

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 660.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last, contains the following important despatch from the Governor of the Province of Entre-Ríos.

Head quarters on the field of battle, Pago Largo, March 31, 1839.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the affairs of peace, war, and foreign affairs of the Republic of the Argentine Confederation, Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The valiant army under my command has just obtained a decisive victory over that of the traitor Beron, in number more than five thousand, of all arms. It at first opposed a slight resistance, but nothing could withstand the impulse of the faithful, intrepid patriots, whom I have the honor to command. Want of time, and my anxiety to pursue the dispersed, scarcely afford me an opportunity to assure Y. E. that more than fifteen hundred of the enemy have been killed, more than three hundred prisoners, all his park of artillery, a considerable number of arms, and more than three thousand horses have fallen into our hands; all his infantry were killed or made prisoners. As soon as time permits, I will forward to Y. E. details of this glorious day, limiting myself for the present to congratulating Y. E. and all the Provinces of the Confederation, and at the same time to recommend to your notice the whole of this victorious army; inasmuch as all who compose it have nobly vied with each other in order to distinguish themselves.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

PASCUAL ECHAGUE.

N. B. When closing this note, I received positive information that amongst the killed of the enemy is Beron de Astrada, Governor of Corrientes, and Colonels Navarro and Rolon, as also more than sixty officers. Our loss is extremely small.

PASCUAL ECHAGUE.

The same *Gaceta* also contains the following—

Parana, Entre-Ríos, April 3, 1839.

To H. E. Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, &c. &c.

The undersigned has received orders from H. E. the Illustrious Restaurator of the Public Peace, Governor and Captain General of the Province, Brigadier Pascual Echague, and Commander-in-Chief of the "Restaurator" Entre-Río army, to place in the hands of Y. E. the standard captured from the perfidious Corrientes, in the glorious battle on 31st ult., at the Pago Largo.

Captain Marcelino Martinez, of the artillery, will deliver this standard to Y. E., as also the annexed communications.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

VICENTE ZAPATA.

The above news arrived in town on Sunday, and caused much excitement. At half past 5 P. M., the guns at the Fort, the battery near the Retiro, and those of the National brig of war Eloisa, were fired; rockets were discharged, and the bells of the different churches rang a joyous peal. The public offices were illuminated, and the national anthem was sung at the Theatre, at the conclusion of which there were

views for Governor Echague, his army, &c. &c., and *mueras* for the unitarios, &c. &c. Music paraded the streets both on Sunday and Monday evenings.

The standard of Corrientes, mentioned in the despatch of Señor Zapata, varies but little from that of the Republic. One of these variations consists of the representation of two cannon crossed in its centre, instead of the Sun.

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Other important documents appeared in the *Gaceta* of 9th inst., namely, two communications from Don Manuel Lopez, Governor of the Province of Cordova, dated 29th and 31st ult., addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, stating that on 29th ult., the anarchists, in number 500 headed by the "perfidious unitarian Pedro Nolasco Rodriguez," were completely destroyed. They had approached, says the despatch, by forced marches to the vicinity of Cordova, and sent the mutineer Lieut. Colonel José Elias Carranza, to the delegate government, with a verbal message, he was however immediately seized and put in irons. This vigorous measure, it is added, disconcerted the plans of the would-be Governor Rodriguez, and finding no movement in his favor either with the people or the garrison of Cordova, he countermarched, but was closely pursued by the Governor (Manuel Lopez), whose troops cut the anarchists down during a retreat of nine leagues, leaving the ground strewn with their bodies, making a number of prisoners, and capturing their armament, horses, &c. The anarchist officers Colonel José Maria Martinez, Lieut. Colonel José Elias Carranza and Captain Carmen Usandivaras, were shot on the evening of the 28th, as a warning to others. The self-named Governor of Cordova, Rodriguez, escaped for the moment on foot into a wood, leaving his horse saddled, pistols in holsters, &c., but he was captured on the night of the 30th, by the militia officer Pedro José Cabanillas, brought into Cordova and there shot. Various letters taken on the person of Rodriguez, and said to be of importance, have been forwarded to the Governor of Buenos Ayres.

