

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 628.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1838.

[VOL. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

"Now comes the tug of war." Advices were received from Chili on Monday last, up to the 27th July; by which we are informed that the second expedition against General Santa Cruz, sailed from the port of Valparaiso on the 10th of that month, and it is probable has long before this reached the shores of Peru. The forces destined for debarkation are estimated at 6000 men, a number nearly double that engaged in the former enterprise; and, it is stated, had the government wished to employ a larger force, the expeditionary army could have been easily augmented to a considerable extent with the numerous volunteers who sought admission into its ranks. On occasion of the embarkation the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, which was not a little enhanced by the presence of the President of the Republic and his Minister, who came from the Capital expressly for the purpose of taking leave of the departing warriors. The proclamations issued by His Excellency, and by the Commander-in-Chief, and addressed to the army and to the Peruvian nation, are couched in terms of the sternest determination and of the most sanguine confidence. General Bulnes speaking to his troops says—"Soldiers:—For many years the government has had confided to me the defence of the Southern frontier of the Republic, and now I am obliged to exchange those fatigues for the commission entrusted to me of waging war against an ambitious ruler, who does not profess stricter principles of justice than any of the Araucano Chieftains.—The shameful treaty of Paucaparta, he adds, has made necessary this second effort of the Chilean nation. Companions in arms, he concludes, let us bid adieu to the coasts of Chili, and let us not think again of our homes, our children or our wives, but to gladden them with the sight of our laurels.—We are sent to annihilate the usurper of Peru and the enemy of our country, and every feeling at variance with this faithful discharge of our duty is in us a crime. Let us religiously correspond to the confidence placed in us by our brethren, who on only seeing us depart from our country's shores, consider the dishonour of Paucaparta already wiped off, because they know that neither Paucaparta nor any other place in Peru, will become memorable in this campaign except it be from our colours being planted there, on the ruins of tyranny, or from being deigned with the blood of the Restoring Army." He tells the Peruvians not to apprehend an issue to this campaign similar to that of the former.—"I swear to you, he says, that the present expedition will not have a like result. . . . Should however, contrary to all expectation, any caprice of fortune snatch the victory from the Restoring Army, believe me, at least, that the spurious authority of the Conqueror of Peru shall not be sealed with my signature, but with my blood.—Peruvians, he concludes, the independence of your fair country is the only object of our aspirations; and your unalterable friendship the only recompense with which we would crown our fatigues. Far from us the idea of demanding, in return for this service, that you should submit to our interference, that you should accept a ruler given by us, or that your Sovereignty should suffer the least encroachment.—No: impartiality in your internal affairs will constantly guide the conduct of the army, who spurns the pride of exercising a hateful dominion over your will, but would consider it a glorious achievement to win by its moderation your gratitude and affection."

The port of Valparaiso had been closed for some days previous to the sailing of the expedition, but was re-opened immediately on its departure.

Nothing new is said respecting the blockading force off Callao, but its appearance seems to have caused a great sensation in Peru. The Protector's journals acknowledge that there was secret and deep plotting against the government, in consequence of which several influential individuals had been imprisoned. In Lima, numerous proclamations exciting the people to arouse from their apathy, were profusely distributed; whilst nearly the whole periodical press of El Ecuador, Venezuela, and New Granada, was waging a terrific paper war, the effects of which were palpable from the unwonted boldness of the Peruvians, notwithstanding the severe measures adopted by General Santa Cruz, in order to stifle every expression of the public feeling.

We would direct the attention of our readers abroad to the condensed abstract we give elsewhere of an article on this war, from a late number of the *Gaceta Mercantil*, headed General Santa Cruz.

DR. FRANCIA OF PARAGUAY.

A rumour was prevalent at the beginning of the week that this personage had terminated his earthly career. Upon enquiry, we find that the report rests on the authority of a letter dated 9th ult., from La Esquina, in the Province of Corrientes, where, it is stated, to have been very current. Notwithstanding the probability of the event, from the "good old age" of the Dictator, it still requires confirmation, as report has more than once given him prematurely his exit.

Operations of the French Blockading vessels.

25th ult. A French boat on returning early this morning from her 'night watch' in the cove of the Boca, reconnoitred the craft which arrived yesterday, and then proceeded to the outer roads. The craft afterwards went into the Boca. The místico 'Atrevido,' which the blockaders have manned and armed, went at 10 A. M. in pursuit of a balandra near point Quilmes, but the balandra 'doubled them' and got into the Boca. The schooner brig Constellation was released, and was accompanied part of her way to the Boca by the Atrevido, who on her return to the outer roads about 3 P. M., was enabled to 'cut off' and capture a whale-boat from Montevideo. The weather was foggy, the whale-boat came suddenly too near the Atrevido to escape, and she lowered her sail on receiving several hints to do so, by the firing of musquetry from her pursuer. The blockaders were joined this day by the 10 gun brig Badine, last from Montevideo. The corvette Expeditivo sailed.

