

British Packet



AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 649.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The Chili mail had not arrived when our paper was put to press, and we are therefore without any further intelligence from Chili or Peru.

ORIENTAL STATE.

We have received Montevideo journals to 21st inst. They are chiefly occupied with local intelligence and matter which concerns us not. Respecting the expedition said to be fitting out at Montevideo against some portion of the Argentine territory, "the cry is still they come."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,

In reading the accounts respecting this country, which occasionally find their way into the columns of foreign journals, I have not been unfrequently amused by the ludicrousness of some, and as often pained at the egregious absurdity and malevolence of others. Were it not, however, a matter of notoriety that these misrepresentations are the offspring, either of an ignorance as presumptuous as it is gross, or of an ill-will equally perverse and incorrigible, a charitable disposition might be inclined to suggest an apology for such fabrications, as being propagated at a great distance from the scene of events, when a person on the spot, apparently actuated by the most noble feelings, puts forth statements calculated to lead to conclusions alike inaccurate and mischievous. That such was the tendency of the remarks of your correspondent *Haud Ignarus Mali*, must in candour be admitted, although justice at the same time require his acquittal of any sinister intention. Under this impression, I feel highly gratified at the strictures which have been elicited from your able correspondent Q., whose labours, I trust, will counteract the evil effects produced by the misstatements alluded to, and correct the erroneous views hitherto so generally entertained abroad in regard to this country.

The intelligence given in a French paper that the blockade of Buenos Ayres had cut off all communication with the interior, and caused such a scarcity of provisions that the government were in the greatest straits in order to victual the troops, is a pretty fair specimen of the information generally possessed in Europe in relation to the topography and resources of the Confederated Provinces. People there no doubt think the French hostility has entailed upon us the most intense suffering, and that gaunt famine is stalking abroad amongst us, laying numbers prostrate at every stride, an idea which an assertion of *Haud Ignarus Mali* would seem to countenance.

Now, it is an unquestionable fact, that beyond the cessation of the major part of the Custom-house revenue and individual cases of hardship incidental to a sudden stagnation of trade, nothing like we Englishmen call *distress* has been experienced in consequence of the French blockade. It is true the troops and public employes have been without pay for ten months, but then the former have been invariably well fed, nay, what is more, well clothed, and neither the garb nor deportment of the latter have presented such an altered aspect as would convey the most remote idea of destitution. It were idle to deny that they have suffered privations, but these have not been of a nature to require more than an ordinary effort of patriotism to overcome them. That as it regards the work-

ing classes, no change has been visible in their condition. If there have been any curtailment in the amount of their usual means of comfortable subsistence, it has been more than compensated by the extraordinary fall in the price of articles of first necessity. Beef, which was sold before the blockade, at 15 pence per 25lbs., is now purchased at 4½ pence, and bread is proportionally cheap. Not even the mendicant pauper has lost any of his hauteur, and would spurn now, as much as ever, food offered in lieu of his weekly alms. The grazer, except in very few instances, suffers no farther injury than the inability to sell his cattle at the customary price; in the mean time his herds increase, under favour of a benignant season, and on the removal of the present interruption to trade, he will be found possessed of increased wealth.

Nor has there been any scarcity or extraordinary dearth observable in the luxuries of life. Our stores furnish every foreign dainty as abundantly as formerly, whilst our shops continue to be as well assorted as before it pleased the French to interdict our commercial intercourse, and to judge from the myriads of fair promenaders in "Bond Street," &c., on fine evenings, their custom will have very slightly decreased.

Thus far as to the effects already produced by the blockade—now as regards its prospective results.

It may appear paradoxical to some, but I do certainly think that the blockade is likely to be productive rather of good than of evil. It has been the occasion of seriously calling the attention of government to the establishment of an internal revenue, a subject, in my opinion, of paramount importance and intimately connected with the future and permanent prosperity of the country. When foreign maritime nations find we are no longer wholly dependant on the Custom-house for our revenue, they will be less prone to exercise abuses of force, the consequences of which must prove most detrimental to themselves. Besides, if we wish to get rid of the paper-money incubus, it behoves us to settle our financial system on a plan exempt from the contingencies to which it has been heretofore exposed. Commerce is likewise deeply interested in the realisation of such a result, which if it did not lead to the alleviation of some heavy duties, would at least give a fixed basis to the calculations of mercantile enterprise, the absence of which has been hitherto owing to the necessity under which the State has been placed, in almost every new emergency, of recurring to an augmentation of the Tariff.

