

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 625.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1838.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Our advices from Montevideo come down to the 6th inst., at which period no understanding had been come to with the Chief of the *dissidents* Fructuoso Rivera. The Commission which the government had sent to treat with him, were we presume in route to his headquarters near Paisandú. He addressed a letter to them dated 17th ult., stating that being about to commence operations against Paisandú, he was under the disagreeable necessity of informing them, that if they wished to treat with him, they must take the trouble of proceeding to his headquarters, for which purpose, he had given orders to Colonel Faustino Lopez, to furnish them with an escort. The Commission in reply regretted that *Brigadier General Fructuoso Rivera*, should have found it necessary to oblige them to make so long a journey, particularly as one of their body from his infirm state of health must return to Montevideo.

A decree dated Monteideo 27th ult., appoints Don Pablo Sierra, as one of the Commission above alluded to, in place of Don Juan Maria Perez, resigned an account of ill health. Another decree dated Montevideo 30th ult., appoints Colonel José Britos del Pino, Minister of War and Marine, *ad interim*, vice *Brigadier General Pedro Lengua*, resigned.

The prisoners on board the hulk at Montevideo, in number about 50, mutinied on the night of 31st ult., seized the hulk and favoured by a strong south-west wind, ran her on shore at the Arroyo Seco. The government armed some vessels and retook her, consigning those on board to the prisons of Montevideo. Several of the mutineers (officers,) having boarded the Pilot-boat, obliged her to convey them to the barrancas de San Gregorio, where they landed. In this mutiny two or three of the mutineers were killed by the force sent against them.

The government at Montevideo, had armed the packet schooner *Eufracia*, to act on their behalf.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 8th inst., contains a General Statement of the numbers of vessels which have entered the port of Buenos Ayres, from sea, during the second six months of the year 1837, as also the sailings for the same period; with an account of the articles imported and exported, their value, duties paid thereon, tonnage of the vessels and port dues; from which it appears that in the period above-named, there have

Arrived 142 vessels.—Tonnage 27,625.

	Dollars.	Rls.
Imports valued in current money	19,468,140	4
Additional imports valued in specie	119,858	4
Duties on imports received in current money	4,021,196	6
Port dues received in current money	25,175	7
Additional port dues received in specie	91	4

Sailed 127 vessels.—Tonnage 22,186.

	Dollars.	Rls.
Exports valued in current money	10,008,440	5
Additional exports valued in specie	254,300	
Duties on exports received in current money	573,254	6
Do. received in specie	800	5
Reshipments valued in current money	1,545,234	6
Duties thereon received in do.	23,923	4
Transshipments valued in do.	10,823	5
Duties thereon received in do.	605	6
Returns valued in do.	47,677	4
Duties thereon received in do.	405	2
Port dues received in do.	19,345	4
Do. received in specie	86	2

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of same date, also contains a General Statement of the number of coasting vessels which have entered the port of Buenos Ayres, during the second six months of the year 1837, as also the sailings for the same period; with an account of the articles imported and exported, their value, duties paid thereon, from which it appears that in the period above-named, there have

Arrived 541 coasters.—Tonnage 11,519.

	Dollars.	Rls.
Imports valued in current money	7,843,380	1
Additional imports valued in specie	45,347	4
Duties on imports received in current money	102,563	1

Sailed 1189 coasters.—Tonnage 3000.

	Dollars.	Rls.
Exports valued in current money	7,850,724	2
Reshipments valued in do.	737,488	3
Duties thereon received in do.	18,070	4
Transshipments valued in do.	139,644	
Duties thereon received in do.	2,565	2
Port dues received in do.	12,167	4
Do. received in specie	133	6

The Statements for the first six months of the year 1837, were published in our No. 592.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

4th inst. The French schooner brig of war *Vigilant*, sailed during the last night on a cruise.

5th. Nothing new.

6th. The report of musquetry off the Alameda between 9 and 10 at night, brought a number of persons to the beach including ourselves. It proceeded from a French launch pursuing 3 *Islandras* and 3 boats. Two of the former grounded between the Commercial-room and the Fort, the other was overtaken by the launch—the 3 boats escaped. The whole affair was distinctly seen from the shore, the moon being nearly 'at full' and shining brightly; indeed, it brought to mind the old song—

"Boys and girls come out and play,
The moon it shines as bright as day."

