

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 633.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1838.

[Vol. XIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

By a private express from Chili, intelligence has been received, which although not of a later date from Peru, is of a nature to throw some light, but not sufficiently clear, on the recent proceedings at Lima, as will be seen by the subjoined documents, with a manuscript copy of which we have been favoured.

*Extract from the 'Redactor Peruviano,' of 31st July, 1838.*

Art. 1. The North Peruvian State, is declared independent and free from all foreign domination.

2. A National representation shall be convoked at periods to be hereafter determined.

3. The State shall remain at war with the Republic of Chili until peace be made, which there is every reason to expect will immediately take place, the cause for war having ceased.

4. Thanks shall be given in the name of the nation to the Bolivian division existing in this capital, for their good conduct during the time they remained in this State, and they shall freely return to their country.

5. This determination taken by the absolute deliberation of the people of the State, shall be communicated to His Excellency the President of Bolivia, and a copy of the correspondent documents forwarded to him.

6. The Minister of the home department shall make this decree public, given in the Palace of the government in Lima, on the 30th July, 1838.

Signed, LUIS JOSE ORBEGOSO. Countersigned by the Under Secretary, JOSE DAVILA.

#### Another Decree.

Art. 1. Amnesty and absolute oblivion is granted as it regards passed political offences and opinions.

2. Those who have been banished the territory of the nation may immediately return, excepting for the present those who are actually serving with the enemy.

*Extract of a circular to the Prefects and littoral Governors, dated 30th July, 1838.*

If the Chilian expedition should invade us, the army is resolved and prepared to repel them, but as the object which they have set forth is to deprive His Excellency the President of Bolivia of all interventions in our political institutions, and as the independence of the State has been proclaimed, the motive has already ceased for this war, which has caused so many sacrifices and privations to the people, who are only anxious for the enjoyment of peace under the shade of the laws which they themselves shall enact.

From the tenor of these documents, it is argued by some, that General Orbegoso's movement has had the countenance and consent of General Santa Cruz. For our part, we are not disposed to subscribe to this opinion; for although North Peru has declared its independence, the styled Peru Bolivian Confederation cannot be said to be entirely dissolved, unless a similar proceeding has taken place on the part of the Southern section of Peru, which is not stated to be the case, and therefore the grounds on which the war was undertaken, the disappearance of which

by a sudden stroke of policy could be the only plausible object contemplated by General Santa Cruz, cannot be considered as removed. Perhaps, indeed, the South Peruvian President, General Herrera, may have followed the example of General Orbegoso, and in the event of such an occurrence, we should not be disinclined to believe that an understanding had been come to between General Santa Cruz and his vice-gerents, to sacrifice the obnoxious confederacy and protectorship, in order to avert by this address the impending danger, and retain at least their position at the head of affairs in the States where they respectively hold sway at present. But after all that has taken place, we should be disposed to doubt whether such an arrangement would satisfy the allied Republics, and whether, before laying down their arms, they would not require some security against the renewal of any attempts to disturb the political equilibrium. However, it is idle to speculate on the turn which affairs may take, until we have more ample details respecting what has already happened, and learn whether General Santa Cruz has really acquiesced in the acts of General Orbegoso, or whether the latter's avowed hostility to the Chilians was not a mere trick, in order to get rid of the Bolivian division in Lima without trouble. This information we are likely to obtain shortly, as the season has arrived when the communication with Chili becomes more expedite.

#### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

29th ult. The French brig of war Borda-laise, (bombard), armed schooner Ann, and schooner brig Emilia, (prize), sailed this day apparently for Colonia.

30th. The French schooner brig of war Vigilant, sailed this evening to the northward.

1st inst. The French corvette Indienne, arrived from Montevideo and Colonia, with five small craft (prizes) in tow, each having a large French flag at the main, which they struck on anchoring in the outer roads. These craft consisted of schooners Ninfa, Anselmo, two other schooners and a balandra. The Indienne, we believe, is a sort of transport, armed with 18 guns. She appears to have "lots" of men on board. Her arrival with her little companions, caused considerable curiosity on shore. In the afternoon, 4 French armed boats, each bearing the tri-coloured flag, arrived in the outer roads from a cruise, namely, 2 launches, the Atrevido and a whale-boat.

2nd. The Vigilant returned from a cruise.

