

# British Packet

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

N. 652.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

A few days since some French launches entered the port of Sarate, near San Nicolas, and captured six small craft, but whilst in the act of taking them out, they were attacked by a party of militia, of Colonel Ramirez's division, and forced to abandon their prizes, leaving behind them swords and fire arms, which have been sent to Buenos Ayres.

It is not stated whether the French sustained any loss in killed or wounded.

It is reported that a short time since, an officer and several seamen, belonging to the French vessels in the River Parana, landed on the Entrerios side of the coast of that river, for the purpose of shooting cattle, but were attacked by the peasantry and made prisoners.

We have been informed that about the middle of last month, the Argentine schooner of war San Martin, Captain Antonio Toli, and gun boat Porteno, Captain Nicolson, were attacked at the *arroyo de la Leche*, by a numerous flotilla pertaining to the "Riverista's." The flotilla however was beaten off with considerable loss, and the Argentine vessels proceeded with colours flying to the *arroyo de la China*. It is added that previous to the action, some seventy men of the Riverista's, landed on the Entrerios shore, but were surprised by the peasantry, who made the invaders suffer a loss of forty men before they could embark.

We received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London journals to 5th December. Paris to 2d do. Both are very barren of interesting facts, in fact they contain but little that can interest our readers. The apprehensions of an Indian war had subsided, and the Sultan of Persia was about to dispatch an Ambassador Extraordinary to London. This Ambassador is represented as being only 25 years of age, and that he speaks English. He was to pass through Germany and France on his way to England.

The following is an extract from the *Journal do Commercio* of Rio Janeiro of the 29th ult.

"The 27th November, was the day on which the Mexicans were to give their final answer, and it was a guerra á cuchillo." The French immediately placed 3 double-banked frigates, 4 corvettes, 2 brigs and 2 bomb-vessels, in front of the castle, taking position about a mile distant. The weather was calm. At half past 2 the bombardment commenced, and was vividly answered from the castle. This continued until half past four, when two explosions were heard in the castle, and all was hid in smoke; on clearing away, the observatory, situated in the upper battery, and from whence the fire was strongest, was found to be demolished. The other was in the lower battery, and blew up about 200 men, dismounting 170 pieces of cannon. The firing continued till 8, when it ceased from the castle; during the night a flag of truce was sent to the French, asking cessation of hostilities to get the dying and wounded bodies taken from the ruins. Admiral Buxardin answered that if they surrendered, all should be attended to. At 10 next morning they capitulated, and the French flag was hoisted at 2 o'clock, under a general salute from the squadrons, composed of 27 vessels of war. The Mexican loss is stated at 400 men, including 25 officers, among these Colonel Cels, second in command. The French loss was not stated; the frigate Iphigenia alone received 100 shot. By the capitulation it is said that the French remain in possession of the fort, and the Mexi-

cans of the city of Vera Cruz, (which is completely at the mercy of the castle,) on condition that they only keep 1000 men to preserve order, and all the rest retire to the interior. It was also said that the Admiral would immediately address circulars to the foreign agents, notifying that the blockade was raised. The interior of the castle, and almost all the town batteries were destroyed by the shells. An 82lb. shell blew up the observatory. It was estimated that the French fired 5000 shot, and the Mexicans 1700."

The "Journal do Commercio" of Rio Janeiro, has since 1st ult. been enlarged and got up in the style of the Paris journals. Its number of 11th ult., contains a copy of a letter dated Buenos Ayres 15th December, which amongst other things says, that "Rosas has interdicted under severe penalties, the receiving in Buenos Ayres, of newspapers of Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, has ordered that all such as may arrive be immediately conveyed to the police office."

We regret that our friends of the *Journal do Commercio* should be so humbugged, and fear that this has been one cause of the scarcity of their papers to us of late.

We can assure them that the newspapers of Rio Janeiro as well as those of Montevideo, are received by bushels here, and are in every hand and cover the tables of the Commercial Room.

### Operations of the French blockading vessels.

9th. ult. French schooner of war Ans, sailed on a cruise.

10th. Nothing new.

11th. French boats cruising.