26th. Commences with a gale from the S. E. French brigs Dassas and Badine, nearly foul of each other. The chaloupe Juncaal, laden with salted hides, sunk in the outer roads about mid-day, crew saved by the blockader's boats. A craft arrived in the afternoon.

27th. The crew of the whale-boat detained or captured yesterday, landed from a shore boat which was in the outer roads, on business.—They speak highly of the civilities they received from their captors.

28th. The Badine, *anglice* Switch, sailed with 7 sail of small craft under her convoy for Montevideo, pursuant to recent instructions from

Admiral Leblanc, noticed in our last. Should any of the little fry be naughty during the voyage, or attempt to "run out of bounds," they must beware of the Switch.

29th. A balandra (Minerva,) and a whale-boat outward bound, got intercepted very early in the evening, by a French boat going to her beat. We heard the musquetry fired by the latter on the occasion, but did not go to the beach or azotea for further news, having "other fish to fry." The blockaders resumed to night their watch at the Boca and its vicinity, for the first time as we are told since Saturday night last, owing doubtless to the boisterous weather. This nightly watching of La Plata's waters must be an unpleasant service in weather so cold.

30th. The Atrevido and another French boat returned to the outer roads after their night's watching; and conducted thither the two craft detained last evening—the Atrevido passed close to shore, and her officer kept his spy-glass in constant occupation. The Vigilant returned during the last night from a cruise to the northward, having been absent since 12th. The British barque Tynwald, and American brig Pioneer, arrived this evening and were boarded by the blockaders.

31st. Three French armed boats, viz:—a launch, Atrevido, and a whale-boat, returned early this morning from their night's cruise in the neighbourhood of the Boca.

It is supposed that the blockaders intend to make prizes of the launch Atrevido and whale-boats which have recently fallen into their power, from their having made use of them on various occasions—particularly the Atrevido, which sails well, is místico rigged, and in fact may be called the "decoy duck" of the blockaders, with whom she is now quite a pet and is kept in constant service. However, there is an old saying, "new brooms sweep clean," and the ladies of all countries say that Frenchmen are very fickle.

The craft now in the custody of the blockaders in the outer roads, are balandra Minerva, and three whale-boats, including the Atrevido.

This day (31st August,) completes the 157th day of the blockade.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree dated 27th ult., contains particulars relative to the mode in which stamps are to be used in Wills, Powers of Attorney, &c.

A decree same date, states that Notaries must give a certificate on stamped paper to the parties interested in documents of special mortgage, &c., the value of the stamps to be regulated according to the amount of the mortgage.

A decree same date, prorogues the term for the conclusion of the collection of the *Contribucion Directa* to 25th October next.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 27th ult., contains official communications addressed to the Governor of Buenos, from the Governors of the Provinces of Corrientes, Cordova, and Santiago del Estero, highly approving of the conduct of the government of Buenos Ayres, in the question it has sustained with the French Vice-Consul and French Rear Admiral, and offers congratulations upon the resolution which the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres had come to upon the subject.

GENERAL SANTA CRUZ.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last contains an important and interesting leading article upon the war in which this Country and Chili are engaged against General Santa Cruz. It commences by stating that the contest is of such importance, that on it depend the liberty and independence of the American Republics. It behoves therefore American writers to exert themselves to propagate the truth, and secure the triumph of justice and liberty before the august tribunal of civilized nations. They do not write for America, because there the melancholy notoriety of the attempts and tyranny of General Santa Cruz requires no comment. The indignation felt there, and the afflicting spectacle which Peru and Bolivia present, speak but too eloquently. General Santa Cruz aims by conquest and tyranny to impose a yoke more odious than that which was broken by the war of independence. They (the *Gaceta*) write for those countries in which the hired agents of Santa Cruz have extolled his acts, wishing to make him appear as a public benefactor.* It cannot be extraordinary, that at so great a distance from the theatre of the events in question, the crafty agents of this hypocritical tyrant, have been able to conceal the truth by the most despicable fabrications and infamous falsehoods. But even these criminal attempts of Santa Cruz and his agents will ultimately recoil upon themselves, when undeniable facts placed before the nations of Europe produce that homage to truth which is due to justice. Fortunately, the very public acts of General Santa Cruz are his most severe accusers, and to form a summary of his iniquitous proceedings it is sufficient to notice the State documents, which he subscribed with the same hand which signed the atrocious sentence of the illustrious prisoners of Socabaya, and confected the poison which deprived of life the distinguished General Lopez, the pride and hope of enslaved Bolivia. The moral degradation of General Santa Cruz and his crimes against God, the country, and humanity, are so great, that it is difficult to enumerate them. Such however is the man, who execrated in America for his iniquities, has sought a palliative in the interested encomiums of voracity, which paid by the gold of Santa Cruz, endeavours in every part where it can to sound his praise.