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In our last we noticed the efforts made by Don Genaro Beron de Astrada, Governor of the Province of Corrientes, to set aside the treaty with this Republic and Great Britain, and the indignant manner in which this effort was met by the present government of Buenos Ayres.—The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Saturday last, contains a letter from H. E. the Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, dated Buenos Ayres, September 23rd, 1838, addressed to Don Pascual Echague, Governor of the Province of Entre-Ríos, in which he pointedly speaks of the "iniquitous artifices of Señor Cullen, in concert with the French agents and unitarians to anarchize the Republic, under the pretence of constituting it by forming a Congress," adding that under the present circumstances of the country, the calling of a Congress would involve it in the most disastrous civil war it had ever known.—H. E., both in this letter and in one to the late General Quiroga, inserted in the *Gaceta* of 8th, enters fully into the subject, and advances numerous arguments to prove he has not hastily formed his opinion. He moreover in his letter to Señor Echague, speaks of Señor Astrada as being a well meaning but weak man, who had suffered himself to be tampered with and become the dupe of others, without penetration to discover the enormous iniquity of the projects

they had in view. The letter enlarges upon the intrigues and artifices of Señor Cullen, particularly as it regards the "abominable project" of breaking the treaty with Great Britain, and thus involve the country in a disastrous war with that kingdom.

One thing we may be permitted to state, that at the very time that some were accusing the government of Buenos Ayres with being inimical to foreigners, it was fighting their battles against those who wished to set at nought a solemn treaty, under pretence that it was the privileges granted to British subjects which had caused the blockade of this port by the French. The remarks of H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres upon this subject, in his letter to Señor Echague, is elaborate and convincing; he says, "presuming then the wishes of the iniquitous Cullen and Señor Astrada be fulfilled, and the treaty torn to pieces, will not the consequences be a fatal war, in which the whole world would render to Great Britain, the justice due to her for resisting the violation of a perfect right against an infamous attempt, which would compromise and degrade the Argentine name."—Again he says—"Can Señor Astrada forget that when the Republic celebrated the treaty with Great Britain, it proposed to pay an immense debt of gratitude and honor for her friendly services in the cause of our liberty and independence. * * * * * Unhappy Buenos Ayres, with such a tutor as now presents himself in the arena. Unhappy Republic, if its dignity and honor compromised in the French question, must save itself at so dear a rate!—A thought so vile, an alternative so degrading, could only enter the mind of a man, immoral, impious and ferocious, and sold to the French as is this Cullen."

The letter further observes, that it is the wish of Cullen to involve this country in hostilities with Great Britain, and asks how any nation can claim rights of which they have not been deprived. The privileges granted to Great Britain, were on the score of gratitude for services rendered in the war of independence, and had hitherto been faithfully observed without any interruption to the quiet of Buenos Ayres, as Señor Astrada would insinuate, and that the subjects of H. M. the King of the French, not only enjoy the protection of the laws on a par with the natives of the country, but from friendly considerations have absolutely dispensed to them the same privileges as those enjoyed by British subjects.

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Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 1st ult., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 6th inst.

The same journal of the 8th, contains a communication dated Monte, 28th February, 1839, from Luis de la Rosa, Justice of Peace, to the Governor, giving an account of the proceedings of the Apostolic mission at Monte.

A similar communication dated 1st inst., from Don Saturnino Correas, Justice of Peace of Dolores, appeared in the *Gaceta* of the 12th.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., contains a communication with an account of a festival held on 31st ult., in the parish of Nuestra Señora de Balvaneda, on account of the good news from Peru and Bolivia. High Mass and *Te Deum* were celebrated in the parish church, &c. &c.

PASSION WEEK.

