

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 644.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1838. [VOL. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have been favoured with the *Mercurio*, Valparaiso journal, to 28th ult., by which we are put in possession of intelligence from Peru to 2nd. General Bulnes, the Chilean Commander in Chief, had taken up a position without the Capital of Lima, and was to concentrate all his forces by the 15th ult., preparatory to undertaking operations on a large scale. The two flying columns under the command of General Lafuente and General Salas, had been very successful in their operations, having completely scourged the provinces of Ica and Piura of all partisans of the protectoral domination, and thus effected the entire occupation of North Peru. General Salas had been joined by a squadron of cavalry from the enemy. Callao still held out, notwithstanding that the scurvy was prevailing to a great extent among the garrison, and desertion on the increase. General Santa Cruz had moved his head quarters to Jaaja, where he yet remained on the 24th of October, with from 4500 to 6000 men. It was not known how much further he could increase this force, but General Bulnes, it was thought, would be able to bring upwards of 8000 troops into the field against him, especially since the arrival of the reinforcement of 700 men and 200 horses from Chili, which reached Chorillos in safety. General Miller still carried on the Montonero warfare, but, it is said, with indifferent success against the Chilean cavalry. President Gamarrá had convoked a national Congress for the 9th inst. It appears that some misunderstanding had occurred between the British and Chilean squadrons at Callao, although we believe it had not led to any serious results. We would fain hope that the grave cause so strongly advanced by the Valparaiso *Mercurio*, against the British Consul General in Lima, Mr. Wilson, of a desire to embroil the present Peruvian government with the British, from his alleged overweening partiality to General Santa Cruz, will prove to be a groundless imputation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.
SIR,

"Let us play at French and English," is a common phrase amongst English school boys. The author of an article which appeared in the Montevideo paper *Nacional* No. 20., wishes to introduce the same diversion in this part of the world, and what is more, to have all the play to himself. He says, there is nothing English in Buenos Ayres, that everything is French; the labour however he takes to prove this, would make one suspect the contrary. He seems absolutely filled with horror at the idea that any thing like English feeling should prevail in Buenos Ayres, for says he, "the difference of religion, the almost total ignorance of the English language in South America, are likewise considerations which separate the Argentinians from the influence of English ideas." Surely no South American could have written this. Who that has visited Buenos Ayres of late years, but has been struck with the spread of the English language? There is scarcely a well-informed Buenos Ayrean unacquainted with it, and many of them have a perfect knowledge of English history, whereas it is proverbial that the Chinese at Canton, are better acquainted with English laws and customs than the generality of the French. And how is it, that the multiplied attempts to establish a French news-

paper in Buenos Ayres, have failed, whilst your *British Packet*, Mr. Editor, has rode triumphant for nearly thirteen years? How is it that Spain dates its decay from the introduction of the French dynasty, which caused the literature and language of other countries to be to it, and to its colonies, as a sealed book, and perverted the public taste. How is it that a French author, (a liberal one,) opines that the English language must in time become the general one, averring that even at the present moment on this terrestrial globe, where the French language is spoken by one person, the English is by nine, and essays to prove his assertion by referring to the places in which it is used, namely, the United States of North America, the British Isles and its dependencies, such as Gibraltar, Malta, and other ports in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, British North America, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and other parts of Africa, the immense East Indies, Ceylon, the new continent of Australia, the islands in the Pacific, including the Sandwich Islands, where there is a newspaper published in English, South America, &c. &c. &c. In Germany and the North of Europe, it is a branch of education; almost every one there is acquainted with it. In Benares and other cities in the East Indies, English Universities are established, and the Hindoo gentieman is as well acquainted with English literature as the English and North Americans themselves.

But says the *Nacional*; in Buenos Ayres there is nothing read but French authors, and then it names them by wholesale, with the addition that all the Argentine proclamations are drawn up à la *Napoleon*, the diplomatic pieces à la *Talleyrand*, the orations in the tribunal à la *Constantin*, in the pulpit à la *Bossuet*, in the forum à la *Martignac*, and that even the word of command to the troops is given in the French accent. After this touch, I think it might be said as they say at home, "and then there came a horse to be shaven."

X.

Buenos Ayres, December 21, 1838.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

15th inst. The French schooner of war Ana, and the balandra which the blockaders captured on 9th inst., sailed last evening for Colonia. At day break this morning, a small ketch was observed in the outer roads, she arrived during the last night, and sailed again this evening in the direction of Martín Garcia. She probably appertains to the blockaders or came on their account.

