

# British Packet

## AND

### ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 641.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1838.

[Vol. XIII.]

#### BUENOS AYRES.

We have news from Chili to the 30th of October, and from Peru to the 1st. A reinforcement of 700 men and 200 horses for the expeditionary army had sailed from Valparaíso on the 9th. General Orbegoso, with 400 infantry; 100 artillery and 200 seamen, still remained shut up in the fortress of Callao, sullenly refusing all terms of accommodation. Of the two Generals, Nieto and Vidal, who accompanied him in the fatal encounter with the Chilean army, the former being abandoned by his cavalry, who had come over to the new government, had given up all thoughts of resistance, and was about to embark for Guayaquil; and the latter, a most influential personage, had submitted himself and forces to General Gamarrá's administration.—General La Fuente had entered Truxillo, where he was received with open arms, and several districts had spontaneously declared for the new order of things; so that seven-eighths of North Peru had been rescued from the domination of General Santa Cruz, without a shot being fired. On the 18th of September, a detachment of 212 Chileans and 60 Peruvians, stationed at an advanced post in Máucana, were suddenly attacked by a Bolivian column of 500 men; under the command of General Otero, and Colonels Quiroga and San Gines; whilst attending Divine Service, in thanksgiving for the anniversary of the Independence of Chili; and had in very little time to rush out of the Church, and discharge the blank cartridge with which their guns were loaded, before the enemy were upon them. A smart action ensued, which lasted for four hours, when the Bolivians were completely driven out of the town, with the loss of 50 killed and 30 prisoners, the greater part wounded. Amongst the trophies of the victors, were 139 standards of arms, a considerable portion with percussion locks, and a profusion of Socabaya and Yanacocha medals, &c. The Chilean and Peruvian loss, consisted of 15 killed and 28 wounded. General Miller, who commands a party of 250 montoneros, subsequently attempted the surprisal of the same detachment, but was repulsed with considerable loss. The principal body of the Chilean army marched from Lima into the interior of the country on the 1st of October, but its direction was not precisely known.

The Chilean corvette *Valparaíso*, had conveyed to Pisco a division of troops, under the command of General Salas, which immediately marched into the interior. The town having been left without a garrison, Captain Diaz landed with 30 seamen to defend the place, but being attacked during the night by a superior *montonero* force, they were nearly all made prisoners, after having expended the whole of their ammunition.

The continued resistance of Callao did not give any uneasiness, as it was believed that discontent and hunger, precluded as it was from receiving assistance by land, must soon occasion its surrender. Besides, the government of Chili had directed that a blockade should be instituted in case that result was not attained before the 10th of November. Desertion had already commenced; two Captains and a Lieutenant made their escape to Lima in the night of the 26th of September. In fact, General Gamarrá was so little apprehensive of any effectual hostility from that quarter, that he had issued a proclamation, solemnly pledging himself to grant a safe conduct to all the malcontents who might wish to join the Callao garrison. A like offer was made to all those who desired to repair to the head quarters of General Santa Cruz.

The latter was at Cuzco, straining every nerve to organise a sufficient force to withstand the united forces of the Chileans and North Peruvians. He had addressed a severe recriminatory letter to General Orbegoso, in answer to that which his late Vice-governor in the North had written to him, in explanation of his conduct in heading the Lima counter-revolution.

According to the Peruvian papers, Bolivia was in a most distracted state, and General Santa Cruz; in private correspondence, which had been intercepted, frankly avowed the straits he was in, in order to procure money to meet the numerous claims upon him. The *Tribuna*, a Lima journal, publishes a list of the Peruvian officers, who had been imprisoned, banished, shot, or otherwise made away with by General Santa Cruz. It comprises 13 Generals, 42 Colonels, 2 Commissaries, 76 Lieut. Colonels, 68 Majors, &c.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 29th ult., contains details of the rejoicing at Patagones and in the district of Bahía Blanca, in consequence of the vote of the House of Representatives on 8th June, approving the conduct of H. E. the Governor, in resisting the demands of the French agents.

Colonel Juan Hernandez, Governor of Patagonia, in his communication upon the subject, states, that the militia corps which attended on the occasion, were in the highest order and discipline, equalling troops of the line; and that they expressed the most anxious desire to measure lances with the enemies of the Confederation. The inhabitants and military, one and all, declared that ere they would submit to the unjust and degrading pretensions of the French agents, attacking as they do the National Independence, and tending to the eternal dishonour of the country, they would prefer perishing by the side of their worthy Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the heroic defender of their rights, independence and dignity. The Justice of Peace of Patagonia, Don Nicolas Garcia, reiterates the same sentiments in his communication on the part of his fellow citizens. The festival lasted 8 days. The portrait of H. E. the Governor was borne in procession on 7th October, to the Church, escorted by a guard of honour, and there were banquets, horse racing and several balls, including one given by the veteran troops and one by the militia.

