

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 626.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1838.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received Montevideo journals to 13th inst. They contain no information relative to the Commission which left Montevideo to treat with the Chief of the *dissidents* Fructoso Rivera, nor any data upon which to found a supposition of the speedy termination of the civil war which has so long desolated the Oriental territory. Since the defeat of the government troops at Palmar on 15th June last, the *dissidents*, as they are now called, carry all before them in the country districts, the govt. being in a manner "cooped up" in Montevideo, and their opponents drive away the cattle even from under the walls of the Capital. Such a state of things cannot long exist. The government await the report of the Commission sent to Rivera, and should that report be unfavorable, they intend, so it is said, to make a last effort by a strong appeal to the patriotism of the Orientals.

An officer of the *dissidents* bearing a flag of truce, presented himself in front of Montevideo at 7 in the morning of 6th inst., with a communication, requesting that the lives of those prisoners who were not able to escape on the night of 31st ult., might be spared. The government replied that all prisoners of war should be treated as such, but that the others must abide by the law. The *Universal* of Montevideo of 7th inst., in noticing the subject, says "Such was the apparent object of the flag of truce; but it was soon observed, that whilst Montevideo was preparing, a force of 250 to 300 men took advantage thereof and drove off about 600 head of cattle from the Corrales del Cordón. Such conduct caused the advanced guard of General Gomez to fire upon them, and the advance of some infantry and cavalry from the town, caused them to retreat, leaving behind them, however, a number of papers, in the shape of proclamations, couched in the most insolent language. In the afternoon several droves of cattle entered town without interruption."

In the *Universal* of Monday last, we find the following—

"At mid-day on Saturday last, a force approached this city preceded by a flag of truce, and again drove away the cattle collected in the Corrales for its use. This second act of hostility, setting at naught a guarantee ever held sacred in the war, would doubtless oblige the government to adopt measures in order that the confidence which all civilized people repose in an enemy who solicits to be heard under the device of peace, may not again be insulted with impunity."

A decree dated Montevideo 8th inst., signed by the President of the Republic, Manuel Oribe, and the Minister of war José Britos del Pino, orders that whilst the Republic remains in its present state, all the inhabitants thereof shall be enrolled in the National guard, with the exception of Physicians, Apothecaries, Schoolmasters, Aldes, Empleados on the civil list, those who have any physical disability, those under 16 years of age and above 55, and foreigners whose names are registered in the Consulate of their respective nations.

Passaná according to the last accounts, still held out against the *dissidents*. The *Universal* of 4th inst., says that Rivera with two squadrons of cavalry, was dislodged from an encampment he had taken up on 24th ult., on the banks of the Uruguay, by the fire of an armed felucca from Passaná, and a whale-boat appertaining

to Captain Toll. On the same afternoon Rivera was seen with 400 men, and was supposed to have gone towards Salto, where he intended to remain for some days. The journal adds, that the regular troops and National guard of Passaná, were in the best possible state, and not the least fear existed that Rivera will be able to take that post by force of arms.

The *Universal* of 8th, reports news from Passaná to find inst., at which period no new attack had been made, and the excessive enthusiasm prevailed in the town for the cause of order and the laws.

We received late last evening the *Universal* to 16th, it contains no political news, but through other channels we hear that Montevideo was besieged by the outside party.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

11th inst. The French schooner brig of war Vigilant, returned from her cruise.

12th. The Vigilant sailed again on a cruise to the northward.

13th. The French corvette Canille, fired a gun this morning, and a French launch went in pursuit of a boat from Martin Garcia, which having overtaken and examined, was suffered to depart. The French brig of war Hussa, exercised great guns by firing at a mark.

14th. A French launch pursued and overtook a balandra in the vicinity of point Quilmes, inward bound, and conducted her to the outer roads. A balandra was grounded close to the Boca, she was reconnoitred whilst in that state by a French launch. The balandra afterwards entered the Riachuelo. The mistico or "beef boat" appertaining to the blockading squadron, arrived in the outer roads from Colonia with a supply of beef, &c., for her own players.

15th. The French corvette Expeditivo, arrived from Montevideo, she brought with her an Argentine balandra intercepted on her passage thence. The mistico (beef boat) sailed for Colonia. The balandra Belona, detained by the blockaders on 24th ult., was this day suffered to depart, and steered to the northward. The launch Atrevido, outward bound, left the Boca at 1 o'clock this morning, but wind and tide falling, she got aground at some distance from the Boca. The tide made in the afternoon, when two French launches and two French boats came to the grounded launch, got her off, and conducted her to the outer roads.