16th. No news.

17th. Two French boats, having righted the capsized whale-boat noticed in our last, took her to their head quarters. The Oriental packet schooner Agustina, came in from the outer roads, whither she had gone on 14th inst. by blockaders' order. The French brigantine of war Vigilante, sailed in the direction of Montevideo. The French brig of war Bordelaise, arrived from Montevideo.

18th. Nothing new.

19th. Nothing new.

20th. Nothing new.

21st. The schooner of war Ana, having a balandra in charge, arrived.

This day (22nd inst.) completes the 270th day of the blockade.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The law establishing a new Supreme Court of definitive appeals, was passed in the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., and received the sanction of the government on the 6th.—The provisions of this law and other particulars respecting it, appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th inst.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 23rd ult., were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 14th inst.

The report to the government dated 27th October, of the administrative Committee of the Hospital for men, including an account of the receipts and expenditure of that establishment for May, June, July, August and September last, was with the reply of the government, inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th inst.

It appears from this document that the benefit at the Victoria Theatre in aid of the Hospital, produced 3,681 dollars 2½ reals.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 19th inst., contains congratulatory notes from the governments of Corrientes and Cordova, to that of Santa Fé, upon the downfall of the administration established by Don Domingo Cullen, at Santa Fé, on the death of Brigadier General Estanislao Lopez.

Also a note from the government of Santa Fé to that of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging the receipt of the circular from the latter to the governments of the Provinces, requesting them to use their exertions for the apprehension of the fugitive traitor Domingo Cullen.

Also various official documents issued in Santa Fé, upon the occasion of the death of Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas, wife of H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, and the particulars of the public funeral rites to her memory, celebrated at the Church *Matrix* in Santa Fé, on 22nd ult., at which the government of Santa Fé, and the employés civil and military attended.

Also a note dated 16th ult., from the government of Santa Fé to that of Buenos Ayres, expressing its approbation of the conduct of the latter in the question with the French agents; that it had been at once circumspect and honourable, any other line of conduct must have been at the sacrifice of the rights and liberties of the country, and the Santafecinos, should circumstances so occur, were ready to make every sacrifice in support of the proceedings of the government of Buenos Ayres in the case in question.

Also a note same date, from the government of Santa Fé to the Minister for foreign affairs of the government of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging the receipt of his note of 30th October, with the *Gacetas* 4609 and 4610, containing the celebrated *ultimatum* of the Consul of France, M. Aimé Roger, and the answer thereto. And stating that had the government of Buenos Ayres acted otherwise than it has done, it would have betrayed its trust, and rendered itself responsible not only to its fellow citizens, but to freemen of all nations. That the injustice of France cannot triumph, not even over heaps of slain, nor on the ruins of the Republic.

Also a note dated 23rd ult., from Commandant Jacinto Andrada, to the Governor of Santa Fé, giving an account of the defeat of the *montañeses* robbers, at Laguna Brava, by a party of friendly indians of San Javier.

The Rio Janeiro journals received by the last packet, notice more or less the blockade of this port. The Editor of the *Echo Francais* defends his countrymen—this is natural enough. The *Journal do Commercio*, contains a letter from Montevideo, also in defence of the French, one part of which says, that in the attack of Martin Garcia, the French vessels of war only fired their guns to frighten the garrison.

The *Despertador*, however, takes the question up in a different tone, and in one of its numbers, says—

“Whilst the mania for conquest predominates in France, England attentively observes, and will take advantage of the errors of her rival, to gain the goodwill of the people with whom she trades, and open a more extensive market for her manufactures. Weak nations aggrieved by the vexations of the French government, will naturally recur to England, and the result will be that this nation will acquire sympathies in proportion to the vehement odium which has excited them. Great Britain has nothing to gain by war and every thing by peace. She well knows that as soon as consumers are wanting for her manufactures, London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow will feel distress, and the majestic edifice of the British government would suffer on all sides.

“England is the nation, in which those nations oppressed by the French government, most confide, and if she corresponds to this confidence, we firmly believe that she will reap the most beneficial results. Commerce cannot flourish except there be peace, and the nation which combats for the preservation of peace, will infallibly stand the best.”