At Bahía Blanca, the festivities commenced on the 24th September, and continued until the 28th, the particulars of which appear in two communications, one from Don Pablo Acosta, Justice of Peace, and the other from the Commandant Martiniano Rodriguez. The portrait of H. E. the Governor, environed with rich embellishments and banners, was carried in procession to the Church, escorted by a guard of honour. A triumphal arch was erected, and there were horse racing (*juego de sortija*), gun firing, illuminations, balls, at which the ladies wore the federal device, banquets, &c. &c.—In the midst of the rejoicing, a courier arrived with an account of the favourable news from Peru, this increased the enthusiasm of the scene. All the troops at Bahía Blanca, were under arms on the 24th September, and made a fine appearance.

The Orations on the occasion, highly censured the conduct of the French agents, and expressed determination to resist demands as unjust as they were execrable.

The cheers, &c., at these funciones were—  
*Viva la Independencia Nacional! Viva los Representantes de la Provincia! Viva Don*

*Juan Manuel de Rosas, Restaurador de las Leyes! Muera el tirano Santa Cruz! Muéran los Unitarios traidores! Muéran los cabecillos foragidos Frutos Rivera y Lavalle! Muéran! Muéran!*

#### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

24th ult. Nothing new.  
25th. The French brig of war *Badine*, (Switch,) arrived from Montevideo, after an absence of nearly three months.  
26th. Nothing new.  
27th. Nothing new.  
28th. The *Badine*, (Switch,) it seems did not come up for nothing. She sailed this day for Montevideo, conveying 7 sail of prize small craft. It is remarkable, that she performed the same operation on the 28th August, exactly three months since, on which day she set sail for Montevideo with the same number (seven) of prize small craft under her care.

29th. The *Carnille* shifted her berth and anchored near the Dassas.

30th. Three French boats, viz:—A *trevidá*, a launch and a whale-boat, sailed to the northward.

Commodore *Daguene*, had arrived at Montevideo in the French schooner of war *Vigilante*, which sailed from this 22nd ult.

The report of the loss of the French corvette *Expeditivo*, is unfounded. We are informed that she got aground in the channel near Martin Garcia, where she remained some hours, but was got off again without damage.

The outer roads is now clear of small prize craft.

This day (1st inst.) completes the 240th day of the blockade.

#### Official Documents.

##### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A note dated 17th ult., from the government, was forwarded to the House of Representatives, relative to the 100,000 dollars which had been advanced by the treasury of the Province, for a certain period without interest, to Don José Maria Rojas; by authorisation of the House on 17th November, 1828, in consideration of his public services as Minister of Finance, &c., and the pecuniary losses he had suffered from neglecting his private affairs to fulfil his public duties.

The note stated the circumstances which had prevented the repayment of the sum in question, and proposed that in consideration of the services Señor Rojas had rendered the country; and the sacrifices he had made, that he be exonerated from the payment of it.

The House accordingly at its sitting on 23rd ult., passed a vote to that effect.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 24th ult., and following days, contains a decree relative to the license duty.

The same paper of 27th ult., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 14th ult.

A decree dated 26th ult., orders that Dr. Juan José Cerundado, be dismissed from his employment as *Camarista*, for having betrayed the national cause of the Argentine Confederation.

*Esquies of the Lady of H. E. the Governor,*

*Doña Encarnacion Escobar de Rosas.*

The hon. House of Representatives of the Province, having decreed the same funeral honours to the memory of the deceased lady as those for a Captain General, the President of the House, Don Manuel Vicente de Maiza, in compliance with the law of 22d Nov. 1827, which invested him with the functions of Governor, in particular cases, such as the present, issued on 15th ult., a decree, specifying the ceremonies to be observed, the order of the procession, also that from mid-day of the vesper to the principal esquies, the bells of the Churches should toll, and a gun be fired from the Fort every half hour until sun set, the same to be renewed at sun-rise on the following morning, and continued until the conclusion of the esquies. The ceremonies to be observed were fully detailed in the orders issued by the President of the House of Representatives, who appointed as Masters thereof—in the civil department, the under secretary for foreign affairs, and the first clerks of the home, foreign and finance departments—in the military, Colonels Francisco Ezezcuna, Miguel Planas, and Lieut. Colonels Tomas Beruti and Pedro Niemen.

On Monday the 19th ult., at mid-day, the vespers of the funeral rites commenced. At that hour, a gun was fired from the Fort, and from the National brig of war Floisa, at the Boca, their colours and pendants were hoisted half mast and yards crossed. The half hour gun from each continued until sun-set. The employés civil and military, and others, assumed from mid-day the mourning emblems.

At half past 6 in the evening of the 19th, a mourning procession left the private residence of H. E. the Governor, accompanied by the Minister for foreign affairs, who represented the person of H. E. the Minister of finance, a number of employés civil and military, (including several General officers and others of high rank) and citizens, and proceeded to the Church of San Francisco, where vespers and *matines* were celebrated, at which the Bishop of the Diocese, the Clerical Senate, and the Clergy secular and regular assisted. These observances concluded at 9 o'clock, and the mourners with those who accompanied them retired. The Church and the adjacent streets were excessively thronged.