As a branch of Internal Revenue, property tax would seem to require, in the first place, the action of the Legislature, not from any deficiency in the rate of assessment, but from the ineffectual mode of collection. I would humbly suggest, that instead of it being left to the discretion of each payer to contribute what he pleases, regular assessors should be appointed annually for each ward in the city and each district in the country; the several assessors united to form courts of appeal in town and country, to decide summarily and definitely in such cases as parties may consider themselves aggrieved by any overrate. A precise term should be allowed for the payment of the tax in each ward and district, at the expiration of which the collector should be empowered forthwith to distrain the property of all defaulters. This practice is advantageously followed in the United States, as may be seen by reference to the subjoined statements, which I extract from a New York paper, shewing that the assessments

there have kept pace with the known increased and developed wealth of the community; whilst we, in this respect, if the declarations of the major part of our property tax payers are to be credited, have imitated the movement of the crab, or at least remained stock still.

Relative value of Real and Personal Estate in the city and county of New York, as assessed in 1837 and 1838.

Wards.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.
1st	29,497,944	26,659,785	56,157,729
2nd	16,043,050	2,140,921	18,183,971
3rd	13,090,200	5,675,690	18,765,890
4th	9,199,460	2,041,750	11,241,210
5th	11,313,550	4,012,982	15,326,532
6th	8,918,590	2,902,584	11,821,174
7th	11,908,875	4,924,200	16,833,075
8th	11,662,050	2,248,980	13,911,030
9th	10,618,950	1,853,784	12,472,734
10th	7,209,750	1,172,900	8,382,650
11th	4,018,200	209,890	4,228,090
12th	9,337,090	2,505,150	11,842,240
L. 12th	621,760	18,000	639,760
13th	4,222,500	498,085	4,720,585
14th	6,447,798	1,871,218	8,319,016
15th	15,929,645	5,528,219	21,457,864
S. 16th	11,568,112	399,500	11,967,612
N. 16th	5,047,950	100,000	5,147,950
17th	8,910,050	743,405	9,653,455

\$196,450,109 67,507,211 191,543,359 69,669,592
Aggregate of 1838.....\$364,529,941
1837.....363,747,350

\$405,591
Increase of personal estate.....\$2,312,341
Decrease of real estate.....1,905,750

Total increase....\$405,591

Comparative view of valuations since 1805.

Year.	Valuation.	Year.	Valuation.
1805	\$25,615,867	1821	\$68,256,979
1806	26,529,630	1822	71,080,114
1807	54,969,955	1823	70,940,820
1808	35,018,720	1824	83,070,676
1809	34,782,267	1825	101,160,040
1810	25,486,370	1826	1,747,781
1811	26,045,780	1827	112,211,926
1812	26,245,040	1828	114,019,533
1813	27,640,230	1829	112,526,06
1814	22,901,497	1830	135,288,516
1815	21,036,042	1831	139,824,124
1816	22,074,200	1832	146,309,618
1817	78,596,735	1833	166,491,042
1818	80,245,091	1834	85,548,511
1819	79,113,061	1835	119,729,703
1820	69,590,763	1836	309,600,920

In the hope, Mr. Editor, that this suggestion may meet with a favourable reception in some influential quarter, I entreat you will have the kindness to give it a place in your valuable paper.

Anglo-Porteno.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 18th inst., contains the particulars of the new rates to be paid for cattle, carriages, &c., on passing the bridge de la Restauracion.

The same journal of 19th, contains the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its opening on 1st inst., and that of 25th of 7th. Also a continuation of the list of individuals who have made donations of horses, &c., for the benefit of the State for the years 1836, 39 and 40, which list was continued in the said journal of 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

tail of *et ceteras*. About the procuring of these, however, I had by no means so many misgivings, as in regard to my power of persuading Mr. Speaker and the House of Commons to accede to the political and commercial league, of which the Consul was so full.

"Thus did matters stand. I was to sail in a fortnight, with an exclusive licence for the exportation of my property and person, and upon an understanding that, if I proceeded home, I should there do my endeavours to bring about an intercourse between England and Paraguay, which I was about as likely to effect, as a junction between any two of the planets the most remote from each other in our system.