Amongst the toasts given at the entertainment on board H. B. M's ship Calliope, on the 3rd inst., were H. E. the Governor, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, and prosperity to the Argentine Republic.—By *Captain Herbert*.

To the August Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, H. M. Queen Victoria. To the closer friendship of the British nation with the Argentine Confederation; and to the distinguished friends of the Argentine government—Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, and Captain Thomas Herbert, of the British Royal Navy.—By *Don Felipe Arana, Minister for foreign affairs*.

To the perfect union of the Argentine Republic with Great Britain—may it every day be drawn closer and closer.—By *Mr. Mandeville*.

General Guido addressed the company in tenor, that he had from the first dawn of his country's glorious emancipation watched the course of events, and had felt pleasure in observing the noble interest of the inhabitants of Great Britain to aid the heroic efforts of the Argentines to obtain liberty. The course of time confirming these sympathies, has strengthened the ties which happily unite the Argentine Republic with the British nation, and he trusted that they would each day be drawn closer and closer.

General Angel Pacheco, expressed similar sentiments.

The late *Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas*.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 11th inst., contains a communication with the particulars of the funeral rites celebrated at Ensenada, in memory of the deceased lady, which appear to have been of an imposing character. One part of the communication says—

“The infantry and cavalry of the troops detached by our illustrious Restaurator, to defend the town and coast, should the Unitarian assassins in conjunction with the French attempt invasion, were formed opposite the Church. The infantry fired three volleys, and the battery discharged a gun every half hour during the day.”

The same paper of 12th inst., contains a communication with the particulars of the rites celebrated on the same occasion at San Isidro.

That of the 13th, with those celebrated at Chascomus, with the orations made. (This communication occupies more than three columns of the *Gaceta*.)

That of the 14th, with those celebrated at the *Partido del Pilar*.

That of the 17th, with those celebrated at the Villa de Lujan, conveyed in a communication

to H. E. the Governor, from Don Francisco Aparicio, Justice of Peace of Lujan.

Don Manuel Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary from this Republic to the Court of London, embarked on board H. B. M's packet *Spider*, on the evening of the 14th inst., to proceed to his destination. He was conveyed to the packet in a government boat, accompanied by the Adjutant of the Port, Don Juan Francisco Segui, and by several friends.

The French government has recently issued some very strict regulations respecting passports, by which no foreigners are permitted to travel or reside in France, without a special authorisation from the director of the police.—Without his signature, no foreigners can travel or reside in the interior of France for the space of one year; and even this authorisation will be retracted should they fail to observe the regulations of the general and local police.

NOSES IN DANGER.—The new Russian Minister to the United States is called Somorossoff (saw my nose off). An *attaché* of the same legation in Washington, Blommarozoff (blow my nose off). Besides which we have Colonel Kutmanosoff, of the Imperial Guard (cut my nose off). Marshal Pultmanosoff (pull my nose off). General Nozebegun (nose begone), and many others. *Washington Metropolitan*.

THE MEXICAN BLOCKADE.—According to the *Estafette*, a French paper published at New York, and which has been very zealous in defending the policy and legality of the Mexican blockade, formal instructions have been sent out by the French government to the commandant of the blockading squadron for the regulation of his conduct in case active hostilities should break out. One of his instructions is stated to be to treat as pirates all privateers under the Mexican flag, of which less than two-thirds of the crew are, *bonâ fide*, Mexican citizens, and without further form of process to hang up at the yard-arm every man forming part of the crew.

The “Doncaster Races” took place in September last, and were highly attractive. They were attended by a host of fashionables, including a portion of nobility. The following horses were amongst the favorites, Victoria, Imogene, Albemarle, Actæon, Anne Boleyn, Zimmermann, Alexandria, Lord Melbourne, Don John, Eliza, the Doctor and Alzira.

We remember some four years since, that a Chief of Police at Montevideo, gave the Circus folks there “a rap on the knuckles,” for naming one of their horses “Bolivar,” he conceiving it to be an insult to the memory of the Patriot. The noble animal was in consequence re-named and called ‘Selim.’ Fortunate it is for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that this police chieftain's power extends not there. He must be shocked, and think us barbarians for calling horses after our Queen, and other great and renowned personages, and above all, that we should have presumed to place *Alzira* on the list.—*Alzira*, one of Montevideo's loveliest daughters.

In the account of ‘the Doncaster Races,’ we read of a race between the Marquis of Westminster's horse Albemarle, and the Duke of Cleveland's *Alzira*. It runs thus—

“*Alzira* made steady running to the distance post, where Albemarle challenged, and after a severe struggle home, won by a head.”