12th. French brig of war Lutin, 8 guns, arrived from Montevideo, and saluted Commodore Du Haut Cilly's broad pendant with 7 guns, which was returned by an equal number from the Commodore's ship Ariadne. French cutter of war Tapac Anaru, arrived from a cruise. Two laden schooners arrived during the night, one got into the Riachuelo, the other missed the passage and grounded opposite the Custom-house, at some distance from the beca. Three French boats, viz.—2 launches and a whale boat, left the outer roads in the course of the morning, and steered direct for the grounded schooner, supposed with the intention of endeavouring to get her off or to take out her cargo. But when about half way they halted, held consultation together, and then returned to the outer roads, conceiving probably that as the tide was falling, there would not be sufficient water for their proposed operations. The National brig of war Eloisa, at the beca, was observed preparing her guns. It was however thought that the place where the schooner had grounded, was not within cannon shot either of the Eloisa or the fort. This above occurred, rence excited considerable curiosity on shore, and the beach, azotes, &c., which commanded a view of the river, were crowded with spectators. The schooner entered the Riachuelo in the evening. An inward bound balandra was observed at anchor close to point Quilines. It was reported to day that two whale-boats were captured on 10th inst. close to Montevideo.

13th. The Oriental brigantine Anita, arrived from Montevideo. She came by permission of the French Admiral Leblanc. The Tapac Anaru sailed on a cruise.

14th. Four French launches were cruising all night to the northward, and returned to the outer roads this morning. The Lutin sailed to

the eastward, with strong head wind, and came to anchor hull down in the town. The Lutin has iron rigging, and is stated to have steel yards, which perhaps accounts for her having a dirty ugly appearance from the shore, a contrast to her splendid companions in the outer roads, the Ariadne, Sapho and Alecto. The Oriental packet schooner Rosa arrived from Montevideo, having given a satisfactory explanation to Admiral Leblanc of the circumstances which provoked the ire of the French Commodore here, which caused him to send her away so abruptly on 8th inst. It was seen that the Captain of the Rosa was not in the least to blame.

15th. At day break this morning a balandra was observed steering along shore towards the beca, the wind which had been previously strong having fallen. Ten French boats, viz.—nine launches and a whale boat, having about 200 men, left the outer roads and proceeded towards the balandra, which they captured. About 40 Frenchmen then jumped into the water, armed with musquet and bayonet, and marching in single files to a small boat lying aground close to shore, they put their shoulders to her, got her astern and took her away with them. Thus manning in the mornings trip to "kill two birds with one stone." The motive of the blockaders sending so formidable a force, was doubtless from the idea that they might have to do with the National brig of war Eloisa or Sapho. The operation however took place far out of reach of the brig's guns. The blockaders made a grand display of their boats to day. In addition to the ten above-mentioned, they had eight floating asters of the Ariadne and Sapho. The *Bonite* which has arrived at Montevideo from France, brought out a quantity of boats for the use of the French squadron in this River, some of which were forwarded by the Lutin, to the French vessels off this port, and for those in the Parana, &c. The Lutin got under weigh early this morning and stood towards Colonia.

The French frigate *Bonite*, 38 guns, arrived at Montevideo 11th inst., from France and Rio Janeiro. She is a superb ship, and is expected here to relieve the Ariadne. The blockaders have now in the River Plate, in addition to their corvettes, brigs, brigantines, schooners and other armed vessels, four fine frigates, viz.—the *Minerva*, *Bonite*, *Ariadne* and *Sapho*. The French brig of war *Budine*, has sailed from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro.

This day (16th inst.), completes the 326th day of the blockade.

We received lately that excellent publication "The Rio Circular," to 5th ult. The latter number contains an admirable Commercial Retrospect of Brazil for the year 1838, from which the following is an extract—

**Referred.**—As this article constitutes a chief part of the food of our negro population, it is one of considerable importance, and until order be restored in the province of Rio Grande, we shall mainly depend upon supplies from the River Plate, whence the importation last year amounted to nearly £1,000,000 of slaves; the previous year the whole quantity received from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio Grande was only 1,262,000 arrobas, of which about 154,000 were re-shipped to the Havannah, Bahia and Pernambuco, leaving 1,078,000 for the consumption of this province, or about 3,000 arrobas according to the price varied at different periods, as day to day from 18500 to 28300 to 38000 a 35400.

**REFLECTIONS**  
ON THE  
**Present Situation and Future Prospects**  
OF  
**BUENOS AYRES.**  
(Continued.)

MR. EDW. D.

