Belon*.

This day (27th inst.) completes the 122 day of the blockade.

The French corvette *Sapho*, has sailed from Montevideo for St. Catherine's.

The French frigate *Minerve*, arrived at Montevideo on 25th inst. from Rio Janeiro, having on board the French Admiral Leblanc.

### ORIENTAL STATE.

ACCOUNTS from Montevideo to 25th inst., state that the Commission from the government which had been sent to the head-quarters of the *Dissentents* had not at that date returned.—We know not if the report of the surrender of Paisandu be true. A despatch under date Paisandu 13th inst., was addressed to Brigadier General Pedro Lengua, Minister of War and Marine at Montevideo, from General Juan Antonio Lavalleja, in tenor, that on the 9th inst., the *Dissentents* in number more than 800 men, came in front of Paisandu, but they were not more than 15 *cuscaras* from the town, who drove them away by volleys of musquetry, and notwithstanding the show they made twice that they had presented themselves, they did not seem to make any serious attack, and their skirmishing parties had been invariably repelled.

On the 12th, a woman came to the advanced post of the government troops equipped with official communications from the Chief of the *Dissentents*, (Fructuoso Rivera,) but the officer in command, in pursuance of orders from General Lavalleja, obliged her to return without delivering her despatches.

The *Rosa* arrived late last evening from Montevideo 26th inst., the only news we can collect is that the Commission reached Durazon on 20th inst., at which date the reply of Riviera came inviting them to his head-quarters, but one of the Members being obliged to return to Montevideo from illness, the Commission remained until the vacancy should be filled up.

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree dated 23rd inst., contains various regulations respecting actions, auction-rooms, dues, &c. &c.

A communication dated 2nd ult., from Don Evaristo de Urbina, delegate Governor of the Province of Salta, to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledges the receipt of the circular of 12th April last, anxiously the correspondence between the government of Buenos Ayres and the French Vice-Consul and French Rear Admiral. It states that the perusal of these documents has caused the government of Salta the most lively emotion, and that it never can believe that so great an outrage as the blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres and littoral thereof, will be sanctioned by a government so enlightened as that of France. A blockade instituted as it is without sufficient cause. This event however will only increase the patriotism of the people of the Confederation, who by their own energy freed themselves from the domination of Spain, and are now with equal justice engaged in war against the tyrant usurper of Peru and Bolivia, and when the rights and independence of the Republic are at stake, no sacrifice will be too great. That the government of Salta therefore highly approves of the conduct pursued by that of Buenos Ayres in its discussions with the French agents.

A decree dated 11th inst., purporting for twenty days more, the same, by the decree of 27th ult. by the registration of the marks for cattle appertaining to landholders and agriculturists.

A letter of condolence dated Parana 3rd inst., from Don Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, addressed to the Provisional Governor of that of Santa Fe, upon the death of General Lopez, late Governor of the latter Province.

Mr. E. H. Dorr, Consul of the United States to this Republic, came passenger in the Dolphin from Montevideo, and was saluted by that vessel with 7 guns when leaving her on the morning of 16th inst.

H. B. M's sloop *Electra*, exercised great guns on the afternoon of 17th inst., in the outer roads by firing at the mine. The affair attracted considerable attention on shore, the weather being calm and clear.

An article in a recent number of "Blackwood's Magazine," contains some observations on the reported designs of Russia upon the East Indies, from which the following is an extract.