America, which gave birth to General Santa Cruz, might well blush at the disgraceful biography of an ungrateful son, perfidious and ferocious, and desire to throw the veil of oblivion over the frightful tyranny of this evil genius of the American Revolution; but it is due to the Universe that justice should triumph, the independence of America be consolidated by the destruction of the monster which has lacerated Peru and Bolivia, and that freemen of all nations, hearing the anathema of malediction pronounced against Santa Cruz, may know this tyrant who stains the soil of the immortal Bolivar, and who like another Nero, after having torn asunder the bosom of his country, delights in the conflagration of America, which not only destroys it, but also all European industry trading to the New World. Impelled by a sense of duty, the public writers of America have expressed their detestation of the infamous tyrant; the public opinion of the Americans is formed, and will be invincible in this new struggle. We will not cease to transmit information, which in distant lands asserting the cause of truth, will put down the sophistry and deception of the hirelings paid by the tyrant to conceal his iniquities.

The commencement of the public life of General Santa Cruz, was signalled for his hatred to the cause of American independence. When American hearts were filled with enthusiasm to effect the liberty of the New World—Santa Cruz, to whom such noble sentiments have been attributed by his panegyrist, enlisted in the ranks of that tyranny which inundated America with blood. Ungrateful to his native land, traitor to the duties of patriotism, he joined the

tyrants who persecuted the defenders of liberty. He is not famed for any deed of arms, and in that epoch of great military achievements, he only distinguished himself in having been defeated and made prisoner by the Argentine troops, under the command of General José de Arenales. This is the hero then to whom hireling adulation has awarded the honor of being the founder of an independence which he had constantly opposed, and under whose banners he sought an asylum when he saw them victorious, becoming in reality one on the list of desertors to the Patriots. These are acts which occurred ere Santa Cruz usurped the power which he disgraces; they belong to the page of history; and from their notoriety it is scarcely necessary to repeat them to Americans.

The article then enters at length into the intrigues and violence practised by General Santa Cruz to obtain paramount sway in Bolivia, ordaining the forming of a Congress, forcing the people by military means to elect the candidates he selected. Even the official documents he issues are a complete nullity, inasmuch as the only orders which the civil and military authorities obey, are the secret ones, signed by Santa Cruz and his Minister Andres Maria Torrico, which are totally different from the first named. These last he publishes in the papers in order to deceive foreign nations. Santa Cruz has ever through the medium of his periodicals, made great ostentation by decrees, offering privileges to industry, mining, &c., but it is all deception. In Bolivia there is no industry; Santa Cruz having appropriated to himself the public money destined to purchase quicksilver, the branch of mining and other mineralogical enterprises are nearly extinct. At this moment there are in Buenos Ayres, industrious foreigners who went to Bolivia with considerable property, deluded by the offers held out by Santa Cruz to foreign industry, but they have returned deceived and can bear testimony of the miserable deception of the hypocritical tyrant.—Another measure of his government is the violation of epistolary correspondence, Santa Cruz has in his pay at each principal post office, an employe to open all the letters addressed to persons of influence and respectability; indeed, this is so well known in the States called the Confederation, that no one writes his thoughts, so that it often occurs, that towns close to each other, are totally ignorant of events passing in their immediate vicinity. The tyrant has not only estranged the Provinces, one from the other, but the towns of the same Province and even families of the same town. A great number of spies are constantly in pay; arrest, banishment, shooting, and even poison are the means to which the government created by Santa Cruz have recourse to sustain his execrable tyranny. This same idea may be formed of the manner in which he stifles the expression of public opinion and the insecurity in which he lives; the tyrant trembles borne down by his crimes and popular hatred. The pomp he uses is bombastic, and his guard always numerous. He goes to the Theatre escorted by a company of cavalry, who surround his coach, at whose side march 30 or 40 favorite officers. The mistrust in which he lives is such, that a guard of cavalry are under arms every night.

The article then enters into an analysis of the public conduct of General Santa Cruz, since the year 1829—his intrigues, defiance of the laws of nations to obtain possession of Peru, and his cruelties to those who endeavoured to thwart him in his designs, and proceeds—

The motives which have obliged the governments of Chili and Buenos Ayres to take up arms against the tyrant Santa Cruz, are just, noble, and warranted by necessity. Santa Cruz conspired against the independence, liberty and legal order of Chili by means of the incendiary expedition of Freire. Santa Cruz attacked the rights of the Argentine Confederation, by the invasion of Tucuman by Javier Lopez and others; two acts of scandalous notoriety in America, alone sufficient to authorise war. Besides which, the numerous intrigues of Santa Cruz, discovered in Chili and the Argentine Confederation, at a time when he was making official professions in the face of the world, of his desire for peace prove his iniquity—the assassination of the illustrious Minister of Chili, Don Diego Portales, announced simultaneously with its execution by the journals of Santa Cruz, was the triumph of the ferocious policy of this man over every moral principle. A crime so heinous and so well corroborated, indicates that

the tyrant will hesitate at nothing to further his political ends.