The blockading vessels, displayed all day, those tremendous large national flags, which they generally hoist on Sundays; but whether it was in consequence of the holiday, [Ascension Day] or in honor of the anniversary of the birth day of Napoleon, or of both we know not.

16th. Nothing new.

17th. At day-break a French boat was observed at anchor, masts struck, amongst the rushes close to the Boca, where she had doubtless been all night, ready to pounce upon any straggler coming that way, but she as the lawyers say, "took nothing by her motion." A balandra evaded her, got well aground before the Custom-house, and half discharged after sun-rise with carts, and half discharged after the French boat could reconnoitre her. After performing this operation and finding the balandra "high and dry," the boat returned to the outer roads, and on her passage thither, her officer with his telescope was continually looking towards shore, at the Fort, Marine office, Commercial-rooms, &c.

The craft now in custody of the blockaders are the schooner brig Constellation, boat Atrevido, a chaloupe and a balandra.

This day (17th inst.) completes the 143rd day of the blockade.

THERE was considerable excitement in town on Monday last, on the arrival of a whale-boat from Montevideo, with intelligence that a French brig of war had arrived at that port from Brest, 38 days, touching at Rio Janeiro, bringing information that the French government, and the French Chambers, had not only approved of the blockade, but had authorized Admiral Leblanc, to proceed to any extreme he thought proper to attain the object he had in view.—Moreover, that three French vessels of war had sailed in company with said brig for this station. It was in vain that a few sceptical persons argued upon the improbability that the dispute should have been so soon referred to the French Chambers, their arguments were overruled on the authority of the Montevideo advices. The arrival of the Eofracia on Tuesday, proved that the whole story, except that a French brig of war had arrived at Montevideo, was a fabrication. This brig it seems sailed from Toulon, the latter end of May, [calling at Rio Janeiro,] at which period the blockade of this port was not known in France.

Buenos Ayres was once celebrated as being the focus of unfounded reports, but it must now yield the palm to Montevideo, which bids fair in this respect to rival even the fame of the "Brussels Gazette." It has been remarked, that amongst all the tales invented at Montevideo, not one can be found in favor of Buenos Ayres. "This French brig of war, has so irritated many persons here, that they declare they will not hereafter give credence to any report from Montevideo. If so, the *Montevideanos* leaving the misfortune, not to be believed even when speaking the truth, may act upon something of Machetti's plan, and exclaim—

"We are in *fiction* stop no far,
That should see waste no more,
Returning were as tedious as go out."

"Ascension Day," [15th inst.] was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The day being fine, the streets and Alameda had a portion of pedestrians, including many ladies.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been seasonable, thermometer 44 to 56°.

HORRID MURDER.

It having been observed that the door of the house No. 140, Calle de Cangallo, had remained closed since Sunday last, the suspicion of the neighbours was excited, and on Thursday last, some of them gave information to the Police, who having broken open the doors, discovered the body of a murdered young woman. It seems she had been stabbed to the heart, and her body betrayed other marks of the most brutal vengeance. The act is said to be that of a jealous man, and from the activity of the Police, little doubt exists that he will be soon apprehended.

The Chief of Police Don Bernardo Victoria, under date 16th inst., addressed His Excellency the Governor, relative to said murder, from which it appears that the victim was named Paula Lara, a woman of loose morals; she was found in her bed, stabbed to the heart and naked, the murderer added robbery to his crime, the room being literally stripped.

British Steam Boats, Great Western and Sirius.

The above vessels have arrived in England, on their return voyage; the former at Bristol 14 days from New York, the latter at Falmouth 17 days from New York. The successful issue of the experiment of steam navigation across the Atlantic, has caused great sensation both in the United Kingdom and the United States.—They conceive it will effect a complete change in the commercial intercourse between the two hemispheres, and in fact throughout the world. The line of sailing packets between Liverpool and other ports of the United Kingdom, it is thought will be set aside, and steam boats substituted. Companies to that end have already been formed in Liverpool and in Dublin. Bristol may now attain some of its ancient commercial importance, being only 117 miles from London, which can be travelled by the rail road now constructing, in 4 hours.—and Liverpool has not at present a dock sufficiently large to receive a vessel of the size of the 'Great Western.' England, more than any other country, possesses the requisites for the construction and fitting out of steam boats, particularly as it regards iron and coal, therefore, the advantages that must accrue to it from the augmentation of steam navigation will be immense.

"The Weekly Courier and New York Enquirer," of 12th May, thus describes the departure of "the Great Western" from that port.

