

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1839.

[Vol. XIII

BUENOS AYRES.

It is rumored that the Chileans have changed the seat of their operations in Peru from the north to the south; the cavalry under General Gamara proceeding by land, and the infantry under General Buines by sea; and that having left Lima without a garrison it was subsequently occupied by troops of General Santa Cruz.

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*, October 17th, 1838.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication, for the information of those concerned in the trade to Mexico:

New York, Sept. 5, 1838.

To the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,

Secretary of State, of the U. S.

Sir,—Although not doubting, that the recent blockades by French vessels of war of the Eastern ports of Mexico and of Buenos Ayres, have already engaged the attention of the Executive, and produced its prompt and appropriate action, the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York have felt it their duty, from the large amount of property placed in jeopardy thereby, to re-ascertain and earnestly urge the adoption by the government, of such further measures in relation to the etc, as the rights and interests of the country may require.

Without presuming to hazard an opinion as to the legality of blockades thus instituted, in defiance of duration, and unsupported even by the rights incident to a state of warfare, the Chamber do insist that the comity of nations, and the rights and interests of friendly powers, forbade, under any circumstances, the adoption of a measure, so doubtful in character, and prejudicing, so materially, the lawful commerce of innocent third parties, without giving to them timely notice of the proposed restriction.

The French blockade of Mexican ports in the gulf has, however, been rigorously enforced against our vessels, sailing from ports in the United States previous to the receipt in this country, of its declaration by the cruisers of France; and several American vessels, with valuable cargoes, thus circumstanced, have been obliged to return to the United States.

We are yet to learn the ruinous effects upon our commerce by the blockade of the ports of Buenos Ayres; and also, if extended thus far, (as is greatly to be feared) of the Mexican ports in the Pacific. They must, however, be materially increased by their more remote situation, and by the want of suitable markets in the neighbouring States. The Chamber are advised of several vessels, with very valuable cargoes, (having left this city previous to any suggestion of the blockade of the ports of Mexico) whose cargoes will be placed in jeopardy, and whose voyages will be ruined, if prevented access to their ports of destination.

The Chamber of Commerce, deferring to your better knowledge and judgment, as to the measures most expedient to be adopted, for a reclamation of losses from the government of France, as well as to alleviate the derangement and interruption which our commerce has already experienced, and is further threatened with, will feel obliged by any information which the department may think proper to communicate, as to the extent and probable duration of the blockade in the Mexican Territory, and of the ports of Buenos Ayres—with a view of enabling the parties interested to give more advised in-

structions to their agents abroad, in the embarrassing situation in which they have been placed. With high consideration; we are,

Your obedient servants,

ROBERT LENOX, President

EDWARD A. B. GRAVES, Secretary.

Department of State, }
Washington, Oct. 6, 1838. }

Messrs. Robert Lenox, President, and Edward A. B. Graves, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York.

Gentlemen—

Your letter of the 5th ult., though in due time received at this Department, has thus remained unanswered, owing to the absence of the President, to whom it had been referred for his consideration. I am now instructed to state to you, that, aware of the great inconvenience which the restrictive measures adopted by the French government in the Gulf of Mexico and in the River Plate would occasion to our Commerce, the President had immediately ordered the adoption of all measures which circumstances admitted, for the protection of the interests of our citizens; and that every exertion has hitherto been, and still continues to be, made which may contribute to diminish the evils arising from the existing state of things. No information has been received of the blockade having been extended to the Mexican ports of the Pacific ocean; and it is taken for granted that, in the event of such a measure being resorted to, previous notice of the intention will be given to this government. This Department is equally unapprised of the probable duration of the existing blockade; but from the sensation which its operation appears to have excited throughout the commercial world, and the efforts understood to be made towards an adjustment of the dispute which gave rise to it, the hope is entertained that it cannot be much longer protracted.

I have the honor, gentlemen,

To be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

(Signe) A. VAILL.

Acting Secretary of State.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Don Manuel Vicente de Maza, has been elected President of the Sixties th Legislature.

Don Agustin Pinado, 1st. Vice-President, and Don Lucio Mancilla, 2nd. do.

Secretaries—Señores Lucas Gonzalez Peña and Manuel Irigoyen.

Tribunal of Extraordinary Resources, in conformity to the law of 5th ult.

The Members—Manuel Obligado, Juan Nepomuceno Terreros, Juan Alsina, the Fiscal and Assessor General, being President thereof Don Manuel Obligado.