We have spoken generally of the internal resources of the country; our object at present is to point out what some of these are. In doing this we must necessarily, partly, for the occasional remarks to be found in histories and travels are so extremely vague, and frequently so grossly erroneous, that little faith can be reposed in them. In fact, with the exception of the cities and the Province of Buenos Ayres, it is to the European reader in general a "terra incognita;" and if we are now in a somewhat more favourable position, we are chiefly indebted to the important and interesting Collection of Documents, collected and edited, in so masterly a style, by Don Pedro de Angelis. We have borrowed freely from the different sources to which we have had access; and will now attempt to present the general results to which our investigations have led, in a condensed and intelligible shape as possible.

The Argentine Republic extends from about 20° S. to Cape Horn; embracing the enormous extent of 35 parallels of latitude. The immense range of the Andes forms the western boundaries, and descending till the junction of Chile. On the east we have the Atlantic ocean, the River Plate, and Uruguay to considerably above the latitude of the town of Corrientes; when turning off in a northerly direction to the Paraná, and ascending till the junction with the river Paraguay, the latter completes our eastern boundary. Its length, from north to south, may be stated, in round numbers, at 2000, and its medial breadth at about 800 miles. In this vast extent of territory, extending over, *times* the superficial area of France or Spain, it is almost superfluous to remark, that we have a great variety of soil and climate, and a corresponding variety of natural productions; besides the immense flocks of cattle, principally wild, and hunted by the natives merely for the sake of their hides." The dominion of man is more generally established than the quotation just given would lead a casual reader to suppose; and the "flocks of wild cattle," properly so called, are now "few and far between." Our flocks and our herds certainly form the basis of our national greatness and prosperity; but if any one infer from this that the soil is sterile and self-dependence, he is greatly mistaken.

The Province of Buenos Ayres, which occupies a great part of the southern division of the Republic, though principally devoted to pasturage, is at the same time admirably adapted for agricultural and horticultural purposes. Wheat, barley, indian corn, beans, peas, pumpkins, melons, together with all the vegetables common in Europe, attain the greatest perfection; and in seasons at all favourable, yield an increase unknown in any part of Europe. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, quinces, oranges, lemons, citrons, walnuts, figs, and, to crown all, the "juicy grape," are only a specimen of the fruits with which our market is supplied in their respective seasons of the year. It may be inferred from the fact, that at the present moment, a pound of grapes costs less than a pound of potatoes; whilst three or four "luscious peaches" may be had for the small sum of one half penny. To Europeans the greatest defect in the scenery around Buenos Ayres is the scarcity of wood. Primitive forests we have none; and human industry, it must be allowed, has been slow to remedy, in this respect, the sluggish indifference of nature. The monotony of our plains is next to intolerable. The traveller plods on, league after league, his sight bounded only by the horizon; no hill, no valley, no tree, rarely even a shrub, to mark his progress, or diversify the scene. He feels a secret consciousness of inexhaustible abundance, but must, at the same time, feel a wearisome sensation of unbroken sameness. In North America, the emigrant has made himself a country with the axe and the mattock; might not we, with a title of his exertions, add a new feature of loveliness to this portion of the South? No soil or climate can be more inviting to the Arborist. Trees and plants from the most distant climes would flourish in Canada, Ceylon, and Van Dieman's Land, may

be here seen shooting up, side by side, with a rapidity and luxuriance unknown in Europe.

Passing more to the north, we have in the Provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes immense forests of the most valuable kinds of timber; especially the Lapacho, a wood admirably adapted for ship-building, being at once strong and flexible, close grained, and impregnated with an oily substance, that rust secures it, in a great measure, against the action of water. Here too the carpenter and joiner may find an abundant supply for his various purposes; whilst the rose and lacca wood, so greatly appreciated in England, are often to be seen used as common fuel. It is not exactly correct, however, to represent them as forests. Tho' all of spontaneous growth, they are frequently seen in clumps or fields, and while intact, exhibit a pleasing scene of gorgeous beauty, that bid defiance to all description. Among the indigenous productions of these latitudes, may be mentioned the mandioca, a species of arrow-root; and the yerba commonly used by the natives of South America as a substitute for tea and coffee.—The tobacco plant also attains great perfection, and has become a staple article of native commerce. We may judge of its importance from the following data, taken from official returns for 1837:—

Dollars. Rs.	
Tobacco and cigars, inland importation.	492,531 1
Do. foreign do.	850,416 4

Here then is a wide field for capital and industry, with a safe and easy mode of return; directly profitable to the individual, and indirectly to the State. The inland importation, besides demonstrating our capabilities, exhibits in a very satisfactory point of view the actual progress that has been made; while the foreign importation is the measure of the *minimum* extension, that ought to be given to this important branch of national industry. We may one day become exporters; in the mean time sound policy bids us to supply our own wants from our own resources.