"Yesterday was a gala day for New York, and celebrated in a manner rarely equalled for splendour and effect. The weather, which for several days previous had been cloudy and disagreeable, was genial and serene; and a bright spring sunshine looked down auspiciously upon the busy movements of the populace. A little past one, the current set down Broadway toward the Battery, and before two o'clock the whole of that beautiful promenade was thronged with a dense mass of human beings extending from Whitehall to pier No. 1, North River. Castle Garden was thronged; and the variegated dresses of the ladies gave to the picture a rich and lively effect.

"The avenue leading to the Great Western was so crowded with carriages and spectators, that it was with some difficulty the passengers could make their way on board. They finally succeeded, however, and, at the hour appointed (two o'clock) Captain Hosker made his appearance, and the preparations for departure were made.

"The bell was rung; the band struck up "Behold how brightly breaks the morning, and the sailors on board, who were not disposed to go down to the Narrows, lustily shook hands with their friends and quitted the boat. Many, however, remained, to be taken off by some of the numerous steamers, which followed in her train.

"As the boat swung off from the pier, the scene was animated and picturesque in the extreme. Around were some ten or fifteen steam-boats, with flags flying and decks covered with spectators. The pier in front was piled with a dense multitude. The roofs and windows of the houses along the river seemed hung with curious gazers—add to which the immense crowds, which filled Castle Garden and the Battery—and it does not seem unreasonable to compute, that the number of people taken up by the company *d'ail* on the upper deck of the Great Western, was between seventy and one hundred thousand!

"The different Boat Clubs of the city seemed to be on the alert; and they added much to the beauty of the scene as they glided past in their neat and delicate crafts. As the Great Western unloosed her moorings, the band on board struck up "Hail Columbia," which was responded to by some of the bands on the adjoining steamers with "God save the Queen." The meteor flag of England and the stars and stripes of the United States were displayed in friendly contiguity. Three hearty cheers were given by the vast concourse of spectators on shore—and as many more were sent back from the Great Western till the welkin rang again. The scene was indeed a memorable and inter-

esting one. It was as if the old world and the new had shaken hands across the broad Atlantic, and a nation's voice had gone up to hail the glorious compact. The Great Western went up the river some distance in fine style, and then rounded to and proceeded on her way toward the Hook. A discharge of cannon proclaimed her departure. She had not proceeded many miles before the gentlemen and ladies on board were invited to a handsome collation in the cabin, which, with the Capt. Hosker and his officers, the Great Western were drunk with three times three cheers. There was not the slightest perceptible motion to the boat notwithstanding the wind was high. The interior arrangement of this superb vessel has been so minutely described that it may be useless for us to allude to them. We will only say that the beautiful paintings of Parris, with which the panels of the state rooms are adorned, commanded universal attention, and were regarded as adding much to the attractions of the boat.

"As the fleet of steam-boats swept down our noble harbor—with their banners flying—music playing—and their crowds of enthusiastic passengers—the sun flashing and sparkling from their masts—while the gallant *Atalanta*, whose massive dimensions and dark sides beautifully contrasted with their lighter proportions and gay colors, floated proudly in advance of her attendants—we could not but exult in the power and grandeur of no other city on the face of the earth could exhibit a parallel pageant. No where was ever such a spectacle exhibited—and no where but on the waters of our own glorious Hudson could such a magnificent display have been witnessed—combining as it did, all that is grand and beautiful in Nature, with all that is skillful in Art and cunning in handwork—all that is noble in man's invention, and affluent in man's resources.

"A half past four, the Great Western had passed the Narrows, and the steamer Providence came alongside to receive her visitors. The transfer was effected with but little delay; and the Great Western finally departed on her course over the broad Atlantic, followed by the great and good wishes of the multitudes who thronged the different boats which surrounded her. When last seen, she was gliding majestically over the waves, while a dark column of vapour marked her way over the horizon, and every eye attend her. A nobler and more gratifying pageant than that of yesterday was never witnessed in New York. The importance of the great era in our intercourse with the old world, produced by the steam navigation of the Atlantic, appears to have been duly appreciated by the people of this city, and has been duly commemorated."

From the New York Advertiser and Express.

THE VISIT OF THE CORPORATION TO THE SIRIUS. A BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE.

"The Mayor of the City, the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants, according to previous announcement, embarked yesterday afternoon, about half past one o'clock, in barges, escorted by a fleet of other barges belonging to the Navy Yard, under the direction of Capt. Stringer of the Navy, all bearing the American flag, and escorted in a barge or in a tug, by the first among one of the most delightful pictures ever seen from the city. About the same time, a large number of citizens, some two or three hundred, invited guests, put off from the North River, all for the purpose of doing honor to the steam-ship Sirius, her Captain and Crew, and for celebrating the great event of her arrival in our harbor. The Sirius was dressed out in flags and pennants, the United States flag being on one mast, and the British flag on another. The band of music on board the barges played "God save the Queen," and the band on board the Sirius played "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle."