At half past 9 o'clock, the bands of the regiments of the garrison, drums muffled, &c., marched in slow time from the Governor's house to San Francisco's Church, thence to their quarters, performing *la retirada á la sorbina fúnebre*. They were accompanied by an immense concourse of people.

The funeral devices in the Church of San Francisco, were most solemn and imposing.—A splendid black veil was displayed at the High Altar; a sepulchral monument was erected of the doric order, with three elegant bases of different colours, but all of mourning. Opposite the first base was the table of the Altar, its front ornaments, of black velvet bordered with gold. Opposite the second base, in letters of gold, was the following inscription—

Fue buena madre, fiel esposa,  
Ardiente y Federal patriota,  
Consorte digna del Ilustre Restaurador.

Stairs in imitation of marble, led from the third base and terminated at the vault in which the body was deposited. On each side of two staircases, in front of the bases, were engraved the words—

AMOR—LEALTAD.

The initials E. E. de R., signifying the name of the deceased, were engraved over the vault. The height of the monument was 16 yards, and on its bases were lamps emitting a dim light, which added to the solemnity of the scene.—The lofty windows of the Church were shaded by black veils. More than 1500 lights from splendid chandeliers blazed in the Church, and this mass of light, reflected on the mourning emblems, shed a solemn grandeur over the magnificent and extensive temple of San Francisco. The seat of the Bishop of the Diocese, with the correspondent canopy, &c., were in the chancel. The seats of the Clerical Senate and assistant Clergy followed in succession. In the body of the Church were six orders of rich chairs; three on each side, and its pavement was sumptuously carpeted. To Don Felipe Sc-

nillosa is due the praise for the principal part of this splendid and grand work, in which so much talent, taste and care have been displayed.

Early in the morning of Tuesday the 23d, H. B. M's ship Calliope and packet Cockatrice, United States ship Fairfield and brigantine Dolphin, Brazilian corvette Bertoga and schooner of war Legadade, appeared with their National flags and pendants half masted, the two latter vessels with yards crossed. In addition to which, the Calliope and Cockatrice had the Union Jack on the bowsprit, and the Fairfield, Dolphin, Bertoga and Legadade, the flag of this Republic at the fore, all half masted, which continued thus until the funeral ceremonies had concluded. The two Brazilian vessels fired mourning guns. The flags of all the foreign agents in this capital were also hoisted half mast.

At half past 10 in the morning, a procession the same as on the preceding day, left the house of H. E. the Governor, and proceeded to the Church of San Francisco. The houses in the streets through which it passed, displayed mourning emblems. The throng, particularly in the Church, was great in the extreme. The retinue was arranged in the two aisles of the spacious Temple as follows—

On the right were the Minister for foreign affairs, representing the person of H. E. the Governor, and at his right the under secretary of the home department, H. E. General Manuel Oribe, (President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay) the Commission of the hon. house of Representatives, consisting of Dr. Mariano José de Escalada, (Bishop of Adon) General Mariano Benito Rosas, and Dr. Eduardo Lavie, (Assessor General) Don Carlos Araya, (President of the Senate of the Oriental State of the Uruguay) the immediate relations of the deceased, presided by Don Leon Ortiz de Rosas, the members of the chamber of Justice, the Judges of the first instance, the other relations of the deceased, the rest of the civil employés and a number of citizens, who attended by invitation.

On the left were H. E. John H. Mandeville, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, in full dress uniform. Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, in full dress uniform. Señor P. de Mascayano, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Chile, in private mourning. Brigadier William Brown, Brigadier Estanislao Soler, General Tomas Guiso, Captain Thomas Herbert, of H. B. M's ship Calliope, Captain Granville Gower Loch, R. N., Captain L. Correa de Mello, of the Brazilian corvette Bertoga, Lieut. Hugh Y. Purviance, Commander of the United States brigantine Dolphin, Commandant P. J. Ferreira, of the Brazilian schooner of war Legadade, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander of H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, General Argel Pacheco, Colonel Evaristo Urbina, ex-Governor of the Province of Salta, Lieutenants Rundle B. Watson and Louis S. Thibault, of H. B. M's ship Calliope, in full uniform, and the first Lieut. of Marines, of that ship, A. B. Stranstrum, also in full uniform. Other foreign naval officers of friendly States. Officers of the army—citizens. The whole of the above attendance, including the foreign Ministers and the officers of the British, United States, and Brazilian vessels of war were mourning. Indeed, the entire capital on this day, might be said to be thus attired. Almost every person was in black. There were in the Church during the funeral ceremonies, various officers of the Calliope, Cockatrice, Fairfield, Dolphin, Bertoga and Legadade, in undress uniform and in plain attire.

The fort fired three salutes of 21 guns each, and three volleys were fired by the infantry at the conclusion of different parts of Divine Service.

The troops made a very fine appearance, and constituted not the least imposing part of the proceedings of the day. They were extremely well clothed, and their discipline, equipment, and general bearing, attracted much attention, particularly from the foreign officers. On seeing troops thus well clothed and well fed, and the content and good spirits they exhibited, it was observed, how difficult it would be to suppose they had been without pay for 9 months, and that those who count upon discontent and excessive distress from present circumstances, should have witnessed the scene in question.