7th. The intercepted *Islandra* was conducted early this morning to the outer roads by her interceptor, who left the other two, they being 'hard and fast' aground, tide running down.—Carts were despatched and the cargo of the grounded craft was soon got out.

8th. H. B. M.'s sloop *Electra*, sailed to day, and her berth was immediately occupied by the French brig of war *Alerte*, who thus constituted herself the most southerly vessel in the outer roads, H. B. M.'s ship *Calliope* being next to her. Should another strong 'Southeaster' occur, the *Alerte*, must beware of driving on the *Calliope* as she did on the *Electra*, because the daughter of Jupiter in consideration of her lineage, may dislike such familiarity, even more than did that of *Agamemnon*.

9th. Nothing new.

10th. The French brig of war *Alerte*, exercised great guns by firing at a mark. Two of the detained *Islandras* (charcoal and wood laden) were suffered to depart this morning and sailed to the northward.

The craft now in custody of the blockaders are the schooner brig *Constellation*, and *Islandra* *Belem*.

This day (10th inst.) completes the 136th day of the blockade.

A French launch generally cruises in the vicinity of the Boca at night when weather permits, and returns to the outer roads early in the morning—like watchmen quitting their beat. The French must be heartily tired of their employment. We hear that the French officers call it a "sentimental blockade."

Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, gave a ball on Monday night at his house. The company we hear did not separate until nearly sun-rise on the following morning.

The band of H. B. M.'s ship *Calliope*, came on shore in the afternoon of 5th inst. They were appropriately attired in blue with edging of silver lace. The red coat of the drum boy pleased us most; it reminded us of home, of the splendid uniform of our army, and the superb scarlet dress in which the Marine officers of the 'Acton' and 'Imogene' were wont to appear in Buenos Ayres on gala days.

"My father was a soldier,
And he died a glorious death;
Like him I found a soldier's life,
If taken smooth and rough,
A very merry, high down derry,
Sort of life enough."

THE WEATHER, during the week has been generally fine and seasonable, although at times cold—thermometer 42 to 58.

"Love in her eyes sits playing,
And sheds delicious death;
Love on her lips sits straying,
And warbles in her breath."

Under the above heading we have received some poetry, addressed to a young lady who sat in the boxes of the Victoria Theatre on Thursday evening last; she is indeed beautiful, but for various reasons we must decline inserting the effusion in question.

Prince Talleyrand, died at Paris on 17th May last, aged 84.

"The *Gazette de France* observes that M. de Talleyrand held the same place in the order of facts as Voltaire in the order of ideas, and instances the remarkable coincidence of their both dying at the same age, and after an academical oration. "M. de Talleyrand," adds the legitimist journal, "was the personification of the English system in France, which he alone could maintain. An alliance with England was his constant desideratum in diplomacy, only because the British Constitution was his favourite system of government." The *Gazette*, considering M. de Talleyrand to have been the soul of the present government of France, insinuates that his death may yet prove fatal to the monarchy of July.

"The *Quotidian* of the Victoria records the death of M. de Talleyrand as an immense loss for the dynasty of Orleans, and remits the deceased all his past error, in consideration of his death-bed retraction."

SECOND Subscription List for inclosing and improving the English burial ground at Montevideo; collected by Henry Palfox Sparks, Esq., 1st August, 1837.

