

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 630]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

[Vol. XIII.

BUENOS AYRES.

We have no further news from Chili. The other occurrences of the week will be found fully detailed.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 12th inst., contains a communication with the particulars of a *fiaracion* in the parish of La Piedad, on 30th ult., the day of Santa Rosa de Lima, Patroness of America, intended as a thanksgiving for the patriotic conduct of His Excellency the Governor and the approval thereof by the House of Representatives, regarding the French question.

The bells of the Church of La Piedad announced on 29th the commencement of the *fiaracion*. Federal flags, waved from its tower, as also from the extensive railing round the Church. In the evening the neighbouring streets were illuminated, bonfires kindled, fireworks were discharged, and a band of music paraded amidst continual cries for His Excellency Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, and the Representatives of the Province, and with exclamations of *Mueran el tirano Santa Cruz! Mueran los tiradores Fructuoso Rivera y Lavalle, y mueran los perfidos Unitarios.*

On the 30th, early in the morning, two full military bands of music, in their best dresses, were in attendance at the portico of the Church, and poetical effusions analogous to the occasion printed on red paper were circulated. The Church was appropriately adorned, and the music and choir excellent. The congregation was numerous in the extreme. It included the President and many Members of the House of Representatives, the Under Secretary of the home department, various General officers and officers of the different regiments. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated in exquisite style.

After Divine Service, a numerous company proceeded to the house of Don José Tomás Gaete, where a banquet was laid out in the sala which was accented for the occasion, and a portrait of His Excellency the Governor of the Province, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, was conspicuously placed. The family of His Excellency was present and several ladies. The Under Secretary of the home department, (Don Agustín Garrigós), the Justice of Peace of the Parish, the Provisor, (Dr. Miguel García), General Mansilla, and Don Manuel Vicente de Maza, President of the House of Representatives, addressed the company. The latter said: "The question which has occasioned the unjust blockade declared by the agents of a friendly and powerful nation, like France, against a recent nation of the new world, the Argentine, had been sustained and conducted with honor to the Argentine Confederation, the Province of Buenos Ayres, the illustrious Chief who presides over it, and of the *Porteños*, those worthy sons of liberty."

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received the *Universal* of Montevideo to 8th inst. Their contents are so far important as evening the determination of the belligerents in the civil war, which designates the Oriental territory, to continue operations.—Fighting or skirmishing was carried on close to Montevideo. On 3rd inst., the parties had a tolerably severe affair, in which several lives were lost on both sides. The anarchists as they are now called, removed all the apparatus of the light-house at the Cerro of Montevideo, causing that establishment to be discontinued.

The *Universal* speaks in most indignant terms of this act, as exposing vessels navigating in that direction on dark tempestuous nights to shipwreck.

On 31st ult., was shot at Montevideo pursuant to his sentence, Alfred Henderson, late Captain of the hulk called Montevideo, stationed in the bay of Montevideo. He was charged with having been at the head of the mutiny, which took place on board the said hulk on 31st July last, and with being bribed thereby by the anarchists, of which charges he was found guilty by a Court-martial. On the same day Henderson was executed, and previous to his execution, the Commandant of the besieging force, took from their houses outside the town of Montevideo, Dr. Bernabe Caravia and Don Antonio Chieppeta, threatening to shoot them should Henderson be put to death. At the solicitation however of several of the inhabitants they were liberated after an arrest of some hours.

A decree under date Montevideo 1st inst., appoints Don Carlos Villademoros, Minister of the home and foreign departments, ex-*officio*, Don Benito Blanco, resident. Another decreed dated Montevideo 27th ult., states that the present situation of the country not allowing maritime commerce to be continued in some ports of the coast, the different vessels are prohibited from taking in or discharging cargo in the ports of Maldonado, Colonia and Figueirita, until the government may otherwise determine or grant a special licence to that effect.

The prospectus of a new paper to be published at Montevideo, under the title of *Arges y Mueze*, has been published in that Capital.—It deprecates the civil war, caused it says solely by Fructuoso Rivera. "Rivera," it continues, "is that base of this country, who never was a patriot, and who ever ambitious to command in order to commit robberies on the public treasury and private individuals, has raised the standard of rebellion, mistreating however the Orientals he has had recourse to ungenerous foreigners—to the assassin Lavalle, and other individuals who acted justly and innocently from the Argentine territory, seek to destroy the constitutional and legal government of that country which gave them refuge."

The prospectus is long, and concludes by calling upon the Orientals to rally round the government and rescue the country from the danger which threatens it.