The division which assembled on this occasion was the garrison of this city, forming only a portion of the army of this Province, yet it was res-

pectable in point of numbers as well as efficiency. It consisted of 4300 men—viz:—

INFANTRY.

The Marine artillery, with 5 pieces of artillery. Commandant Maza.

Guardia Argentina, Col. Quevedo.

Restauradores, Col. Rayelo.

Patricios, Col. Escobar.

CAVALRY.

Several squadrons of Cavalry from the cavalry of the 1st and 2nd regiments, and a pipet of dragons, commanded by Colonel Vado, Hidalgo and Remiro.

The whole were drawn up in line in the streets Restaurador Rosas, Universidad, Potosi, Reconquista, and in the four fronts of the Plaza de la Victoria, under the command of the Inspector General—General Pineda. Officers and men wore black crapes on the left arm; they marched with arms reversed. The standards had black crapes attached to them, and the drums in the various bands muffled, &c. &c.

The ceremonies at the Church concluded about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The mourners and their accompaniment returned to the residence of H. E. the Governor, in front of which the troops defiled and then marched to their quarters.

On the day of the esquies, business was suspended and the shops closed.

We have thus endeavoured to give a brief outline of a ceremony at once imposing, magnificent and unparalleled in this country. For more extensive details, we must refer our readers to the daily papers. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 26th ult., contains the biography of the deceased lady, from which it appears, that she was born in the city of Buenos Ayres, on 25th March, 1795. Of her talents and mind we have before spoken. She is now at rest—"life's night fever is over," and she slides "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary find repose."

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 26th ult., contains a communication with the particulars of the funeral rites celebrated in the town of Lobos, in memory of the lady of H. E. the Governor, whom the communication designates as *Nuestro Ilustre Restauradora, la Señora Doña Encarnacion Escobar de Rosas*. And states, that scarcely had the melancholy news arrived in that town, of the decease of this enlightened Argentinian, when the inhabitants feeling their irreparable loss, and stimulated by gratitude to honor the memory of such virtues and patriotisms, determined to dedicate to it funeral solemnities, which were put in practice on 23rd October and 10th ult. On the latter day, all the civil and military authorities and citizens of the town, went in procession to the Church, which with a funeral announcement bore mourning devices. The profusion of tapers, the solemn offices of religion, the music, &c., created a melancholy interest and sensation which moved all hearts. At particular periods of Divine Service, volleys were fired by the infantry and cavalry, in number more than 1000 men, who were drawn up in the Plaza. Officers and men wearing black crapes. After the religious solemnities, a party of citizens adjourned to the house of the Justice of Peace, who made an oration on the occasion, eulogising the deceased lady. It concluded as follows—

"She no longer exists amongst us, the memory of her virtues alone remain. Her sublime soul reposes in the bosom of the Eternal; and thence she supplicates for the prosperity of the country; and that it may triumph over the impious tyrants, enemies of its independence and liberty."

A party of ladies and gentlemen from shore, visited H. B. M's ship Calliope on Monday last, and passed as we hear a most agreeable day.—They had a dance on board, and the party returned to shore in the evening in three of the Calliope's beautiful boats.

MARSHAL SOULT.

"The Age," London newspaper, is very severe with Marshal Soult, attributing to him a great inclination for plunder. It inserts a fictitious diary of his English adventures, from which the following are extracts.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Arrive in Broomington. De people dere call it Broomington, and dat is de reason dey call his Lordship Lord Broom-und-gin. I did not no vy so before. Dey show me vey dey call 'em. Bah! guns, cannons, an all dat from staff, dere vos no good. I sine vid a parcel of Messieurs in— I ask who deay gentlemen to a few gentlemen vid a black beard, dey call him Mince, because he eat so mush—he say Broomington is a great place for hardware—and dere is his greatest spoons. Ha! hi, I say, dat is done. Vell, all I tink is dis, dat dey take spoons I vould not steal. So dey take me to a cafe kept by von M. D., and dere dey play music for me. Bah— I say dis is all fiddle-dee-dee, I sleep mush. Dey tell me de Suspension Bridge vos ver magnifique. Dere is an-zer kind of suspension I vod de mush to introduce into Broomington. Ah! dere is Joe Parks—he vos ook ver joll in suspension.