"Alderman Hoxis, after calling to order, congratulated Capt. Roberts on his safe arrival here, and in the name of the Great City of the New World, welcomed the gallant adventurer from the Old. What was a matter of experiment, he remarked, it was reserved for the great good fortune, and for the high fame of the gallant Captain to prove to be fact. (Cheering.) Though another had the honor of discovering the New World,—yet that New World for centuries had been approached only by the canvases filled with the varying winds;—or if otherwise, had been approached only in some of the sailing steamers, whose arrival or departure had not been a matter of great note,—yet certainly

to the Sirius, to her gallant commander and her gallant crew, was reserved the fame of first shooting boldly from Europe over the broad Atlantic, in defiance of winds and waves, and of first bringing the waters of our city the Flag of Great Britain upon the masts of a steam-ship, to wave side by side with the Stars and Stripes of our States. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Hudson River surely had never before seen such a sight. (Tremendous cheering.) Here was a steam-ship from the Thames, and there were steam-boats from Albany, and Providence, and New Haven. (Great cheering.) He looked upon this therefore as a great event.—He awarded in the name of the city, to our gallant commander and his crew, the high honor of creating a New Era. (Hear, hear, hear, and great cheering.) If it did not bear his name over the world with the imperishable lustre of the great discoverer America,—and gave him a name among the great benefactors of mankind. It ranked him with the Fulton of America, (great cheering)—and that was an honor enough for any man to bear. (Tremendous cheering.) It proposed, as the chairman, in conclusion, the health of the gallant Captain and Crew of the Sirius.

"This toast was drunk standing, and was received with deafening cheers. When the applause subsided, Capt. Roberts, who, by the way, is a British subject, said, "I am glad and wish therefore, should not set up for an orator any more than our brave Jack Tars, returned his heartiest thanks in a few pithy words, "I am a happy man," said he, his face all glowing with joy and cheerfulness. "This is a season I could hardly dream of getting. Thanks to your great City, thanks to the distinguished gentlemen who have given it,—thanks to you all, gentlemen. If I could live a thousand years, I would give them all with the honor of this day. (Great cheering.) It is the happiest hour of my life, I am the proudest man in the world." All this was said with so much of sailor enthusiasm and hearty good will, that it was one of the most cheering spectacles we have ever beheld. The applause from all sides, was most hearty.

"Capt. Roberts concluded his brief remarks with the following sentiment, which was responded to with nine acents:

"To the City of New York, and its worthy Mayor & Magistrate."

"His Honor the Mayor then rose and electrified the whole assembly with a brief and very eloquent address, but little of which we have room to report. Among other observations, he mentioned, in alluding to the success and enterprising city hailed his successful effort with great joy. We feel, said he, a deep interest in your success—and this is fully proved by the many anxious and enthusiastic Americans who greet you on this occasion. We welcome you to our country with all our hearts.

As you are a stranger among us, allow me to tell you that here you will find a people proud to congratulate you on your noble triumph.—(Hear.) The memory of Fulton is dear to this country—and were he now present, he would rejoice to join with us to do honor to the authors of this splendid achievement. (Hear.) The far-sighted mind of that illustrious man fondly anticipates the day when the vast and mighty continents would be brought near to each other by the magic power of steam, and when the war of the elements would cease to interpose invincible obstacles to speedy inter-communication. (Hear.) We do not yet envy you your prosperity—we glory in it, and we will emulate it. (Cheers.) The genius of our citizens is adequate to any purpose, and their industry and perseverance are commensurate with the unlimited means of accomplishment.—(Hear, hear.) Although we received from Old England early and useful information upon the application of steam, we soon extended the value of her discoveries; and she in turn has continued to supply the world with new improvements. (Hear.) We are now banqueting within the last of the wonders that have crowned her labors. Although we yield not to any nation the palm of exclusive renown upon this subject, we do not hesitate to give you that high meed of praise so justly your due. (Hear, hear.) On behalf of our favorite metropolis we bid you welcome, to New York! (Cheers.) You offer to us a new source of prosperity.—And we are assuredly not to be content with the green hills and the white cliffs of Britain for the fertile and romantic shores of this vast

Republic, you come to a Land and to a Nation that knows how to appreciate your worth,—to those whose your person and your rights are in common with our own, will be acknowledged and protected,—and to a people whose hospitality, whose sympathy, whose love of justice and respect for the laws is surpassed by none other. "Though you have for the first time crossed the broad sea, as an Explorer in a new way, yet you have found a Great Nation already in being, of the same stock as your own, with the same language you left at home, and a People of true English Hospitality, who will be happy to encourage you to repeat your visit as often as you please. (Cheers.) Indeed, sir, it is enough to merit this compliment we all pay, when we say you have elevated the high character of England, and given hope of new and higher destiny to America. [Great cheering.]