Operations of the French blockading schooner.

8th inst. The Oriental armed schooner Luisa, sailed from the outer roads apparently for Montevideo. The French schooner big of war Vigilant, sailed to the northward. The blockaders' beef boat arrived from Colonia and sailed again.

9th. Two of the blockaders boats (a launch and whale-boat) returned only this morning to the outer roads from their night watch. We hear they did not keep their usual watch at the Boca on the nights of 6th and 7th inst. owing probably to the weather. The Atrevido arrived from the northward.

10th. Nothing new except the return to the outer roads of the two boats of the night watch.

11th. Night guard (two boats) returned as usual. About mid-day one of the whale-boats armed by the French, came to the mole and re-embarked the schooner boat Despacho (letter boat), and then retraced to the outer roads.

12th. Boats (three) of the Boca night guard returned to the outer roads. Arrived a schoo-

ner under the Oriental flag, supposed from Montevideo with provisions for the blockaders.

13th. Nothing new except the return as usual of the boats (two) of the night guard from their boats.

14th. The boats of the night watch left their beat early this morning.—Nothing else new.

The blockaders have now five small craft in custody in the outer roads.

This day (14th inst.) completes the 171st day of the blockade.

We have received the following communication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

I observe in your last number, that some property captured or detained by the blockaders, has been advertised for sale at Montevideo, by order of the French Consul there. It strikes me that this proceeding in a neutral port is against the law of nations. Will you, Mr. Editor, inform me if such be the case or not.

A. B.

Buenos Ayres, 10th September, 1858.

We are sorry to say, that not having 'Wattel' or 'Raynal' at hand, we are unable to give a satisfactory reply to the above. We have, however, heard that the cargo (sugar) advertised for sale was in a damaged state, and that the proceeds of its sale are to be placed in deposit.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A despatch to the government dated Tapelo 1st inst., from Colonel Narciso del Valle, Commander of the expeditionary division, gives an account of the arrival at head-quarters of the Caciques Carapan and Guanguay with their followers.

The same officer under date 5th inst., encloses a despatch dated 1st inst., from the Commander of Fort Argentine, (Marturiano Rodriguez), in honor, that having heard that the offender Juan Zelarayán accompanied by the soldier Santiago Pardo, were in his neighbourhood, he sent on 29th ult., a party of dragoons to arrest them, when they discovered on the shores of the Colorado, but Zelarayán would not surrender, and fired his pistols at the soldiers—they returned the fire and killed Zelarayán and his follower Pardo. The head of the fringe was struck by the order of the officer commanding the soldiers, and sent to his Commander as a proof that he had fulfilled his commission.

A communication to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated San Juan, May 28th, 1858, from Don Nazario Benavides, states that the House of Representatives of that Province, had on its sitting of 18th of same month, re-elected him as Governor and Captain General of the Province of San Juan.

His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, returned a congratulatory reply to the above on 7th inst.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 3rd inst., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 11th.

The same journal of 12th and 14th, contains a continuation of the report from the office of the Collectors General, relative to the examination of accounts ordered by the decree of 13th June 1855.

We have been favoured with a London paper of 29th June, containing a full account of the Coronation of Queen Victoria on 28th June, which appears to have been a most splendid affair. On the evening of the day of the Coronation, the whole of London with its immense suburbs was illuminated, transparencies displayed and fire works discharged. All that taste and ingenuity could effect was put in practice to give brilliancy to the illumination. The guns at the Tower were fired at day break and when the ceremony of the Coronation was concluded. The Duke of Wellington, according to the newspaper account, divided the Abbey with the Queen—he was loud cheered by the people on his passage to Westminster Abbey—and when he appeared before Her Majesty as she sat on the Throne in the Abbey with the Crown on her head, to do homage for the Duked, he was enthusiastically applauded.

The following are extracts.
At length the hour appointed for forming the procession approached, and every individual in the tens of thousands then assembled endeavoured to secure a favourable position for seeing that which had induced him to forego a night's repose, and caused him to breakfast almost at supper time. Gradually the gorgeous procession advanced up the hill, and the discharge of a gun announced that the Queen had entered the state coach; the band of the Horse Guards played the national anthem, and the union of expectation and delight was apparent in every countenance. The carriage of the foreign ambassadors formed the first part of the line, and the taste displayed in these equipages was subjected to no measured criticism, it being universally agreed that the artisans of England, good in every thing, were unequalled in coach-building, and that the taste of England was in this at least the true standard of excellence.—The representatives of foreign potentates at this Court certainly never made a display of magnificence which even the remotest degree approached that which graced the coronation of Queen Victoria, and those who questioned the chasteness of elegance of those equipages should recollect that no innumerable number of them were manufactured in their own country, their gorgeousness, remarkable as it was, could not be regarded as going beyond what the dignity and interest of the occasion required.