Substitutes in cases designated in Art. 9, of said law—Señores Miguel Garcia, Laureano Rufino, Ruanualdo Gaete and Cayetano Campino.

President of the Administration of Public Credit—Don Juan Nepomuceno Terrero.

Vice President of do.—Don Miguel Riglos.

Committee of Accounts—Señores Pereira, Inocencio Becnelada and Belustegui.

Committee of Constitutional Affairs—Señores Pedro Medrano, Baldomero Garcia, Irigoyen Juan Antonio Argerich and Suenz Peña.

Committee of Finance—Señores Anchorena, Senillosa, Arrotea, Lahitte and Garrigosa.

Committee of Legislation—Señores Campino, Bernardo Pereda, Miguel Garcia, Torres and Eborondo.

Committee of Petition—Señores Gari, Gaete, Vela, Cardenas and Fuentes Argubel.

A communication dated 28th ult., from Don Felipe A. Brizuela, Justice of Peace of San Vicente, to the Governor, gives an account of the proceedings of the Apostolic mission to that district.

A communication dated 21st ult., from the same to the same, gives an account of the *funcion* at San Vicente, on 18th ult., to celebrate the vote of the House of Representatives of the Province of 8th June, approving the conduct which H. E. the Governor had pursued respecting the French question. High Mass and Te Deum were performed at the Church. After Divine Service, a considerable portion of the congregation attended a banquet, which was also honoured by the attendance of the Reverend gentlemen composing the Apostolic mission above named.

A note dated San Fernando 8th inst., from the Justice of Peace Don José Juan Acosta to the Governor, gives an account of a skirmish between some troops under the command of Colonel Juan Garay, and two French launches, which had come to the port—the latter retired after some discharges of musquetry on both sides. The note speaks highly of the enthusiasm of the troops.

A note dated Rioja, November 23rd, 1838, from the government of that Province to that of Santa Fé, congratulates the latter upon the downfall of the administration of which Don Domingo Cullen was at the head.

A similar note dated San Luis 6th ult., from the government of that Province, was received by that of Santa Fé.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., contains the copy of a despatch from Don Juan Pablo Lopez, Governor of Santa Fé, to the delegate Governor of that Province, giving an account of the defeat of a body of 1000 Indians which had invaded the Province. The Indians had 100 killed, including a Cacique and a Cacana—the latter they had stolen fell into the hands of the victors. The loss on the part of the latter, was two killed and three wounded in the division of Buenos Ayres, commanded by Colonel Hilario Lagos, and 2 killed and 16 slightly wounded of the Santa Fé militia.

A decree dated 9th inst., appoints Señores Laureano Rufino and Felipe Senillosa, to the Tribunal of Extraordinary Resources, in place of Señores Manuel Obligado and Juan N. Terreros, resigned from ill health. Also Señor Juan Alsina to be President of said Tribunal, and Dr. Lorenzo Torres, to succeed Señor Laureano Rufino as substitute member.

Señor Juan Alsina, in a note to the government dated 14th inst. wished to decline being a member to the Tribunal in question, on account of the various public employments he now holds. The government in reply dated 7th in t., expressed its hope that he would accept the appointment, and thus add another to the many services he had rendered his country.

The Members of the Administrative Committee of the Hospital for men, addressed two notes dated 31st ult., to the government, one accepting the charge to which they had been re-appointed, and thanking the government for its confidence, the other stating that they had re-elected Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez as their President.

Message to the Sixteenth Legislature of the Province, concluded from our list.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The difficulties which prevented the departure of the Minister Plenipotentiary to the Regency of Brazil, having been surmounted, he has proceeded to his destination, and continues to reside at the Court of Rio Janeiro.

In consequence of the disagreeable events in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, from the rebellion against the legal authority, the Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to this government, raised some doubts upon the manner in which some of the articles of the preliminary convention of peace celebrated with that Court in 1828 were to be understood. The explanations of the government give no room, in its opinion, to harbour any doubt respecting its faithful observance of all and every one of the stipulations contained in the convention. Reciprocal interest in mutual and frank relations of friendship, and the repeated and luminous proofs of attachment and fidelity of the Republic in regard to the Empire, forbid the government the least apprehension that the ties which have united each nation since the happy hour of peace will be loosened. Perhaps the day is not distant when the Regency of Brazil, rending the veil of the sinister views of the author of discord in the Republic of the Uruguay, will be convinced of the ominous influence of his elevation and power, against the tranquillity and order of the Empire, as it might be against the quiet of the Argentine Confederation.