3rd. The French corvette Camille sailed, supposed for Montevideo. A felucca under the Oriental flag, and full of men, arrived this afternoon in the outer roads from Colonia, and had of course immediate communication with the blockaders. The surmises on shore of what she could be were amusing enough; some said she was beef laden on blockaders account, others that she was one of Don Fructuoso Rivera's men of war. This same boat, (whether man of war or beef boat we know not,) sailed again this evening, doubtless for Colonia.

4th. Nothing new.

5th. The blockaders' boat Atrevido, was cruising this morning, and re-connitred the National brig of war Eloisa, which had shifted her berth, having come out of the Riachuelo and anchored outside the Boca. The blockaders have not kept up any night watch in the vicinity of the Boca lately. The felucca under the Oriental flag mentioned on 3rd inst., arrived in the outer roads this evening from Colonia.

The Atrevido with the flag of this Republic at her bow, and French flag aft, came to the mole after dark, bringing passengers from the boat Despacho, which was captured this morning at 8 o'clock, on her passage from Montevideo to this—by the schooner Loba, acting for the Rivera party in the Oriental State. This same schooner also captured the packet Rosa, which sailed from this last evening (4th inst.) for Montevideo. The felucca above-mentioned brought this news. She is also armed and acting for the Rivera party.

The blockaders vessels now off this port, are the brig Dassas, schooner brig Vigilant, and corvette Indienne. The latter bears the *sobriquet* amongst some of the wags here of "Mother Carey," and the little fry she had "in a line" on Monday last, "Mother Carey's chickens."

The blockaders have now thirteens mall craft in custody in the outer roads.

This day (6th inst.) completes the 193rd day of the blockade.

#### Notice from the Police Office.

The undersigned Chief of Police informs the public, that the firing of rockets, &c., and the hoisting of flags or lights upon the azoteas, and every description of signals, except the flags of the foreign ministers and agents, are for the present prohibited.

BERNARDO VICTORICA.

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree dated 26th inst., postpones for two months more the time prefixed for the registration of cattle marks, of cattle appertaining to landholders and agriculturists of the country districts.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 28th and 29th ult., contains the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 13th and 17th ult.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,422,700 dollars.

A note dated 1st inst., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of September last, 297 persons arrived in this City, the departures 213.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, dated 30th ult., states that during the month of September last, 93 persons arrived at this port, the departures 48.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 2nd inst., contains a list of individuals who have made donations of horses for the use of the State.

The same journal of 2nd and 4th inst., contains a continuation of the report from the Collector General's office, relative to the examination of accounts ordered by the decree of 13th June, 1835.

*Coronation of Queen Victoria.*

We have been requested to notice further this interesting affair. In compliance with which we insert the following extracts, conscious however how inadequate they must be to convey an idea of a spectacle unparalleled in modern times for gorgeousness and the interest it caused. For instance, in describing the interior of Westminster Abbey. The London editors aver that "the powers of description sink to nothing when they are brought to bear upon the gorgeous, yet the chaste and elegant magnificence of the chancel and altar. Such (they continue,) was the temple in which our lovely Queen Victoria was crowned, Queen of those realms, and swore that she would govern the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same."

Here are the extracts.

The day fixed upon for the coronation of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria the first must be one for ever memorable to those who had the happiness of joining in its celebration, and of demonstrating the affection entertained by them for their Sovereign. It was a day of unmingled delight—a festival in which the finest tastes and the finest feelings were fully gratified. It was not a mere holiday which the humbler classes could hail as a "day of rest" from labour; nor even one in which they might indulge in innocent amusements; nor please the eye by gazing upon a mere gorgeous spectacle; but it was a national ovation, in which they were actors as well as the Sovereign: for while they hailed her as their Queen, they expressed, at the same time, the delight with which they looked upon her. More fortunate than her immediate predecessors, her Majesty has ascended the throne at a time of life when she cannot merely sympathise with the pleasures or the sorrows of the people, but when her sex, her youth, and her loveliness, impart to her the power of manifesting, in the strongest and most enchanting manner, the sincerity of her sympathy with them. To this it is that we must ascribe the extraordinary fervency with which the thousands who greeted her on her way from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey gave utterance to their feelings, and placed, as it were, their hearts in their voices. Indeed, the feeling exhibited throughout the entire day, was that of the strongest affection and the deepest respect—affection claimed and won by youth, innocence, and loveliness; respect, demanded and enforced by the character of the Sovereign. The union of these feelings might be expressed in the words of Guarini—