A few of the foreign Ambassadors were cheered as they passed the window, and the cheers given to the French Ambassador Extraordinary being by far the most marked; he and the Turkish Minister were considered the two great lions amongst the corps diplomatique.

THE PUTTING ON OF THE CROWN.
The Archbishop, standing before the altar, then took the crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the altar, said—
O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy and loving kindness, look down upon this thy servant Victoria, our Queen, who now in lowly devotion boweth her head to thy divine majesty: here the Queen bowed her head; and as thou dost this day set a crown of pure gold upon her head, so enrich her royal heart with thy heavenly grace, and crown her with all princely virtues, which may adorn the high station wherein thou hast placed her, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, to whom be honour and glory for ever and ever. Amen.
The Queen still sitting in King Edward's chair, the Archbishop, assisted by the same archbishops and bishops, removed the mitre, and the Dean of Westminster brought the Crown, and the Archbishop taking it of him, reverently placed it upon the Queen's head.

Immediately Her Majesty was crowned the peers and peeresses put on their coronets, bishops their caps, and kings-of-arms their crowns.
"Soon as the Royal hour received the crown,
"And Majesty put all her glories on,
"Straight on a thousand voices we gaze
"Straight all around was one imperial blaze."
The effect was magnificent in the extreme.

The shouts which followed this part of the ceremony were really tumultuous, and all but made "the vaulted roof rebound" at the altar.

A signal being given the instant the Crown was placed on the Queen's head, the great guns at the Tower fired a Royal salute, which gave an additional but somewhat startling solemnity to the occasion.

One ludicrous circumstance occurred during the day which may be worth mentioning. For some time a bird of large dimensions had been

observed flying backwards and forwards, and then to hover over the Palace so frequently, as to call for the peculiar notice of a coterie of elderly ladies, who chose to have occasioned themselves in our own particular neighbourhood, one of whom, after much examination and apparent inward consultation, pronounced it to be a goose. To describe the instant expression of horror which rushed upon the faces of these ladies would be to attempt a task on which failure must attend. "What!" exclaimed they in one voice—"what! a goose; for, you don't say so." "But I do," continued the first named, "and I am quite confident of it; it is a goose, poor dear soul." "Ay, ay, well may you say poor dear soul. Well, there's no saying anything for a certainty beforehand, is there? Who'd have thought it, that a nasty, ugly, long-necked, and here the lady somewhat stretched out her own neck, which could neither best of plumpness nor of shortness goose should have been fated to mar the happy events of this day? There will surely be some accident, or the poor dear soul, God bless her, will not be able to revise the ceremony." To this prediction the friends one and all assented with open mouths, one of them adding, that probably so lamentable a result might be averted, if any man could only shoot the wretched bird. Marshal Soult's carriage was of a most splendid description, built in Paris purposely for the occasion—the illumination at his house in "Portland Place," the paper states—
At the end of the street, the French Ambassador, an illumination which covered almost the entire front of the house, consisting of an enormous shield, representing the arms of France, in the centre of which were the initials "V. R.," surrounded by the motto *Honneur et Paix*, were encircled by very large branches of laurel wreaths. On each side were rows of tricoloured flags, and on the top the crown of France, the whole surmounted by Her Majesty's initials "V. R.," in variegated lamps.

We have received journals of the United States to 22nd June. They do not contain any news of importance except "Carrier" squabbles. The British steam-boat *Great Western*, had returned to New York in 14 days from Bristol. The blockade of the Mexican ports by the French continued in June last, and nothing was said of the probable consequence.

The following are from said papers.
The French blockading squadron.—Large quantities of navy bread, beef, pork, wines and other provisions are being shipped hence to Sacerificios, for the French squadron blockading the Mexican ports. From the quantity and quality of the articles shipped, it appears the Frenchmen are determined to live well, whether it be at the expense of the Citizen King or the Mexicans.

Our captives are not idle—they have no objections to the French being well fed, but at the same appear to be determined that the Mexicans shall not starve—several Baltimore clippers loaded with provisions are about to sail for the Mexican ports, determined to force the blockade. If successful they will make a handsome "spec."

Extract from Mr. Cashing's speech delivered in Congress May 22nd.