The government sincerely regrets that the contest in some of the rich Provinces of Brazil has not yet ceased, and feels the most lively interest in the peace and prosperity of the Empire.

The Oriental Republic of the Uruguay has fallen under the combined power of the rebels, and unitarians iniquitously allied with the French forces stationed at Montevideo. This new reproach was only wanting to the Chief Rivera to render his character and his enterprises more execrable. Impotent to stifle the popular indignation of a Republic no less brave than jealous of its institutions—abhorred by all friends to virtue and to honor, Rivera and his satellites would have expiated their crimes under the axe of the law, had it not been for the unheard of co-operation of those same forces which have shut our ports to commercial intercourse. His triumph, as ephemeral as his treason has been flagrant, has not been able to suppress the generous feeling of the Orientals, nor even of those over whom he has crested himself supreme arbitrator. The government would consider as a lamentable exception the duration of a power acquired by means of crime, and supported by deception and infamy.

The Argentine Republic has been prepared since the year 1830, to arrest the progress of this petty aspiring Chief of the Oriental State, and what with the justice of its cause and the odium which the Chieftain Rivera has inspired since he sealed his ignominy with an alliance with the foreigner to humiliate his country, it has nothing to fear from his threats against the actual order of the Republic, disposed to chastise and give the last but most terrible lesson to the insolent band of unitarians who accompany him.

I congratulate you gentlemen, that the President of the Oriental State, his Ministers, the President of the Senate, some Generals and other Officers, and a number of Orientals faithful to the cause of legality, have succeeded in rescuing themselves from the hands of a bandit. These brave Republicans not being able to chain fortune to their generous effort, have sought an asylum amongst us. The Argentine government feels pleasure in affording the hospitality due to honor, patriotism and loyalty. It lays before you, gentlemen, the manifesto of the President and the official notes relative to his protest.

The government not acknowledging in the usurpation of Rivera any other title than that of a tyrant sold to the foreigner, and labouring under the proscription of the National Representation of the Oriental State, on whom he has imposed silence by a most insolent declaration, has conceived it to be its duty to continue recognising in General Oribe the Chief Magistracy, which the nation had confided to him, in which he would have been sustained by the legal voice of his fellow citizens, if the scandalous union of

French force with the celebrated anarchist of the Banda Oriental, had not compelled H. E. to quit a post which he so worthily filled, against which violent spoliation he protested before the legislative body of his country.—Whatever be the manoeuvres of the Chieftain Rivera to legalize the usurpation, they will bear the seal of force which the Argentine government will refuse to admit as a principle of legitimacy in the Chief of the faction in hostility to the Confederation.

Circumstances of great interest have retarded the departure of the Minister Plenipotentiary appointed to the Republics of Chili and the Ecuador. The government has had need of him, the principal objects of his mission have been preferentially attended to by drawing closer with the former the relations of perfect friendship due to the identity of principles and community of cause which they sustain.

The compact of alliance to which both governments are disposed for the continuation of the war against the usurper of Peru, has not yet been celebrated, notwithstanding which the efforts of Chili and the Argentine Republic in the prosecution of their work are not less strenuous nor are the ties which unite them less close.

The government of Chili, merits every day more and more the admiration and esteem of the American States, for the magnanimity with which it devotes heroic sacrifices for the liberty of Peru and Bolivia. The treaty of Paucarpata, far from depressing the patriotism of the Chili people or paralyzing the zeal of their administration, gave a fresh impulse to their sense of national dignity. A new army, strong from its discipline and numbers, and a squadron completely equipped sailed from their ports for the coasts of Peru. Their arms covered with glory under the walls of Lima, by the rout of the deluded defenders of Santa Cruz, have opened a new era of liberty and peace for the oppressed Peruvian people. From Callao to Tumbes, the Peruvians hail the troops of Chili with the honorable appellation of their deliverers, and flocking to their banners, energetically exert themselves to re-conquer their independence.

The departments of North Peru, liberated from the ignominious yoke of Santa Cruz, have provisionally installed in them a national government, until the meeting of the legislative Chambers—that high confidence has been deposited in a Peruvian General, one of the distinguished fellow labourers for the liberty of his country.