Thomas Samuel Hood.....	\$120
Bradshew, Wanklyn and Sons.....	50
Joseph Harrison.....	50
Henry Palfox Sparks.....	24
Robert William Maiden.....	25
J. E. Hilditch.....	26
John F. Le Bars.....	26
William Thorley.....	4
M'Donnall, Kemsley & Co.....	120
William Elorall.....	6
Samuel Sprouston.....	6
John Greenway.....	30
Alexander Muir.....	20
John H. Gordon.....	20
Walter M'Lean.....	20
William Kelso.....	20
John Jackson.....	20
Edward Gowland.....	50
Charles Ridley.....	20
Alexander Stewart.....	20
Swart, Hughes & Co.....	120
John Wynn.....	6
Parlane, M'Lean & Co.....	120
Edward O'Neal.....	12
Duncan M'Kinnon.....	20
Thomas White.....	12
Bertram, Le Breton & Co.....	120
Robert Holliland.....	12
James Fynn.....	12
William Mellich.....	12
Briscoe, Steward & Co.....	120
Anderson, M'Farlane & Co.....	120
Walter Graham.....	20
Henry E. Maiden.....	25
Lafone, Wilson & Co.....	120
William S. Wilson.....	36
Frank H. Lafone.....	25
C. M. Cadiffick.....	120
Henry Watts.....	20
William Parry.....	120
Robert Parry.....	24
Rodgers, Brothers & Co.....	120
Stanley, Black & Co.....	300
Thomas Tompkinson.....	24
John H. Buggell.....	30
John C. Caition.....	20
George Bery.....	24
James Bromlow.....	24
John Pownall Dale.....	20
Peter Claypole.....	5
John Gowland.....	120
John Owen Wilson.....	12
Hall de Yongh & Co.....	120
Robert F. Andrews.....	24
William Wilson Roe.....	20
Henry Pawcett.....	20
Henry Jones.....	20
Renne, M'Farlane & Co.....	120
Thomas Lamb.....	20
John Southgate & Co.....	100
John Tarras.....	20
George Sluicum.....	20
J. B. Mellich.....	12
William Jeune.....	44
Benjamin W. Frazier.....	50
Charles Rodewald.....	20
Arion Barker.....	20
William Henderson.....	12
William C. Howard.....	12
J. J. Drabble.....	12
Martin Tupper Hood.....	6
Charles Hood.....	6
John Archibald.....	6
Frederic G. Hamilton.....	6
John Congo.....	6
Ellen Murphy.....	6
Charles Johnson.....	6
Charles Sneathwell.....	6
Francis Leland.....	20
J. A. Lizaru.....	5
William Seegers.....	20
Thomas H. Bennett.....	12
Bernard Constall.....	12
Ann Smith.....	2
Mary Walsh.....	8
A. De Grush.....	6
Andrew Yates.....	12
John R. Kendall.....	12
Spencer Smith.....	12
John Straw.....	6
Joel Titus.....	6
William Niles.....	6
John Thomas.....	12
Freeman Hinkly.....	6
Constantine O'Kourke.....	12

Daniel Zimmermann.....	\$24
E. M. Lowry.....	20
James Pettit.....	6
Charles Tayler & Co.....	35
Henry John Porter.....	15
Conrad Buckner.....	25
Thomas Cranghale.....	12
Peter Smith.....	6
William Brown.....	12
Charles M'Kinnon.....	24
Lewis J. Eachon.....	30
Patrick Brown.....	12
Robert Taylor.....	6
James Bond.....	36
John Williams.....	30
Edward Bond.....	2
Hugh Fiddis.....	12

Sum Total.....\$3800

Montevideo, 1st August, 1837.
(Signed) HENRY SPARKS.

We have received Journals of the United States to 25th May; through the medium of the ship Brutus, arrived at Montevideo, from which we make the following extracts.

MEXICO AND FRANCE.

A despatch sent by the Baron Deffendis, the French Minister, on board the blockading squadron to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs. After reciting a long series of atrocious outrages committed in Mexico on French vessels, the despatch concludes by demanding the compliance of Mexico with the following conditions.

1. Will be paid by the treasurer of the Republic, in the time to be counted from this date to the 15th of May next, in Vera Cruz, to be put on board of the vessels of the French naval division which will be in sight of said port, a sum of six hundred thousand dollars, whose liquidation the King's government reserves to itself, as well as the distribution among the Frenchmen who have suffered in the Mexican country the damages detailed in the three following classes:—First, plunder and destruction of property on the part of the people, and on the part of the beleaguered ports, in the form of civil disturbances. Second, loans forcibly collected by violence. Third, refusal of justice or arbitrary decisions, inquisitorial and offensive in the security of persons and properties, which have been given by administrative authorities, military or judicial.

The General Gregorio Gomez, who ordered in Tampico the murder of the two Frenchmen, Denonnet and Sansueu, will be deprived of his grade, and an indemnity of *two thousand dollars* paid to the families of the victims.

Colonel Pardo, commander of Colima, guilty of an intent to murder, followed by wounds on the person of Mr. Girard Delaney, will be deprived of his commission, and the indemnity of nine thousand six hundred and sixty dollars asked by this Frenchman, will be paid to him.