"If the United States would retain the independence they have achieved, they must look to the Atlantic coast of the United States of Great Britain. Other nations have pursued a career of conquest in the undisguised aim of military ambition; with her it is commercial ambition supported by associated arts and arms. This very question illustrates the necessity of watchfulness on our part. The British Isles may be assimilated to great citadels and workshops on the coasts of Europe. The ships of her navy are floating fortresses, with military stations dotting all over the globe in every sea. She has Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands for the Mediterranean; Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and the Cape for Africa. With Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Bermuda, she menaces the Atlantic coast of the United States; with Jamaica, she flanks the Gulf of Mexico; and by the St. Lawrence and the lakes, she penetrates into the innermost recesses of North America. Hindostan and Ceylon give to her the Indian and southern parts of Asia. She possesses the antarctic world of Australia. At Singapore, she overlooks the Indo-Chinese waters. Lately, she has leaped across to the Bo-

min Islands, west of Japan. She seeks the dominion of the Sandwich Islands, as exemplified in the doings of Lord Byron in the *Blonde*, as the more recent visit of Lord E. ward P. will. If rumor do not err, she entertains us thought, at least, of obtaining through the shareholders of Mexican stock, the Bay of San Francisco, the noblest Bay and Harbor on the Pacific coast of America; next to that of the Oregon, when in defiance of our right, she has already planted herself on the waters of the Oregon.—What effect is all this to have on our all important whale fisheries in the Pacific? What effect on the business and tranquility of our settlements on the Missouri and the Arkansas? Does not our indifference stimulate her cupidity?—Our neglect enables her to magnify claims into rights, and to convert intrusion into title?"

Our readers are aware from the advertisement in "the British Packet," that the Sermon preached by the Rev. William Brown at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Public Hospitals of this City, has been published. It is a discourse which reflects honor upon the Rev. Gentleman; he has taken general a right view of the matter, and touched a chord which must vibrate in the bosom of every foreign resident. The following are extracts from it.

The subject of charity occupies a conspicuous place in the sacred writings, and there are more fertile or inviting themes of palpal ministrations. And if the time and attention devoted to its exposition and enforcement ought to be proportioned to the prominence given to it in the Bible, it is to be regretted that we do not frequently under our notice that it confusedly does. But the circumstances of our community admitting of few legitimate demands on the exercise of public charity, it is not often suggested to our consideration. At this time, however, our destitution has no existence amongst us; we have no doubt the usual share of accidents and diseases, and perhaps, from the abuse and excess consequent on abundance, a greater than usual amount of suffering is occasioned by private beneficence or the ministrations of the British Friendly Society having been hitherto admitted to the benefit of the General Hospitals, there is seen little or no need of any public charity to supply sympathies on their behalf.—There must be an adaptation in our circumstances to the lessons of duty before they speak to us with effect. It is vain to preach honesty to a man whose situation places him with constant incitement to dishonesty, or temperance to one whose circumstances inevitably expose him to the allurements of intemperance. What advantage can accrue from the stated celebration of white anniversaries among a people whose situation renders it very difficult or altogether impracticable for them to attend their celebration. And in like manner, what effect can be expected from the exposition and enforcement of the duty of charity without cessation of the community. Among the many discrepancies between our economic and religious condition, the arrangement whereby the necessity of all appeal to the public sympathies in behalf of distress was superseded by the appearance to me one of the greatest. Feelings and affections which are not taught, but excited—however learned in the theory of charity, we will never be charitable without converse with the sons and scenes of wretchedness. I do not recollect an instance in the whole course of my ministry which has afforded a legitimate ground of public appeal to your humanity. I confess, therefore, that I heard of the Hospitals of this City being cast dependent on the direct support of the community, with a feeling of satisfaction. The moderate cause, doubtless, is to be deplored, but this effect of it, is a blessing. I hail it as a great economic reformation—it is the removal of an obstruction to the free play of an important social principle, and could my humble voice be heard where it might be of avail, I would say as a friend to the interests of society, and as a minister of religion, let these Institutions be benevolent and for ever sustained and from the patronage and emoluments of government, and let their support and management become exclusively the care of the public. Entertaining such sentiments, I need scarcely add how cordially we should all stand by the aid of our Committee and myself in their behalf. I saw that it afforded me a suitable opportunity

of directing your attention to a department of christian instruction which I am solemnly enabled to approach, and now, therefore, that my words are spoken in season, permit me to hope that they may prove acceptable.