To the Chilian and Argentine Republics, is due the glory of taking the lead to arrest the boundless ambition of General Santa Cruz, and to denounce his rebellion against the fundamental principles of the emancipation of the new world. The Republics of South America appreciated the justice of our cause, and the name and political system of the usurper fell under the anathema of public opinion on this Continent. The chance of war may prolong the glorious term of the efforts of the Republics engaged in the contest, but General Santa Cruz, impotent to realise the oligarchy with which he unobtusingly pretended to subject Peru and Bolivia, the Peru-Bolivian Confederation will pass down in the history of America only as a monument of opprobrium to its author and his supporters.

Having thus far given a literal translation of the Message; the remaining part we shall cursorily notice.

INTERIOR.

The governments and people of the Republic second with enthusiasm the noble enterprise of the nation in the war against the usurper of Peru. The Provinces of Tucuman, Salta and Jujui, destined from their geographical position to repel the first attempts of the enemy, present a brilliant page in the annals of the Republic for their love of liberty and constancy in defending the independence of the country.—There is not a single Province in the Confederation but has enthusiastically expressed itself against Santa Cruz, against Rivera, and against the detestable unitarian faction.

The degraded Domingo Cullen, obtained by intrigue and surprise the Governorship of Santa Fé. In conjunction with the unitarian faction and allied with the agents of a nation who unjustly blockade our ports, he sought to involve the Republic in frightful anarchy. The united

efforts of the Santafacino Federals and the Governor of Entrerios, saved the Province from the fatal influence of this adventurer, who fled to avoid justice.

The important life of General Alejandro Heredia, has been sacrificed in the fields of Tucuman by the dagger of the traitorous unitarian assassins. It was reserved for the unfortunate epoch in which the most immoral of tyrants appeared in Peru, making cause with the impious unitarians to commit these horrible crimes unknown before amongst Argentines.—The weapons abhorred by the brave are those which these men thirsting for blood and for vengeance use.

The Confederate army had penetrated the frontier of Bolivia. The sterility caused by a long drought presented an insuperable obstacle to the campaign being crowned by the extermination of the oppressors of Bolivia. The army returned to its former cantonments. In the mean time, should the mercenariness of the tyrant profane the territory of the Republic, they will meet with due chastisement.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Province of Buenos Ayres, although deprived of foreign commerce by the unjust blockade imposed by the agents of France, firmly meets this misfortune, and have celebrated with splendid demonstrations the noble resolution of its Representatives to support the government in its defence of the dearest rights of the nation. The Province cannot compound with usurpation and injustice, and therefore bears with constancy the sacrifices which their present situation demand.

The Message then enters into a variety of particulars connected with the department in question.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The army of the Province continues in the best possible state of 'moral' and discipline.—Subordinate and faithful, it is neither dismayed by fatigues or privations. Resolved to shed its blood for the independence of the Republic, and the federal cause which it has sworn to sustain, it has by its enthusiasm and resignation, presented an example worthy of your congratulation and of that of the country. The first time that our arms came in contact with the united French and anarchist forces, they covered themselves with glory. Martin Garcia will be the watch word of our brave fellows in defence of our territory against unjust aggressors.

The Message then enters into various particulars connected with the army.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Difficulties have accumulated in this department, still they have not been beyond the patriotism of the Representatives and the firmness of the government to surmount. At the commencement of the year 38, a great part of the resources of the treasury were inverted to sustain the just war against the tyrant of Peru and Bolivia. Then came the unjust blockade, by which France closed our ports against the commerce of the world. Our expenses were augmented, and the revenue of the Custom House, the principal resource of the State, was indefinitely suspended. In this situation, and with the probability of war, the government relied upon the justice of its cause and the patriotism of the people.

The Message then notices at length the financial operations of the year. In respect to the English loan, it says—

"In the midst of the difficulties of the public treasury, and multifarious and complicated attentions, the government is not unmindful of its compromises in regard to the English loan. It will lose no opportunity of entering into such an arrangement as it may be possible to realise, for the payment of this debt, which has been retarded by insurmountable difficulties."

The estimates of expenses for the year 1839, are stated at 25,700,408 dollars, 6j reals.

The "ways and means" to provide the above sum are also stated, which includes a portion of the new emission of Bank notes. It is added, that the financial means thus at the disposal of the government, will for the year 1839 enable it to meet the exigencies of the State without the least difficulty.