"After some other animated remarks, the Mayor gave.

"ENTREPRENEUR—As mutually fostered and encouraged by England and the United States, it will soon open new sources of wealth and power to all Nations."

"The British Consul, Mr. Bachmann, after some profuse remarks of the value of this new union which Capt. Roberts had the honor of establishing between the Cities of Great Britain and the City of New York, and of the commercial importance, and probable effect upon the two Great Nations, observed that as we are now on the waters a great man had first experimented upon with Steam Power, and where he had first defied the current and the wind in a steam vessel, he would propose, as a sentiment.

"The Memory of that Great Man, ROBERT FULTON."

Mr. Benson, President of the Board of Aldermen, then said, "that the people of the New World were welcoming the arrival of strangers, from the Old World, strangers, though only in name, but not in tongue or common origin, or common feeling, he would propose, as the best, and as the most proper way of expressing to a Great People from over sea, the feelings of their descendants, their children here, to drink

"The health of QUEEN VICTORIA."

"As this sentiment was about to be welcomed with the liveliest cheers, some one from the crowd abruptly remarked, "O yes, yes, yes, woman homage, the world over," which imparted to the enthusiasm already created the ivelivest modes of expression. It was received with twelve cheers, and the applause was deafening.

"The British Consul took this occasion to thank the company for the manner in which they had greeted the health of his Queen, and in thus greeting her, he said they showed their kind feelings for the nation over which she reigned,—and though, he added, something of the enthusiasm might have been given to the toast by the extempore anecdote annexed, yet he joined heartily in that, for, as woman so justly commanded homage, the loyalty a subject felt for his Queen was thus conveyed in the most refined and graceful manner. He would now propose in return, as an extension of British feeling for the United States,—

"The health of the President of the Great Republic of States."

From the New York Advertiser and Express.

"A YANKEE BOUQUET FOR THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Among the small articles of freight which the Great Western carries out, is one which will be a novelty in England. It is a beautiful bouquet of flowers, culled from Mr. Thorburn's garden, at Hallett's Cove, and is intended for the Queen. It was enclosed in a tin cover, homesteadly sealed, with a plate glass case, and prepared at the suggestion of Lieut. Carpenter, and so prepared, that if it is hoped it will be preserved with freshness to be presented next week to the Queen, at Windsor Castle."

The death of Prince Talleyrand, has of course, caused some sensation in France.

"The Courier Français, Constitutionnel, Commerce, Bon Sens, La Presse, &c., devote appropriate neurological articles to the deceased.

The *Charivari* alone exceeds the bounds of decorum in speaking of this distinguished personage. "Tyrrand is dead," says that paper; "let the devil take his soul and keep it." "We are told that Talleyrand died of mortification. It is now upwards of fifty years since his heart was the seat of that disease." "The government wishes to inter Talleyrand in the Pantheon! What! do our rulers wish that place to be accursed like the potter's field on which the remains of Judas were thrown?" Alluding, then, to the visit the king paid the prince in his last moments, the *Charivari* remarks, that "it was in that same hotel Alexandre de Lesseps took up his residence on the 3rd of April, 1814, as a testimony of his esteem and gratitude towards the traitor whose intrigues and perfidy had contributed most to open the gates of Paris to the Cosacks. How affecting, how truly French," it says, "were the official tears shed at the bedside of the Judas of the Captivity of 1814, of the signer of the shameful treaties of 1815. Moreover, the worthy object of this ovation did not belie, at the last hour, his honorable character. The man who at the outset of his career, had denied his God, demanded on his death-bed the assistance of religion—that is to say, he wished to end by betraying the devil, in order that it may be said of him that he successively betrayed all his masters."

On the day of Santa Clara, (12th inst.) Doña Clara Taylor, had a select dinner party at her house in the Calle del 25 de Mayo. Amongst the company were Doña Manuela Diaz of His Excellency the Governor's, her sister Doña Josefa; the Reverend José Antonio Piacentini; Commandant Maza, of the Marine Artillery, and Don Juan Pedro de Esnozola. The band of the corps above-mentioned were stationed near the dining room, and performed during the past. After the cloth was removed, minuets were danced, and the company separated highly delighted with the attentions and hospitality of their worthy hostess.