After a variety of other observations, the article concludes as follows.—

Such is the administration, such the policy, such the character of General Santa Cruz.—Delineated too by his very acts—his public acts and State documents. They save us further labour, because they render evident what would have been otherwise difficult to believe. Worthy chastisement of tyranny! to be characterised by its very acts, and condemned by its very apologists.

We have been favoured with "the New York Advertiser and Express" of 9th June last. We regret to find in it the following proclamation from Sir George Arthur, Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

Whereas, information has this day been received, that on the thirtieth day of May last, the British steam-boat Sir Robert Peel, while lying peaceably at an American Island, was treacherously attacked by a body of armed ruffians from the American shore, set fire to and burned; the passengers, among whom were defenceless females, wantonly and brutally insulted; and a large amount of money, and other property on board the said boat was either plundered or destroyed.—And whereas, the said robbery and outrage cannot fail to excite feelings of the utmost indignation in the minds of Her Majesty's subjects, who may be induced thereby to resort to acts of retaliation for the redress of injury, without properly considering, that it belongs to the government of Her Majesty to claim that redress and to the government of the United States to see that it be promptly rendered.

The steam-boat Sir Robert Peel, with the persons and property on board, lay at a wharf on the shore of a friendly power, in the confidence of that security which every civilized Nation extends over the subjects and property of foreigners, within its territory in times of peace, and free commercial intercourse.

The government of the United States, it may be confidently expected, will vindicate the national honor; and feel deeply the insult which this act of savage and cowardly violence, committed in the dead of night, has inflicted upon their nation. They will not and cannot, without regard to national character, delay to bring the criminals to punishment, or to render to the injured subjects of Her Majesty redress—though it be too late in this instance to offer them protection.

The demeanor and conduct of the population of this Province has been that of a people resting securely upon the sanctity of law, and the regular exercise of the power of the Great Empire of which they form a part, and accordingly, even during rebellion, and foreign invasions, this country has not been disgraced by any scenes of individual violence or revenge, on the part of its loyal inhabitants. The character which has thus been gained to this Province, has commanded the admiration of the British people—demonstrated the proud superiority of British Institutions and is too valuable to be sacrificed in its smallest part, for the sudden gratification of indignant feelings, however justly they may have been aroused.

I therefore express to Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, my entire confidence in their dignified forbearance, and that the British flag, which has been so nobly defended by them, will not now be stained by having outrage or insult offered to the persons or property of foreigners within its territory, and under its protection.

It need not be said to men who understand the character and institutions of England—that injury offered to one British subject, is felt by all—and that mutual ties of duty and affection which bind a free and loyal people and their sovereign together, give the strength of the whole Empire to an injured individual. This consideration is all that is necessary to restrain a loyal community within becoming bounds, and to insure their leaving to their government that claim for redress which this unprovoked outrage imperatively demands.

Until the American government shall have taken such measures as will ensure the lives and property of British subjects within the territory of the United States from spoliation and vio-

* In 'Le Temps,' Paris Journal of 27th May last, is the following facetious paragraph—

"Don Vicente Pazos, descendant of the Incas of Peru, has been presented at Court by Lord Palmerston. He is the first Peruvian Ambassador which has appeared in England. General Santa Cruz, Protector of the Peruvian Republic, is also a descendant of the family of the Incas; they say he intends to revive the splendor of the paternal empire of the Sun, combining it with the progress of European civilization."

lence, the utmost guard and caution is required on the part of masters of steam-boats, and other vessels, in entering American harbors; as it is but too plain, that at present the subjects of Her Majesty may be sometimes placed in the power of a lawless banditti, when they imagine themselves within the protection and authority of a friendly government.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Toronto, thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of Her Majesty's reign the first.

G. ARTHUR.

Lord Durham has also issued a proclamation of the same nature, and offering £1000 reward for the apprehension of any of those concerned in the outrage. It is said that 13 of the individuals concerned in the above-mentioned outrage have been arrested in the United States. A large body of British troops are to be stationed along the Canadian frontier.

From the same paper.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE—AN AMERICAN STEAM BOAT FIRED INTO AT BROCKVILLE.

We learn the following particulars of an outrage committed on the American steam-boat 'Telegraph,' by a body of the Queen's militia at Brockville, from the Rochester papers of Monday.