"A circumstance occurred, during our interview, curiously illustrative of the growing despotism, the abrupt manner, and rude disregard of propriety, which Francia was taking daily less pains to conceal, whenever his capricious humour was at variance with anything said or done by those around him. The question with him was not how unconsciously offence might be given; it was enough that it was taken. He stopped not to inquire whether it was the result of ignorance, or even of well-meant deference and assiduity. His irritable and jaundiced temper sought, at the moment, something on which to vent his spleen; and the innocent and guilty were alike immolated at the shrine of his caprice. In the instance referred to, while Francia was dilating to me upon his prospective alliance with Great Britain, the sentry announced as being in the lobby the minister of finance. This office was then united with that of director of customs; though the double functionary was no better than a subordinate clerk of the Consul. It was the duty and the daily practice of the financial minister to be in attendance, at a certain hour, in the lobby of the haughty doctor, at once to give an account of the transactions of the day, and to take instructions for the morrow. The hour of this accustomed interview was now occupied by Francia in the opening up to me of day-dream projects, much more fraught with importance to him than the routine account of a day's receipt and expenditure of the treasury, albeit, on ordinary occasions, this was exacted, to the last maravedi, with scrupulous and inquisitorial severity.

"El Señor Tesorero aguarda" (Mr. Treasurer waits), said the sentinel. "Que aguarda" (let him wait), replied the Consul. Two hours did the consul's harangue to me, and subsequent explanations, occupy; and when, at the close of it, he saw me off, escorted by the grenadiers with the tobacco and yerba-bales on their shoulders, the treasurer was still pacing up and down the corridor of the palace, and waiting, as he had been ordered to do, his master's further commands. Upon seeing Francia come out, the minister of finance went up to him, and most respectfully taking off his hat, asked him if he wore that night to give in his accounts? "Take him to the guard-house," said the supercilious despot. "Did I not tell the fellow (el bribón) to wait? and now he must needs ask questions."

"Off was the Chancellor of the Exchequer marched to the guard-house, and there, on a bullock's raw hide, in company with the soldiers, was he constrained to ruminiate all night on the danger of breaking in upon the consul's associations, even for the purpose of rendering an account of his stewardship.

"Such was now the state of affairs: so singular, so anomalous, that though myself the most favoured and the least suspected individual in the country, I was truly happy in the prospect of escaping from under the jealous glance and capricious rule of a man, who was hatching cockatrice' eggs, from which was destined to spring a Pandora's brood of grievances to desolate his country, without the bequeathment even of hope to alleviate the anguish of his terror-stricken and paralysed vassals.

"A fortnight after my interview with Francia, I left the Republic for Buenos Ayres, thence to make good my return to England. When I got to the former place, however, I found that it was not so to be; and, even at the expense of relinquishing my diplomatic mission to the House of Commons, I prepared to return to Paraguay itself.

"Yours, &c.

"J. P. R."

THE WEATHER, has been fine during the week, thermometer 71 to 80.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 12.—Wind S. S. W. shifted to E. in the afternoon.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 13.—Wind W. shifted to E. in the afternoon.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 14.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

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

January 15.—Wind E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian steam-bout Paquete do Sul, Anacleto Luiz Seia, for Montevideo.

January 16.—Wind N. shifted at 10 A. M. to E. strong at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 17.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 18.—Wind N. shifted to E. at mid-day.

Arrived, United States brigantine Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Hugh Y. Purviance, Commander, from Montevideo 17th inst.

H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., arrived at Montevideo 16th, sailed thence 17th, with the mail of H. B. M's packet Seagull, from Falmouth 9th Novembre.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, M. L. Sogurry.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Hayes, Cadett, Barney, Mason, Heyn, Edleston, Deyer, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bosh, and 2 servants.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 13th inst., was performed for the benefit of Señor Cordero, a three act comedy, called *El Vigilante*, which related to a young wife (Manuela) whose husband being absent, a young gentleman took occasion to whisper 'soft nonsense' into her ear, which she was coquette enough to listen to, but aware afterwards of her imprudence, she promised the individual (Casacuberta) appointed to watch over her conduct, that she would "never do so any more."