A brood of ducklings in Kentucky, having lost their mother, were taken in charge by a cat, who had been deprived of her kittens, and who in fact brought up the young ducks, the consequence was that they not only emitted the usual cries of their species, *quack, quack, quack*, but mingled with them those of the cat, *meow, meow, meow*. *American paper.*

MAY DAYS.—There is no poetry in the early part of the month of May, never, lest by change, this side of the Potomac. All the Banks of New-England have been discounting fig upon us for two weeks past, and the east wind would confine itself to Portland and near Boston, but ventures in full blast by Cape Cod. The weather is cool and cheerless yet. The fire hoaxes come down again, and the anthracite boxes once more. Ladies out in this dress, and his home for shawls and woollens. The sun tempts but to deceive. The rain has again won the day. English poetry about the month of May, answers, perhaps, for England, but not for us of the northern States. Our *May day* begins in June. *Ind.*

A French paper contains a curious account of all the actresses who have been elevated by Marriage either to the rank of nobility, or have exposed private individuals of immense fortune. At the head of this list is placed the name of the Empress Theodorin, who played in a comedy before becoming the wife of Justinian. Then

follows a number of modern names, of which these are the principal.

Mademoiselle Sontag, by marriage Countess of

Rossi.

Countess of Paucet.

Baroness of Forde.

Naldi, Countess of Sparc.

Weessel, Countess Orloff.

Countess of Derby.

Countess Craven.

Fonte, Lady Harrington.

Bolton, Lady Kenyon.

Miss Merendotti married Mr. Bull, a man so wealthy as to be called *Golden Bull*.

Miss O'Neil, by marriage Mrs. Belcher.

An actress belonging to the San Carlo at

Naples, is wedded to the Signor Luchesi Palli,

brother of the Prince of the same name. This

actress is consequently sister-in-law to the

Duchess of Berry.

MARRIAGE.—A father who was advised by a

friend not to allow his son to marry until he

became wiser, replied, "It is quite impossible

to follow your advice; for, if my son becomes

wiser, he will not marry at all."

CHRONED HEADS.—The following is a list of the principal sovereigns of Europe at the present time.—Great Britain, Alexandrina Victoria, born May 24th, 1819; Holland, William Frederick, born August 24th, 1817; Prussia, Leopold I., born December 16th, 1790; Austria, Ferdinand I., born April 19th, 1793; Sweden, Frederick William III., born August 3rd, 1770; France, Louis Philippe, born October 6th, 1773; Spain, Isabella II., born October 10th, 1830; Portugal, Maria II., born April 14th, 1819; Denmark, Frederick VI., born January 28th, 1768; Greece, Charles Bernadotte, born January 20th, 1784; Russia, Nicholas I., born July 6th, 1796; Turkey, Mahmud II., born July 30th, 1783; Greece, Otto I., born June 1st, 1815.

Advertisements.
NOTICE.
OLD English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent flavor, and a few cases of Champagne, are on Sale by the packing, at Anderson, Weiler & Co's. Store.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE, at No. 30, Cathedral Street, the Library of a literary gentleman, consisting of works in the French, Spanish, Italian and English languages. For further particulars, apply at the above-mentioned shop. 49 R.

WANTED.
A S a house-keeper, a respectable female who speaks English, to take charge of a small family, at the Hotel of Mr. Zwinger, No. 83, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

J. SERMON,
TOMORROW EVENING, Sunday the 19th inst., will be preached in behalf of the Hospital of this City, by the Rev. J. Dempster, at his Chapel, No. 60, Calle del Port.

NOTICE.
THE Advertiser is desirous of obtaining a printed copy of the Act of Parliament passed in the 6th year of the reign of George the Fourth, Chap. 87, intitled, "an act to regulate the payments of Salaries to British Consuls at Foreign Ports, and the disbursements at such Ports for certain public purposes."

Any person having a copy of the above-mentioned act in their possession, and wishing to part with the same, either by gift or sale, will please apply to J. W. No. 55, Calle del 25 de Mayo.
Buenos Ayres, August 13th, 1838.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 15th of August 1838.
NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.
Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillaevin.
(Capitaine de Frégate).
Corvette L'Espoir, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay.
Brig Dussan, 22 guns, Captain Hippolyte Daguenet, with Commodore's broad pennant.
Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.
Brig Bordeaux, 10 guns, Captain De Lalande de Calern.
BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 25 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 11.—Wind S. S. W. heavy rain all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 12.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 13.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 14.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Carlos Galazano.