"Let us suppose the case, that a Russian army poured itself in upon the Persian frontier, while another force passed the mountains; that the whole were concentrated in the northern provinces, and that the tide of invasion rolled down on the British cities. Let us suppose further, that Russia succeeded in perverting the native powers, that she raised the fallen barbarism of the Maharrats into life again, and with all the hordes of pindaries and plunderers, joining the Tartars of her own wilderness, poured a flood of fire and sword through the regions fertilized and civilized by a hundred years' dominion of British laws, manners, and protection. What would be the gain to humanity? the whole "Golden Peninsula" must be instantly a scene of most desperate warfare.—The British Indian army amounts to three hundred thousand men, brave soldiers, capitally officered, and incomparably provided with all the equipments of war, masters of the country, in possession of all the fortresses, and acquainted with every mountain-path, river, ford, and masters in every quarter of the navigation of the great rivers. There can be no doubt that these three hundred thousand men, gallantly conducted, and thus fighting on their own ground, would be equal to twice the number of any troops that Russia could ever pour into the Peninsula. It is true that the dependence of Russia would be, not upon her own troops, but upon the multitude of Indians whom she might raise to armed bands to distract the British armies, harass their movements, and destroy them in detail. But what a scene of hideous slaughters must this be; what thousand and tens of thousands of human beings must be trampled into the grave; what cities must be ruined; what havoc must be made of the labour of man; what noble monuments of ancient skill and modern wealth must be levelled with the dust; what savage passions roused into flame; what utter extinction of the rising hopes of India, delivered over once again to barbarism! and all for what? If the British power could be finally broken down, can any man in his senses say, that Russia would be its successor? The soil, saturated with blood and covered with ashes, must be given over to barbarism; and the barbarism itself must be devoted to perpetual war, until all India was either grasped in the chain of some overwhelming tyranny, or the human race perished and sank piecemeal, like the fragments of a corpse, into dust or pollution. But would Russia be suffered to fulfil this career with impunity? Where would the fleets of England be? Would the British thunders sleep? Where would the British armies be, while there was a spot of the British shores on which they could plant their foot?—Would the swords of Europe be suffered to rust in their scabbards while the hammer of the Northern Thor and the club of Woden were thus crashing through the barriers to universal empire? The Eastern war would be but a prelude to the universal rising of the West in

arms. What would become of the commercial growth of Russia itself during this period of foreign conflict? All the labours of the manufactory, the exchange, the mart, must be instantly at an end.—Her nobles derive their chief revenues from the sale of their tallow, hemp, tar, and a multitude of things required for ship-building, for which their chief customer is England. It was the cessation of this commerce, through the frenzy of their nobles, that excited the nobility against him, and ended in taking his life. But if Nicholas were safe against such a feeling,—which he is not, and which no Russian emperor can be, until his country ceases to be a country of serfs ruled by despotic kings, and his people forget the desperate resources of barbaric vengeance in the perception of public right—what must be the hazards of Russia herself? Napoleon's invasion failed. But why? because his hour was come. His furious ambition had ripened and swelled till it must drop from the tree. And extravagant as this idea may appear, it will be such only to those who know not the strong infatuation that actually seized upon Emperor Alexander the idea of the Russian invasion first found a place in his mind. Every man of his council remonstrated against it before he left France—every man of his generals shrunk from it in the field. He himself, against the voice of anxiety, calculating the hazards of the enterprise. But an evil spirit was on him, and he rushed to be undone.

"But if Russia, with her deserts, her swamps, her forests, and the Fortitude of a people undoubtedly brave, should finally repel an invading army, what would be the slaughters, the burnings, the havoc of personal happiness, the countless miseries necessarily following the steps of either a fighting or a flying army! She might be thrown back a hundred years in the campaign,—and who would be the criminal?—Her Emperor! And for what!—to add the whole East to the whole North, possess an extent of territory which no man could govern, and which no nation could keep roll on in a state of perpetual blood, to smother a blaze of perpetual insurrection; and, after a life of tempest, go down to the grave loaded with the curse of mankind!

"But might not Russia be taught a lesson by the British?—The British could prevent a British direct still. It would cost no more than the cost of 100,000 men from setting foot on the shores of the Baltic, and never withdrawing till they marched on St. Petersburg! Russia never had a force in Europe that could face 100,000 British troops, or half the number.—She had seen one capital seized by the French, after a march across Europe. She might still, more suddenly, see another stormed by the British, after a march of a few leagues from the shores. The dynasty of the Czar might be carried back to a British dagger, and the fate of Napoleon be repeated by his successor in the mad and wicked ambition of universal empire. Still we will doubt the rumours of Russian hostility. Her Emperor has too little to gain, too much to lose, too much to settle, too much to keep. If that Emperor is wise, he will play the noble part of a pacificator of Europe; if he is mad, he will exhibit as its assailant. In either case, England, if she could send one of our first nightingales of her cumbersome Ministry, might defy him for ever. But India must not be touched. A Russian musket fired there, and the sound will ring round the globe."

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the advertisements in our journal of this day headed "Public Hospitals." Appealing as it does to the best feeling of humanity—a call common is unnecessary.