A one act piece followed, entitled *La gata nager*. It is founded on the fable of the man who being in love with his tabby cat, entreated the Gods to make her a woman and he would marry her. The moral of the fable being known to every one, we shall merely state that on this occasion a trick was played on a young gentleman to cure him of his excessive attachment to his cat. A lady (Manuela) persuaded him that she was the cat transformed into a woman, and she made the cat lady very amusing—she lapped the milk at breakfast, washed over her ears, and gave sundry other imitations of puss, but when she rushed from the table to catch a mouse, the disgust of her husband was complete, and then his friends explained the jest put upon him.

The house was well attended, which we were glad to see, because Señor Cordero is likely to become a good comedian. His tall spare figure is comedy itself. In this respect he often reminds us of *Potier* the French actor.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 13th inst., was performed, for the benefit of Señor José H. Uriarte, *Los Martires de la Libertad*, or the destruction of Numancia. This performance was announced as being in celebration of the opening of the House of Representatives, and that it would be introduced by the National Anthem. We were unable to attend, being at the other house, but we are informed that the audience was numerous, and that the conclusion of the Anthem was signalled by pointed *vivas* and exclamations from the pit.

Señor Uriarte, took occasion through the *Diario de la Tarde* of Tuesday, to thank the public for the patronage he had received at his benefit, and to express his ardent attachment to the present administration of the country.

ALVOR THEATRE.

On 13th inst., the young amateurs performed the comedy of *Restaurar por deshonra*, a piece called "Abclard," and a farce. We could not attend.

RETIRO GARDEN.

The performances here on 13th inst., consisted of tight rope dancing, &c., by the Señora Guillerma, the Señora Manuela, the youths Gervacio, Segundo, Señor Castañera, the clown, &c. Thus on 13th inst., there were 4 places of public amusement open in this city.

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.

NOTICE.

MRS. Mc.GAW, 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 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 outer 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 8t

NOTICE.

BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society of this 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.

TO LET.

THE House and Garden of Santa Catalina, 5 leagues from town. It has large accommodations for a family, and will be let on moderate terms. Apply at No. 45, Calle de Maypu.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish.....	206	a 205 dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	204	a 206 do. do.
Plata menquina.....	11	a 11½ do. for one Dollar, Spanish.....
Do. Patriot and Patacones.....	12½	a 12½ do. do.
Six per cent Stack.....	50	a 50 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none	
Exchange on England.....	4½	a 4½ pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	450	a 450 nominal.
Do. Montevideo.....	13	a 13½ per patacon
Do. United States 10 a.....		per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	33	a 35 dls. 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 11 do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	3½	a 3½ do. per lb.
Wholesale Skins.....	35	a 40 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	8	a 10 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	16	a 18 do. per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	25	a 27
Deer skins per dozen.....	10	a 11
Hair, long.....	55	a 60 do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed.....	29	a 32 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	a 16 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	12	a 14 do. per arr'ba
Horns.....	100	a 250 per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	a none	
Salt, on board.....	a none	per fan
Discount.....	1½	a 2 pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 208 dollars. The lowest price 204 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.

AT SWANSEA.

October 15th, British brig Octavia, Bayfield, from Valparaiso.
 " 19th, " " Neptunus, Friege, from Valparaiso.

AT ANTWERP.

October 14th, British brig Yare, Fawcett, from Montevideo 24th July.
 " 20 h, Bremen brig Gotfried Mencken, Carsten, from Montevideo.
 " 21st, French brig Titan, from Montevideo.
 " 25th, British brig Kelsick Wood, Thompson, from Montevideo 7th August. She touched at Falmouth on the 15th October.
 " 27th, American barque Express, Goodhue, from Montevideo 23rd August.

AT ELBE.

October 18th, " " Argo, Geertz, from Valparaiso.

AT TEXEL.

October 26th, Dutch ketch Triton, Zwerver, from Montevideo 9th August.

AT HAMBURG.

October 17th, " " Comet, from Valparaiso.

AT SAN MALO.

October 18th, French brig Courrier de Montevideo, Sargent, from Montevideo 14th August.
 " 23-d, French ship Rio, Mehous, from Montevideo.

AT CHERBOURG.

October 11th, French brig Petrus, Celestin, from Montevideo 24th July.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

October 7th, French brig Messager, Hervichon, from Montevideo 28th July.

AT MARSEILLES.

September 30th, French brig Neutonian, Brun, from Montevideo.

AT BOURDEAUX.

October 2nd, French barque Guantinozin, Grenot, from Montevideo 25th July.

AT GENOA.