In Cordova, Tucuman and Salta, and other interior Provinces, there is something that deserves the name of incipient manufactures.—In these Provinces both wool and cotton are prepared to a considerable extent. These branches of industry, however, are still left principally to the females, the old Spanish breed notion unfortunately prevailing, that such occupations are unworthy of the male sex. Many of the articles when finished are really good; but, of course, represent a large amount of time and labour. Few, if any, of the important improvements have reached these distant retreats. All the processes are conducted with primitive simplicity; the loom being frequently erected under a tree in the morning, to be entirely removed in the evening, and replaced on the following day. With all these disadvantages, they provide not only for the home consumption, but export considerable quantities annually to Buenos Ayres and other destinations. The importation into Buenos Ayres alone, in 1837, amounted, in various articles of woollen manufacture, to \$474,573; a sum insignificant in itself, but far otherwise when considered as the index of a branch of national industry. It is always easier and safer to improve an existing branch of industry, than introduce a new one. Here then are the very arts, we grant in a rude and imperfect state; here are the materials to be employed; and here, above all, is a certain predisposition, in the habits and associations of the population, that must greatly facilitate the improvements and extension of these branches. We grant there are difficulties in our way of the ever becoming a manufacturing community; that is, a community chiefly dependent on manufactures. We do not think it probable, nor do we ever consider it desirable that we should become so. The want of coal and iron are startling difficulties. But, on the other hand, there are facilities that ought not to be lost sight of, in the country of the world are the means of human subsistence so cheap and abundant; in no country can the raw materials, the wool, the cotton, the flax, and, at the risk of an anachorism, we must add, the silk, be afforded at a cheaper rate. All these considerations fairly balanced, the rational conclusion seems to be, that without attempting to rival our neighbours, who are more favourably circumstanced in some respects, we may fairly and legitimately aspire at the supply of our own necessities.

As to the abundance and cheapness of wool

we take it for granted. The cotton plant grows freely, and produces abundantly in Tucuman and Salta; what the merrymen enjoy is indigenous to these Provinces. This we are entitled to consider as a clear indication of the will of Providence. He has provided for the subsistence of the silk worm; we have therefore only to introduce the materials, and enjoy the fruits of his labours. It is perhaps not generally known, even to your readers here, that the silk worm thrives and prospers in Buenos Ayres, while the mulberry tree is not indigenous, though very easily cultivated; with this much greater reason, then, may it be expected to prosper in those more genial latitudes, where nature has so bountifully provided for its subsistence. We can only add a few items to illustrate the importance of these *manu mercatorie*. In 1837 there was imported—

Dollars. Rs.	
Baize, of various classes.	1,418,120 2
Cotton stockings.	347,190 0
Cotton handkerchiefs.	710,720 1
Silk handkerchiefs.	228,184 1
Inferior cloths.	694,856 6

Now, leaving the silk and the cotton out of question for the mean time, certainly no great amount of ingenuity would be required to convert our wool into such tissues and common fannels, as we usually see imported here. We have native manufactures evincing far greater ingenuity than that which is required for these. Our very Pampa Indians, all isolated as they are, and without any such aids and common help, produce articles of manufacture of foreign design, finish, and quality, leave one and all of these common articles of importation at an infinite distance. The skill and perseverance displayed in many of their productions, ought to cancel the charge of barbarism, so we unfeelingly, so unjustly and so impolitically prefer against them; and render their progressive civilization a problem of deep interest to the enlightened Statesman, their Christianization an object of solicitude concern to the Christian and Philanthropist.

In this northern section of the Republic are many other circumstances deserving especial attention, at present we may only notice farther that the sugar cane and the vine in Tucuman and Salta the sugar cane is acknowledged to attain as great perfection as any where in the Brazil; and if we cannot yet boast of first rate sugar, it is solely because the most improved methods of preparing it, have not been resorted to.—These Provinces already supply themselves with this important article, and have likewise a little surplus for the use of their neighbours; and no one will pretend to say that the capabilities are nearly exhausted. In truth they are only beginning to be known. Its importance as a branch of national industry may be inferred from the fact that our foreign importation, in 1837, amounted to the handsome sum of 2,841,778 dollars 6 rials.

San Juan enjoys an established reputation, throughout the Republic at least, for its aguardiente or brandy. The considerable progress of this branch is evident from the fact, that the inland importation with Buenos Ayres alone, in 1837, amounted to 196,252 dollars. Foreign importation, during same period, 557,658 dollars 6 rials.