**MANNING.**—Gine in Liverpool—dey call it Liverpool. Dere, dat is vivante-publique, dat is magnifique. C'est à dire en effet in vie des hommes qui vivent d'un boubrier. De ville ansin—de men fit for a boubrier. De diner dat vos dum bad. De Maire stingy beggar.—An old sat, Sir Jean Monsieur, he vos dere—de Whigs dey make him Barrow-knight; dere vos M. le Colonel Molyneux—dey tell me dat he vos a great man for boxing. Mons. Vii-bram: he not so good as Mons. Jean-bram, de fat fat Jewman dat sings so mush; dere twenty or thirty more. Oh! how dey vos de diner. It vos shabby. I made von speech in Français to be patry beggars. I say mush. I talk of de pure dat should be. And dey laugh. De Maire he say, Ah, Monsieur le Marquis! always more de pay. I no commend. Den I tink dea de de reception. Isy, "Je vos en remercie pour un patrie, pour mon roi, et pour maintenant en particulier. Vos magnific de bien-culture"—and de rest. I vod tink dem mush more if I vos left to help moi-même. Den I say dat de King Louis I did ppe vos mush enchanted by his souverain of de town of Liverpool, and I say, "Dont il m'a souvent parlé," and de beggars dey cheer. Ha! ha! ha! I could not help to laugh. De nor he never say more to me of de gentlemen of de Puddle, but dat he tought it vos a diam town to reb, and dat he wish he and me vos on a visit to de business dere. Ah, he's a grand King.

**DEU I SAY OF DE TOWN.** de cette ville des esclaves, sans doute avant mon arrivée je me suis fait une idée; je me suis figuré les résultats de la fourberie, de la pilule, de Yankéisme, de l'énergie, de toutes les améliorations du siècle dans les arts des chevaliers d'industrie. Je les ai vu, messieurs, et il ne me reste à vous dire que le factory system de Manchester et le swindling system de Liverpool ont surpassé toutes mes prévisions. Je reviendrais dans ma patrie pour confirmer par mes efforts toutes les relations des barons des deux pays; jamais nous les fourbes de Paris, et les fourbes de Liverpool ne pourrions re-venir rivaux excepté en persévérance dans la lutte bien entendue de la volerie.

**Oh, how dey cheer!** De Maire, he say "dat is de eloquence dat touch de heart." M. Schoenfeld he shed tears. Dere vos more—but de cheer vos orred. Ah! de beggars. Beggar dey are beggars.

**MERCHANT.**—House of Communes again.—Ver great bore—listened mush. Enfin un got Naylor Ebrington. Ah! sacré matin. Dat was too mush. It is time to go, I say. So I take tabac—but no, I was not able to keep open eye. So—Mornay, say I, we must be off.—Marchons. And dere I leave Lord Ebrington. Ça! quel tête.

**JURY.**—To de Galerie National. My heart palpité von I tink of de rob of pictures in Espagne. Hese were de days for liberty of de sack. We talk of de glorious days—Bah! de glorious days vos de robbery days. I sigh mush.

**Advertisements.**

**NOTICE.**

THE following are requested to be returned to the Commercial Room, Blackwood's Magazine for August 1833; and a picture extracted (with others) from the London and Westminster Review for August 1833. The subject "The village Hampden."

**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, Weller & Co's. Stores.

**C. Ziegler's Store.**

BEST American ale, imported and bottled last year; has a few dozens on hand and for sale at the very low price of \$13 per dozen, returning the bottles at \$10 each; a very rich Sherry wine at \$9 per gallon; jacks and sandal tongues at \$9 per dozen; superior eyer, London pale ale, porter and and brown stout, getz'r water, claret, best strong French vinegar, fine black and green teas, French Hearty, Jamaica and St. Cruz rum, old Port and Lisbon wine, fine Marsapino, &c., at the Corner Store, No. 40, Calle de la Piedra and Paz.

**SPANISH AND ENGLISH MERCANTILE ACADEMY.**  
No. 78, Calle de Cangallo.

Established to the instruction of the children of Foreign Residents in Buenos Ayres.

Spanish, English, Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, by single and double entry, Music and drawing.

Lessons given to families or individuals at their houses in any of the above branches.

There is also a school for young ladies and for children in the first rudiments of education.

Religion. The children study the doctrines of their respective creeds, whether Catholic or Protestant. Their morals and general conduct are particularly attended to.

**A NIGHT SCHOOL.**

From 8 to 10 o'clock.

No. 78, Calle de Cangallo.

For Persons who wish to study.

Spanish, French, English, Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, by single and double entry.

**Shipping Memoranda.**

**ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.**

- 10th ult., Hamburg ship Sophia, from St. Ubes 20th September.
- " British brig Urania, D. Burgh, from Cette 7th September, to Nicholson, Green & Co.
- " Sardinian brig Nereus, from Bahia 21th October, to Abeno.
- " Brazilian brig Felix Vidante, from Bahia 24th October, to Bugaro.
- 17th, American barque Henriett, Trott, from Cadiz 24th September, with salt, to Zimmerman & Co.

We have been prevented of late from giving the sailings from Montevideo. The craft which conveyed the list was captured by the French, and said list was lost, forgotten or mislaid—at any rate, we have never received it.

In our No. 628, we inserted the sailings for the month of July. We are now enabled to insert the August month, and trust shortly to publish those for the months which follow.

**SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.**

August 4th, Sardinian polacre Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, despatched by Capurro & Co., for Brazil, with 1703 quintals jerked beef, 310 arrobas tallow.