October 3rd, Sardian brig San Antonio, Diaggio, from Montevideo 25th July.
 " 8th, Sardinian brig Laza, Vico, from Montevideo.

AT CADIZ.

September 22nd, Spanish brig Margarita, Anduecien, from Montevideo 19th July.
 " 23rd, Oriental brigantine Paqueta de Montevideo, from Montevideo 23th July.

AT HAVANA.

August 22nd, Spanish brig Mercedes, from Montevideo 30th June.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

8th ult., H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 25th November, Montevideo 29 h do.
 27th, Oriental zamacca Concepcion, from Montevideo 22 days.
 28th, Brazilian brigantine Bonito Porto, from Montevideo 18 days.
 30th, Oriental brigantine Victoria, from Montevideo 26 days.

" Oriental brigantine Leon, from Montevideo 15 days.
 1st inst., Brazilian zamacca Antonio y Aninos, from Montevideo 30 days.
 3rd, H. B. M's packet Seagull, from Falmouth 9th November, (calling at Pernambuco and Bahia.) with the mails for the River Plate.
 " Brazilian brig Principe Imperial, from Montevideo 30 days.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

16th ult., H. B. M's packet Lapwing, with the mail forwarded hence 25th November, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

6th inst., Oriental brig Feaz, from Rio Janeiro.
 7th, Spanish brig Mercedes, from Matanzas 14th November, with sugar, rum and cigars, to José Sibius.
 " Danish ship Antoinette, from Falmouth 13th November, in ballast, to Zimmerman & Co.
 " British brig Betsy, from St. Ubes 13th October, with 414 moyas salt, to Lafone & Co.
 " Oriental schooner Catalina, from Santa Catalina.
 8th, French brig Hermine, Serot, from Havre de Grace 23rd October, Dastous (English) 12 h November, to Zimmerman & Co.
 11th, Swedish ship Gustava Vasa, from Marseilles 20th October, with wine, oil, &c., to P. Dupressat.
 12th, British brig Florville, from Lisbon 31st October, with 400 moyas salt, to Nicholson Green & Co.
 " British brig Menai, from Cadiz 26th November, with salt, to Bertram & Co.
 " Oriental patache Suspiro, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., to J. S. Monteiro.
 13th, Brazilian brig Amistad, from Paragua 29th ult., to Peixoto.
 16th, Oriental brig Rapido, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., to Costa.
 " Brazilian brigantine Amistad Felix, from Bahia 19th ult., to Juabo.
 18th, Oriental brig Ana, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., to Pablin.
 " Brazilian brig Campos, from Santa Catalina 8th inst., to Guimarães.
 " Brazilian brig Rufina, from Paragua 12th inst., to J. Alvarez.
 19th, Spanish brig Diéris, from Barcelona 21st October, Pernambuco 1st inst., to Zúmaran and Treserra.
 " Brazilian brig Cacique, from Paragua 7th inst., to Guimarães.
 " Portuguese patache Bon Jesus, Matosinhos, from Bahia 30th ult., to Guimarães.
 " Oriental brig Montevideo, from Rio Janeiro 29th ult., to M. G. da Costa.
 " Oriental brigantine Providencia, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst., to Capurro & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

1st ult., Spanish brigantine Celestina, for Havana, despatched by P. Nin, with 2200 quintals jerked beef, 150 arrobas tallow.
 " Brazilian brig Principe Imperial, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 8 dry hides, 3650 quintals jerked beef.
 " Brazilian brigantine Lobo, for Pernambuco, by Guimarães, with 2100 quintals jerked beef, 705 arrobas tallow.
 2nd, American ship Bontus, for New York, by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 12,412 dry hides, 10,000 horns, 1000 quintals jerked beef, 144 arrobas horse hair, 41 dozen sheep skins, 735 arrobas grease.
 " Oriental brigantine Victoria, for Rio Janeiro, by J. Nin, with 1200 quintals jerked beef.
 " American brig Governor Brooks, for Havana, by Zimmerman, Frazier & Co., with 5725 quintals jerked beef.
 5th, British barque Lancashire Witch, for Liverpool, by Kemsley & Co., with 627 dry hides, 5802 salted do., 392 salted horse hides, 2552 arrobas horse hair, 15 tons bones.