The Message concludes as follows—

"On terminating gentlemen, this recapitulation of administrative labours, and of the political situation of the country, I offer to the

Supreme Being my most sincere gratitude, for having aided my efforts, debilitated by long and painful fatigue. Without this powerful aid, I could not have corresponded to your confidence, nor have discharged the immense responsibility it imposed upon me. The arbiter of nations has dispensed his divine protection to the just cause of the Argentine Confederation. May he permit that in this precinct from which I withdraw with regret, republican valour may ever pre-serve—and no other air circulate in it but that of liberty.”

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

MANUEL INSIARTE.

In addition to the details in our last respecting the opening of the House of Representatives on 1st inst., we have to observe that the streets in its neighbourhood were illuminated on the evening of the 31st ult., and military music from in front of the House performed until a late hour, in the midst of a great concourse of people.

At 9 in the morning of the 1st inst., the citizen guard of honor of infantry, commanded by Colonel Agustin Rabelo, marched from the barracks of the Restauradores, and formed in front of the House of Representatives. An escort of cavalry under the command of Colonel Julian Gonzalez Salomon, also formed. Both were uniformly attired, and wore the device *Federacion o Muerte! Viva los Federales! Mueran los Unitarios!* As the guard and the escort passed the private residence of H. E. the Governor, the Commandants alternately exclaimed *Viva la Federacion! Viva la Independencia nacional! Viva los Honorables Representantes de la Provincia! Viva Nuestro Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes! Viva los Excmos. Gobiernos de la Confederacion Argentina!—Mueran los forajidos traidores asesinos Unitarios! Muera el tirano unitario Santa Cruz!—Mueran los enemigos de nuestra independencia! Muera el forajido Rivera! Muera el cobarde Lavalle!* There were three salutes, of 21 guns each, fired from the Fort, viz:—on H. E. the Minister for foreign affairs leaving the Fort, on his entering the House, and on his leaving it.

The Colonel of the guard of honor, presented (by permission) an address to the President of the House, in which he expressed the determination of himself and his fellow citizens, composing the guard, to die rather than leave to their children a shameful slavery, by subscribing to terms opposed to the independence they had sworn to sustain. The President returned a suitable answer, which with the address were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3rd inst.

A number of poetical effusions were circulated upon the occasion. One subscribed "*By a soldier of the Guard*," addressed to H. E. the Governor, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, concluded as follows—

En nada les cohenos—decididos
Ante Dios y los hombres lo juramos—
Ni el alevoso y falso aventurero
Ni el furor sanguinario
Del perverso unitario,
Triunfarán de nosotros; pues primero
Que ser con ignominia esclavizado,
Quedará sepultada
La Nacion Argentina
Entre escombros, cenizas, y ruina—
Mil veces este voto renovando,
Le sabremos cumplir con brazo fuerte
Ante el mundo con gloria proclamando
Rosas—Federacion—Independencia—
Al Galo altivo, heroica resistencia,
Y al unitario atroz, venganza, y muerte.

A banquet was laid out at the residence of H. E. the Governor, of which the citizens

composing the guard of honor partook. A number of toasts were given and enthusiastically drank.

On the evening of the 1st inst., the illuminations were repeated.

The town was rather surprised on Tuesday last, about 1 o'clock, by a shotted gun from the new battery near the Retiro, fired at a cutter or balandra, which was passing in order to make her show her colours. The hint had the desired effect—she almost instantly displayed the Argentine flag and proceeded on to the Boca, where she cast anchor. This is the first shot the battery has fired and therefore it may be called a "maiden shot." The balandra was from Montevideo with cargo, part of which we are told she had discharged.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river have been numerous on almost every evening during the week. The lady bathers attended in great numbers, (particularly after 'night fall,') accompanied by their female domestics, bearing lanterns and bathing dresses.

THE WEATHER, has been during the week somewhat changeable and at times extremely sultry. Thermometer 75 to 85.

The following is an extract from a new work recently published in London, entitled "*Letters on Paraguay, by J. P. and W. P. Robertson.*"

"The safety of South America, therefore, lies more in her distance from Europe, and in the absence of any military and naval effort that can possibly be made against her by Spain, than in her means of positive resistance. A first conquest of the principal towns would be comparatively easy; but the keeping of such conquest, at the cost of constant supplies from Europe, would be an expensive, if not impossible, undertaking. The immense extent of uncultivated territory intervening between each town; the facility of subsistence afforded to the natives in the interior, by means of the cattle which they can drive before them; and the desultory, marauding system of warfare, which, without ever coming to general engagements, they can keep up for years, would sooner or later tire out the patience, or exhaust the resources, of any regular and expensive equipment of force sent against them.