Mendoza, in nearly the same parallel of latitude as Buenos Ayres, but snugly retired at the foot of the great chain of the Andes, is famous for its grapes and wine. In the Prices Current of Montevideo, we lately observed—

Dollars. Rs.	
"Malaga raisins.	2 6 per arbol.
"Mendoza id.	2 8 id.

From this we may safely judge of the quality of the Mendoza grape. The difference is only four per cent, when put in competition with the long famed and far famed Almaguena. Now we verily think that a well understood patriot, a proper feeling of *nationality*, might overlook this trivial difference. As in fact, as regards the article in this form, we have little cause for complaint. In 1837 the foreign importation amounted to—

Dollars. Rs.	
Raisins.	29,813
Dried figs.	4,438
Inland importation.	
Raisins.	291,925
Dried figs.	148,695

In this particular respect the Republican pro-

diction is sufficiently marked. But while we can produce the grape, the fig, the peach, the cherry and the sugar cane in such abundance and perfection, why should we not anticipate a gradual reduction of the enormous annual tax we now pay the foreigner for our wine; an article of so general and extensive consumption? With the vine in this high state of perfection, is there not something astounding in the fact, that our foreign imports of wine for 1857, amounted to 2,435,407 dollars? That such should have been the case, whilst these countries were colonies of Spain, and the interests of the colonists recklessly sacrificed at every step to the material interests of the mother country, is conceivable; that such should continue to be the case now, can only be accounted for, by taking into consideration our prolonged struggle for national independence, and the subsequent turmoil incidental to all young States. These convulsions are to be deprecated and deplored in every respect; but in more than as tending to cramp and retard the development of those internal resources, which are destined one day to become our "tower of strength," and "firmest bond of union." No tie so powerful as the tie of mutual interest. Let an interior commerce, on principles of perfect reciprocity, be established and maintained between the different sections of the Republic; and you advance more in the process of amalgamation and concentration than by the positive decrees of any Congress, or the obligations consigned in any treaty of alliance. That there are immense internal resources lying dormant, no one can presume to deny; and the actual blockade, by forcing the public attention to them, is virtually preparing the way for their development. We have seen European capital and industry rush to the mines of Mexico and Peru. Here is a day-light speculation; treasures lying on the surface; richest trophies awaiting "the pacific conquest of nature."

Q.

#### ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 10th inst., was performed for the benefit of Señor José Taboada, the comedy of *Amante Casado*, a *Viuda*, which turned out very well; she had got married unknown to her friends, which had like to have involved one of her female married acquaintances in difficulties.

A farce followed.

On 11th, for the benefit of the money taker, Carlos Figueroa, the one act piece of *Los Jaluas* followed, in which one friend deceives another by endeavouring to deprive him of his sweetheart, but is found out and exposed.

A piece called *Los amantes disfrazados*, a comic ballet dance, in which Señor Cascauberto personated the principal character, and a non-descript farce called *El recibo de un criado* followed.

On 12th, for the benefit of Antonio Urbina, *Los dos plateros*, in which two heirs are introduced, one of them is rather old, the other young, and they discuss and dispute upon the fashions of their respective times, particularly as regards the hair; the farce of *La Barba del posadero*, that of *Tío Vigornio*, and a pantomime scene followed.

The house on the three evenings above mentioned was well attended, particularly on Monday evening, when the boxes were grazed by a number of ladies. Amongst them we saw some very pretty faces.

#### VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 10th inst., was performed *El pilluelo de Paris*, and *Un Primo*. We did not attend.

On 11th, for the benefit of Telemaco Gonzalez, "Paul and Virginia," and an exhibition on the tight rope by Fernando Castro. We did not attend.

On 12th, a new play in three acts, called *Enrique y Estrella*. The scene in Madrid.—The son of a Baron falls in love with a Watch-maker's daughter, his love is returned, the father will not consent to the marriage, the lady dies and the lover commits suicide. Upon these materials a very interesting play is worked out.

*El solo Ingles* was well danced by a boy 8 years of age. He was however most unpoetically attended. He ought to have been dressed as a sailor.

The tonadilla of *El Tripiti* followed, and

caused immense amusement. Señora Villarrino and Caton, and Señora Campomanes officiated in it. The former was most admirable, his pun on the Cat and Señor Caton produced much applause, as also when he said that during Lent he should pass his time in fasting and penitence. The trio was encored three times.