PROUD ENGLAND!

ENGLAND is an exceedingly proud nation, and it would be the greatest moral anomaly in the history of the world if she were not—for never had any nation so much to be proud of. She is proud of her own little island, and the more so, because she is so little and yet so mighty. She is proud of her London, her Liverpool, her Manchester, and all her great manufacturing towns and districts. She is proud of her princely merchants, of her immense commerce, of her enormous wealth, and even of her national debt—for what other nation on the globe, she exultingly demands, could pay the interest of such a debt without any percept-

ible check to her prosperity? She is proud of her navy, of her dock-yards, of her arsenals, and of her Greenwich and Chelsea palaces for invalid warriors; of her hospitals, her asylums, her almshouses, which stud her island “like strings of sparkling diamonds.” She is proud of her vast foreign possessions and dependencies, she is proud of her Gibraltar, of her tributary princes and emancipated islands. She is proud of her poets, of her Shakspeare, her Milton, her Pope, her Dryden, and hundreds of other inspired souls. She is proud of her philanthropists, of her Howard, her Reynolds, her Coram, and her Gresham. She is proud of her mechanics, of her Smeaton, her Watts, her Telford, her Davy. She is proud of her Westminster Hall and Westminster Abbey—of her Cathedrals—of her Churches. She is proud of her Drakes and Nelsons, and Marboroughs and Wellingtons; of her statesmen and orators; of her Coke, her Littleton, her Bacon, her Newton, her Butler, her Locke. She is proud of what she has been, proud of what she is, proud of the anticipated verdict of posterity in her favour. And last, she is beginning to be proud of her once wayward daughter on the other side of the Atlantic. *The Mirror*.

MADAME VESTRIS.

Eliza Bartolozzi, afterwards Madame Vestris, now Mrs. Charles Mathews, was the daughter of Bartolozzi, the Engraver, and was born in London about the year 1793. She was married in that city, at a very early age to Vestris the French dancer, who took her with him to the Continent. In Italy she separated from him and returned to London, where she shortly afterwards appeared on the boards of the Theatres of that metropolis, and attracted great attention from her extreme beauty, histrionic and musical talent. She performed at the English, Italian and French Theatres in London, but of course, was more “at home” in the former. In male attire (which she was very fond of assuming,) her figure was symmetry itself. Who that has ever seen her as ‘Don Giovanni,’ in ‘Giovanni in London,’ can ever forget her. Even now, after a lapse of eighteen years, we have her lovely figure before our eyes as if it were but yesterday we saw her. Vestris her first husband, died on the Continent several years since. In July last, she quitted England with her husband (Charles Mathews,) in the Great Western steam-boat, having accepted engagements for a limited period at the Theatres of the United States.

The following lines appeared in a London paper upon her departure.

Be thy waves calm, old Ocean! unruffled thy foam—
No lovelier freight you e'er bore;
Rise, Tritons and Sirens! from each crystal home,
And herald her to the far shore.
Remember, 'twas *Venus* that rose from thy spray—
Now ne'er only true daughter's tracks there;
Then honour the beauty that bold tritons her way
O'er her mother's own birth place, the sea!
Not *Venus* charms more superior glow'd
When old Ocean with loud acclaim rung,
As, mounting her silver car o'er the bright flood,
She up from the dazling foam sprung.
In gazing, ye Tritons! your wild shells despise—
Quit your boisterous sports and flock round;
Ne'er again will ye look on such lustrous eyes,
Nor with Siren is sweeter voice found!
Bold mariner, safely thy brave vessel steer
O'er the glorious Atlantic's proud sea;
Remember! the burden is precious you bear,
And our blessings shall fall upon thee.
And when from the far-spreading world of the West,
Ye shall safe land your beautiful freight,
A sailor's own welcome—the hearty, the best—
“Three cheers!”—thy return her await.

The journals in the Ministerial interest in the United Kingdom, have preserved a remarkable taciturnity respecting the blockade of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, their remarks being confined to mere notices that the blockade continued.—This has not however been the case with the Tory journals; they have given “a loose” to their opinions, even the London ‘Morning Post,’ so conspicuous for its prepossessions against the government of Buenos Ayres, particularly as it regards General Santa Cruz, has joined in the cry. The following is an extract from an article which appeared in the ‘West of England Conservative,’ of 5th September, published at Devonport.