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, from Montevideo 12th inst., to J. K. H. Redon.

August 15.—Wind W. S. W. shifted in the afternoon to N.

Arrived, French corvette Expeditive, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay, from Montevideo 12th inst.

August 16.—Wind E. S. E.

No arrivals.

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

Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Santiago Soriano, for Montevideo.

August 17.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner, Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 16th inst., to Carlos Galazano.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

8th inst., Brazilian zebraca Famenga, from Bahia 5th ult., to C. Beltram.

11th, French brig war, from Toulon and Rio Janeiro.

12th, Argentine patache Luisa, Carter, from Rio Janeiro, 25th ult., to Costa.

13th, British brig Caroline, from London.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 10th inst., was performed for the benefit of the Hospital for women, a two act piece translated from the French, and *La amante suadaña, ó pagar el recibo del bien*. It related to a gentleman, who took the disguise of a servant, in order to be near the lady he loved,—similar to Roderick Random and his Narcissa.

El plan de un drama followed, the plot we have before described. The performers engaged in it danced to the music of an air which was sung by Señor Jimeno, in praise of Queen Christina and the Christians, which we are told is highly applauded at Madrid.

After the above came a farce.

The house if not very numerously was at least fashionably attended. In the boxes were the daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; the lady of Don Felipe Arana and daughter; General Mancilla and lady; General Guido and lady; and Don Nicolás Andueza, lady and daughter.—The Charge's d'Aflora of Brazil and Chili, the Consul General of Sardinia, &c. &c.

On 12th, to a good house, *Mi empleo y mi muger*, and 'Shakespeare in love.'

On 14th, for the benefit of Señor Zomborain, and to a numerous audience, *La Hucfana de Bruselas*, in which Señor Casacuberta obtained great applause for his exertions in the last scene. He and his lady (Manuela) sang the *Trana*, (*El que sin amor vive*), in full costume, and were encored. The farce of *El Paje de la Reina* closed the entertainments of the evening.

We observed in one of the boxes several performers of "the other house," viz.—Señores Gonzalez, Culebras, Iriarte; Doñas Matilda Diaz de Quijano, Rosa Culebras, and a gentleman who is stated to have recently arrived from Spain, engaged to play first characters at the Victoria Theatre.

On 15th, "The 30 years or the life of a gambler." It did not conclude until midnight. We saw the two last acts. The great blaze occasioned by the burning of the cottage at the finale, occasioned some alarm amongst the ladies in the cazuela, but it quickly subsided. The house was well attended—pit and cazuela crowded.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 12th inst., was repeated to a full house, *Las diez de la noche*. A farce followed.

On 13th, *Quince años ha*. The house was one of the fullest of the season—it overflowed in every part.

On 16th, *La Misanthropia*, (the Stranger)—Señor Gonzalez played "the Stranger," and Doña Trinidad "Mrs. Haller," the latter imparted considerable interest to the character. We cannot, however, compliment Señor Gonzalez on his performance. We have seen it much better played in Buenos Ayres.

A duet was sung by Señores Izotte and Vacani, and a farce followed.

The audience was very numerous.

We have on several occasions during the week managed to attend both theatres on the same night. The performances at the Victoria generally conclude long before the rival house.

"We observe that the *gran espectáculo* entitled "Kean" written by Dumas, and performed lately at Paris with great success, is in preparation at the Argentine Theatre. Señor Jimeno, as it regards figure, would not be an unapt representation of the "great little man" as Kean is generally seen called. The drama in question consists of anecdotes, real and supposed, of the 'great actor,' wrought together so as to amuse, interest, and suit the taste of a French audience, the scene of course, is in the United Kingdom, principally in London.

The Editor of "the Age," London newspaper, Mr. Charles Molloy Westmacott who is himself of low stature, once observed that it was not discovered that little men had great souls, until Alexander the Great, Napoleon Bonaparte, Edmund Kean, and Charles Molloy Westmacott, lived.

The exercises of the late Brigadier General Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, were celebrated on 30th ult., in the Church of Nuestra Señora de Mercedes, at Corrientes, in the presence of Don Cienfuegos, Governor of this Province, and all the authorities civil and military.

H. B. M.'s ship Calliope, exercised great guns yesterday by firing at a mark.

DINNER TO HIS ROBERT PEEL.

The dinner of the Conservative members of the House of Commons to Sir Robert Peel, took place on 12th May last, at the Merchant Tailors' Hall, London. Nearly 300 members attended, the invitation having been signed by 313. The room, when the company sat down to dinner, shortly after six o'clock, presented a most imposing appearance.