The Señor Tamayo, Judge of Mexico, for the illegal, iniquitous and atrocious sentence which he has pervertedly given against Mr. Pite Lemone, shall be deprived of office. This Frenchman shall be set at liberty, an indemnity of two thousand dollars will be paid to him for his imprisonment, and an equally unjust indemnity which he has suffered and the personal bad treatment which has been so vilely inflicted on him in his prison, after the judgment rendered by the Señor Tamayo, in July last.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars will be paid to the families of the French citizens murdered with impunity in Aranzingo.

The sums stipulated in this article will not be comprised in the demand of the total sum of six hundred thousand dollars, contained in the first article. Certainly the right, and perhaps the duty of the undersigned would be to require the punishment of the Governor of Johuantepec, for the many iniquities he has made on the French, and his inhuman behaviour towards Messrs. Prally and Gourjan.

Of the Governor of Tamaulipas, for his irritating partiality in the odious affairs of Mr. Dorenton.

Of the counterfeiting officers, who have forged the prosecutions against Mr. Le Dos.

Of Judge Yosya, for a multitude of oppressive and arbitrary acts, and also for his habitual insolence before the King's legation.

Of Judge Alatorre, for the arrest of an insidious manner of Mr. Borges, and the unjust action made on Mr. Simeon.

Of the "Acaev" of Mexico, guilty of the invasion and savage destruction of the useful and legal establishment of Mr. Darval.

And of many others."

"But that Messrs. Sparks further requires that "The Mexican government will bind itself in the most precise and solemn manner, under the condition on the other hand of the most perfect reciprocity, with respect to its agents, citizens, commerce and navigation on the part of France. 1. To be constantly in the territory of the Republic, to the diplomatic and consular agents to the commerce and navigation of France, the enjoyment in all respects of the treatment of the most favored foreign nation, excepting howsoever the rights of a commercial and political, renewed by the constitution of the country to the citizens of the new republics formed in the ancient Spanish America.

2. Not to impose in any case, in future, upon the subjects of H. M., either contributions of war of any kind, or taxes equal or analogous, to those known by the denomination of *Emprestitos forzosos*, whatever might be their destination.

3. Lastly, Never to curtail in the least the legal faculty which the French citizens have hitherto enjoyed, to trade in retail in the same manner as the Mexicans, without granting to the former sufficient indemnities."

The terms above recited, were not complied with, and the following Manifesto was issued by the President of the Mexican Republic.

Mexicans.—If it be the sacred duty of the Chiefs of free nations to address their fellow citizens when an internal danger is about to compromise their interest and happiness, that obligation is more august and more national character when an external war is mentioned. There is the voice of the Chief Magistrate is the centre of all opinions, of all parties; and without the odious distinctions of civil war, calls to defend the dignity, and the right, of those of their country.

You are already aware of the deplorable state of our relations with France, and have been able to appreciate the conduct of the government, who has employed every method which their noble and amicable sentiments could inspire to prevent the hostile measures which at length the French Cabinet have adopted.—Without hearing our Minister, whose mission has been to settle our relations, and found them upon a more solid basis; without knowing the intentions of the Republican government, disposed at all times to satisfy just and rational claims; without due or sufficient information upon the state of the negotiations, orders a naval force upon our coast, and demands, with violence, pecuniary indemnifications, the removal from office of our magistrates, and such other concessions as will cause a general alarm in the continent of America.—The document published by the Minister of Foreign Affairs will give you every information, and arouse your zeal and your patriotism.

It would be useless to manifest to you the necessity of detesting upon the ultimatum of the French government, in the terms used in the respective communications of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is not, I do not a moment doubt, one single Mexican, who does not think of the same indignities and affronts. The honor of an independent nation is so delicate, that the least fault which might stain it would cover it with infamy.

The blockade of our ports, to deprive the nation of a part of its pecuniary resources, is about to be put in effect by the French naval forces. With this it is intended to compel the government to accede to the pretensions of the ultimatum, with assurance that it will be continuing to use the same pretensions be complied with.

Nothing ought to intimidate us, because, in similar circumstances, the nation will not be deficient of any auxiliaries that may be necessary; and even should she be deficient, would she, in one solitary difficulty, give up her national patriotism? The Mexicans know how to suffer every class of privation; and these, so far from cooling their enthusiasm, only excites their rage against an unjust aggressor.