Nothing can more satisfactorily demonstrate the honesty of intention on the part of Mexico than its repeated offer, nay prayer, that all points in dispute with France might be submitted to the friendly arbitration of some impartial Power; and nothing contrasts more strongly with the sinister course of France than the conduct of the United States, which, in the matter of mutually alleged grievances, and the passage of sundry diplomatic recriminations of even an exasperating character, have nevertheless, recently agreed upon a final reference to the King of Prussia of all the affairs in *imbroglio* with Mexico.

False and groundless, however, as are the French complaints and claims—unjustifiable and unprovoked as are the aggressions of France against Mexico—more false are the complaints, more unprovoked still the aggressions of France upon Buenos Ayres, as below the deep there is a lower depth still. There is, indeed, no sordid money question of damages raised; a forbearance referable less to the absence of customary French rapacity than to the notorious poverty of the Argentine Republic, from whose penitless treasury the attempt was hopeless to extract anything in the shape of onzas or duros, hard dollars or substantial doubloons. That considerable difficulties must have been experienced in the concoction of a case, will appear evident enough when the trumpety nature of the case actually set forth is reviewed. The government of Buenos Ayres is charged under two heads; first, with having condemned and imprisoned French subjects without cause or trial; secondly, with subjecting them to compulsory service in the army and militia.—The instances alleged by the French Consul, acting, apparently, of his own volition as diplomatic agent, are as follow.

Here follows various particulars.

Well then, with one or two exceptions too trivial for more detailed notice, and not prominently put forth by the French themselves, and absolutely the sum total of the catalogue *raisonne* of French grievances. For redress of wrongs like these, of which the bad faith is equally conspicuous with the insolence, the ports of La Plata are heroically blocked up by the French men of war, the property of the undefending citizens fired upon and destroyed, and what comes home to ourselves, the commerce of this country wantonly sported with, and our merchantships interdicted from the customary traffic with an independent and friendly state. Vessels were actually on their way, or loaded and loading in the ports of London and Liverpool with cargoes on board of the collective value of £500,000, at the very time when the blockade was announced, and the enterprises thus rendered abortive. The cargoes were assorted with reference to the special market, and therefore not suited for any other. How then is the British merchant to be remunerated for the enormous amount of loss incurred, where even total ruin may not follow! In our deliberate opinion the French government is fairly liable. Let the merchants assess the equitable sum and raise the question of damages against that faithless government; the pusillanimity of Palmerston may hesitate to press the claim, but we trust that Parliament will not be so slavish as to shrink from enforcing it, and vindicating for once the interests and honour of the nation. America, with not one tenth the provocation, exacted satisfaction in a tone to make Louis Philippe to tremble on his throne—yea, that same Louis Philippe who would now enact Louis le Grand; whose high behest and demand it is that Buenos Ayres sent a suppliant Envoy to deprecate his wrath and repeat the face of the Doge of the little republic of Genoa kneeling for mercy at the gate of the Tuileries.

We have unwarily, in a former part of our remarks, given credit to the French government, for the absence, apparent at least, of a sordid money-getting intent in the transactions with Buenos Ayres. A recurrence to the official documents and close examination prove how mistaken we were. The base leaves of money making is still at work—the cloven foot of Louis Philippe the money grinder is still visible. In proof, article 2d. of the *ultimatum* of Leblanc, the French Admiral, runs thus:—

Article 2. That it (Buenos Ayres) should acknowledge to the French government, the right to reclaim indemnities in favour of the French who may have suffered unjustly in

their persons or property in consequence of acts of the Argentine government.

¶ This of course is an advertisement to French pastry cooks, pirates and smugglers, to furnish up their memories, and furnish a few hundred thousand dollars worth of claims.

TAGLIONI.

The fame of this wonderful dancer seems to increase rather than diminish. In London she is in a manner idolized. "The Atlas," in speaking of her says—

Had CRASHAW the Poet, ever seen such "fair eyes" as those of TAGLIONI? And wondrously fair they are in their serenity and dreamy repose, full of sweetness and ineffable gentleness; and of a wholly different *genus* from the

Star-like eyes where love doth seek Fuel to maintain his fires.

This is the true character of TAGLIONI's eyes, which, whatever may be the grace of her form and her motions, shed a mild light around her that is one of the charms we feel in her performances, but know not precisely how to fix or describe.