The care I have thus taken to discriminate the various exercises of benevolence, prepares me to make my present appeal to you, with confidence, and to expect that it will be met on your part, with generosity. The charity on whose behalf we are assembled, thus appears to be of so vague character, as to have nothing but its exercise is sound and conscientious, tested by the strictest principles. To the propriety and the duty of abetting other modes of beneficence, the most benevolent may conscientiously demur, but to insist that there can be offered no legitimate objection—in every point of view it is a true exercise of charity. In this land of abundance and of cheapness, without any imputation on our benevolence, we may fairly often doubt the reality of professed poverty, but there is no room for doubt in the case of disease, and of that disease which takes refuge within the walls of an Infirmary. With the circumstances which have brought us here, Refugees of misery to the necessity of appealing to our sympathies we have nothing to do. They have appealed to us, and we are bound as members of the community, interested in the common good; interested in the maintenance of social institutions; interested in the exercise of sound social principles—we are bound as strangers in a foreign land, debtors as we are to its hospitality, for so many kindnesses and advantages—we are bound to give the liberality to acknowledge their appeal. We are now furnished with a peculiarly favourable opportunity of sanctioning right views of beneficence, and of enforcing their practical operation. By being committed to the service of the Infirmary, Hospitals are so far placed on a sound foundation—as is professedly, indeed, only for a time—let us, however, by our liberality, prove the safety and the practical utility of making the arrangement permanent. And if the public show their willingness to impose on themselves the burden of their permanent maintenance, they may come in time to be administered so as to be productive even of augmented advantages. Let us banish the very idea of the mere demand in their behalf being final. What is their maintenance to the resources of our native and foreign population?—what the pitance it would exact from each, compared with the value of the principles which would thereby be brought into operation, and the vastly augmented amount of good secured to society?

Liberality on the present occasion is demanded by a sense of gratitude—gratitude, not only for the general blessings we derive from our most faithful and hospitable sojourn in this distant land, but for the special blessings conferred on us by these institutions. Their doors have ever been open to the reception of our destitute sick on the same terms as to those of the native invalids. And taking the relative numbers of foreigners and natives into account, perhaps our share of their benefit preponderates. We have lived in the enjoyment of this advantage for lengthened years, but never till this auspicious celebration has made us in its return.

Our present liberality, moreover, will not only discharge the debt of our gratitude, but most effectually benefit ourselves. Let these institutions continue to be supported as they are, and it becomes imperative, and the number and urgencies of our community will, in such a case, assuredly be found to exact a far weightier sacrifice from us than any we can be supposed to by the existing arrangement.

Lastly, we are bound liberally to acknowledge the present appeal as christians. By our profession and our principles—by the example of Christ—by the command of God, we are scarcely bound never to forget 'to do good and to communicate.' We are never so much in accordance with the spirit of the gospel, as when exercising charity. Solon, perhaps, are christians more favourably situated than we now are for the practical exemplification of this grace. Those soliciting an interest in our sympathies of different language and of different worship. What a fine occasion of showing that religion is something far higher than mere peculiarity of creed! What a noble opportunity of illustrating the spirit of brotherhood by which notwithstanding all external distinctions, the Gospel unites its disciples. By admitting us, irrespective of our country and our creed, to the benefit of these institutions, they have acted in this spirit; and shall we not heartily reciprocate?—shall we on the occasion of showing that religion is something far higher than mere peculiarity of creed! What a noble opportunity of illustrating the spirit of brotherhood by which notwithstanding all external distinctions, the Gospel unites its disciples. By admitting us, irrespective of our country and our creed, to the benefit of these institutions, they have acted in this spirit; and shall we not heartily reciprocate?—shall we when they are united are less favourable to the development of true charity than theirs? Let us view with each other, not in patriotic or political jealousies—not in sectarian animosities, but in imitation of our common Master, who went about doing good. 'Now abideth faith, hope, charity; these three, but the greatest of them is Charity.'

The winter may now be considered as passed, and fortunately for the poor it has been a mild one. The blockade has caused but little inconvenience as it regards fuel, and Buenos Ayres during all winter has been really gay considering all things. We have had Balls and Tertulias in abundance, and also two Theatres open. A stranger witnessing the brilliant and crowded audiences at the Argentine and Victoria Theatres on 7th, 8th and 9th inst., they were both open on these three evenings, and the carriages in attendance built in English fashion, would scarcely suppose that the port has been in a state of blockade for nearly six months.