The Chairman, (the Marquess of Chandos), in proposing the health of Sir Robert Peel, said—

Gentlemen, I feel confident that in the whole public career of my right honourable friend he never has experienced so much social pleasure, being the guest of his 313 Conservative members; a body united hand and heart in support of my right honourable friend, and in approval of his public conduct. [Loud cheers.] I tax you to prove to him their regard and approval of his conduct by having invited him here to-day as their guest, to receive publicly their testimony to the course which he has taken in Parliament and elsewhere. [Cheers.] My right honourable friend has now the high position in this country of being at the head of a party more powerful than ever was known in the British House of Commons as an opposition to the existing administration [cheers]; powerful, in deed, inasmuch as it is enabled to prove to the administration that, though not the ministry, they can place a check on the measures brought forward on the part of the advisers of the Crown, really conducive to the liberties of the people and the interests of the country at large. It is not many years since I saw him as the first minister of the Crown ruling the affairs of this country; but my right honourable friend, in opposition then existing obliged to retire from the councils of his sovereign by the proposal of resolutions the effects of which we have not yet

witnessed, and which may yet prove most disastrous in their consequences [cheers]. That resolution induced my right honourable friend to retire from the councils of his sovereign, and to leave to others the management of the affairs of the country. Whether the principles by which my right honourable friend was guided, or those which now actuate his Majesty's ministers, want the best, it is not for me to say; but I think, gentlemen, I am stating your opinions as well as those of the country when I say that no man retired from the helm of power with greater honour and more confidence than my right honourable friend [loud and long continued cheers].—If ever there was a moment in the history of this country at which the firmness, ability, and statesmanlike views of such a leader as my right honourable friend were required, it is the present [cheers]. I think my right honourable friend will feel on this occasion that he has not to look in vain for support when he finds himself summoned by 313 members prepared to place confidence in him without difference of opinion, but united hand and heart in the acknowledgment of him as their leader [loud and continued cheers]. Gentlemen, in him we place our confidence as our leader, and although not his Majesty's principal adviser, yet, as a leader of the opposition, he has the pride and satisfaction of being able to check the career of revolution in this country [cheers]. And whenever, I may say, it becomes my right honourable friend to place himself at our head and to look to office, I am confident that the country will respond to our opinion that no man is more fit for that station [cheers]. It is impossible for a very long period to 313 members prepared to place confidence in him without difference of opinion, but united hand and heart in the acknowledgment of him as their leader [loud and continued cheers]. Gentlemen, in him we place our confidence as our leader, and although not his Majesty's principal adviser, yet, as a leader of the opposition, he has the pride and satisfaction of being able to check the career of revolution in this country [cheers]. And whenever, I may say, it becomes my right honourable friend to place himself at our head and to look to office, I am confident that the country will respond to our opinion that no man is more fit for that station [cheers]. It is impossible for a very long period to 313 members prepared to place confidence in him without difference of opinion, but united hand and heart in the acknowledgment of him as their leader [loud and continued cheers]. I am quite confident that whenever that event takes place, that he will be ready to bring forward those liberal measures which, if he were allowed, he was prepared to carry into effect as the minister of our late sovereign, and that his opinions and statesmanlike views and acts will prove him to be one of the most popular, most honest, and best men that ever ruled this country [loud and continued cheers].

Married.

On 6th inst., at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. John Armstrong, Mr. Benjamin Appleyard, a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Miss Agnes Burns, a native of York, Ireland.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	140	141 dollars each
Do. Patriot	139	84 do. do.
Plata macanilla	8	84 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	82	a do. each.
Do Patriot and Patcones	81	84 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	55	84 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	54	pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	320	a per patacon
Do. United States	84	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	30	51 dls. per penia
Do. common	25	27 do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	25	36 do. do.
Do. salted	25	32 do. do.
Do. tanned	9	10 do. each.
Nutria Skins	3	34 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	26	30 do. per dozen
Wool, common	17	184 per 27lbs.
Sheep skins	17	25 do.
Calf skins per dozen	25	26 do.
Deer skins per dozen	50	53 do. per ar/ba
Hair long	25	27 do. do.
Do. mixed	14	15 do. quintal.
Jerked Beef	11	12 do. per ar/ba
Tallow, mutton	120	200 per ar/ba
Horns (North American)	a	none
Shall, on board	1	a none
Discount	1 1/2	21 ct. pr. mt. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 141 dollars. The lowest price 139 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 54 pence. The lowest ditto 53 pence

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