From the Democrat.

The 'Telegraph' left Oswego at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening—touched at Prescott as usual—and reached Brockville about 9. Here she landed at the lower dock—took on board and left a number of passengers—received the visit and insults of an unarmed mob, who ransacked the cabins, and otherwise evinced a turbulent disposition—and was moving past the upper wharf, when she was hailed and commanded to "come to." The Captain, supposing there were passengers in waiting, stopped the engine, and dropped down to within 20 feet of the dock, but, apprehensive that all was not right, he told the passengers to come on board in the small boat. But this would not satisfy the crowd, who insisted upon the boat's coming up to the dock. After a few words had passed, the captain peremptorily refused to land, set the engine in motion, and moved off. Immediately upon this, and while the boat was within a few feet of the wharf, about twenty muskets were fired, and FOUR OF THE BALLS ENTERED THE LADIES' CABIN! One passed within a few inches of the chambermaid, and two struck very near the captain.

It is said that the men who fired the guns were the guard called out by the public authorities! If so, the outrage is ten-fold more aggravated, and may lead to ten-fold more serious consequences! If the perpetrators are demanded by our government, they will not, of course, be delivered up. In that case, our government cannot, consistently with its dignity, give up the wretches who destroyed the 'Sir Robert Peel,' and thus a collision may be made inevitable.

But we hope that they were not in the service of the government, or if they were, that they did not act in accordance with the command of any officer. Indeed, we will not, for a moment, harbor the thought, that it was aught else than an unauthorized act, which the Colonial government will be as prompt to repudiate, as our government will be that of the destruction of the 'Sir Robert Peel.' Those on board of the 'Telegraph' suppose that the object in commanding her to land was to destroy her; and attribute her escape from such a catastrophe only to her landing at the lower wharf, where the body of men were not assembled. But we believe such an opinion to be erroneous.

The fact, however that she was fired into, the lives of those on board endangered, and an insult offered to the American flag, is enough to alarm every one for the consequences.—Something efficient must be done to prevent a repetition of these outrages, or (and it is folly to disguise it) war will ensue.

The officer commanding the guards at Brockville, attempts an excuse by saying that the men had misapprehended his orders, which were to fire two muskets into the air as a signal, provided any suspicious boats should approach.—The degree of suspicion that justly attaches to the 'Telegraph,' may be learned from the fact,

that her bell was sounded or rung twice, as is customary at that place.

It is said but two, of the thirteen committed for burning the Peel, are Americans. Cantling the reputed leader, has been admitted to bail under \$500 bonds. This has added to the frenzied excitement in Canada

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO

- 19th ult., French barque Bayonnaise, from Havre de Grace and Pernambuco, to Duplessis.
- " Sardinian polacre Virginia, from Santa Catalina 3rd ult., to Jose Gestal.
- " British brig Deva, Hugh Sprot, from Cadiz 17th June, with salt, &c.
- " Portuguese patache Principe Agusto, from Rio Janeiro 25th June, to Costa.
- " Oriental schooner Kelmungo, from Rio Janeiro, to Capurro & Co.
- 20th, Kniphausen brig Marco Polo, from Rio Grande 17th ult.
- " Oriental zumeta Atahualpa, from Rio Janeiro 25th June, to Vilardebo.
- 21st, Oriental brig Independiente, Gahan, from Parnaguas 7th ult.
- " Spanish patache Fortuna, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., to Perez & Co.
- " Sardinian patache Fortuna, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., to Capurro & Co.
- " Sardinian polacre Maria Teresa, from Santa Catalina.
- " British brig Lusitania, from Glasgow.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