#### Extract from the life of William Wilberforce.

"We were talking of the levity and gaiety of heart of the French, even under the severest misfortunes. This drew forth an anecdote, which has been related to him by Mr. Pitt.—Shortly after the tragical death of Marie Antoinette, M. Perigord, an emigrant of some consequence, who had made Mr. Pitt's acquaintance at Versailles, took refuge in England, and on his return to London went to pay his respects in Downing Street. The conversation naturally turned upon the bloody scenes of the French Revolution; on their fatal consequences to social order; and in particular on the barbarity which had attended the execution of the Queen when

executed. The Frenchman's feelings were quite overcome, and he exclaimed amidst violent sobbing, "Ah Monsieur Pitt, in pauvre Reine!" He then uttered, when he jumped up as if a new idea suddenly possessed him, and looking towards a little dog which came with him, he exclaimed, "Ependant, Monsieur Pitt, il faut vous faire voir mon petit chien danois." Then pulling a small kit out of his pocket, he began dancing about the room to the sound of his little instrument, and calling to the dog, "Fanchon, Fanchon, dansez, dansez!" the little animal instantly danced round the table, and came together, that the minister's gravity was quite overcome, and he burst into a loud laugh, hardly knowing whether he was most amused or astonished."

"We noticed lately, that some Spanish bells, by a strange accident of fortune, had got to New York. We perceive, by papers since received, that these curious articles—more than sixty in number—have been disposed of at public sale. What a jumble of uses will they now be put to, scattered about, as they have been, by purchasers in every part of the States, some have gone to Protestant "meeting-houses;" one or two have been reverentially bought up by Catholic congregations; but others, again, are hereafter to serve the purpose of fire companies, and were accordingly hanging next to a factory in Rhode Island. The largest, weighing 7000 lbs., is already going duty on the top of the New York City Hall.—The factory bell appears, from a rude inscription still legible, to be something more than 1000 years old, having been presented to a convent in the year 828. The explanation of this curious commercial movement, is in the difficulties which the existing government of Spain has since reduced in the war with Don Carlos; these bells having been the property of the convents, and transferred from them for the relief of the Queen's cause." *The Athenaeum.*

NOTE.—It is well known that the Americans have not fallen much into old John's sporting habits; we find, however, the following substitute in a New York paper.—"The Grasses used in the United States are a Yankee privilege, but it seems the Long Islanders consider themselves privileged to guess also. A tavern keeper on that island advertises a fat hog, to be guessed for at one dollar a guess, and the prize consisting nearly the weight of the animal to be entitled to it."

*Ibid.*

The London "Quarterly Review" of January last, contains a long and pungent article under the head "Versailles," which seems to have made some sensation in France, and to have been read by His Majesty Louis Philippe, who is a good English scholar. "The Quarterly," amongst other things, is very angry at the removal of the marble statue of the *Duc d'Enghien* from the *Musee Historique de Versailles*, in compliment to the prevailing taste in France, and avers there can be no excuse for such an act after the following letter written by Louis Philippe to Bishop Watson.

*Twickenham, 28th July, 1804.*

"My Dear Lord,—I was certain that your elevated soul would feel a just indignation at this atrocious murder of my unfortunate cousin (the Duke d'Enghien). His mother was my aunt; after my brother he himself was my nearest relation. We were companions together in our earlier days, and you may well believe that this event has been a severe blow to me.

"His fate, too, is a notice to all of us. It is a warning that the CORBAN USURPER will never be at rest till he shall have effaced our whole family from the list of the living.

"This makes me feel still more sensibly, though indeed that is hardly possible, the value of the generous protection which your magnanimous country grants us. I quitted my own country so early that I have scarcely any of the habits of a Frenchman; and I can say no only truth that I am attached to the English, not only by gratitude, but by taste and inclination. It is therefore in all the sincerity of my heart that

I wish that I may never leave this hospitable land.

But it is not from mere personal feeling that I take a lively interest in the welfare and success of England—it is as a man! The safety of Europe—the world in the happiness of Europe—the independence of the human race depend on the safety and independence of England, and that is the honorable cause of the hatred of Buonaparte and all his followers against you. May Providence defend his patriotic projects, may Providence defend this country in its happy and prosperous state! It is the wish of my heart, the object of my most ardent prayers.

‘I am, &c. &c.’

‘LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLÈANS.’