Let us prepare ourselves, for the defence of the choicest blessings enjoyed by a free people—liberty and honor—and confide in the decision of the government and of the Congress to obey the national vote. From this moment, let us be active in every species of odium and resentment which unfortunately has divided the members of the same family;

and, in your name, I declare him a traitor who shall forever be disgraced.

Manifest to the world what firm your generous character, and that the world knows nothing of you when it attempts to present you as men who possess but a small portion of hospitality and civilization, that the French citizens who reside in our territory, and under the protection of our laws and authorities, may never have to lament the least aggravation on our part. Treat them with due consideration, and do not stain with the least blemish the character of the Mexican nation.

We feel sensible we cannot conceal it that we have for our enemy the government of one of the most flourishing and powerful nations; but if the differences which now exist have to be decided by justice, patriotism, and above all, the protection of Providence, we may count on the termination being crowned with success, and exhibit to the world that the abuse of foreign power is not capable of changing the glorious destinies of the Republic.

Disposed as much for an honorable peace as decided for an eternal war, your President will omit nothing on his part to prevent any new difficulties that may tend to prolong a state so prejudicial to the interests of both countries.—Nor does he lose the hope, that, in the end, will be re-established that friendship and harmony which is of so much importance to both governments. If it were not thus, and if the blessings of peace have to be sacrificed in order to submit to ignominy and infamy, let us all unite in the same spirit of 1821; when, full of confidence in the justice of our cause, we declared to the world to sacrifice our existence, if it be necessary; and the first to do so is your President and friend.

ANASTASIO BUSTAMANTE.

The American journals are of opinion that Mexico must submit to the demands of France, as its revenue is entirely derived from the Custom House; some of them, however, say that the blockade is rather too latitudinarian in its conditions, wanting the previous notice to neutrals, which England when her blockading system was in the full tide of operation against France, never failed to give, and the absence of which is attended with positive injury to neutrals.

CANADA.

The rebellion in Canada is entirely suppressed, this is acknowledged by the New York paper, which advocated the cause of the rebels, and what is more, it avers that little chance exists of its renewal. Sad news this for the Paris journals, especially the *Constitutionnel*. Sir George Arthur, Governor of Upper Canada, issued the following Proclamation, dated Toronto, 14th May, 1838.

"WHEREAS the devoted loyalty of the great body of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province, enabled the government to suppress speedily the late wicked insurrection, into which a number of Her Majesty's subjects, formerly faithful and well affected, had been misled by the artifices of unprincipled and designing men;—And whereas, in accordance with Her Majesty's most gracious desire, and with the disposition in which justice is constantly administered under the British Crown, the offenders have been as mercifully dealt with as a due regard to the future peace of this Province and to the protection of its inhabitants would allow, and after a careful consideration of the charges advanced against those persons who have been imprisoned in the goal of the Home District, charged with having been implicated in the rebellion, and after anxiously weighing the circumstances of each case, and the former character and conduct of the person charged, I have, with the concurrence of the Executive Council for the affairs of this Province, extended pardon and forbearance to many, who will in consequence be still suffered to continue inhabitants of the Colony.

"It is now, therefore, called upon all Her Majesty's good and faithful subjects to unite with the government in calming, as much as possible, those feelings of indignation and displeasure which the late wicked attempt had so naturally excited, and by its exercise, to suffer its misguided forbearance, to suffer their misguided

fellows subjects to return as speedily and entirely as may be to the peaceful and confident enjoyment of those blessings, which by their fully and misconduct they had endeavoured to destroy.

"AND it is earnestly hoped that all who upon this occasion have experienced the merciful forgiveness of their government, may hereafter so demean themselves as to shew their just and grateful sense of the Royal clemency—that they may imitate in future the loyal fidelity of those by whose brave and active exertions the late insurrection was so promptly suppressed; and that by their dutiful obedience to the laws, and their orderly and inoffensive conduct, they may leave no occasion to their government or to their fellow subjects, to regret the lenient course which has been adopted towards them.

"AND I DO HEREBY assure all the good and worthy inhabitants of this Province, that Her Majesty is deeply sensible of the excellent conduct which has so honorably distinguished them during the trials to which they have been exposed; and that if ever again their peace shall be disturbed by domestic or foreign enemies, they may rely upon receiving the utmost support of their Sovereign and the British Nation."