**MERCHANT VESSELS**  
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 29th of November 1833.  
**NONE.**

**FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.**

- FRENCH.** Brig Dansas, 22 guns, Captain Hippolyte Daguuet. Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin. (Capitaine de Frégate.) with Commodore's broad pennant. Brig Alert, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.
- BRITISH.** Ship Calliope, 23 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.
- AMERICAN.** Corvette Fairfeld, 24 guns, Lieut. Alexander Stillell Mackenzie, Commander, Bergantine Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Hugh Y. Puviance, Commander.
- BRAZILIAN.** Schooner Legalidade, 6 guns, Commandant Felipe Jose Ferreira.

- " American barque Active, for United States, by Southgate & Co., with 6102 dry hides, 600 arrobas horse hair, 2532 arrobas tallow, 2434 do. grease.
- " American brig Lawrence Copeland, for Marseilles, by Stanley, Black & Co., with 936 arrobas horse hair, 2500 arrobas wool, 630 arrobas grease, 43 tons bone.
- 6th, Brazilian brig Veloz, for Pernambuco, by J. Pereira, with 634 dry hides, 2403 quintals jerked beef, 240 arrobas tallow.
- 7th, British brig Kelsick Wood, for England, by Ridger, Brothers & Co., with 14,822 dry hides, 1612 salt d hides, 5 tons bone.
- " Brazilian brig Nuevo Amistad, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 30 dry hides, 3550 quintals jerked beef, 90 arrobas tallow.
- 8th, Sardinian brig Buen Padre, for Genoa, by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 3180 dry hides, 1100 arrobas wool, 200 dozen sheep skins.
- " Brazilian brig Correo del Sud, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 30 dry hides, 1500 quintals jerked beef.
- 9th, Dutch ketch Triton, for Europe, by Komesly & Co., with 6432 dry hides, 2522 salted hides, 9000 horns.
- 14th, Spanish brig Paquete Brillante, for Havana, by Juan Nin, with 5595 quintals jerked beef.
- " Brazilian brig Albuera, for Pernambuco, with 609 dry hides, 404 horns, 2540 quintals jerked beef, 490 arrobas tallow.
- " French brig Courier de Montevideo, for St. Maloes, by Bertran & Co., with 3931 dry hides, 2282 salted hides, 200 arrobas horse hair, 100 arrobas wool.
- 15th, British brig Mary Lyons, for London, by Lafone & Co., with 6280 dry hides, 3280 arrobas grease, 50,000 skin bones.
- 16th, American brigantine Mentor, for Baltimore, by Southgate & Co., with 5550 dry hides.
- " Spanish brig Pelicano, for Cadiz, by Zumaran and Treserra, with 8650 dry hides.
- " American brig Delight, for Rio Janeiro, by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 100 boxes candles, 1230 arrobas tallow, 2285 do. grease.
- " Sardinian polacre Nereus, for Bahia, by Perraro, with 280 quintals jerked beef.
- " Brazilian brigantine Teneraria, for Rio Janeiro, by Costa, with 100 dry hides, 2000 horns, 500 quintals jerk-d beef, 112 boxes candles, 150 arrobas tallow.
- " Brzilian brigantine Bella Union, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 80 dry hides, 2400 quintals jerked beef.
- " Brazilian zanca San Antonio, for Puerto Alegre, by Guimaraens, with 1800 arrobas tallow.
- 18th, Spanish brig Barcelones, for Brazil and Havana, by Francisco Rovira, with 3202 quintals jerked beef, 139 boxes candles.
- 21st, Spanish brig Cornez, for Havana, by Zumaran and Treserra, with 2650 quintals jerked beef.
- " French brig Jeune Estelle, for Rio Janeiro, by Juanteo, with 463 quintals jerked beef, 1915 arrobas tallow.
- " Brazilian brig San José de les Paeeres, by Alvarez, with 400 dry hides, 1000 quintals jerked, 1690 arrobas grease.
- 23d, Spanish brig General Labore, for Corunna, by John Gowland, with 5865 dry hides, 2000 horns.
- " American barque Express, for Antwerp, by Southgate & Co., with 11,360 dry hides.
- 24th, Spanish polacre San José, for Brazil and Havana, by Bujareo, with 2000 quintals jerked beef, 130 arrobas tallow.
- " American brig Leander, for Havana, by Southgate & Co., with 5300 quintals jerked beef, 180 arrobas tallow.
- " Brazilian brig San Pedro, for Pernambuco, by Bertran & Co., with 50 dry hides, 2836 quintals jerked beef, 411 arrobas tallow.
- " Spanish brig Havanaero, for Havana, by Southgate & Co., with 4200 quintals jerked beef.
- 25th, British brig Emerald, for Liverpool, by Briscoe, Steward & Co., with 5749 dry hides, 6720 horse hides, 18,586 horns, 245 arrobas wool, 6965 arrobas tallow, 7000 shin bones.
- " British barque Cimaco, for Liverpool, by John Gowland, with 5200 dry hides, 5009 salted do., 2193 horse do., 11,622 horns, 455 arrobas tallow.
- 28th, Brazilian brigantine Oliveira, for Pernambuco, by her Captain, with 16 dry hides, 945 quintals jerked beef.
- " American ship Renown, for New York, by Southgate & Co., with 13,227 dry hides, 768 arrobas horse hair, 1360 arrobas wool, 1300 dozen sheep skins, 612 arrobas tallow, 350 do. grease, 18,000 shin bones.
- 30th, Sardinian polacre Columbus, for Brazil, by F. Nin, with 1000 quintals jerked beef.
- 31st, Spanish brig Guadalupe, for Cadiz, by J. M. Platero, with 1368 dry hides, 100 horse do., 11,000 horns, 9 dozen sheep skins.