The article altogether is admirable, notwithstanding its party feeling. In its notes of the *Galerie des Batailles*, it says—

‘Nothing can be so weary and monotonous as the whole of these colossal pictures—the brown horse, and the grey horse, and the black horse, in every possible action and attitude, except their natural paces—the eternal hero (Napoleon), quite steady and at his ease on a horse-quake which would unsettle Dacrow—the eternal saddle-camp on the back of an equine Etiquette, receiving orders as quietly as if he had under him an ordinary beast standing on four legs—the eternal drummer or trumpeter in the corner of the picture, beating or blowing as if he had not been killed an hour before—and the dead and wounded lying about in forest-shortened heaps, and looking—the dead especially—with confidence and gratitude to the hero—who is trampling them under his horse’s hoofs as if benevolently anxious to put them out of further pain.’

The pictures in the various galleries are examined with critical severity. The article concludes as follows.

‘We repeat our often-expressed belief, that King Louis Philippe—ambitious as he always has been—was placed in his present position by no immediate design or direct participation on his part. We believe that the extinction of the elder branch was just *de facto*, by the sudden insanity of Charles and his ministers; and, in a certain degree, *de jure*, by the pusillanimous abdication of himself and son. We believe that the accession of Louis Philippe was sanctioned by expediency, we might almost say by necessity; that it saved France from the horrors of anarchy; and that his life and reign are necessary to consolidate order in that volcanic country. Although we cannot bring ourselves either to conceal or misrepresent the truth for the purpose of flattering his vanity, or even of helping his cause, we heartily wish him success; but our wishes are stronger than our hopes, and the latter are, we must confess, not much increased by a consideration of the real motives and (when people shall begin to think about it) the possible effect on public opinion, of the *MUSEE MONTESSIEU de Versailles*.’

#### The Parks and Squares of London.

But what distinguishes London above all the cities that I am acquainted with, is the parks. Only fancy, in the midst of the town, the most verdant lawns, of very considerable extent, here and there adorned with picturesque groups of trees, broken by large pieces of water, and to complete the rural appearance, numbers of sheep and cows feeding on the grass; then fancy the striking effect of the great masses of architecture, such as the venerable Westminster Abbey, for instance, rising in the distance, above this verdant world, and you will have some idea of the charm of these parks. Two of them, St. James’ and the Green Park, are for pedestrians only; but in the two larger ones, Hyde Park and Regent’s Park, there are, every afternoon in the season, hundreds of the most brilliant equipages, and troops of ladies and gentlemen on horses, many of which would, perhaps, delight the eye of the sculptor of the celebrated horse’s head of the Parthenon, and these, with the crowd of pedestrians, afford a most gay and varied spectacle. The squares are another peculiarity of London. These are large open spaces, surrounded with houses, the centre being laid out as a garden, with grass-plots and parterres of flowers, shrubs, &c.—

These gardens, inclosed by iron railings, are kept in perfect order at the expense of the inhabitants of the squares, who alone have the use of them. Two of the principal, both for extent and the surrounding houses are Grosvenor Square and Belgrave Square, the last of which has been but lately built.—*Arts and Artists in London, by Dr. Waagen.*

#### A Cat Case in Chancery.

In the Vice-Chancellor’s Court, in London in April last, Mr. Bethell appeared in support of a petition presented by residuary legatees claiming under the will of a maiden lady named Katherine Barfoot, praying to have certain sums of stock transferred into the name of the Accountant-General to the credit of the same. Among the numerous bequests contained in the will of the testatrix, was an annuity of £10, secured on a sum of stock, ‘to provide a suitable income for the life of a favourite tom-cat, named Bluscher.’—(Laughter.) The dividends had been regularly appropriated from time to time by the trustees to the maintenance and support of the annuitant until the period of his death, which occurred a few days ago. The annuity, therefore, having fallen in, the present petition sought to have the stock transferred. His honour inquired, what evidence the learned counsel had to offer to the court of the annuitant’s death?—(A laugh.) Mr. Bethell said, a certificate of the burial of the deceased, which was the usual evidence required by the court, could not be produced; but he trusted, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, his honour would consider an affidavit of the fact by a disinterested party, sufficient evidence that the annuitant was dead. The Registrar (Mr. Colville) suggested, that the affidavit would not justify the court in making the order, inasmuch as it only deposed to the fact of a single death, whereas a cat is proverbially known to have nine lives.—(Laughter.) It was also a very nice question, whether the language of the will did not create a tenancy in tail. The next of kin of the intestate were also said to be extremely numerous, and it was not alleged that any one of them had been personally served with the petition.—(Laughter.) Mr. Jacob thought, that the court ought to proceed to adjudicate with some extreme caution on a case supported by such slender evidence, and before the authorities had been looked into. He remembered a case before Sir John Leech, which was all fours with the present.—(A laugh.) The Vice-Chancellor felt the weight of the first objection taken by the Registrar; but observed, that the cat, having once died, must be held for ever *civiliter mortuus*, and not entitled to greater privileges than a Christian.—(Much laughter.) *The Allion.*