There was a meeting at Montreal on 19th May, at which an address was voted to Sir John Colborne, Commander in Chief, on his departure from that city. The speeches were eloquent, one of them stated that "the French Canadian, misled by designing demagogues, and attributing to fear what proceeds from liberality, imagined that they were formidable to the British Ministry and nation, and had made preparation for a revolt which vainly thought would be successful. They had divided the country into arondissements, each having its Committee in active correspondence with a Central Committee in this city; they had provided arms and ammunition, and seemed to be by no means destitute of pecuniary resources; their leaders had uttered and were still uttering the most inflammatory harangues at the church doors on the Sabbath day; their newspapers had contained and still contained almost undisguised exhortations to rebellion;—nay, they carried their audacity to the extreme, that one of their associations styling itself "les fils de la liberté," carrying weapons privately on their persons, paraded the streets in open day; and some hundreds of the disaffected were in the habit of ostentatiously drilling on a conspicuous eminence in full view, and within point-blank cannon shot, of this city and its garrison. To crown the whole, the clergy seemed to have lost its influence; the signiors were derided; and the tricoloured flag had been hoisted in several places; a sculptured representation of the cap of liberty had been erected at St. Charles' over an altar on which several hundreds had pledged themselves to revolt; and everything announced an intended restoration of the sanguinary scenes of the French Revolution. * * * * * His Excellency was, in an eminent degree, aided by the ardent loyalty of the British and even of the American part of the population, who, one and all, determined to fight to the last in defence of their hearths and Anglo-Saxon name."

Another orator stated that every effort must be made to restore the British Constitution to Canada, but that Constitution, however, we did work well only in British hands, for France had shewn that they neither understood nor appreciated it; and it is hardly possible to fancy any thing more creditable to the British Constitution and to the British people than the fact, that they seem to have been made for each other. (Cheers.) Other nations had attempted to borrow the British Constitution; but all had failed in the attempt. In France it had led to the almost uncontrolled tyranny of Louis Philippe and the prostration of public freedom; Portugal

it had made one vast field of battle; Spain it had covered with blood and ashes;—while, on this continent, in Brazil, and every republic to the south of the line,—in all of which, so far as the elective principle would permit, the British Constitution had been a model,—the imitations had been, were and would be most miserable failures. The British Constitution, said by the speaker in conclusion, should be cherished by all as the apple of the eye; nor should impatience under temporary grievances, for all grievances were but temporary, ever tempt the English inhabitants of Canada to part with that, which history and experience have proved to be the only true source of rational and practical freedom."

Correspondence of the Daily Express.

Quebec, May 10th, 1838.

The people here are all in preparation for the reception of the new Governor General, Lord Durham. He is to come out, it is stated, with a splendor, and an equipage, the like of which has not been seen in the New World since the days of the old Spanish Cavaliers at Hispaniola and in Mexico. His suite is to consist of 300 persons. His horses, dogs, hounds, plate, &c. &c., are all to come with him,—and he will quite confound the "natives." The spectacle here now, the guards having come, the gorgeous household Troops, is altogether European. Quebec looks like some city in France that the British may have taken.

British Army in America.

The British regular troops quartered in Canada, and at Halifax, number 11,000 infantry and 600 artillery, exclusive of cavalry and engineers. The population of these Provinces does not exceed a million and a half, so that if nine-tenths of the people were disposed to rebel, there would not be the smallest chance for them. Every rising would be crushed in the germ; experience having exclusively proved, that a standing army, as numerous, well disciplined and well officered as this, at the control of the government, is simply sufficient to keep in subjection in such a country, three or four millions of people. *New-York Herald.*

John Van Buren, Esq., son of the President of the United States, has gone to London to attend the Coronation of Queen Victoria—thus completing (says the New York Commercial Advertiser), the band of representatives, at that imposing ceremony, from all the Courts in Christendom."

Advertisements.

HAVANA CIGARS.

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

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.

Public Hospitals.

THE Sermon and Collection in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in behalf of these Institutions, formerly advertised, having been prevented by the unfavourable state of the weather, are postponed till Sunday the 12th inst.

Buenos Ayres, August 4th, 1838.

MERCHANT VESSELS In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 9th of August 1838. WON.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette *Corvette*, 30 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillemin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)

Brig *Dassas*, 22 guns, Captain Hippolyte Dagonnet, with Commodore's broad pennant.