" French barque Sunrise, for Havana, by Lafone & Co., with 3000 quintals jerked beef.
 6th, Spanish brig Principe Malagrasio, for Malaga, by Zimmerman & Co., with 9100 dry hides, 201 salted do., 3 bales calf hides.
 " British barque Thwail, for Liverpool, by John Gwynn, with 750 horse hides, 7596 salted hides, 8000 horns, 1820 arrobas grease, 20 tons bones.
 " Brazilian brigantine Bonito Porto, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 25 dry hides, 3000 quintals jerked beef.
 " Brazilian brigantine Felix Viajante, for Pernambuco, by Dagros, with 40 dry hides, 2800 quintals jerked beef, 300 arrobas tallow.
 " Sardinian brigantine Bella Union, for Pernambuco, by Vilardebo, with 2040 quintals jerked beef.
 " Oriental zamacca Csac peiron, for Rio Janeiro, by Perez & Co., with 1740 quintals jerked beef.
 11th, Oriental brig Leon, for Rio Janeiro, by Dupressat, with 2400 quintals jerked beef, 340 arrobas tallow.
 " Sardinian brig Industria, for Bahia, by Basance, with 2360 quintals jerked beef.
 11th, Spanish brig Indio Oriental, for Caracas, by her Captain, with 552 dry hides, 188 arrobas wool.
 " British brig Betsy Hall, for England, by Kemsley & Co., with 4116 dry hides, 5000 bones, 4043 horns, 1650 arrobas tallow.
 " British brig Bala Portefa, for Liverpool, by Parlano, M'Lean & Co., with 2250 dry hides, 6055 salt d hides, 3000 horse hides, 17,000 horns, 555 arrobas horse hair, 14 bales nutria skins, 910 arrobas tallow.
 14th, Spanish pola re Margarita, for Havana, by Zimmerman & Co., with 3900 quintals jerked beef, 245 arrobas tallow.
 " British brig George Canning, for England, by Kemsley & Co., with 600 dry hides, 4000 horse hides, 140 arrobas grease, 33,890 bones.
 15th, Oriental brigantine Indio, for Pernambuco, by Bapros, with 2050 quintals jerked beef, 450 arrobas tallow.
 " Oriental patache Amér Patrol, for Rio Janeiro, by Vilardebo, with 16,000 horn tips, 1100 arrobas tallow.
 " Tuscan brig Industria, for Spain, by Juanico, with 9274 dry hides, 600 horse hides, 3976 horns, 130 arrobas wool, 140 dozen sheep skins.
 " British brigantine Bernard, for Brazil, by John Gwynn, with 20 dry hides, 2110 quintals jerked beef.
 " Spanish brig Martin, for Havana, by Vilardebo, with 5700 quintals jerked beef, 40 arrobas wool, 200 arrobas tallow.
 " American barque Madona, for Philadelphia, by Zoumoum, Frazier & Co., with 9976 dry hides, 5333 salted hides, 49 arrobas horse hair, 755 dozen sheep skins, 1400 arrobas tallow.
 20th, French barque Agusto, for Havana, by Bertram & Co., with 600 quintals jerked beef.
 " Brazilian brigantine Virtud, for Bahia, by Bertram & Co., with 44 dry hides, 2274 quintals jerk d beef, 242 arrobas tallow.
 22nd, French brig Peignon, for Maranhão, by Ayres Brothers, with 3093 dry hides, 49 salted do., 372 arrobas horse hair, 3036 arrobas tallow.
 24th, Bremen brig Catalina, for Havana, by Zimmerman & Co., with 5000 quintals jerked beef.
 " British brig Sulway, for England, by Parlano & Co., with 4133 dry hides, 189 salted horse hides, 9300 horns, 2100 arrobas tallow, 2100 arrobas grease, 3000 bones.
 " Brazilian brig Isabel, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 1670 quintals jerked beef.
 " British brig Moslem, for England, by John Gwynn, with 6234 dry hides, 3000 horns, 840 arrobas horse hair, 15 tons bones.
 26th, Spanish brig Casipora, for Havana, by P. Nin, with 2300 quintals jerked beef, 126 arrobas tallow.
 " Spanish barque Teresita, for Havana, by P. Nin, with 2600 quintals jerked beef, 260 arrobas tallow.
 " Spanish brig Flora, for Havana, by P. Nin, with 2700 quintals jerked beef, 300 arrobas tallow.
 " French barque Nouvelle Eugene, for Havre de Grace, by Guerin & Co., with 4024 dry hides, 4423 horns, 1100 arrobas tallow.
 " American brig Pioneer, for Rio Janeiro, by Southgate & Co., with 3000 quintals jerked beef.
 25th, Spanish brig Trio, for Bahia, by Aldana, with 2300 quintals jerked beef.
 26th, American ship Exton, for New York, by Zimmerman & Co., with 14,203 dry hides, 13750 horns, 150 dozen sheep skins.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 24th of January, 1830.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Ariadne, 32 guns, Captain Du Haut Cilly, with Commodore's broad pendant. Brig Alerta, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier. Corvette Espho, 26 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.
BRITISH. Ship Acteon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell. Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.
AMERICAN. Brigantine Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Hugh Y. Purviance, Commander.