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

November 24.—Wind N shifted to S. in the evening. Rain—opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 25.—Wind N. N. E. shifted to S. in the afternoon.

Arrived, French brig of war Badine, 10 guns, Captain Corbett, from Montevideo.

Sailed, Brazilian corvette Bertinga, 24 guns, Captain L. Correa de Meilo, for Montevideo.

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

Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Passengers for Montevideo, Mr. Patrick Mc. Lenn, lady and family, (6 in all,) Messrs. William Rodger, Jun., O. J. Hayes, F. Dominick, R. Sprungli, Thomas Duguid, Robert Spiers, Edward Gowland, Francis Halbach, Rousse, Haroise, Sernoy, Deshrewden, Francis Y. Tilbaster, V. R. Gonzales, Victorio Isotti, V. Seive, José Bonami, Faustino Jovito Jorge, Augustus Binsall, Señora Larrea and servant, Señora Sacristi, 3 children and 2 servants, Señoras Eugenia Banfi Diaz, Felicité Banfi Diaz, — Banfi Diaz and 6 children.

November 26.—Wind S. shifted to E. in the evening. Strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 27.—Wind W. rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Agustina, for Montevideo. She was despatched from the shore last evening, but anchored in the outer roads during the night. The cause unknown.

November 28.—Wind W. strong.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Badine, 10 guns, Captain Corbett, conveying 7 sail of prize small craft, for Montevideo.

November 29.—Wind W. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

November 30.—Wind W. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

**ARGENTINE THEATRE.**

On 25th ult., was performed *El Tesoro*. We were at the other house.

On 23th, for the benefit of the second promoter, José Alvarez, *Los Contraandistas*, the scene in Piedmont, the plot in accordance with its name, viz.:—a combat with the government troops against smugglers. One of the latter is ordered for execution, but saved by his otherwise good conduct and the good deeds of his father.

The farce of *Los tres novios imperfectos* followed, in which Señor Cordero assumed the part hitherto performed by Señor David, but he did not infuse into it the rich humour of the latter, yet he sang the famous ditty—

“En tiempo de Mari Castaña,” with good effect. Señor Cordero is an excellent and improving actor.

The house was tolerably well attended.

**VICTORIA THEATRE.**

On 25th inst., was performed *La Clotilde, ó sea el crimen por amor*. It is a translation from the French, in which an individual called Christian, commits the unchristian-like act of murdering a Jew money lender. His enamourata is aware of his crime, and in revenge for his having deserted her, gives information against him. He is arrested, tried, condemned, and ordered for execution. The lady becomes sorry for what she has done, visits her late lover in prison, obtains his forgiveness; and they both poison themselves.

It will thus be seen, that the plot is completely in unison with those popular in France, but which are not in our country. It however gave scope for some good acting on the part of Señor Lapuerta, particularly in the prison scene, where moved by the penitence of her who betrayed him; his indignation subsided. All his former tenderness for her seemed to rush upon his memory, and he fell on her neck in a transport of

love. It was an exquisite touch of nature, and was loudly applauded.

The house was fully and fashionably attended. The pit and cazuela crowded. Several carriages were at the doors of the Theatre.

On 29th, *Aradin Barbaraja*, or the conquest of Reggio, and a farce. We were not present.

“The Atlas,” London weekly newspaper, has ever evinced the grossest ignorance respecting the affairs of this country. Our readers in Buenos Ayres, will scarcely believe that the following ridiculous paragraph appeared in its number of 1st September last.

**BUENOS AYRES.**

It appears that the immense accumulation of shipping in the port had rendered the mercantile interest extremely anxious for a settlement of the difficulty with France, which rests, as we have before stated, merely on a point of etiquette, the French Admiral requiring that the concessions made by Buenos Ayres should be put into an official shape rather than be left in what he deemed the less satisfactory form of an ordinary letter. The lives of the respectable inhabitants were seriously threatened by the mob. “Death to the French,” “Death to the English,” and “death,” in fact, to all foreigners, was the prevailing cry of these persons, and individuals had been singled out for assassination.

**Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art.**

We have just received from London the first part of the above work, consisting of three splendid prints, namely—

- “Greek Fugitives.”
- A scene from “Catherine and Petruccio.”
- A scene from “The Beggars Opera.”

We have placed them, as also a beautiful portrait of Madame Vestris, for sale (price moderate) at Mr. Steadman's, No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.