Brig *Alert*, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

Brig *Bedeine*, 30 guns, Captain De Lalande de Calern.

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

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 6.—Wind W. S. W. slight rain in the evening.
Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Jose Muratori, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Carlos Galano.

She drove from her anchorage in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres during the gale on the night of 28th ult., and proceeded to Montevideo, whence she this day returned.

August 6.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 6.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 7.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

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

August 8.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's sloop Electra, 18 guns, Captain William Preston, for Montevideo.

Passenger, Mr. William Henry Garrett.

August 9.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 10.—Wind E. S. E. slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 25th May.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Barque Isabella, Captain David Smith, to sail about 2nd June.

Barque Laneshire Witch, H. Grayson.

Barque Mary and Ann, 212 tons, John Bartlett.

Brig Mary Jones, Fishby, to sail early in June.

Schooner brig Betsey Hall, John Cooker.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Belia Porteira, Captain Fyatt, to sail about 5th June.

Brig Tintern, Captain Tiera.

FOR LIMA.

Elizabeth Radcliff, Captain Blackstone, to sail about 5th July.

FOR AERICA, IRELAND AND LIMA.

Arica, 188 tons, Captain Morrice, to sail about 10th June.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Heroine, 375 tons, Captain R. Bouch, to sail about 1st June.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

May 18th, British schooner brig Betsey Hay, Coaker, hence 25th February.

" 22nd, British brig Stirlingshire, Brown, hence 22nd February.

About 16th May, British brig Philomela, Sprot, from Montevideo 5th February.

AT FALMOUTH.

May 20th, H. B. M's packet Opesum, from Rio Janeiro 22nd March, with the mail forwarded house 5th March, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

30th ult., Danish bark Cybele, from Hamburg 10th May, to F. Nebel.

" Spanish polacre Marieta, from Tarragona 13th April, Malaga 23rd do., to Llavallol.

" British barque Mina, from Cadix 1st June, to F. Juanico.

" American brig Edwin, from St. Ubes 23rd May, with 205 mays salt.

" British brig Trio, Bang, from Liverpool 24th May, Island Mayo 22nd June, with 75 mays salt, &c., to Parlane, M. Lean & Co.

" Brazilian brig Campos, Silva, from Rio Janeiro 14th inst., to F. Peixoto.

" American brig America, Roberts, from Philadelphia 15th May, with general cargo, to Southgate & Co.

1st inst., American ship Brutus, Adams, from New York 25th May, with general cargo, to Zimmerman & Co.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 5th inst., was performed *El Medico á patas* (Mock Doctor), and other entertainments. We did not attend.

On 8th, to a very thin house, *Don Juan de Alarcón*, ó *caso de criada de su misma*, in which a gentleman, to forward a love affair in which he is interested, makes over his authority to his servant, who like the sham Duke in "the Honey Moon," takes a great many liberties thereon.

A farce followed.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 4th inst., was repeated to a good house, *Agosto*, with the *tonadilla* noticed in our No. 622, which did not however 'go off' with the spirit which marked its first representation.

On 5th, also to a good house, the Troubadour.

On 7th, also to a good house, *El Medico de Bruselas*, the plot—a military officer, discarded for robbing the military chest, takes refuge in Brussels and becomes a mendicant; one of the officers who sat upon his court-martial visits Brussels; the mendicant in revenge gives a charge of murder upon him—a sham execution takes place, which deceives the mendicant, who glowing with pleasure at what he conceives the success of his scheme, boldly acknowledges the falsehood of the charge, and that he himself was the murderer—he is of course handed over to real execution.

Two airs were sung, one by Señor Izotta, the other by Señor Vacani, the latter from the *Cocacena*.

A farce followed, in which a young couple feign madness in order to obtain Papa's consent to marry.

On 9th, *El Aguador de Paris*, (the English piece of the *Escapades* or *the water Carrier*), with an operatic function in which Señores Vacani, Izotta and the Señorita Rosa Culebras officiated. It was rather dull.

The house was numerously and elegantly attended—which indeed is almost ever the case. In the boxes during the week, were the daughter of His Excellency the Governor; General Mancilla and lady; Dr. Macdonald and lady; Mr. Mandeville; Señor Lisboa; Señor Perez; Baron d'Hermillon; Captain Herbert, of H. B. M's ship Calliope; Captain Preston, of H. B. M's sloop Electra, and several officers of those ships.