O fanciulla reale  
D'està fanciulla e di saper già donna.  
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The scenes we have described, and the incidents we have referred to, occurred before nine o'clock. At that hour the carriages of the different foreign ambassadors entered the Park through Storey's-gate, passed the Horse Guards, and were arranged in the centre line of the great walk leading from the York Column to the Palace. This was a most interesting spectacle, not merely on account of the rich beauty and elegant variety of uniforms and liveries worn by the officers, *attaches*, and attendants of the different embassies, but because amongst the ambassadors it was known there was one whose glorious achievements as a gallant general have made his name "a household word" in England. To look upon, and evince their respect for, the brave Marshal Sout, appeared to be the object of all who could get near to his carriage. He, who had been the most skillful of generals opposed to our armies, had, it was known, come amongst us the representative of the friendly feelings of the chivalric nation with whom he had so long waged war. He was recognised as willingly taking a part in the triumph of peace, and was on this occasion pointed out with respect and veneration, as the determined and prudent enemy with whom he had been obliged to cope—

Ille ferax —  
Hortator pugne consiliisque fuit.

More profound respect could not have been shown to a member of the royal family than

was testified for Marshal Sout; for the instant he was recognised every head was uncovered, and loud cheers were given to him. The Marshal recognised the feeling which actuated the gentlemen around his carriage, for he bowed repeatedly to those who thus complimented him, and, as it appeared to us, seemed to be a good deal affected by the testimonies of approbation and respect with which he was saluted.

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Her Majesty stepped into the stete carriage, and the royal banner, which with peculiar good taste was entrusted to British sailors, was hoisted on the triumphal arch; it floated in the air, and the thunders of the artillery announced to the metropolis that the august ceremonies of the day had begun. It would be impossible to describe the excitement which prevailed at this moment amongst the thousands upon thousands who fronted the Palace and filled the park. The dazzling scarlet uniforms of the watermen, the magnificently-caparisoned horses, the rich uniforms of the officers of state, the attractions and dazzling decorations of the maids of honor and ladies of the bed chamber, were all forgotten, all unnoticed. There was one, and one only, thought of—it was the Queen—to see the Queen, to greet her, to cheer and to applaud her. The struggle was to look upon her, and the object of each individual present seemed to be

How and which way he might bestow himself  
To be regarded in her sun-bright eyes.

It was a truly gratifying spectacle of mingled loyalty towards the throne, and, we may venture to say, of deep and personal attachment to the Sovereign. From the time that the first of the royal carriages passed through the gate until that particular moment which presented to their sight the chariot of "the Ocean Queen," seemed (such was the intense anxiety pervading every breast) to be at least an hour. The cheers given from those who were on the roof of one of the wings of the Palace announced its approach; and at last it passed beneath the grand arch, and came in full view of the people.—The instant her Majesty was recognised—the moment that her subjects saw their "peerless Sovereign Queen," graced with all the bloom of youth, and decked in all the splendour of royalty, one long, loud, fervent, enthusiastic, heart-thrilling cheer burst from them, which made the welkin ring again. It was renewed—it was repeated—and peal after peal of joyful applause came thundering upon the ear—shout followed shout, and acclamation burst after acclamation, until the music of the military bands and the discharges of the artillery were completely drowned in the roar of popular applause. And thus, amidst smiles, and cheers, and blessings, passed Queen Victoria from Buckingham Palace on her way to Westminster Abbey, the procession, of which she formed so principal an attraction, moving in the following order:—

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But when the splendid state carriage of majesty drew near, and the youthful Queen herself appeared, "the observed of all observers," the fitting climax was supplied, the shouts of loyal exultations were absolutely deafening, and made to use an ancient phrase, "the welkin ring again." It was evident that she entered into the spirit of the scene. She acknowledged the huzzas, which were heard on either hand, with a graceful bow and most animated smile, and seemed gaily conversing with the Duchess of Sutherland and the Earl of Albemarle on the heart-stirring sight before her. As she advanced towards the Horse Guards, however, some of the police seemed to lose their patience, and the truncheon was plied more freely than it had been in the early part of the day. The circumstance caught her Majesty's attention, and evidently gave her great pain. She instantly spoke to the Earl of Albemarle in reference to it, if we may judge from her manner, to desire that less severity should be used.—There was no occasion, as we believe, to take any step in this business, as the disorder which had occurred was but momentary, and was caused solely by the loyal anxiety of the people to obtain a view of the Sovereign.