- July 4th, French barque Paraguay, for Havre de Grace, despatched by Guerin, Reboul & Co., with 8917 dry hides, 500 salted do., 1200 arrobas horse hair.
- " British brig Clugas, for England, by Bertrand, Le Breton & Co., with 5599 dry hides, 1696 salted do., 6340 horns.
- 5th, British brig Malcolm, for Liverpool, by Stanley, Black & Co., with 443 dry hides, 6497 salted do., 420 horse do., 3690 horns, 432 arrobas horse hair, 760 arrobas wool, 420 dozen sheep skins, 5600 arrobas tallow, 30 tons bones.
- 7th, Spanish brig Armonia, for Havana, by Zumaran and Troserra, with 5400 quintals jerked beef, 385 arrobas tallow.
- " French brig Trois Freres, for Havre de Grace, by P. Duplessis, with 8439 dry hides, 1530 salted do., 3660 horns.
- " British brig Amelia, for Liverpool, by John Gwynon, with 3160 salted hides, 320 horse do., 800 horns, 504 arrobas horse hair, 10 tons bones.
- 10th, Brazilian schooner brig Bella Amistad, for Pernambuco, by her Captain, with 25 dry hides, 1400 quintals jerked beef, 100 arrobas tallow.
- " Brazilian schooner brig Providencia, for Rio Janeiro, by Costa, with 30 dry hides, 1750 quintals jerked beef, 250 arrobas tallow.
- " Brazilian schooner brig Flamengo, for Rio Janeiro, by Costa, with 0 dry hides, 2400 quintals jerked beef, 1087 arrobas tallow.
- 12th, French brig L'Autome, for Havre de Grace, by Bertrand, Le Breton & Co., with 10,954 dry hides, 500 salted do., 3000 horns, 960 arrobas horse hair, 80 arrobas wool, 49 dozen sheep skins.
- 16th, British brig Eliza, for England, by Kemsley & Co., with 3160 salted hides, 1965 horse do., 15,000 horns, 4060 arrobas tallow, 1790 do. grease.
- " Spanish brig Concordia, for Rio Janeiro, by Mainez, with 2900 quintals jerked beef.
- " Sardinian brig Neptuno, for Rio Janeiro, by Capurro & Co., with 7170 horns, 3523 quintals jerked beef, 12 dozen sheep skins, 50 arrobas tallow.
- " Brazilian schooner brig Bella Carlota, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 49 dry hides, 2700 quintals jerked beef, 178 arrobas tallow, 430 do. grease.
- " Spanish brig Margarita, for Cadiz and Malaga, by S. Ojer, with 12,768 dry hides, 60 arrobas tallow.

- 17th, Oriental schooner brig Liberal, for Rio Janeiro, by P. Duplessis, with 3700 horns, 2597 quintals jerked beef, 3287 arrobas tallow.
- 23rd, Spanish barque Penita, for Tarragona, by Figueroa, with 12,924 dry hides.
- " Brazilian brig Orestes, for Rio Janeiro, by T. Alvarez, with 30 dry hides, 4000 horns, 3800 arrobas jerked beef, 40 do. tallow.
- " French brig Castor, for the Island of Bourbon, by Burtran, Le Breton & Co., 130 quintals jerked beef, 114 barrels.
- " Oriental schooner brig Suspiro, for Rio Janeiro, by her Captain, with 30 dry hides, 2990 quintals jerked beef, 210 arrobas tallow.
- 24th, French brig Petruux, for Antwerp, by Aymes, Brothers, with 7287 dry hides, 1665 salted do., 4964 horns, 1200 arrobas horse hair.
- " British brig Yare, for Antwerp, by Parlane, M'Lean & Co., with 15,324 dry hides, 3663 salted do., 8782 horns.
- " Oriental brig Felix, for Pernambuco, by Bujareo, with 2926 quintals jerked beef.
- 25th, Oriental schooner brig Paquete de Montevideo, for Cadiz and Genoa, by L. L. de Maria, with 4085 dry hides, 1000 salted do., 4000 horns.
- " British barque Argentina, for Liverpool, by Parlane, M'Lean & Co., with 3322 dry hides, 5096 salted do., 2875 horse do., 192 arrobas horse hair, 2765 arrobas tallow, 2765 arrobas grease.
- " French barque Gustimosin, for Bourdeaux, by Requier, with 9250 dry hides, 1000 salted do., 408 arrobas horse hair.
- " Portuguese brig Guillermina, for Parnaguas, by Guimaraens, with 123 quintals jerked beef, 132 arrobas tallow, 8 do. candles.
- 28th, Oriental brig Montevideo, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 2400 quintals jerked beef.
- " Sardinian brig San Antonio, for Genoa, by Mainez, with 100 dry hides, 9400 horns, 2700 arrobas wool, 39 bundles do., 40 dozen sheep skins, 1020 arrobas hide cuttings.
- " French brig Mesange, for Havre de Grace, by Bertrand, Le Breton & Co., with 3909 dry hides, 1519 salted do., 1204 arrobas horse hair, 40 do. wool, 40 dozen sheep skins, 95 arrobas tallow.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

OLD English bottled Port, Sherry of excellent flavour, Champagne, Preserved Ginger, Black and Green Teas, Sugar Candy, &c. &c., are on sale by the package, at Anderson, Weller & Co's. Stores.

WANTED.

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

SCOTCH NATIONAL SCHOOLS

THE Girls school will be opened on Monday the 3rd of September next, at 9 o'clock. A. M. Terms of instruction may be known by application at the School Room, Scotch Presbyterian Church, any day previous, from 12 till 1 o'clock, forenoon. Buenos Ayres, August 25th, 1838.

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. Entitled, "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. 65, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Buenos Ayres, August 13th, 1838.

TO LET.