There was a grand ball and supper at the Commercial-rooms on Monday night last, given by our Major-domo, Egecino, who had requested the use of the rooms for that purpose.—We did not witness the affair, fearing that our presence might perchance cause restraint, but we are told it has rarely been surpassed in Buenos Ayres.—The two Reading-rooms were converted into Ball Rooms, the supper was laid out in the Telescope-room; in a manner as to excite the admiration of all who beheld it.—Egecino earnestly requested us to see this part of his handy work, which we declined for the reason above stated. The Ball commenced about 10 o'clock, the Overture to which was a fire of musquetry from the French lurch, (noticed in another part of our journal,) which was audible in the Ball Rooms. Minnets, quadrilles and other dances, were performed until half past 2 on the following morning, when the ladies were escorted by the gentlemen to the supper-room, and on their retiring, the gentlemen themselves sat down to supper; this concluded, dancing was resumed, and continued without intermission until after day break on Tuesday morning. Music-masters presided alternately at the Piano, and dancing-masters gave during the evening specimens of their professional talents. In fact, the company altogether excelled in Music and the Dance, which those who are acquainted with Buenos Ayres, and the caste of which we speak, will readily allow. The ladies were simply and elegantly attired, and nearly all of them first rate dancers. This Ball also served for the "coming out" of some young ladies, one of whom, Doña Teresa, scarcely 14 years of age, has a slyish like figure and a very pretty turned foot and ankle.

A cool fire was kept up in the principal Ball Room, the weather being cold.

The Commercial-rooms are admirably adapted for amusements like the one in question, being at a distance from the street, and thus secure from intrusion.

Birth.

On 30th ult., at Montevideo, the lady of Mr. William Brown, Jun., of a son.

Died.

On 26th January last, at Mortagne, France, aged 56, Monsieur Bollenare, Sen., formerly of Buenos Ayres.

On 19th May last, at Stratford near Manchester, Ann Margaret, wife of William Parlane, Esq., Merchant, late of Buenos Ayres.

On 20th May, at his residence, Everton near Liverpool, aged 86 years, Thomas Whitley, Esq., Surgeon, brother of Captain Whitley, of the British brig Fame, now at Montevideo.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at No. 30, Calverly Street, the Library of a literary gentleman, consisting of works on the French, Spanish, Italian and English languages. For further particulars, apply at the afore-mentioned shop. 49 38.

WANTED.

AS a house-keeper, a respectable female who speaks English, to take charge of a small family at the Hotel of Mr. Zwargen, No. 53, Calle del 25 do Mayo.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

Grand function extraordinary, for the benefit of Señor Felipe Caton.

On Friday next, 17th inst., will be performed the Tragedy of

Bruto, ó Roma Libre.

During the evening new dances will be performed by a young Italian, his first appearance at this Theatre. As also various pieces of new music.

A SERMON,

WILL be preached in behalf of the Hospitals of this City, on Sunday evening the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Dempster, at his Chapel, No. 60, Calle del Peru.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	130	a 141d dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	138	a 139 do. do.
Do. Plata macanua.....	73	a 8 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	84	a 80 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patricones.....	84	a 80 do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	46	a 46 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none	
Exchange on England.....	75	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	321	a 321
Do. Montevideo.....	55	a per patacon
Do. United States.....	81	per U. S. dollar
Holes, Os. best.....	30	a 31 shil. presda
Do. country.....	25	a 27 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	23	a 20 do. do.
Do. subd.....	41	a 22 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	9	a 10 do. each.
Nutro Skins.....	23	a 31 do. per lb.
Chinchilla.....	45	a 20 do. per doz.
Wool, common.....	7	a 9 do. per arba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	17	a 18 per 27lb.
Doer skins per dozen.....	45	a 20 do.
Half skins per dozen.....	9	a 10 do.
Hair, long.....	50	a 55 do. per arba
Do. mixed.....	24	a 29 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	a 15 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11	a 12 do. per arba
Flour, (North American).....	120	a 200 per mt
Flour, (North American).....	none	a none per mt.
Salt, on board.....	14	a 21 per ct. fr. month

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

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 55 pence. The lowest ditto 53 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.