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The embassies, as they severally arrived, were met by the heralds and gentlemen at arms with all due honor, and escorted to their seats, amidst a murmur of observation at the costliness, variety, or novelty of the costumes which they presented. In like manner the feeling of astonishment was reciprocated by not a few of

these distinguished personages at the splendour and vastness of the scene which they found around them. When the heralds pointed their attention first to the stupendous music gallery, and then to the walls of living flesh which swelled and heaved around, they some of them opened their eyes and hands with an astonishment as unfeigned as any they were perhaps ever guilty of. The Turkish ambassador appeared at first absolutely bewildered, and a slight titter ran through the galleries at the start he gave on first entering the door. A sound of cheering now ran through the nave, and it was quickly intimated that Marshal Sout was close at hand. On his excellency's entrance the cordial greeting which, we understood, he had received without was repeated with the true John Bull heartiness. He bowed with great dignity, yet with much feeling, in testimony of his appreciation of the delicate compliments intended to be offered to him, and made his way (halting rather from lameness) to the ambassadors' box.

Soon after the Queen entered, and the choir sung the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the House of the Lord." Her Majesty was observed to look rather pale and exhausted, but she passed with a firm step through the body of the church amid a hum of admiration it was impossible to repress. The Queen made her adoration kneeling at the fold-stool set before her chair, and took her seat, leaning back, as if for a moment trying to repose herself, and recover from her agitation. The Queen was no sooner seated, and the utmost silence preserved in the whole assembly, in expectation of the approaching solemnity, than some amusement was excited by the Westminster Queen's scholars exercising one of their noisy privileges. While all was quiet and composure, a few of these lads, who were stationed at each end of the galleries, began to roar "Regina Victoria!" "Regina Victoria!"—Every one looked up to the box to see what was the matter, but the boys enjoyed the fun, and roared out at the top of their lungs, "Regina Victoria!"

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Her Majesty went through the long and fatiguing services of the day with the most perfect composure, self-possession, and dignity. Indeed, as far as we could judge from her appearance and manner, we should say her Majesty not only evinced the utmost coolness, composure, and command, but kept up, unflaggingly, an eager interest in the whole proceedings.

The appearance and number of the troops and the splendour of their attire, is stated to have been not the least imposing part of the spectacle.

There was a fair in Hyde Park for three days. Fire works were exhibited there under the direction of Lieut. Col. Dyncley, namely—

The display commenced at eleven o'clock with the discharge of a marine battery, which was immediately followed by an exhibition of coloured fire, and four balloon mortars, shooting forth serpents and squibs of every variety of colour, while a flight of 400 quarter of a pound rockets immediately succeeded, producing a most splendid effect, and throwing a light all over the assembled multitude. This was followed by two fixed pieces, with very elegant emblematical designs, while the discharge of eight tourbillions, fire works most brilliant in their effect, of eight balloon mortars, shooting forth all sorts of serpents, stars, and other combustibles, only preceded another flight of twenty three purple-coloured half-pound rockets. Two fixed pieces and eight balloon mortars succeeded, and they were followed by 200 rockets. Six pots des aigrettes, two fixed pieces, eight tourbillions, and thirty five half-pound green coloured rockets were next shown, while these in turn were followed by two fixed pieces, one of which was of exceedingly elegant design, containing a representation of the national flowers—the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock. Eight balloon mortars, a gorgeous flight of 400 rockets, and six pots des aigrettes followed, and then again two fixed pieces were exhibited; one of these contained a transparency of the bust of her Majesty, which, we can undertake to say, presented an excellent likeness, and besides, appeared to represent a bas-relief carving in stone. A long list of other fireworks succeeded, and, at one o'clock, a most magnificent display was concluded by another discharge from the marine battery.

The following song was sung at one of the numerous dinner parties held on the day of the Coronation of Queen Victoria, at a tavern in the vicinity of London.

O, the Queen of merry England!  
 What Queen so loved as she!  
 A gallant band she may command  
 In all her kingdoms three;  
 And there the smile of beauty  
 Still falls upon the free;  
 O, the Queen of merry England!  
 What Queen so loved as she.

O, the Queen of merry England!  
 The rose, upon its stem,  
 Shall shine with Erin's shamrock  
 Around her diadem;  
 Whilst the thistle of old Scotland  
 Shall ne'er be forgotten be;  
 O, the Queen of merry England!  
 What Queen so loved as she!