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

January 19.—Wind S. S. W. shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 20.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (during the last night.) Oriental brigantine Anita, Peter Smith, for Montevideo.

Passengers, Messrs. Edward Lumb, Farrington, &c.

January 21.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 22.—Wind N. N. W.

Arrived, (in the evening.) Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Carlos Galeano.

January 23.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner of war Legalidade, 6 guns, Captain José Felipe Ferreira, for Montevideo.

January 24.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Alerte, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier, on a cruise.

January 25.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States brigantine Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Hugh Y. Purviance, Commander, for Colonia.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

19th inst. Three French launches returned early this morning to the outer roads from their night cruise.

20th. Three French launches returned at do., to do., from do.

In the course of the morning arrived in the outer roads from the northward a French launch, armed boat Atrevido, and a balandra, French flag flying, accompanying four prizes made, viz:—a whale-boat, 2 small balandras, and a chaloupe called the Atrevido—so that we have two Atrevidos, "two Dromio." One of the balandras was liberated in the afternoon and sailed to the northward. At 4 P. M., a French boat, French flag aft, that of this Republic at bow, came to shore to land the prisoners taken in said prizes.

21st. French launches cruising. The Atrevido brought in a prize balandra.

22nd. French launches cruising.

23rd. The National brig of war Eloisn, lying at the Boca, fired two shots about 6 A. M., by way of hint (so it was said,) to some French launches in her neighbourhood. Two French armed boats (one the Atrevido,) sailed, as also 2 of the prizes captured on the 20th, viz:—the chaloupe Atrevido and a balandra, supposed for Colonia. The blockading vessels which had been lying for some time with top-gallant yards, &c., down—sent all aloft this morning.

24th. Two French launches were cruising off point Quilmes and returned to the outer roads. The French brig of war Alerte, sailed this afternoon on a cruise.

25th. A balandra was at anchor off the Retiro, out of reach of the battery. Two French launches conducted her to the outer roads. The battery and some guns of the marine artillery opened fire on the French launches at 10 A. M., but the shots fell short. The affair attracted numerous spectators to the azoteas, &c., in spite of a burning sun. We hear that previous to the arrival of the French launches, the balandra had a prize crew on board, she having been captured during the night.* A schooner under the Oriental flag was at anchor this morning close to the blockading squadron, supposed to have been detained during the last night. She sailed this afternoon for Colonia.

Captain Thibault of the Sapho is on board the French flotilla in the River Parana.

This day (26th inst.) completes the 305th day of the blockade.

* It is said the balandra was wood laden on blockaders account.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 17th inst., was performed for the benefit of Señor Casacuberta, the 3rd and 4th act of Oscar, in which the beneficiado and Señor Ximenes, gave imitations of Señor Lapuerta.—Those of Ximenes were pretty good, particularly of the mode in which Lapuerta is wont to heave his shoulders and bosom when depicting agitation, the which we noticed in our journal as being anything but natural.

The two one act pieces Despecho y Cordura and Las Citas á media noche followed.

The house was crowded. In the boxes we observed General Gregorio Paz.

On 20th, for the benefit of the Mechanist of the Theatre Señor Pizarro, Los encantos de Arrida y Renaldo and Quiero ser Comico, in the latter Ximenes with immense applause imitated Lapuerta in Othello. These imitations have become very popular.—Señor Ximenes is decidedly 'talented.' He is an actor of all work.

The house was again crowded.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 18th inst., was performed for the benefit of Señora Alvara Garcia de Rossi, (who it seems has quitted "the other house,") a two act comedy called Una falta, translated from the French of Scribe; the dance La gaouta de Vestris and a farce.