The house was extremely well attained.

These two houses have closed till Easter, the Argentine after a season of ten months, and the Victoria nine.

The play at the Victoria on 3rd inst., was *Lo que puede un empleo*.

Captain Russel of H. B. M's ship Acton, had a dinner party on board on 3rd inst., at which were Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. John Macfarlane, lady, Miss Mary Douglas Campbell and Miss Helen Campbell. Captain Russel accompanied them on board and on shore.

H. E. the Governor passed the Calle del 25 de Mayo in his carriage at half past 6 on Tuesday morning last, escorted by three cavalry soldiers, on his way to his *Quinta*. He was followed shortly afterwards by his daughter Doña Manuela in another carriage.

*Extracts from the Message of the President of the United States, delivered to the Congress, on the 5th December last.*

"The most amicable dispositions continue to be exhibited by all the nations with whom the government and citizens of the United States have an habitual intercourse. At the date of my last annual message, Mexico was the only nation which could not be included in so gratifying a reference to our foreign relations.

"I am happy to be now able to inform you that an advance has been made towards the adjustment of our difficulties with that Republic, and the restoration of the customary good feeling between the two nations. That important change has been effected by conciliatory negotiations, that have resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the two governments, which, when ratified, will refer to the arbitration of a friendly party all the subjects of controversy between us growing out of injuries to individuals. There is, at present also, reason to believe that an equitable settlement of all disputed points will be obtained without further difficulty or unnecessary delay, and thus authorize the resumption of diplomatic intercourse with our sister Republic.

"With respect to the northeastern boundary of the United States, no official correspondence between this government and that of Great Britain has passed since that communicated to Congress towards the close of their last session. The offer to negotiate a convention for the appointment of a joint commission of survey and exploration, I am, however, assured will be met by her Majesty's government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and instructions to enable the British Minister here to conclude such an arrangement will be transmitted to him without delay. It is hoped and expected that these instructions will be of a liberal character, and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step towards the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

"I regret to state that the blockade of the principal ports on the eastern coast of Mexico, which, in consequence of differences between that Republic and France, was instituted in May last, unfortunately still continues, enforced by a competent French naval force, and is necessarily embarrassing to our own trade in the gulf, in common with that of other nations. Every

disposition, however, is believed to exist on the part of the French government, to render this measure as little onerous as practicable to the interests of the citizens of the United States, and to those of neutral commerce; and it is to be hoped that an early settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico, will soon re-establish the harmonious relations formerly subsisting between them, and again open the ports of that Republic to the vessels of all friendly nations.

"To watch over and foster the interests of a gradually increasing and widely extended commerce; to guard the rights of American citizens, whom business, or pleasure, or other motives, may tempt to distant climes, and at the same time to cultivate those sentiments of mutual respect and good-will which experience has proved so beneficial in international intercourse, the government of the United States has deemed it expedient, from time to time, to establish diplomatic connections with different foreign States, by the appointment of representatives to reside within their respective territories. I am gratified to be enabled to announce to you that, since the close of your last session, these relations have been opened under the happiest auspices with Austria and the Two Sicilies; that new nominations have been made in the respective missions of Russia, Brazil, Belgium, and Sweden and Norway, in this country; and that a Minister Extraordinary has been received, accredited to this government from the Argentine Confederation."

#### Advertisements.

#### ON SALE.

Calle de la Piedad, No. 140.

OLD Bottled Madeira Wine, in cases of three dozen each. 115 at

#### Hayes and Garrett,

TAILORS.

Late in the employ of Mr. Cogh.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business at No. 21, Calle de la Piedad, where by superior workmanship and steady attention, they hope to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

January 31st, 1859.

#### NOTICE.

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

#### FOR SALE.

THE Retiro Garden, No. 300, Calle de la Esmeralda. Apply to the Proprietor, No. 11, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

#### MISS MILES,

Milliner and Dress Maker.

IN acknowledging the favours she has received from the ladies of Buenos Ayres, begs leave to acquaint them that she has removed from No. 55, to No. 48, Calle de Corrientes, opposite her former residence, where she hopes, by the greatest punctuality to merit their future patronage and support.

#### Cognac Brandy.

Of a superior quality, in half pipes and smaller quantities, for sale at No. 42, Calle de la Pedracion (Plata).

#### MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 14th of February, 1859.

#### NOTE.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

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

Corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.

Brig Alerette, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

Brig Lotin, 8 guns, Captain Duperrier.