O, the Queen of merry England!  
 The gallant and the gay,  
 The peasant and the prince have kneeled  
 To HEAVEN for thee this day;  
 And the lips of infant beauty  
 And the blessing of the fair,  
 The great—the wise—the noble,  
 Have breathed for thee a prayer!

O, the Queen of merry England!  
 A beautiful land is thine,  
 And on thy stainless flag the sun  
 Doth never cease to shine.  
 Thy pennon floats on castled steep,  
 Or streams upon the wave,  
 Thy kingdom is the mighty deep,  
 Thy people are—the BRAVE.

O, the Queen of merry England!  
 A fair and wide domain  
 Thy sires have ruled, but wider far  
 Extended be thy reign;  
 Enthroned in thy people's hearts,  
 Long may thy sceptre be;  
 The mighty wand of truth and peace—  
 THE STANDARD OF THE FREE.

#### AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR ENGLAND'S QUEEN.

Among our fashionable circles this approaching event (the Coronation) is beginning to create a deep sensation. The arrival of the two British steamers, both of which will return in time for that celebration, has given additional impulse to this feeling. The Sidons, on the first instant, and every other packet for the present month, will go out to England full of passengers, many of them purely to be present on that occasion. Now that a fresh and more brilliant opportunity presents itself, in the return voyages of the steamers, our fashionable people are almost beside themselves. These feelings are widened and deepened by the singular feelings and enthusiasm developed in New York towards the youthful British Queen. It is a fact, which completely puzzles all Englishmen arriving here, that New York, ever since the accession of Queen Victoria, develops as much loyal feeling at the bare mention of that amiable young woman's name, as any city in Old England herself. Go to any theatre, ball, public meeting, or any other place, if Queen Victoria is named, it is nothing but cheers, huzzas, and the wildest enthusiasm. This, too, among our most rigid democrats. Englishmen ask, "How is this?"—"We don't understand it!" "Has New York changed its political sentiment?" "Not an atom,—not a cent's worth," say the locofocos and democrats. "Victoria is a pretty young lady, and we go for the ladies all hollow,—the petticoat for ever! and down with all aristocrats and banks. Mat Van Baren, Nick Biddle, King William what was, or Louis Philippe what is, is not a circumstance to pretty Victoria in her bib and tucker. The petticoat for ever,—huzza!" Such is the singular state of feelings displayed by New York. It pervades all classes, high and low, rich and poor. The arrival of the British steamers only develops it more intensely. We are persuaded, therefore, that crowds of fashionable people will precipitate themselves upon England to be present, and catch a glimpse of this pretty young woman at her approaching coronation. I shall go for one. Who shall say "ditto to Mr. Burke?"—*New York Herald.*

From the United Service Gazette, June 16, 1838.

"Mr. Emerson Tennent, the member for Belfast, has we observe, given notice of his inten-

tion to call the attention of the House of Commons to the military operations of France upon the coasts of South America. This busy and ambitious power has already a fleet, carrying on an active blockade against Vera Cruz, Tampico, and the principal trading cities in the Gulf of Mexico. Another squadron is investing Buenos Ayres, and fresh ships are equipping with all haste to reinforce those already employed in those important proceedings. Mr. Emerson Tennent, we see, bases his motion on the absolute check thus placed to British Commerce; but on political grounds these movements are not of less importance. It may be that Louis Philippe is only anxious to keep the minds of the French in busy action abroad, in order to draw off their attention from his policy at home; that he is desirous of driving the blood to the extremities rather than have it pressing on the heart. But when we look to the recent colonization spirit of France, and the proceedings at Algiers, we are inclined to think there is a deeper and more permanent object in these invasions of the most feeble but the richest countries of the western hemisphere. We have seen too, with some surprise, that Lord Palmerston, a few evenings since, in reply to a question from Mr. Tennent, avowed his utter ignorance of the fact that France had recently made a military investment of an immense tract of Brazilian Guiana, to the north of the Amazons, one of the most productive and valuable territories of Southern America, which it has actually appropriated and holds forcible possession of! Taken in connection with the attack upon Mexico, this fact certainly looks more like a conquest than a mere demonstration. We are surprised that this important portion of our foreign relations has not been taken up in the House of Commons before, and we trust that the discussion of Mr. Emerson Tennent's motion, will have the effect of determining public attention to these most extraordinary and threatening movements of the French government."