Spring however is at hand—the swallows tells us the party of them for the first time this season, occupied on Monday evening last, their old berth on a portion of the deck of the Commercial-room, which they quitted on 28th March, the day of the notification of the blockade by Admiral Leblanc, at the invitation of Adress La Plata's waters. They have now returned to Admiral Leblanc's. But their arrival notwithstanding was marred with peril, they were closely watched, and nearly caught by a rascally young black "tom cat," belonging to the establishment, who seemed astonished at the appearance of the visitors.

A gentleman affected with a cold in his head, during the late easterly breezes, blew his nose with so much violence, that he actually blew out his brains, which were all found in his pocket handkerchief, and he had not the brains to return them to their socket. American paper.

Advertisements.

AT MONTEVIDEO. For Liverpool direct.

The very fine fast sailing A. 1, British bark
JOHN SOUCHAR,

Captain Henry Williams.

Will be despatched about the 20th inst. She has most superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. Rüdger, Brothers & Co. in Montevideo, or here to

JOHN BEST AND BROTHERS.

Buenos Ayres, 5th September, 1858.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 13th of September 1858.

None.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

- FRENCH.** Corvette *Carnibe*, 26 guns, Commanidante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillemin. (Captain de Frege.)
Brig *Dassas*, 22 guns, Captain Hypolite Darnet, with Commodore's broad pennant.
Brig *Alert*, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.
- BRITISH.** Ship *Calliope*, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

NOTICE.

A Spanish gentleman, a native of Old Castille, well acquainted both with the French and English languages, having received his education in France and residing some years in London, wishes to devote three or four hours a day, to teach either of the above languages, to a couple of English or Anglo-American gentlemen, by the most approved method. For further particulars apply to the Editor of the British Packet, or at Mrs. M'Gaw's, boarding-house, Calle de la Paz. 48 St.

FOR NEW YORK.

TO SAIL FROM MONTEVIDEO.
The American captured and copper fastened brig EDWIN, Captain Varney, now loading and will be despatched shortly.
For freight, apply to

ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.
Recoquista, No. 69.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

MR. ANTONIO LYNCH, intending to settle in Montevideo, in connection with the firm of Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., essays from this date by amicable understanding.

ZIMMERMANN, FRAZIER & Co.
ANTONIO LYNCH.

Buenos Ayres, August 31st, 1858.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, a very commodious Barrack, close to the Barracks, built on land three hundred acres in front to the North, and one hundred and fifty deep, and lately valued by three of the best Appraisers of this country. Any one who may feel inclined to purchase, will please apply at No. 2, Calle del 25 de Mayo, any day from 11 till 4 o'clock. Cattle will be received in part payment, and the ground can be sold separately if the purchaser should wish. 153 St.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT LONDON.
June 24th, British bark Molaws, Bulersaj, from Montevideo 72 days.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO

- 1st inst., British brig *Bella Fortuna*, Perant, from Liverpool 25th June, to Parlane & Co.
- " American barque *Exite*, G. Day, from New York 69 days, to Zimmermann & Co.
- 2d, Spanish brig *Margarita*, Riera, from Gibraltar 61 days, to Zumanar and Tesorra.
- " Tunisian brig *Industria*, Bianchi, from Bahia 28 days, to Jannet.
- 4th, Lubloc brig *Aurora*, Hase, from Algeiras 63 days, to Jannet.
- " Brazilian brig *Constante Union*, Acevedo, from Bahia 35 days, to Bajore.
- " Spanish brig *Decepcion*, Estato, from Barcelona 104 days, to R. Nin.
- " Swedish brig *Sven*, Golsborn, from Altona.
- 5th, British barque *Lynward*, last from Buenos Ayres 2nd inst., arrived away by the French blockade-squid sloop.
- " British barque *Duy*, Huidt, from Caliz 61 days, to Bertan & Co.
- 6th, American barque *Madona*, Wise, from Gibraltar 17th July, to Zimmermann & Co.
- " French barque *Elegance*, Aberts, from Bourdeaux 70 days, to Reblou.
- " British brig *Moslem*, Vale, from Terragona 112 days, to John Goward.
- " British barque *Lancashire* with Carrageon, from Liverpool 20th June, to Brownell, Stephens & Co.
- " British bark *Isabella*, David Smith, from Liverpool 30th June, to Renia, Macfarlane & Co.
- " French barque *Cara Nally*, Claire, from Bayonne 59 days.
- " Oriental schooner *brig Victoria*, Manara, from Espirito Santo 2d days, to Juan Nin.
- " Oriental police *Amor Paterno*, Gotoa, from Rio Janeiro 13 days, to Villaredo.
- " Brazilian brig *Victoria*, Pintos, from Bahia 54 days, to Meliador.
- " French barque *Ferdinand*, Ernauld, from Hyvre de Greco 82 days.
- 7th, American schooner (Pilot boat.) *Fleet*, Stanwood, from Boston 62 days.
- " Sardinian brig *Dea Veneta*, from Cetto, to Rumbec.
- " Spanish brig *Joseph*, from Bourdeaux 51 days, to Junico.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 8.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk 16 guns, Captain John Shepherd, from Rio Janeiro 24th inst., arrived at Montevideo 6th inst., sailed thence 7th.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Luisa, Risco, for Montevideo.