"The country might be desolated, the inhabitants chased into the woods, and plains, and villages of the interior; but it would be a difficult and tedious thing to make a permanent conquest of the country; a thing impossible for Spain to do, and not likely to be attempted by any other European power. South America, in a natural, as well as military point of view, therefore, from the impotence of her only natural enemy, Old Spain; from the jealousy with which North America will naturally view any invasion from Europe; from the tacit consent by which the powers there seem to have imposed, one upon another, a veto against aggression; and from her own means of defence, may be said to be absolutely and irrevocably independent of every other country.

"It is well worthy of remark, with reference to the settlement of foreigners in South America, that during the whole course of revolution, disturbance, and insecurity, by which the inhabitants themselves have been agitated, and the fortunes of so many of them ruined, there has yet been a general deference shown to the persons and property, not of British subjects only, but of those of every other nation. English-

men, from a variety of causes, take, as foreigners, decidedly the lead in South America.

"The natives are a frank and warm-hearted people; and the blunt manners and honest principles of John Bull have always had charms for them. They commingle as if of one nation.—The English have never taken any further part in the political dissensions of the country than that of affording, indiscriminately, an asylum to the chiefs and adherents of all sides, when in personal danger; and this even-handed humanity has won much upon the inhabitants at large. The English have been longest in the country; their numbers preponderate over those of other foreigners; and their trade is by far the most extensive and advantageous which the natives enjoy.

"The British residents are respected generally for the integrity of their dealings. They have extensive mercantile transactions with the crocoles; many Englishmen have married native women; and being now recognized as the subjects of a nation with which treaties of commerce have been entered into, and by which representatives are kept at the different seats of government, they have all the freedom and protection necessary for the management of their affairs."

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, Veller & Co's. Stores.

NOTICE.

MRS. McCRAW, presents her respectful thanks for the patronage she has received since opening her boarding-house, Calle de la Paz, No. 39, and begs leave to state, that she has at present rooms to let furnished in the most fashionable style, also rooms unfurnished; the most convenient accommodations can be given to any family, with board or without as most convenient.

The house affords an extensive view of the center and inner roads, finely situated for gentlemen of the Navy.

NOTICE.

A Lady of strictly moral habits and most respectable references, is desirous of meeting with a situation as the companion or attendant of a sick lady, or as house-keeper in a gentleman's family, which situation she has previously filled.

Apply at No. 276, Cangallo-Street. j12 3t

NOTICE.

BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Institution, will be held at the Vestry of the British Church, on Monday, 21st inst., at 6 P. M.

The Committee are requested to meet at 5 P. M.

By order,

FREDERIC HUGHES,

Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, 8th January, 1839.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 6th inst., was performed for the benefit of Señor Maximino Gimenez,* a two act piece, translated from the French, called *El Cuakero y la Comica*. (The Quaker and the Actress.) The scene in England. The plot—one J. mes Morton, a rich Quaker, whilst travelling in a "leathern vehicle, (a coach), falls in with an orphan beggar girl, 9 years of age, takes her from her state of mendicacy and sends her to a boarding-school. Years roll on and find her still at school, a charming sensitive girl of fifteen, exposed to the taunts of her school mates on account of the beggary from which she had been rescued. She runs away from school, becomes an actress, and attracts many lovers, amongst whom is a Marquis. She however rejects them all, declaring that her affections are indissolubly fixed, and that she has no heart to bestow. In the mean while, her intimacy with the Quaker is revived, and some very moral scenes pass between them. At last she declares to the Marquis that it is the Quaker whom she idolizes, that he is the real "Simon Pure" of

* Which is the correct mode of spelling this gentleman's name, sometimes it appears in the play bills as Gimenez, at others Ximenes and Jimeno.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 10th of January, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Ariadne, 32 guns, Captain Du Haut Cilly, with Commodore's broad pennant.

Brig Alerte, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

Corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.