BRITISH. Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

February 9.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States brigantine Dolphin, 12 guns, Lieut. Hugh V. Parvance, Commander, for Montevideo.

February 10.—Wind E. shipped to S. S. W. in the afternoon, heavy and heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 11.—Wind E. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 12.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, French brig of war Lutin, 8 guns, Captain Duprier, from Montevideo 11th inst.

Oriental packet schooner Relampago, from Montevideo 11th inst., to Vicente Rosa.

February 13.—Wind E.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., arrived at Montevideo 11th inst., sailed thence 12th, with the mail of H. B. M's packet Ranger, from Falmouth 7th December.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Viscount Leguna and 2 servants.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Augustus Bornefeld, Edward Dorr, and Señor L. de Soaza.

Oriental brigantine Anita, Peter Smith, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Edward Lumbo.

February 14.—Wind E. rain in the evening.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Ross, Juan Bautista Schinffino, from Montevideo 13th inst., to Carlo Galiano.

Sailed, H. B. M's ship Acteon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell, for Montevideo, having been detained from head wind and low tide since Saturday last.

French brig of war Lutin, 8 guns, Captain Duprier, on a cruise.

February 15.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

## Shipping Memoranda.

### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

5th inst., British barque Waterville, from Rio Janeiro, in ballast, to Lafano & Co.

6th, British brig Circasian, from Cadix 60 days, with salt, to Rosenthal & Co.

6th, Brazilian brig San Pedro, from Bahia 21st ult., to Bertman & Co.

French brig Alcides, from Bordeaux 18th December.

French brig Courier de Montevideo, from St. Mala 11th December, to Bertman & Co.

British barque Washington, Barret, from London 12th December, with salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

United States ship Independence, 60 guns, Commodore Nicholson, from Rio Janeiro.

American barque Express, Goodhue, from Antwerp 27th November, Island Mayo 1st ult., to Daniel Crawford & Co.

10th, British brig Lifely, Wolf, from Bonavia 21st December, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

French brig Veronique, from Marseilles.

11th, British barque Rebecca, from Quebec 15th November.

American barque Chalcodony, from St. Louis 14th December, to Southgate & Co.

French barque Faveito, from Marseilles 20th December, to Bertman & Co.

French barque Canaille, from Havre de Grace 20th November, to Duplessis.

Brazilian brig Carolina, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., to Rosaura.

American sloop Voluntad de Dios, from Genoa 26th November, Gibraltar 15th December.

Oriental schooner brig Portuna, from Malaga 14th November, Gibraltar 17th December, to Caputo.

Oriental brigantine Bella Ortuna, from Santa Catalina 1st inst., to Duplessis.

THE WEATHER.—the dry weather of late and the continued appearance of locusts, caused some apprehension of another drought, which however the heavy rain of Sunday effaced.—The thermometer on Saturday last was bordering on 90, since which it has been 73 to 82.

## CARNIVAL.

1st day, 10th inst.—The rain of that day, somewhat damped the ardour of the water throwing Carnivalists. However, at 2 P. M., three guns from the fort announced that the ditty sports might begin—numerous vendors of egg shells filled with water then appeared in the streets, particularly in the Calle del 25 de Mayo, amongst the foreigners, who were wont to congregate there, and who much to their discredit, were eager purchasers; but foreigners, owing to the blockade were less numerous than heretofore, few sales were effected, and the result is that vendors went home "heavy bulk" of stock. Water throwing during the day was chiefly confined to children and servants, and that in a very minor degree. Horsemen galloped through the streets, some with filled bladders, making therewith a great uproar. Three guns from the fort at sunset, gave note that Carnival playing was over for the day.

2nd day—11th. Three guns from the fort at 2 P. M.—Italian money play ran yesterday. Egg shell vendors crying their wares about the streets, endeavouring to force a market. Buyers shy—horsemen galloping through the streets. Three guns at 3 p. m.

3rd and last day—12th. Three guns as before. Water throwing even less than on the preceding days. Three guns at 3 p. m. declared the Carnival of 1839 to be closed.

It will be thus seen that Carnival playing this year was chiefly carried on by children and servants, very few respectable families taking part in it. This being the case, it is evident it will at no distant time be done away with. We never remember so orderly a Carnival as the one just passed. The decree issued by the present government in July, 1836, has effected wonders. It is the first step towards the entire suppression of the barbarous sport.