A Chacra, about 5 leagues from Town, containing an excellent house, large montes, alfalfares, and every convenience for an extensive farming establishment.

For further particulars apply at No. 45, Calle de Maypa.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 30th of August 1838.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvete Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hormecogilde Guillemin. (Capitaine de Fregate.)

Brig Dassas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Dagueuet, with Commodore's broad pennant.

Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

Schooner Vigilant, 4 guns, Lieut. Pierre Lagrandiere, Commander.

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



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 25.—Wind S. E. strong, foggy. At 8 P. M. the wind increased to a gale.

Arrived, French brig of war Badine, 10 guns, Captain Corbet, from Toulon 1st June, Rio Janeiro 27th July, Montevideo 23rd inst.

Sailed, French corvette Expeditiva, 18 guns, Captain Pierre Halay, on a cruise.

August 26.—Wind S. E. a gale from 8 last night until 10 this morning, when it moderated.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Expeditiva which sailed yesterday was in sight this day.

August 27.—Wind S. slight rain and hazy, shifted at mid-day to W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (at night,) I. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. No passengers.

August 28.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Badine, 10 guns, Captain Corbet, for Montevideo, with 7 sail of detained small craft, under her convoy.

Oriental packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

August 29.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States schooner brig Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, Commander, for Montevideo.

August 30.—Wind E.

Arrived, British barque Tynwald, James Arthur, from Cadiz 14th June, with salt.

American brig Pioneer, Davis, from Liverpool 31st May, and Cape de Verdes, with salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

August 31.—Wind E.

Arrived, (at night,) schooner Eufracia.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 24th ult., was performed to a scanty audience, the comedy of the 'Barber of Seville.'

On 26th, to a tolerable house, *Hipolito*.

On 29th, for the benefit of the hospital for women, *El Cocinero y Secretario*, *Despecho y Cordura*, *ó sea el hombre de 60 años*, and *Anor Platónico*. These were three amusing one act pieces, the first we have before described—the second was a species of "Lover's Quarrels," letters returned, mutual recriminations, and the lady in revenge vowed to marry the 60 years old man; but the latter was generous, gave up his claim, and made the lovers happy. The last piece was full of whim. Two married ladies, have two platonic lovers, each lady wears round her neck the miniature of her husband, and on its reverse side that of her lover, and both ladies being often in the habit of kissing the portraits, the husbands and lovers were doubtful in whose behalf these sweet kisses were given. This gives rise to a great deal of equivoque—the platonic lovers become real ones, and declare that Plato was a fool and ought to be scouted. At last the ladies say they have been to blame, and promise to be good wives in future. Manuela looked very pretty.

The house was fashionably attended. In the boxes were the lady of General Guido; the lady of Dr. Macdonald; Don Manuel Rivera and family; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Baron d'Hermillon, Consul General of Sardinia; Captain Herbert, of H. B. M's ship Calliope, &c. &c.

On 30th, "The Laws, or Military Subordination," which we did not see being at the other house, and the farce of "The Minister," which we did see. The pit and cazuela were well attended—boxes almost empty.

We are glad to find that Doña Manuela has so improved in health. She was in the boxes of the Victoria Theatre, with her husband, on the first night of Señor de la Puerta's appearance, and looked extremely well.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 25th ult., Señor de la Puerta played Othello, to one of the most brilliant and crowded

houses which has yet graced this Theatre.—The rush at the "box office" to engage seats brought to mind the days of Kean, and it might we saw money offered and taken for good standing room in the pit.

The tragedy of Othello as played at this Theatre we have often noticed. It has not only suffered a double translation from English to French, and French to Spanish, but it is a most miserable copy of the divine original. Señor de la Puerta's Othello, deserves much praise and censure too. He has a just conception of the part according to the translation above noticed, and his performance in the fourth act is perfect. He declaims admirably, "suiting the action to the word, the word to the action," and in declamation his voice is heard to great advantage, but in its lower tones it is disagreeable, and in greater part unintelligible, particularly in the transitions. Let him correct this, and his delineation of this translated Othello will be complete. His attitudes are always excellent, and at times beautiful. We know not if Señor de la Puerta has read Shakspeare's Othello.—He would there see that the Moor ought not to frown and turn his back upon his wife in the Señate scene. Not the Othello of Shakspeare seems to dwell upon every word his wife utters to the Señate. He regards her with love, admiration and gratitude, because she—

"Saw Othello's visage in his mind."

and

"Did love the Moor to live with him."

Oh, that Señor de la Puerta would give this part a Shaksperian reading, and not let suspicion take possession of him when the old man says—

"Look to her Moor; have a quick eye to see; She has deceiv'd her father, and may thee."

Let him recollect the enthusiastic reply of Shakspeare's Othello—

"My life upon her faith."