#### INDEPENDENCE.

Dialogue of a Lowell girl with the Overseer of a Factory. ‘Well, Mr. —, I am informed that you wish to cut down my wages.’ ‘Yes.’ ‘Do you suppose I would go to work again in that room, at lower prices than I have received before?’ ‘It is no more than fair, I have to say to it, that before I’ll do it, I will see you in Tophet, pumpling thunder at three cents a clap.’ ‘She was finally invited to resume work at the old prices.’ *American paper.*

#### Advertisements.

##### British Packet Newspaper.

WANTED to purchase at above price, the following numbers of the above—57, 130, 135, 174, 229, 235.



#### MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 26th of July 1838.

NONE.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hormengénie Guillemin. (Capitaine de Frégate.)

Brig Dussas, 22 guns. Captain Hypolite Duquesne, with Commodore’s broad pennant.

Brig Albert, 20 guns. Captain Charles Olivier.

Corvette L’Egloffine, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Hély.

BRITISH. Sloop Electra, 18 guns, Commander William Preston.

Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

#### HAWANA CIGARS.

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

#### HARRIETT M'GAW.

Proprietress of the Boarding house

No. 39, Calle de la Paz.

BEINGS 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 intends continuing her establishment, with the same convenience as heretofore. She has Rooms to let, both furnished and unfurnished; and such of her guests as may desire both board and lodging can be most comfortably accommodated, at moderate prices, and they will meet with every possible attention.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The fast sailing American ship

RENON,

RICHARD SUTTON, MASTER,

395 Tons.

NEW. 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 this ship; or Passengers, for whose accommodation she is handsomely fitted up, may apply for terms to—

DANIEL GOWLAND & Co.

Plaza de la Victoria.

#### NOTICE.

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

#### Public Hospitals.

THE Minister and Committee of Management of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, beg to give notice, that a Sermon will be preached in that Church on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 11 A. M., with special reference to the claims of the Hospitals of this city to public support, when a collection will be made in aid thereof.

These Institutions are now dependent on the charity of the benevolent, and it is therefore hoped that the present appeal in their behalf will be liberally acknowledged.

Buenos Ayres, July 21st, 1838.

#### Public Hospitals.

ON Sunday the 5th August, a Sermon will be preached at the British Episcopal Church, on behalf of these Institutions; after which a collection will be made in aid of their support.

The sick poor of all nations are freely admitted into these Hospitals; and, therefore, they have a claim upon the benevolence of foreigners as well as natives, for whose benefit they were especially established.

Buenos Ayres, July 27th, 1838.

#### To English Females.

A MARKED LADY with three children, being about to return to England, will be glad to meet with a respectable female who may be desirous of returning to Europe, to take charge of the children.

Apply personally, or by letter, at the British Consulate, Montevideo.

# MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 21.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

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

July 22.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 20th inst., to J. K. H. Redue.

July 23.—Wind N. E.

Arrived, French schooner brig of war Vigilant, 4 guns, Lieut. Pierre Lagrandiere, Commander, from Montevideo 21st inst.

July 24.—Wind E. rain in the morning.

No arrivals.

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

July 25.—Wind E. N. E. foggy.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 26.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., Santa Catalina 15th do., Montevideo 25th.

July 27.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 26th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

## Shipping Memoranda.

The Leonidas arrived at New York 18th April, the Estío, Harriet and Colonel Howard 23d do. instead of May, as inserted by mistake in our last.

### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- 17th inst., American barque Chalcodony, George Upton, last from Buenos Ayres (ordered away by the French blockading squadron,) 14th inst., to Santiago & Co.
- " Sardinian brig Providencia, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., to Capriero and Castro.
- " American barque Estrella de Guadalupe 14th May, with 204 lastres stx, to Kembley & Co.
- " Brazilian patache Saudado, from Rio Janeiro 12th inst., to M. A. Valdebe, for Montevideo.
- 19th, British brig Selway, from Lisbon 27th April, with 323 mays stx, to Parlane & Co.
- " Sardinian patache Providencia, from Genoa 13th April, Guinard 14th May, to Ramirez.
- " Oriental brig Leon, from Paranaque, to Peatana.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

- May 2nd, French barque Esperance, for Oporto, despatched by F. Dupuisis, with 16,244 dry hides, 676 arrobas horse hair.
- 3rd, Brazilian brig Campos, for Rio Janeiro, by Guimaraens, with 2700 quintals jerked beef, 65 boxes candles.
- " Oriental zamacas Azula, for Rio Janeiro, by M. A. Valdebe, with 1293 quintals jerked beef, 396 arrobas tallow, 100 boxes candles.
- 6th, Bremen brig Dorothea Louise, for Havana, by Zimmermann, Franzer & Co., with 4000 quintals jerked beef.
- " Oriental zamacas Asmita, for Rio Janeiro, by Daudera, with 1100 quintals jerked beef.
- 11th, Sardinian brig Ginepro, for Genoa, by Pezzi, with 5028 dry hides, 278 animal do., 4000 hides, 2800 arrobas wool, 40 dozen sheep skins, 500 arrobas tallow.
- 12th, Oriental schooner Luisa, for Rio Janeiro, by her Captain, with 1400 quintals jerked beef, 2000 salted tongues.
- 14th, Argentine schooner Virginia, for Rio Janeiro, by Dupuisis, with 1184 quintals jerked beef, 490 arrobas tallow.
- 21st, French barque Clemence, for Havre de Grace, by Guerra & Co., with 5035 dry hides, 528 arrobas horse hair.
- " British ship Australia, for London, by Bange, Hutz & Co., with 7535 salted hides, 17,450 skins, 10,355 arrobas grease, 108,000 skin bones.
- 22nd, Portuguese schooner brig Principe Augusto, for Pernambuco, by M. G. da Costa, with 1950 quintals jerked beef, 108 arrobas tallow.
- " British brig Thomas Loch, for Liverpool, by Kembley & Co., with 5439 salted hides, 18,680 horse, 2135 arrobas tallow, 1855 do. grease.
- " Brazilian brig Bonito Porto, for Pernambuco, by M. G. da Costa, with 40 dry hides, 1900 quintals jerked beef.
- 23rd, Sardinian patache Vigilante, for Rio Janeiro, by C. Boltran, with 2400 quintals jerked beef.
- " French brig Nouveau Perseverant, for Bourdeaux, by Rogier, with 6957 dry hides, 410 skins, do. 55 horse do., 795 arrobas horse hair, 352 do. wool.

- " Oriental zamacas Tres Hermanos, for Rio Janeiro, by Villaroblo, with 1100 quintals jerked beef.
  - 25th, Oriental brig Bella Juana, for Brazil, by J. Grestal, with 3520 quintals jerked beef, 175 arrobas tallow.
  - 30th, Oriental schooner Relampago, for Rio Janeiro, by Caporo and Castro, with 1294 quintals jerked beef, 786 arrobas tallow.
- The sailings from Montevideo for the month of June, were inserted in our last.

### ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

- 17th ult., Austrian brig Aureo, from Montevideo 18 inst.
- 18th, Oriental schooner Relampago, from Montevideo 15th days.
- 19th, Italian polacore Amor Paternal, hence 18th May, Montevideo 17 days.
- 21st, Sardinian patache Fortuna, from Montevideo 14 days.
- 24th, Spanish schooner brig Fortuna, from Montevideo 13 days.
- " Oriental schooner brig Vitoria, from Montevideo 16 days.
- " Brazilian schooner brig Caboclo, from Montevideo 12 days.
- 26th, Oriental schooner brig Providencia, from Montevideo 19 days.
- 30th, Brazilian brig Estrella do Cabo, from Montevideo 19 days.
- 4th inst., Oriental schooner Nuestra Señora del Carmen, from Montevideo 17 days.
- 6th, French barque Fauvette, from Montevideo 20 days.
- 8th, H. B. M.'s packet Spider, hence 20th June, Montevideo 25 do.

### SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

17th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Steegall, for Plymouth, with the mail forwarded hence 13 May, by H. B. M.'s packet Cookatrice.