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,  
 From the cursory manner in which you have mentioned the effect of the late heavy rains, I presume you are unaware of the destructive nature of the inundation caused by them.—I am, therefore, the writer of this who was an eye witness, and personally assisted in the rescue of some families from the most imminent danger, to give you some idea of the awful extent of this visitation.

From the heavy and incessant rain on Sunday 23rd ult., I was not surprised when looking from my window to see large lakes, formed in the swamps, but I was truly astonished to observe on Wednesday morning, that the waters had extended on all sides beyond the reach of the eye, forming a vast sea, and to such an height that only the tops of the Ranchos were visible. The inhabitants were seen on the roofs, making every exertion to call attention to their danger. Guns were fired and flags hoisted as signals of distress, but the severity of the weather prevented the required assistance. When the storm subsided, application was made to the Police, who promptly aided by despatching a whale-boat, which visited all the Ranchos. Many had been fortunate enough to make their escape in time, whilst others in the hope that the storm would be of short duration, and not caring to abandon their property, delayed until retreat was impossible. In this dilemma was an Englishman, his wife and six children, whom I assisted in extricating, but only just in time to save their lives. Wet, cold and exhausted, and in want of food, they could not have withstood the miseries of another night. One of the children (a boy 3 years of age), fell into the water from the rafters, but was saved by the father and mother plunging in after him.

This unfortunate couple have been struggling with a large family for the last 10 years, and had by the most persevering industry and economy, accumulated some property, consisting of 800 sheep, 2 cows, a few pigs, &c., but these together with nearly 25,000 tiles and bricks, have been totally destroyed by the flood, and the family left destitute. They are at present indebted for an asylum to a fellow countryman, but must be under the painful necessity of applying to the benevolent for assistance in the necessitous and desolate condition to which this great misfortune has reduced them.

In the midst of the misery occasioned by this flood, some instances of singular calmness occurred. Seeing a white flag on a Rancho at a considerable distance, our party hastened to it, supposing it to be a signal of distress. On arriving, two men were observed up to their middle in water inside the house (a pulperia), watching for the decrease of the flood, and 3 females perched on a high counter, who in a laughing manner said they were very comfortable, thanked us for our proffered assistance but declined it. At another rancho, which the water had not quite reached in consequence of its being on a high bank, a man and two women preferred remaining on this island of theirs to removing. Our party extended their cruise nearly as far as the Estancia del Rey, and were out 10 hours. The country was covered with water, not a spot of dry land was to be seen, except about one yard around the rancho above-mentioned and at the chacra occupied by Mr. Malcom, where on a spot of rising ground, a large flock of sheep had taken refuge, a great portion of which perished. The inhabitants had left their ranchos, the whole of the low lands were inundated for leagues, and the losses in consequence are most serious.

SPECTATOR.

Buenos Ayres, 1st October, 1838.

#### Advertisements.

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have re-opened the Boot and Shoe Manufactory, No. 73, Calle de la Piedad, in connection with that in the Calle de la Cathedral, No. 54, where all orders will be executed in the usual superior manner.

Gentlemen's dress boots, shoes, half boots, pumps and slippers; ladies' walking shoes, children's half boots and shoes, and every article in the trade, made to order of the best materials and workmanship.

21 31 HUGH WHITE and SON.

#### 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, Weiler & Co's. Stores.

#### NOTICE.

WILLIAM BOURKE, who came to this country, (Brazil), in one of the ships which conveyed the troops under Col. Cotter, and was seen in this city (Rio de Janeiro), a few months ago; is hereby informed, that his deceased grandfather has bequeathed to him some property, which will be forfeited unless he appear at the Cove of Cork within three years, reckoned from 1st June 1835; he is therefore requested by his mother, to return to Ireland accordingly.

31 239 Rio de Janeiro, 7th September, 1838.

#### NOTICE.

A young man who has a general knowledge of Mercantile affairs, acquired by an experience of 15 years, and who speaks French, English and Spanish, would be happy to obtain a situation in a Mercantile-house. Please apply at No. 20, Calle de la Reconquista, or at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo. 229 31.

#### MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 4th of October 1838.

NONE.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig Dassa, 22 guns, Captain Hypolito Daguene, with Commodore's broad pennant. Corvette Indienne, 18 guns, Captain Lecoate. Schooner Vigilant, 4 guns, Lieut. Pierre Lagrandiere, Commander.