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

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

her tenderest love. The Marquis accuses the Quaker with having robbed him of his mistress, and challenges him to fight with pistols a fair of which he produces, in order that the affair be decided on the spot. The Quaker coolly tells the nobleman that the shedding of blood is not in his line, although it had been so previous to his becoming one of the "Society of Friends," he having killed a Mr. Seymour in a duel, which filled him with remorse, made him forswear the practice and turn Quaker, thus falsifying the abominable assertion, that if Quakers forbear from swearing they do not from lying. Friend Moreton hated the Marquis that it was not fear made him decline the combat. To prove which he took one of the pistols, telling the Marquis that he would fire and hit a certain mark at a certain distance, which he effected to the great surprise of the Marquis, who began to think it was fortunate for him the Quaker would not fight. In the end the Actress becomes Mrs. Moreton, and it is to be supposed that the "spirit afterwards moved her" to become a Quakeress. Señor Casacuberta played the Quaker extremely well. His dress was appropriate with the exception of the brass buttons to his coat. These to Quakers are an "abomination." They ought to have been covered. The white hat too was out of place, and the hat should be continually worn, even in the presence of ladies, for such is Quaker fashion, whereas Señor Casacuberta was uncovered during the greater part of the play. Señor Cordero was the Marquis, "I am a Peer of Great Britain," said he. The audience laughed at his drollery, and well they might. Señor Gimenez as the Quaker's nephew, had a sentimental part.—Manuela was the Actress, and looked very pretty.

The farce was *Quiero ser Comico*—we did not wait to see it. We hear however that Señor Gimenez enacted wonders as the would be actor, particularly in his imitations of La Puerta in Othello, which was encored.

The house was elegantly and numerously attended—the cauzela crowded. We really could not suppose the Theatre would be so full on a night of such suffocating heat.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 10th inst., was performed for the benefit of Señor Villarino, a comedy in 4 acts, called *El amigo martir*. The scene in Madrid. The characters consisted of a confiding uncle, a spendthrift nephew, a heartless "man upon town," a walking gentleman, an amorous old lady, a disappointed young one, and one with no character at all. None of the parties get married, so that a comedy does not always end in marriage. The nephew said he was "the martyr to friendship," because he lent his friend money and even his clothes, and this friend deceived him. The comedy altogether caused considerable amusement, as did the tonadilla *Los Muestras de la Rabosa*, which followed; in which appeared Señores Villarino, Viera and the Señorita Rosa Culebras. The concluding trio was vociferously encored.

The night was sultry, yet the house was well attended, particularly the boxes. Amongst the company were the President of the House of Representatives, a portion of the family of General Viamonte, several officers of H. B. M.'s ship Actæon, Dr. Lepper, &c. &c.

TEATRO MEJOR.

There were performances at this Theatre on 6th inst. We were unable to attend.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 5.—Wind E. shifted to N. strong in the evening.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 6.—Wind N. W. shifted to S. S. W. at night. Rain from midnight last night until 6 this morning.

Arrived, (at night.) Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 5th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

January 7.—Wind E.

Arrived, French corvette Ariadne, 32 guns, Captain Du Haut Cilly, from Montevideo.

Brazilian steam-boat Paquete do Sul, from Montevideo 6th inst., to Vieira and Timoteo.

January 8.—Wind W. shifted to E. at 10 P. M. strong.

Arrived, United States corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Lieut. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, Commander, from Colonia.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Agustina, for Montevideo.

January 9.—Wind E.

Arrived, Oriental brigantine Anita, Peter Smith, from Montevideo 7th inst. She was formerly the Argentine brigantine Mary Jane, and comes up by permission of the French Admiral.

January 10.—Wind N.

Arrived, (at night,) Brazilian schooner of war Legallida de, 6 guns, Captain Felipe José Ferreira, from Montevideo 9th.

Sailed, (at night) United States corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Lieut. Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, Commander, for Montevideo.

Passengers, Doña Maraquita Sanchez de Mendeville and her two sons, viz.—Señores Juan Thompson and Julio Mendeville.

Two schooners were in sight at anchor all day off Colonia.

January 11.—Wind W. S. W. rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

Three schooners, an French schooner of war Ana and French cutter of war Tupac Amaru, were in sight all day near Colonia.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

1st inst, Sw. ish brig Etelvina, from Cape de Verdes

24th November, with 150 myos salt.

2nd, American brig Maria Theresa, Davidson, from Boston 24th October, Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., with lumber.