On one of the days of Carnival, when we had turned with disgust from the scenes in the street, and were traversing that part of our residence which faces the river, we were surprised and delighted on hearing in its vicinity several airs of our country sweetly warbled by a very young lady, including a portion of "the soldier" with appropriate action. The ladies—"I'm a merry brisk young soldier," and some airs in Italian. She also gave some specimens in the historic art, and danced most gracefully with her female companions. All this we witnessed with appropriate attention, and with those engaged in the scene, and that a day of Carnival should be thus so pleasingly passed. They appeared like—

"Those forms which fit by us, when we  
Are young, and fix our eyes on every face;  
And, oh! the loveliness at times we see  
In momentary gliding, the soft grace,  
The youth, the bloom, the beauty which agree,  
In many a nameless being we retrace, [know  
We whose course and home we know not, nor shall  
Like the lost Pleiad seen no more below.

We read in the French papers, that the following vessels were at Brest ready to sail, supposed for the River Plate—*L'Orient, L'Oclair, Le Zephir, Les Revenche, La Lionne, La Giraffe, Le Robuste, La Desirée, and Le Smeaton*. It is said that some of these vessels have troops on board.

BATHING.—The bathers in the river on the evening of Saturday last, of both sexes, were immense. They have also attended although in diminished numbers on almost every evening of the week.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—"Jack" the knock-kneed negro, arrived in town on Tuesday last, after a voyage, after an absence of four years, the greater part of which time he passed on the island of Martin Garcia. He was present at the capture of the island by the allies, of whom however he does not speak in the most respectful terms. In fact, he said they might all "go to hell" for what he cared. Jack remained perfectly sober on the morning of his arrival, but unfortunately in the afternoon he got "as usual." His town residence not being quite ready for his reception, he slept the night of his coming hither in a little boat on the beach.

The daily papers were not published on Monday and Tuesday last, these being days of Carnival.

There are at present four Newspapers published in Montevideo, viz.—the *Revista Nacional, Constitucional and Diario de la Tarde*. The latter being purely commercial, abstains from mingling the politics of the day.

A fifth paper is getting up, and will appear when subscribers enough are obtained.

"The Atlas" of 1st December, 1838, No. 655.

The above paper having come loose by the last packet, and supposed to have been taken away by mistake, the gentleman who may have it in his possession, is requested to return it to the Commercial Room.

Drowned while bathing in the neighbourhood of Montevideo, on the 11th inst., Alexander, eldest son of William Brodie, Esq., Glasgow.

The deceased was a young man of great promise, and his untimely fate is deeply deplored by all who knew him. His remains were interred in the British Cemetery at Montevideo on the 14th.

## Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

ON Sunday next the 17th inst., the Rev. John O'Dempster may be called to the grave as usual at his chapel, No. 60, Calo del Peru, at 11 in the morning and 8 in the evening.

## EDUCATION.

M<sup>r</sup>. ROY, takes this opportunity of expressing persons who have entrusted the tutelage of their children to his care, and begs to inform them that he has removed his School to No. 156, Calle de Tupiza, by request to most continuance of the patronage he received during the last year.

M<sup>r</sup>. R., with the assistance of a respectable young gentleman, who is well acquainted with the English School System, and anxious to be able to give general satisfaction to those persons who may consign their children to his instruction.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	365	a 270 dollars each.
Do. do. Rio Janeiro	328	a 270 do. do.
Plate macanica	131	a 15 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	155	a 150 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patagonia	143	a 150 do.
Six per cent Stock	48	a 50 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	4	a 4 pence per do.
Do. do. Rio Janeiro	480	a 500
Do. Montevideo	151	a 16 per patacos
Do. do. United States	12	a 13 per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox	67	a 28 ds. p. pesada
Do. country	81	a 33 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	32	a 34 do. do.
Do. salted	23	a 20 do. do.
Do. Horse	11	a 12 do. do.
Nutria Skins	5	a 5 do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	45	a 50 do. per dozen
Wool, combed	15	a 15 do. per arroba
Do. picked	19	a 23 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	19	a 21 per 27 lb.
Calf skins per dozen	29	a 30
Dress skins per dozen	11	a 12
Hair, long	62	a 60 do. per arroba
Do. mixed	58	a 58 do. do.
Jerred Beef	18	a 20 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	15	a 16 do. per arroba
Horns (New American)	150	a 300 per mt.
Flour (New American)	1	a none
Salt, on board	1	a none per fan
Discount	1	a 2 p. ct. pro month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 250 dollars. The lowest price 254 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRASER, responsible Editor.