Time seems to have little effect upon TAGLIONI, and almost to pass over her like the fabulous wings of angels over the rills of Paradise, heightening their beauty, yet every year brings new associations, and accumulates new cares, and things so fragile and elastic most ultimately take a tinge of that wear and tear which darkens their loveliness in the end. So we would rather have TAGLIONI this season, than wait until next season. We cannot afford to postpone a delight of this kind, for life is too short and barren of such enjoyments to suffer long intervals to interrupt and prolong their recurrence.

When she bounds upon the stage what a vision of beauty is there! Her form takes a variety of outlines in the breathless compass of a minute. We run over and over that shape of symmetry, and see it melting away into numberless combinations of grace faster than eye can follow it, or the mind receive the swift succession of impressions. It is not merely that each motion is an intelligence in itself—a complete impregnation of some sweet and fantastic thought—but that motion after motion, chasing each other like flashes of light, flow so rapidly upon us, that there seems to be no end of the creative power which can thus multiply itself into so many new pictures. This luxuriance belongs less to art than to nature. The charm is almost involuntary, for the perfection of study could not achieve its triumphs. TAGLIONI cannot help the spell she exercises. She is like the girl in the fairy tale to whom the gift was granted, whenever she spoke, of casting pearls from her mouth. Whenever TAGLIONI moves, she casts an enchantment around her which is a sort of condition of her existence.

Her dance was a sort of freak of the imagination, presenting visible images, out of which one might contrive to fashion a series of descriptions, did they not come and vanish so swiftly. But they evade the attempt, like roses wantoning with the breeze, now bending, now laughing out with their expanded blushes, now fluttering, and anon lapsing into stillness; we are conscious of the fragrance with which they fill the air, and of their fleeting realizations of the picturesque, but we must be content with the vague generalities. We can no more bind them in their separate phases than we can bind the wind that discomposes them into so many aspects. Thus TAGLIONI perpetually takes us by surprise, and keeps us striving after her until we are lost in the mystery of her genius.—Like the *Marie Antoinette* of BURKE, she hardly seems to touch the earth, and when she does, it is only, like Antæus, to spring with renewed bouancy into that subtler element which

almost seems more natural to her. The aerial ease with which she floats from side to side—as if she rested in the clouds—can hardly be comprehended by those who have not seen her. Her transitions are not merely what is called brilliant; they have a spiritual tone in them that elevates them above our conceptions of the most consummate and intricate agility. There is no poetical office assigned to the sylphs which she does not seem capable of fulfilling.

A stage coach called 'the Taglioni,' was lately started between London and Windsor.

HEIGHT OF CHARITY.

Unlacing a young lady's stays to enable her to sneeze. *American paper.*

WORK OF NECESSITY.

Unbuttoning a young gentleman's waistcoat, to enable him to pick up his cane. *Ibid.*

A GOOD ONE.

The 'Boston Post' says, that the reason why cream is so dear is, that milk is risen so high the cream can't reach the top.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

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

Wants a Situation.

IN a Mercantile-house, here or in Montevideo, a young man, twenty years of age, perfectly acquainted with the Spanish and English languages, accounts and the general routine of business, he would be willing to make himself generally useful in the Store, Counting-house or out of doors, and is competent to undertake the business of the Custom-house. References of the highest respectability will be given. Address A. M., No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo. 48 3c.

NOTICE.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE Undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, hereby gives notice, that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Presbyterian Church Establishment in Buenos Ayres, will be held at their Chapel, on Monday the 31st inst., at one o'clock, for the purpose of laying before it the accounts of the Church Committee, and in order to make the necessary appropriations for this year.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 15th December, 1838.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M.'s Consul.

NOTICE.

VARIOUS Numbers of the London 'Quarterly Review,' 'Metropolitan,' 'Blackwood's Magazine,' 'Edinburgh Review,' 'Mirror,' and other periodical works, having from time to time been taken from the Commercial Room. It is respectfully requested that they may be returned.

NOTICE.

ANY Person having the following Periodicals and wishing to dispose of them, will meet with a purchaser by applying at Mr. Steadman's, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.

Metropolitan Magazine, Nos. 57, for January, 1836, and 73, for November, 1837.

Blackwood's Magazine, Nos. 243, for January, 250, for August, and 252, for October, 1836.

Frazier's Magazine, No. 65, for January, 1837.