House middling.

On 20th, for the benefit of Señor Viera, Barbara de Blomberg, a 'tonadilla' and the farce of Los tres novios imperfectos.

The house we are told was respectably attended.

MINOR THEATRE.

The performances of the young amateurs on the evening of the 20th, attracted a good house.

RETIRO GARDEN.

The exhibitions of rope dancing, &c., here on the 20th, amused a respectable audience.

BATHING.—The extreme heat of the weather has on every evening of the week called forth crowds of bathers to the river. They formed an extensive line on the beach from the Barracas to beyond the Retiro. The lady bathers with their servants attended in great numbers after sun-set. On the night of Wednesday, about 10 o'clock, a man was drowned whilst bathing.

The Alameda and Retiro were well attended on Sunday evening last, and the lady equestrians numerous.

Peaches have made their appearance in the market, but as yet they are dear and not first rate. The blockaders allow one peach boat at a time to visit us from the islands of the Parana.

THE WEATHER, has been very sultry during the greater part of the week. Thermometer 80 to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, on Wednesday it was 88, Thursday 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, Friday 89.

Captain Russell, of H. B. M.'s ship Acteon, had a dinner party on board that ship on Friday the 18th inst., at which were, Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, Dr. Lepper, Captain du Haut Cilly, (blockading Commodore,) of the French corvette Ariadne, and Captain Olivier, of the French brig of war Alerte. Mr. Mandeville on his going on board was saluted with 13 guns.

Our readers will scarcely believe that the following ridiculous paragraph appeared in "the Atlas," London newspaper of 27th October.

"The army of Fructuoso Rivera was besieging the city of Buenos Ayres, and the greatest anarchy prevailed in that capital."

This paragraph would be of little consequence did it not tend to mislead a portion of the British public respecting the affairs of a country, in which so many thousand British subjects reside. The want of knowledge which "the Atlas" ever displays in its cursory remarks respecting Buenos Ayres, is much to be regretted.

The address of the House of Representatives in answer to the message of the government on the opening of the present sessions is dated 19th inst. It states that the House had attentively considered the message, and considers that the manner in which the government acted upon affairs of vital importance, is honorable to the Argentine Confederation. It had resisted the pretensions of the French agents which threaten the independence of the country. The enemies of the Republic, who aimed at disturbing its tranquillity would be convinced of their impotence, and sooner or later feel the remorse which ever follows crime and treason. Praise is given to the employes civil and military for the manner in which they had supported privations, adding, that the time is not far distant when every one convinced of the benefits, which the Republic enjoys under the federal system, will render gratitude to H. E. the Governor for the sacrifices he has made of every thing that is dear to man in order to save the country from its implacable enemies the Unitarians. The tranquillity and security which the country enjoys is in fact due to him; and the address concludes expressing the high satisfaction the House feels in telling H. E. that he has served his country with wisdom, zeal and unexampled fidelity.

Advertisements.

East India Silk Handkerchiefs.

SELLING at Mr. Hutton's Store, No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, large (white) India-silk handkerchiefs, serviceable either for the pocket or cravat, at a moderate price. 273.

NOTICE.

DIVINE Services will be held on Sunday next, 27th inst., in the Methodist Episcopal Chapel No. 60, Peru Street, the Rev. John Dempster may be expected to preach, services to commence at 11 in the morning and 8 in the evening.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish.....	215	a	216	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	213	a	214	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	12	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	13	a		do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	13	do.
Six per cent Stock.....	50	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none			
Exchange on England.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	a		pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	420	a	425	
Do. Montevideo.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	per patacon
Do. United States.....	10	a		per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	38	a	38	dlrs. 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	11	do. each.
Nutria Skins.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins.....	35	a	40	do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	8	a	11	do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen.....	16	a	18	per 27lb.
Calif skins per dozen.....	27	a	28	
Deer skins per dozen.....	10	a	11	
Hair, long.....	60	a	65	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed.....	30	a	33	do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	14	a	16	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	14	do. per arr'ba
Horas.....	200	a		250 per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	a		none	
Salt, on board.....	a		none	per pen fan
Discount.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	per ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubleons during the week, 216 dollars. The lowest price 212 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence. The lowest ditto 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence

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ALEXANDER BEASLEY, Responsible Editor.