Señor de la Puerta bids fair to produce an era in the theatre of Buenos Ayres. In 'heroic tragedy' he has at present no rival here; but in what is called 'domestic tragedy,' he must we think yield the palm to Señor Casacuberta.

On 30th, *La Madre desciudada* and a farce.

The house was numerously and fashionably attended. In the boxes were General Mancilla and lady; Mr. Mandeville; Señor Lisboa; Baron d'Hermillon; Dr. Macdonald and lady; Dr. Lepper; Captain Herbert, &c. &c.

We have received a communication requesting us to notice the nuisance of smoking in the box lobbies and close to the boxes, and of boys forcing themselves into the boxes, particularly on Thursday evening last, when a swarm of dirty boys occupied the box of the British Minister during the farce, one of whom sat in the front part with his hat on.

We are tired of noticing the subject, those whose duty it is to prevent the nuisance do not perform it, and the Managers are supine.—They will however sooner or later repent this supineness.

We regret to record the following account of Murder and Robbery.

On 22nd ult., between 7 and 8 o'clock at night, four men on horseback, approached the house of Mr. William R. Wright, (a native of the United States,) at Camuelas, two of whom came to the door and asked for a light for their cigars, the other two dismounted, secreted themselves in the house, and attacked Mr. Wright with knives, giving him two slight wounds. In the mean time Daniel F. Goodwin, who was employed on the premises, entered the house in order to arm himself, but in so doing he received a stab in the back, he however got a sword and fought for several minutes, giving one of his antagonists a wound in the arm, but was overpowered, fled and fell at some distance from the house senseless from loss of blood, where he was found on the following morning, and died the same day. The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, United States. The robbers took from the house, money and various other articles, and have for the present escaped. Strict search is making for them.

Accidents during the gale of 25th and 26th ult.

The chaloupe Juncal, detained by the blockaders, and laden with salted hides, sunk in the

outer roads on the morning of the 26th., crew saved by French men of war boats. The balandra Recompensa, in ballast from Ensenada, was drove on shore near the Custom-house, and went to pieces. The National schooner brig Constellation, was driven on shore between the Commercial-room and Custom-house, where she yet remains. The French brigs of war Dassas and Badine, got nearly foul of each other—both we believe drove; and tho' last not least, all the street lamps were extinguished by the wind on the night of the 25th, leaving the crowded audience which attended the Victoria Theatre, "to grope" their way home as they could.

The Day of Santa Rosa de Lima, (30th ult.) Patroness of America, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. At mid-day a salute was fired from the Fort, and from the National brig of war Kloisa in the Boca. The day was fine, and the pedestrians in the streets and on the Alameda were numerous.

THE WEATHER, has been cold but seasonable during the week, thermometer generally about 50. On Saturday it was at 60.

Married.

On 16th ult., Mr. Richard Lathbury Hargroaves, to Doña Nicolasa Fuentes de Arguibel.

Died.

On Thursday the 30th ult., aged 35, Mr. J. K. H. Redue, a native of Maryland, United States.

His Friends are most respectfully solicited to attend his funeral this day. The body will be removed from the altos of Mrs. Thorn, Calle de la Paz, at 11 o'clock precisely, for interment in the North American Cemetery.

Advertisement.

PUBLISHED.

THE DUTY AND EXERCISE OF BENEVOLENCE.

A SERMON.

Preached on Sunday the 12th of August, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in behalf of the public Hospitals of this City, by the Rev. William Brown.

And sold for the benefit of the Hospitals, price two dollars, at No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral, and No. 12, Calle de la Piedra.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	142	a 142; dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	141	a 141½ do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	8	a 8½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	8½	a 8½ do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones.....	8½	a 8½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	53	54 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none	
Exchange on England.....	5½	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	310	a 315
Do. Montevideo.....	8½	a 9 per patacon
Do. United States.....	8½	a per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	29	a 30 dis. p. pesada
Do. country.....	25	a 26 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	25	a 26 do. do.
Do. salted.....	21	a 2½ do. do.
Do. Horse.....	9	a 10 do. each.
Nutrin Skins.....	23	a 3 do. per lb.
Chinilla Skins.....	27	a 30 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	7	a 9 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	16	a 18 do. per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	24	a 25 do. do.
Deer skins per dozen.....	9	a 10 do. do.
Hair, long.....	45	a 50 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed.....	25	a 27 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	a 15 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11	a 12 do. per arr'ba
Horns.....	100	a 200 per mil
Flour, (North American).....	none	
Salt, on board.....	none	a nene per fan.
Discount.....	1¼	a 2½ pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 142½ dollars. The lowest price 141 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 5½ pence. The lowest ditto 5½ pence

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 56, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE,—EIGHT DOLLARS, (currency) PER QUARTER—Single numbers 5 rials.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.