**UTILITY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.**

The wide diffusion of newspapers throughout this great empire sufficiently shows the general estimation in which they are held. To many persons, indeed, a newspaper has become almost one of the necessities of life. What a dull day would that be, especially in the metropolis, on which, owing to some extraordinary combination of circumstances, not a single newspaper were to make its appearance.—(A laugh and cheers.) How many derive their own information and amusement—how many derive the means of informing and amusing others solely from the newspaper.—(Hear, hear.) Does a politician wish to know the state of Canada, or Spain, or the proceedings in the houses of Parliament? He reads the newspaper.—(Applause.) Does a naval or military officer desire to learn where our regiments or men-of-war are stationed? He reads the newspaper.—(Renewed applause.) Is a commercial man anxious about the arrivals at the outports, or a moneyed man about the price of stocks?—(A laugh.) He reads the newspaper.—(Cheers.) Is a lover of the fine arts or the drama, or of the “concord of sweet sounds”—(much cheering) eager for information respecting the exhibition, the theatre, or the concert room? He reads the newspaper.—(Cheers.) Are the ladies—God bless them!—(long continued cheers)—are the ladies curious to ascertain the fashionable parties of the week? They read the newspaper.—(laughter and cheers.) In short, almost every human being who can read at all, reads the newspaper.—(Renewed laughter and cheers.) Nay, in Ireland, unless my highly-gifted and witty friend Lovel be mistaken, the very foxes read the newspaper.—(great laughter), “for how else,” says a sly old roymard, in one of Mr. Lovel's admirable tales, “how else should we know where the hounds are to meet?”—(Shouts of laughter and cheers.)

*Speech of Mr. Watts at the Newspaper Press Benevolent Association Dinner.*

THE WEATHER, has been extremely variable during the week. On Saturday and on Sunday morning, the thermometer stood at 80; since which 69 to 76.

**Birth.**

On 25th ult., the lady of Thomas Armstrong, Esq., of a son.

**Advertisements.**

**WANTED.**

A Young family as an apprentice to the Millinery and Dress-making business, apply to Miss Miles, No. 55, Calle de Corrientes.

**NOTICE.**

**TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.**

THE Undersigned, H. B. M's Consul hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Episcopal Church Establishment in Buenos Ayres, will be held at the British Chapel on Monday the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the accounts of the Church Comm'ees, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 1st December, 1838.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS, H. B. M's Consul.

**FOR SALE.**

AT No. 30, Cathedral Street, Part the 1st of a Fine and Royal Gallery of British Art, dedicated by command to Her Majesty. Also a picture of Madame Vestris. d1 3r.

**Ginger Pop Brewery.**

JAMES CARR, informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 76, Calle de la Paz, where he continues to sell Ginger Pop, wholesale and retail.

**NOTICE.**

FOREIGNERS in the City and Province of Buenos Ayres, are respectfully informed that a School will be opened in the Mission Chapel, (No. 60, Calle de Peru,) at 9 A. M., on Monday next, by Mr. Wilson, graduate of Middle-town University, N. A. In this school will be taught all of the elementary branches of an English education, and the Classics to any extent if required. The moral character and literary attainments of Mr. Wilson, are attested by the most indubitable testimonials.

Should a sufficient number not residing in the City wish to place their sons under the immediate and constant care of the teacher, he will make arrangements to board and lodge such, that they may be entirely removed from all improper influence, until this shall be ascertained, he will teach such in the City as wish to be heard at home.

As this school has for its object to contribute by all proper means to the extension of education among all classes of foreigners, both tuition and board will be afforded at such prices as not to exclude any who wish to give to their children a good education.

Gentlemen who may wish to consult the teacher, will call at No. 276, Calle de Cangallo.

J. DEMPSTER.

Buenos Ayres, November 28th, 1838.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish	201	a 202 dollars each
Do. Patriot	198	a 200 do. do.
Plata macuquina	11	a 12 do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish	123	a 120 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patcones	123	a 125 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	43	a 45 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	43	a 45 pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	40	a nominal.
Do. Montevideo	13	a 14 per patacon
Do. United States	12	a 10 per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	35	a 37 six p. pesada
Do. country	29	a 31 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	29	a 30 do. do.
Do. salt-d	25	a 26 do. do.
Do. Horse	10	a 11 do. each.
Natria Sicca	34	a 35 do. per lb.
Chinchin Skins	35	a 40 do. per dozen
Wool, common	10	a 12 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	18	a 20, per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	27	a 28
Deer skins per dozen	10	a 11
Hair, long	60	a 65 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	50	a 55 do. do.
Jersey Beef	13	a 20 do. quintal.
Yellow, milled	13	a 14 do. per arroba
Turns	300	a 200 per mil.
Flour, (North American)	none	
Salt, on board	none	per fan
Discount	1 1/2	a 2 1/2 pr ct. pr month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 203 dollars. The lowest price 190 dollars. The high rate of Exchange upon England during the week 45 pence. The lowest ditto 43 pence. The price of Exchange must be viewed as nominal.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE; No. 75 calle de Cangallo. Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, 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 BRANDEN, Responsible Editor.