September 9.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schaffino, from Montevideo 8th inst., to Carlos Galeano, with 117 passengers.

September 10.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s brig Sparrowhawk, 16 guns, Captain John Shepherd, for Montevideo.

September 11.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, schooner boat Despacho, William Turner, for Montevideo.

September 12.—Wind N.

Arrived, an Oriental schooner, supposed with provisions for the blanding squadron.

September 13.—Wind N.

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

September 14.—Wind W. N. W. rather low tide.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 7th inst., was performed for the benefit of Doña Manuela Casaberrá, a drama under the high sounding title of *Una máscara de sangre*, translated from the French by Señor Santiago Vidia, and we sincerely wish it had been more worthy of his talents and of the Theatre of Buenos Ayres. It is one of those pieces got up for the Boulevards of Paris. The plot may be dismissed in a few words. A Duke has a daughter, she is in love with a young man whose father has been guillotined: (this constitutes the *marche de sangre*) the Duke is averse to the match on that account, and wishes her to marry his nephew, who is a gambler and a forger, and at last poisons the Duke's daughter and kills himself.

Boleros were danced by Señor and Señora Caton, and Señor and Señora Casaberrá; but Manrola does not excel in dancing. We scarcely need add from her being so universal a favourite, that the house was crowded in every part.

On 8th, a good house, "the Troubadour" and a farce, in which Señor Cordoro played "a sick man" in a manner almost worthy of Polak.

On 9th, also to a good house, *Una máscara de sangre*.

On 10th, for the benefit of Señor Rossi, *Eduardo en Escocia* and some singing. We hear that the house was well attended. The performances were not advertised, and we were not aware until the following day that any had taken place. Señor Cordoro as Colonel Cox, spoke a few words of broken English in the play, and his "I say," they say caused much laughter.

On 12th, for the benefit of Señor Pizarro the mechanic, *Los Espectros*, which is another of those Boulevard dramas, in which a man in high life, endeavours to defraud a young lady his ward and kill her, instead of which he makes a mistake and attacks his own daughter. The only spectre we here saw was that Señor Cordoro said he had seen a man 12 yards high.

The one act piece of *El viejo de sesenta años* followed, and the Boleros danced on 7th inst., were repeated. The house overflowed in every part.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 7th inst., was performed *La novia impaciente* and *El maestro cuchillado*, Doña María del Carmen, niece of Señor de la Puerta, played in both pieces, being her first appearance before a Buenos Ayresan audience. We were at "the other house," but we were so that Señor Cordoro said he had seen a man 12 yards high.

On 8th, the *Duque de Viseo*, (Castle Spectre) performance was respectfully, but presented nothing very striking. The house was full.

On 9th, to a full house, the *Alcalde de Salamina*.

On 11th, *La novia impaciente* was repeated. It may be called an extract from "Catherine and Petruccio." Señor de la Puerta and his niece, personated the principal characters.—The latter has merit, but as yet, though she is some Maricón on the stage of Buenos Ayres.—

Some singing by Señores Varani, Izola and Viera, the one act piece of *El Espanol y la Francesa*, and the farce of *El Rabioso Fraguado* followed. Señor de la Puerta played the Frenchman in the first piece. The audience was numerous.

On 13th, *Macías* was repeated to a brilliant and full house. The triumph of Señor de la Puerta in the two last acts was complete. His delivery of the beautiful passage commencing—

"Despacio, despacio—"

was injured by the premature applause of the audience.

The one act comedy *El maestro cuchillado* was repeated. The Señora María del Carmen performed in male attire, with a wig in imitation of the uncouth mode in which the hair is sometimes worn. She represented with spirit a bashful widow of sixteen—bashful only when company was ladies, but when prompted, he unobtrusively made love to his friend's wife.—Señor de la Puerta also appeared, but this appearance in farce after his admirable performance of *Macías*, illustrated sadly with his. Besides which he has no particular comic talent. There are on the stage of Buenos Ayres several actors far superior to him in farce. Thereof we have been leading towards this line of acting, we would counsel him as "Glennavil" did "Douglass," "Suppress it if you wish to prosper."