Literary Gazette, for February, 1836.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 20th of December 1838.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Brig Dussas, 22 guns, Captain Hypolite Dagueuet, with Commodore's broad pennant
Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillovin.
(Capitaine de Frigate.)

Brig Bordelaise, 10 guns, Captain Hypolite de Lalande de Calan.

BRITISH. Ship Acton, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell.

AMERICAN. Corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Lieut. Alexander Sliwell Mackenzie, Commander.

BRAZILIAN. Schooner Legalidade, 6 guns, Commandant Jose Felipe Ferreira.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

December 15.—Wind E. S. E. nearly a gale in the morning, with heavy rain. Shifted to N. in the afternoon.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Don Manuel Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary from this Republic to the Court of London, son and servant, Señor de Lima, late Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to the Republic of Chili, and lady, and Don Joaquin Almeida Rivero.

Passengers for Montevideo, Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, Consul General of Sardinia to the Argentine Republic, Señores José Saranga, Geronimo de la Serna, Vicente Paz, José Artigas, Grunef. Messrs. John Rennie, Thomas Armstrong, S. D. Lees, Cash, Peacock, Morris, Leys and Mollison.

At half past 8 P. M., H. B. M's ship Calliope, 29 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

December 16.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

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

December 17.—Wind N.

Arrived, French brig of war Bordelaise, 10 guns, Captain H. de Lalande de Calan, from Montevideo.

December 18.—Wind N. shifted to S. in the afternoon, with rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 19.—Wind N. rain in the morning, shifted to S. in the afternoon.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 20.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon, rain nearly all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

December 21.—Wind E. rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT VALPARAISO.

1st ult., Sardinian brig Maria Antoinetta, from Genoa and Gibraltar.

" French barqué Julia, from Montevideo.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

10th inst., Swedish brig Ellida, Juell, from Lisbon 10th October, with 400 moyos salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

" Brazilian patache Saudade, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., to Costa.

" Sardinian patache Fortuna, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., to Capurro & Co.

" British brig Richard, from Rio Janeiro 17th ult., in ballast, to Mines.

" Oriental brig Atevido, from Santa Catalina 24th ult., to P. Nin.

11th, Sardinian brigantine Paraguay, from Malaga 18th October.

" Oriental zamacá Nueva Providencia, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., to Costa.

" American brig Susan and Elisabeth, from Massia 21st September, Malaga 16th October, with wine, to Southgate & Co.

" Spanish zamacá Andromeda, from Malaga 10th October, Rio Janeiro 2nd inst., to Zumaran and Treserra.

" Brazilian brig Gertrudes, from Parnagua 23rd ult., to Javier Alvarez.

12th, H. B. M's sloop Orestes, 18 guns, from Portsmouth 9th October, Rio Janeiro.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 16th inst., was performed for the benefit of Señora Bigatti, *La Cruz de oro*. It was an amusing one act piece, translated from the French, the scene in France. It related to a girl who having had a cross of gold given to her as a keepsake, she presented it to an army

Lieutenant, who had saved her brother from the conscription, which Lieutenant she afterwards married. It was in fact a "love match."—Señora Alvares Garcia de Rossi, made rather a hit as the heroine of the piece, she played very archly, proving that such characters are more in her line than those she has so unadvisedly assumed since her appearance on the stage wherein if she did entirely fail, it was tantamount to it. Her face is too pretty for tragedy. The overture to *Semiramis* was well performed by the orchestra. Two duets were sung, one by Señor Rossi and Señora Bigatti, the other from the opera of 'the Barber of Seville,' by the same lady and Señor Vacani. The latter was the *Figaro*, and made it as ever—extremely amusing. The entertainments of the evening closed with a trio from the *Engaño feliz*, tastefully sung by Señores Vacani, Rossi and Señora Bigatti.

The performances altogether afforded a great treat to a numerous audience. This Theatre, notwithstanding the departure of so many of its performers, still retains Señores Casacuberta, Ximeno and Cordero, and with such talent the rest can be spared.

Señor Vacani no longer appears at the Victoria Theatre. He in conjunction with Señor Izotti sung there all last winter, not however with extraordinary eclat. This was in part owing to the music they selected, which with few exceptions was poor and dull. What could be more provoking than the repetitions of that miserable affair 'the Charlatan.'