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



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 29.—Wind E. shifted to S. in the evening slight rain in the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war *Bordelaise*, 10 guns, Captain de Lalande de Colern, French schooner of war, late prize schooner, *Ann*, and schooner *Emilia*, (prize) supposed all for Colonia.

September 30.—Wind E. foggy—rain in the afternoon.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s packet schooner *Cockatrice*, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Richard B. Lyne and a native lady.

Passengers for Montevideo, Señores Belus-tegui and Maebé, Captain Nazerau, Messrs. Patrick Maclean, Alexander Rodger, Robert Jordan and James Bromelaw.

October 1.—Wind E.

Arrived, French corvette *Indienne*, 18 guns, Captain Lecointe, having in tow 5 small craft, prizes, with the French flag flying at their main, namely—schooners *Ninfa*, *Auselmo*, 2 schooners and a balandra—all of whom with the corvette, are supposed to have sailed last from Colonia.

Four French armed boats from a cruise.

October 2.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

October 3.—Wind N. E. strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French corvette *Camillo*, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin, (Capitaine de Freigate,) supposed for Montevideo.

October 4.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

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

October 5.—Wind E. strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M.'s ship *Calliope*, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, for Colonia.

## Shipping Memoranda.

Erratum in our last. In the announcement of the arrival at Plymouth of H. B. M.'s packet *Slylark*, read from Rio Janeiro 22nd of May instead of 22nd March.

### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO

27th ult., Spanish brig *Tres Matias*, from Cadiz 10th July, to A. Aldana.  
29th, Bremen brig *Catherine*, from St. Ubes 1st August, with 325 maysos sail.  
" Brazilian brig *Principe Imperial*, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult.

## ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 27th ult., was performed *El delincuente honrado*. We did not attend.

On 29th, *Othello*, in which Señor Quijano re-appeared at this theatre, in the character of Iago, and his wife Doña Matilde, as Desdemona. Señor Casacuberta was the *Othello*. He does not succeed in this character. The house was not very full.

On 1st inst., to a tolerable house, *Marino Faliero*.

On 4th, for the benefit of Señora D. R. de Gozales, *Los viajeros perseguido*, and the farce of *La boda de chivito y panocha*. The scene of the first piece was laid in Germany, and it was of a comic character. Two young men trespass upon a manor and are pursued by the game-keeper. A banditti are introduced. Señor Cordero (who by the bye is becoming an excellent actor,) played a veteran Major, who might have been a General only he was too fond of his bottle.

The farce conveyed a good idea of the manner of the Gauchoes of this country. They danced a *cielito* with their *queridas*, in which the parish clerk joined. A boy Gaucho was introduced, booted and spurred like his older companions. The house was well attended.

On 5th, *Hacerse amar con Peluca*.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 27th ult., was performed 'Pedro, King of Castille.' We were not present.

On 29th, for the benefit of the Hospital for Men, *Las victimas de la impostura, ó sea los expositos*, founded on an anecdote in the time of Leopold Emperor of Germany, in which the Emperor was himself concerned. A duet was sung by Señores Vacani and Izotta, and a farce followed. The orchestra was excellent, and during the evening played a grand *concerto*, in which several amateurs of talent (particularly two violinists) officiated. The house was numerously and elegantly attended.

On 30th, 'The victim of the Cloister,' and a farce.

On 2nd inst., for the benefit of Señor Izotta, *Un novio para mi niña*, to which was added a charming duet from the opera of *Armida*, the miserable air and chorus of the *Charlatan*, and the finale to the first act of the *Barber of Seville*. This last gave much pleasure. The *Figaro* of Vacani was as usual highly amusing. We hope Señor Vacani will get up the whole of this opera, to recompense for the many dull duos and arias introduced at this Theatre during the season.

The house if not very numerously was at least elegantly attended. In the boxes we observed several English families, as also Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, Captain Herbert, of H. B. M.'s ship *Calliope*, and several of his officers.

On 4th, *La mujer de dos maridos* and a farce. We were at 'the other house.'

On 5th, *Pelayo*.

We have news from Montevideo to 2nd inst. Affairs in that quarter were much in the same state. Skirmishes now and then occurred between the 'inside' and 'outside' parties. It is added, that Rear Admiral Leblanc, keep a sharp eye upon Vice Admiral Brown, and that French armed boats are on the watch every night in Montevideo's bay.