" British brig Adventure, from Lisbon 25th October, with 250 myos salt, to John Gray and

" Sardinian schooner Teresa, Cobi, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., to Capurro & Co.

4th, French brig Joseph, Nazrao, from Rio Janeiro.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

18th ult, H. B. M.'s packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

5th inst. A French armed whale-boat arrived from off the Comochas, and sailed at 2 P. M. to the northward, in company with the French armed boat Atréviedo, and the launch of the brig of war Alerte.

6th. Two French launches sailed to the eastward this evening, apparently to speak the schooner Rosa, which was in sight at that direction.

7th. The French corvette Ariadne arrived from Montevideo. She had Commodore's broad pennant at the main, and whilst yet under weigh and at a considerable distance from the outer roads, she fired a salute in answer to one from the Alerte, on her striking her pendant of Commodoreship.

8th. The Atréviedo and 2 French launches arrived from a cruise.

9th. The Oriental brigantine Anita, (late Argentine brigantine Mary Jane,) arrived from Montevideo, by permission of Admiral Leblanc.

10th. Three French launches returned early this morning from a cruise.

11th. Two French launches and their boat Atréviedo, sailed this morning for Colonia. The Atréviedo was under repair during the last two days on board the Sapho.

The blockading force now off this port, consists of corvettes Ariadne and Sapho, and brig Alerte—the corvette Canille, we believe is in the neighbourhood of Ensenada, and the brig Budine cruising in the River.

On the 7th inst., there were four French men of war off San Nicolas de los Arroyos, viz.—Corvette Expeditiva, brig Bordelaise, brigantine Vigilante and schooner Relampago.

The object of the French vessels appearing in the Parana, is supposed to be to prevent the passage of troops from this side to Entrerios.

This day (12th inst.) completes the 291st day of the blockade.

The late Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 4th and 7th inst., contain communications with the particulars of the funeral rites celebrated at San Fern ndo and the Guardia de Luján, in memory of the deceased lady. The Churches at both places had mourning emblems, the bells tolled, cannon was fired every half hour, funeral sermons were preached, funeral monuments erected, and a numerous body of troops, cavalry and infantry drawn up on the occasion, fired three volleys. The officers and men wore black crape on the left arm.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received Montevideo journals to 4th inst.—they contain nothing in the shape of foreign news. H. B. M.'s sloop Orestes, and the United States brigantine Dolphin, were there.

JARDIN DEL RETIRO.

The performances at this place of public amusement, continue (as we hear) to be very attractive, particularly the rope dancing by various young ladies and gentlemen (natives).

Married.

On Wednesday evening the 12th ult., on board the United States brigantine Dolphin, at Montevideo, by the Rev. J. Dempster, Mr. John G. Lowry, of Baltimore, to Julia, second daughter of Mr. William N. Palmer.

On the 5th inst., at the British Episcopal Church, Mr. James Parris Fisher, a native of England, to Doña Louisa Alsina, of this City; the marriage having first been celebrated according to the rites of the Catholic Church.

Died.

On 4th inst., Don Isidoro Porcel de Peralta. The deceased was one of the Justices of Peace of this City. His remains were on the 5th, conveyed to the cemetery of the Recoleta, attended by numerous friends. There were 13 carriages in the train.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	203	a 205 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	202	a 204 do. do.
Plata macaquina	11½	a 12 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	12½	a 12½ do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones	12½	a 13½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	48	a 50 do. per ct.
Bank Shares		none
Exchange on England	4½	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	42½	a 450 nominal.
Do. Montevideo	12½	a 13 per U. S. dollar
Do. United States	10	a 11 per U. S. dollar
H. ds. Or, best	33	a 35 ds. pesada
Do. country	27	a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	30	a 31 do. do.
Do. salt'd	2½	a 3 do. do.
Do. Horse	10½	a 11½ do. each.
Nutria Skins	3½	a 3½ do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	35	a 40 do. per dozen
Wool, common	7	a 10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	17	a 18 do. per 27 lbs.
Goat skins per dozen	26	a 28
Deer skins per dozen	10	a 11
Hair, long	55	a 60 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	29	a 32 do. do.
Jerk'd B-of	16	a 18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	12½	a 14 do. per arr'ba
Horns	100	a 250 per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a none per fan
Sale on board		a none per fan
Discount	1½	a 2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 205 dollars. The lowest price 199 dollars.

The high rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4½ pence. The lowest ditto 4½ pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.