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 14th inst., was performed *Oscar hijo de Osian*. Señor Lapuerta personated the hero of the piece, the delay in the sailing of the Rosa packet for Montevideo, having enabled him to make this his last appearance for the season.—We are told (for we were not present), that he played in his usual excellent style, and that the house was crowded.

On 16th, *El Gran Duque de Osuna*. We were at 'the other house.'

The continual rains, have caused the Theatres to be closed the greater part of the week.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been wet, and at times cool, considering that we are now in the midst of Summer. On Monday the thermometer stood at 67. In all the week, 67 to 74.

The Rosa in her last trip from this to Montevideo, took upwards of 100 passengers, including a portion of the actors of the Argentine Theatre and their families, who now that the theatrical season here approaches its conclusion, are going to try their fortune at the Theatre of Montevideo, which is again open after having been for some time closed. Señor Lapuerta of the Victoria Theatre, also went in the Rosa, but returns to open that Theatre at Easter.

The embarkation of so many passengers and their luggage, caused a great bustle on the beach from 5 until mid-day on Sunday last.

The European company of comedians who performed last year at the Theatre of Buenos Ayres, was at Valparaiso in November last, but was about to quit that City. Señor Juan Coya, took his benefit on 22nd ult., and Señora Isabel Podio, the *Bohler* of the company, on the 8th. The Señorita Dominguita Montes de Oca, still formed part of the company.

Buenos Ayres Foreign School Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Society, was held on the evening of Wednesday the 19th inst., at Mr. Beech's Hotel.

Mr. Douglas, the President of the Executive Committee, stated that, in terms of the Constitution, the subscribers had been convened for the purpose of laying before them a report of the proceedings of the Committee during the cur-

rent year; Mr. George Nuttal, was then named Chairman, and Mr. J. Steadman, Secretary of the Meeting.

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts were read and approved. After which the Meeting proceeded to the choice of the Executive Committee for 1839, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Mr. J. C. Flint, President. Mr. Angus Wright, Vice-President. Mr. J. G. Fay, Secretary. Mr. James Steadman, Treasurer.—Messrs. James Kiernan, Mayer, Mitchell, J. Brown and Rosenblad, Executive Committee. Messrs. W. Douglas and H. W. Gilbert, Auditors.

A draft of Bye Laws and Regulations for conducting the business of the Annual General Meetings, was read and adopted.

After which, the thanks of the Subscribers were unanimously voted to Mr. Douglas, President, Mr. Whitaker, Treasurer, and Mr. Gilbert, Secretary of the Executive Committee, for their services during the year.

Mr. Ramsay, received likewise the cordial thanks of the Subscribers for his exertions as a member of the Committee during the same period.

Mr. Nuttal having left the chair, it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Subscribers be tendered to him for the satisfactory manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the evening.

GEORGE NUTTAL, Chairman.
JAMES STEADMAN, Secretary.

Advertisements.

Chacara near St. Isidro.

AN Industrious foreigner of good character, who is capable of the care and cultivation of a Chacara, is required to take possession of such an establishment, the terms on which he may enter will be very advantageous to him, and may be known by application at No. 57, Calle de las Piedras. No person need apply without the necessary qualifications. An Irishman or a Scotchman will be preferred. 222 St

NOTICE.

THE Gentleman who has taken various numbers of the *Nacional* from the Commercial Room, is requested to return them.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish	200	a	202	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	195	a	200	do. do.
Plata macquina	11	a	11	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	124	a	do.	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacoons.	113	a	12	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	44	a	do.	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none			
Exchange on England	41	a	pence	per doi.
Do. Rio Janeiro	420	a	montari.	
Do. Montevideo	13	a	per	patanen
Do. United States			per	U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.	34	a	36	ds. p. pesada
Do. country	28	a	31	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	30	a	31	do. do.
Do. salted	27	a	28	do. do.
Do. Horse	10	a	12	do. each.
Nutria Skins	34	a	33	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	40	a	45	do. per dozen
Wool, common	8	a	10	do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	18	a	20	per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	25	a	27	
Deer skins per dozen	10	a	11	
Hair, long	55	a	62	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	30	a	33	do. do.
Do. Beef	16	a	18	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	13	a	14	do. per arr'ba
Horns	100	a	200	per mil.
Flour, (North American)	a	none		
Salt, on board	a	none	per fan	
Discount	1 1/2	a	2 1/2	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubleons during the week, 205 dollars. The lowest price 195 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 4 1/4 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.