The Spanish brig Restaurador, from Tarragona with wine, was lost on 24th inst. on the English bank. Assistance was sent from Montevideo.

## ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 20th inst., was performed *El desertor Hungaro* and a farce. The audience was not very numerous.

On 22nd, was repeated to a good house, *Lisanga o sosa* and a farce.

On 25th, for the benefit of *Señor Cordero*, *Queen de los agenos se viste, o sea un Ecceas*. The scene in Scotland in feudal times—the argument, a Scotch Countess of great power and influence, is in love with a Scotch nobleman—who however does not return her love; his affections being fixed on her niece. The Countess resolves to be revenged, and as there is nothing on earth so terrible as a sighted woman, she cites her vials to the field to make war against the man who has slighted her; but she is foiled by the "men at arms" of the latter. He in the end marries the niece.

The duet of *La Triana* was to have been sung, but it was omitted on account of the indisposition of Doña Manuela.

The farce of *Un Ministro* closed the entertainments of the evening. We have before partially described it. It is well suited to the meridian of Madrid, and has some good points with a few claps traps. The plot mainly turns upon a great politician in Madrid, called Gerónimo Blanco, who reading in the *Gaceta* of an appointment in the Ministry under that name, conceives it to be himself, and distributes offices on that supposition to a number of his friends. It is at last found out that the printer had made a mistake by inserting an n for an s, the appointment being for Gerónimo Blanco instead of Blanco. The poor gentleman (Señor Blanco), is consoling on being told that he is named as ambassador of the Holy Roman Empire.

The house was fully and fashionably attended, and the boxes were graced by several lovely females.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 22nd, was performed to a good house, the comedy of *La pretension infructuosa, o sea el barbero de Sevilla*. The plot the same as the opera of "the barber of Seville."

On 26th, *Blanca y Montecasin, o sea los Venecianos*, the plot in Venice in the 16th century—one of the scenes representing the Venetian Senate was not unlike that in Orbeo, Montecasin (a Senator), is in love with Blanca, but she

has other views for the daughter and refuses consent to the marriage. Montecasin in his efforts to obtain an interview with Blanca, violates a law of Venice and is put to death. The last scene (and a most horrible one it was) discovered him strangled—Blanca at the sight thereof falls dead. Señor Vilarion was much applauded in the speech wherein he conspires the sentence which condemned Montecasin to die.

Señor Izeta sang an *aria*, which was followed by a very old farce.

The house was numerously attended. In the boxes were the daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; the daughter of Don Felipe Arana; General Matucelli and lady; Mrs. Mandeville; Señor Lisboa; Señor Perez; Baron d'Hermillon; Dr. Lepper; Dr. Macdonald and lady; and the officers of H. B. M.'s ship Electra.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been any thing but that of Winter. Thermometer 49 to 63.

## Arrived.

On 23rd inst., Mr. John Bernard Kiernan, to Doña Rufina Blanco.

## Died.

On 23rd inst., Mr. Franklin Prescott, native of Concord, Massachusetts, North America.

His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on 24th, attended by numerous friends, who sincerely respected him whilst living and were anxious to pay this last tribute to departed worth.

## Advertisement.

### NOTICE.

PERSONS having accounts against or in favour of the late Mr. James Muggidge, are requested to arrange them with either of the undersigned within the prescriptive term of ten days from this date.

THOMAS KIDD,  
THOMAS LIDDLE,  
WILLIAM S. WILSON.

Buenos Ayres, July 25th, 1838.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	112	142½ dollars each.
Do. Patriot	110	141 do. do.
Plata macuquina	73	84 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	84	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	84	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	45	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	53	per cent per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	32	380
Do. Montevideo	57	9 per patacon
Do. United States	84	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	30	31 dis. p. pesado
Do. country	25	37 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24½ lbs	30	39½ do. do.
Do. salted	21	22 do. do.
Do. Horse	10	10 do. each.
Natural Skins	31	31 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	25	30 do. per dozen
Wool, common	7	9 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	17	18 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24	25
Deer skins per dozen	8	10
Hair, long	12	12 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	24	26 do. do.
Jerked Beef	13	14 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	11	11½ do. per arr'ba
Flour, (North American)	100	100 per mt
Salt, on board	1	one per fan.
Discount	1½	2½ pr. ct. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 142½ dollars. The lowest price 140½ dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER DRAPER, Responsible Editor.