The attendance at the Theatres lately, has been great beyond example in this country.—

The boxes have nightly presented a magnificent appearance in fashion. The daughter of His Excellency the Governor appeared in her box at the Victoria, on the evening of the 7th inst., in half-morning, after an absence occasioned by the death of her relation Doña Ciriana Fraula de Perera.

From the World of Fashion for June 1858.

The past month has been a very gay one in the Court of London, the season progressing with uncommon brilliancy; the presence of a young Sovereign at the head of the state is beginning to be felt, and the good health which her Majesty enjoys, the spirit with which she enters into the gaieties of the palace, the determination to see measures to uphold the distinction which she manifests to uphold the distinction which she manifests, which the English Court has always enjoyed, are the themes of general conversation. Her Majesty passes the mornings, after the business of the state is disposed of, in equine exercises, or carriage drives. Her Majesty has frequently rode out on horseback in the course of the month, attended by a numerous assemblage of ladies, lords, and gentlemen. It is one of the finest sights in the world to see the young and lovely Victoria attended thus by the *élite* of fashionable society.

Saturday last, (8th inst.), being the day of "the Nativity of our Lady," was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

We never observed so great a crowd on the beach, as that which was attracted by the arrival of the packet schooner Rosa, on Sunday last from Montevideo. The news from Montevideo becomes interesting, in addition to which, the Rosa brought 117 passengers.

The weather, has during the latter part of the week presented the appearance of Spring, thermometer 66. In the former part it was cold, thermometer about 50.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,
For the purpose of circulating these reports that have been admirably circulated, and in some instances maliciously so, will you do me the favor to insert in your paper the following note from my Estancia.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

PETER SHERIDAN.

Estancia de los Sotanos,

September 10, 1858.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to yours by Perera, I beg leave to repeat what I have already stated to you, namely, that there is not a single diseased sheep on this Estancia.

I remain,

Yours most truly,

(Signed,) JOHN HANNAY.

To Peter Sheridan, Esq.

Bands of music paraded the streets on Friday evening 7th inst, in consequence of the favourable news from Peru. They were accompanied by military officers and musicians and flanked by soldiers bearing lights. The band also a "rocket corps," which ever and anon discharged a profusion of rockets. The cheers were incessant, both during the march and at the various halts they made. Amongst the most prominent of them were *Viva la Confederación Argentina!* *Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes!* *Muere Santa Cruz!*—and on one or two occasions—*Mueran los Pasteleros!* *Mueran los de patilla!*

Advertisements.

Wants a Situation.

A N Englishman, about the middle age, who understands Book-keeping in all its different branches. A line addressed to C. D., No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo, will be immediately attended to.

NOTICE.

GENERAL DON JACINTO ROQUE DE C. PEREYRA, being about to return to the Court of Buenos Ayres, and to thank his acknowledgments to his friends, to those persons who have favored him, and to the Public of Buenos Ayres generally, for the consideration and hospitality which has been extended to him.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	132	a 1433 dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	140	a 1400 do.
Plata macanquina.....	2	do. de 100m.
Dollars, Spanish.....	83	a 80 do. each.
Do Patriot and Patagones.....	80	a 80 do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	38	54 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none	
Exchange on England.....	53	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	315	a 320
Do. Montevideo.....	57	a per parcaon
Do. United States.....	84	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Oz. best.....	28	a 125 pesados
Do. country.....	23	a 25 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	24	a 25 do. do.
Do. salted.....	21	a 23 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	7	a 9 do. each
Natra Skins.....	23	a 31 do. per lb.
Cinchilla Skins.....	22	a 30 do. per dozoz
Wool, common.....	19	a 18 do. per arbo
Sheep skins per dozen.....	7	a 9 do. per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	24	a 25
Deer skins per dozen.....	18	a 19 do.
Hair, long.....	25	a 26 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	25	a 26 do. do.
Yorked Best.....	18	a 15 do. quints
Tallow, common.....	11	a 12 do. per arbo
Horns.....	100	a 200 per mt.
Flour, (North American).....	a none	
Salt, on board.....	a none	
Diocoin.....	1 1/2	pr ct. pr month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 143 dollars. The lowest price 140 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.