A communication in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3rd inst., gives an account of the rejoicings at Lobos on 31st August, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd ult., in honor of the vote of the House of Representatives approving the conduct of His Excellency as it regards the French question. The plaza and the town were illuminated on each of the evenings in question, music paraded the streets, and fire works and musquetry were discharged. High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated on 1st ult., the Church was decorated, and the portrait of His Excellency the Governor conveyed thither in procession, escorted by 1500 cavalry militia and a body of infantry.—There were various balls and banquets. Orations were made at the latter, in tenor, that the honor of the country and its independence, counselled resistance to the unjust and singular pretensions of the French authorities, who had without any cause whatever placed the port of Buenos Ayres in a state of blockade, and that it was better to perish than submit to the violation of their independence. A patriotic air was sung, the chorus to which was as follows—

'A las armas, soldados, gritemos,  
A las armas, soldados, valor,  
Que a este precio se gana la gloria,  
Que es la vida si falta el honor.'

The cheering for "the National Independence"—"the Representatives of the Province" and "the Governor Don Juan Manuel Rosas," were oft repeated, as also exclamations against "General Santa Cruz," "the Unitarians," coupled with *Muera el asesino Lavalle—Muera el traidor Frutos Rivera*. There was horse-racing during the *funcion*. (*juego de sortijeo*.)

### Festival of San Francisco.

This festival was celebrated with its accustomed splendour, at the Temple of San Francisco in this City. On the afternoon of 3rd inst., vespers were performed and the *maitines* in the evening. We were in attendance at the latter for two hours and a half. Indeed, we did not quit the Church until half past 10 o'clock, which was some half hour after the choristers had chanted their last "Amen."—The chorusses were well managed, and well executed by a numerous choir, accompanied by

the organ, but the effect of some of them was injured by the constant jingling of the Church bells. The High Altar and several minor ones, were magnificently decorated—colours red, white, crimson and rose, and rich carpeting was spread around. We sat for some time opposite the splendidly decorated images of "the Boy God," "San Buenaventura" and "San Benito." Five chandeliers of cut glass, recently from Europe, and which from their taste and elegance, would do honor to the manufactory of Messrs. Apsley and Pellat, added to the brilliancy of the scene. Each chandelier displayed 24 lights. Our esteemed friend Friar Andres, officiated in the choir, and we feel pleasure in adding that he seemed entirely recovered from his indisposition.

On the 4th, (the day of San Francisco,) the interior of the Church presented if possible increased splendour. Gold and silver ornaments met the eye in every direction. A numerous congregation attended High Mass and the Sermon.

The Adjutant of the port, Juan Francisco Segui, in a government boat, with National flag aft and French flag at the bow, went on board the French brig of war *Dassas*, (Commodore's ship,) on Sunday morning with the reply of the government to the late communication from the French Admiral Leblanc.

The two visits of the French officer on 28th ult., occasioned as might be expected some sensation on shore. A crowd of boys followed him through the streets, and the Alameda was thronged with people, but there (on the Alameda,) a live alligator just arrived from Corrientes, divided attention with the officer. An alligator is not an every day sight.

THE WEATHER, has been variable and somewhat chilly during the week, thermometer 54 to 64.

Kentucky is the strong hold of the marvellous. The latest wonder from that quarter relates to a native who can imitate the cock-crow with so much skill as to cause the sun to rise two hours before his time.

American paper.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	143	a	145 dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	142	a	144 do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	8	a	8½ do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish.....	84	a	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones..	83	a	8½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	50		do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none		
Exchange on England.....	53	a	pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	320	a	325
Do. Montevideo.....	9	a	9½ per patacon
Do. United States.....	84	a	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	27	a	28 dls. p. pesada
Do. country.....	23	a	24 do. do.
Do weighing 23 to 24lbs	24	a	24½ do. do.
Do. salted.....	21	a	22 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	8	a	9 do. each.
Natira Skins.....	24	a	3 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	25	a	23 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	6	a	8 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	14	a	16 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	21	a	22
Deer skins per dozen.....	8	a	9
Hair, long.....	45	a	50 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed.....	22	a	24 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	18	a	15 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	11	a	11½ do. per arr'ba
Flour.....	100	a	200 per mil.
Flour, (North American)..	a		none
Salt, on board.....	a		none per fan
Discourt.....	1½	a	2 pr. ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 145 dollars. The lowest price 140 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 53 pence. The lowest ditto 52 pence

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.