The usual observances took place at the Churches of this Capital on 'Palm Sunday' and on 'Holy Wednesday.' On 'Maundy Thursday,' in the afternoon, the government procession, attended by the civil and military authorities, Don Felipe Arana, Minister for foreign affairs, representing H. E. the Governor, who was unable to attend, visited seven Churches, viz.—the Cathedral, Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, San Miguel, San Juan, San Ignacio, Santo Domingo, and San Francisco. The Masters of the ceremonies were Dr. Mariano Gascon, first clerk in the foreign office, for the civil department, and Major Pedro Ximeno, for the military. At the door of each Church, the procession was received by the clergy appertaining to the establishment. In the afternoon and evening, the streets and churches were thronged, particularly with females, all in sable attire. Our remembrance of Buenos Ayres cannot parallel the like; we never remember so great a crowd.—It did really seem that the whole population of this capital was engaged upon the occasion.—We made three attempts to get into the College Church, and was each time foiled, the concourse being so immense. We next essayed that of San Juan, and met with a similar rebuff at the front door, knowing however some of the private passages of this Church, we entered by a side one. The High Altar was elegantly adorned. We next proceeded to the Church of San Miguel, bent upon obtaining admittance, which after some difficulty we effected, and heard the music of the *matines* admirably sung, in which a boy voice was most conspicuous. The effect was increased by an excellent accompaniment on the organ, that noble instrument which leads the mind to devotion. We remained in the Temple of San Miguel until the splendid lights of the High Altar disappeared one by one to the sound of solemn music, and gave note that the *matines* were concluded. We proceeded again to the College Church, and at 9 at night with much difficulty obtained admittance by a side door. Thousands were collected in the interior. The body of the Church and the aisles were occupied by females, the other parts (including the galleries) by the other sex. The choir was arranged near the High Altar, and sung some exquisite music with infinite effect, particularly at the conclusion, as the tapers burning before the Altar were alternately extinguished. The vocalists were accompanied by a piano forte, admirably played, yet it was but a poor substitute for the organ. The music was under the direction of the Rev. José Antonio Piazarri. The whole concluded about half past 10, and at this hour as we returned home, persons were preaching from the temporary pulpits in the streets, and the altars with the images of 'Our Saviour,' 'the Virgin,' &c., raised as on former occasions in the streets of Paz, Potosi, and under the arch of the Cabildo, were yet standing.

A procession of the brethren of 'Our Lady of the Rosary,' took place this afternoon from the Church of Santo Domingo. It traversed various streets, attended by music, &c., and returned in the same order.

At mid-day, the colours at the Fort were hoisted half mast and yards crossed. The same operation took place with the National brig Eloisa, at the Boca. Shops were closed, business suspended, the bells of the churches were silent, and little was heard but the tread and hum of the immense concourse bending their way to the "solemn Temples."

Good Friday.—Sermons were preached and music performed in all the churches. Altars veiled. The "Passion" was sung, and the congregations were again immense, so much so, that at the Church of 'Las Mercedes' this evening they extended beyond its doors to the pavement of the street. 'Good Friday' this year in Buenos Ayres, was rendered remarkable by the revival of the procession of the 'Holy Sepulchre,' after it had been discontinued for 21 years. It left the Church of Las Mercedes shortly before sun-set, and proceeding through the principal streets returned in the same order.

Saturday.—Stillness prevailed until nearly mid-day, then the guns at the Fort, and the National brig of war Eloisa, with the simultaneous beating of drums, ringing of the bells of all the churches, discharges of rockets, colours run up and yards squared, announced the resurrection. Shops were opened, business was resumed, sable attire doffed, forming altogether

a strange contrast to the preceding quietude.—This however was only a prelude to the amusements of the evening, which in variety have probably never been surpassed in Buenos Ayres, certainly we never saw the like on any similar occasion. Thus it was then. At the commencement of the evening, or in the familiar term, "at oration time"—rockets and other fire works were discharged from the southern bastion of the fort, the noise of which caused us to hasten our tea, (a beverage we cannot refrain from,) and proceed to the seat of action. Arrived in the plaza del 25 de Mayo, we found it full of people, the lines of the fort filled by military and others, the balconies around the plaza were also filled with spectators. Two military bands of music, viz.—the Marine band and that of the Guardia Argentina were stationed near the drawbridge of the fort, one of which on our arrival was playing some music from the opera of Tancredi. The music of the bands, the constant discharge of rockets from the bastion, and the company, (which included a host of ladies,) kept us fully engaged until 8 o'clock, when at a given signal, four Judasses, in military attire, colour green, each suspended from a gallows, were alternately "blown up," amidst laughter, cheers, and all manner of noise, which was not a little increased as the fire balls from the fire works employed in the blowing up fell amongst the crowd, frightening the ladies, injuring their white dresses, and amusing the boys. One of the Judasses lost his head with as much quickness and precision as if it had been taken off by a cannon ball. This event was loudly cheered. The Judasses thus disposed of, a constant discharge of rockets and other excellent fire works were kept up until 9 o'clock, when the exhibition closed by an explosion which sent all at once into the air a swarm of rockets producing a superb effect. We know not the pyrotechnician; his rockets were of the first order, those which on ascending took a chain or serpent like form, and others which emitted a profusion of lights in the air, were beautiful in the extreme, and not surpassed by any we have seen at Vauxhall in London. The other fire works were tasteful and brilliant, superior to any thing we have witnessed in this country. The discharge of fire works occupied more than two hours. We repeat that we know not who manufactured them, but his talent brings to mind the mistake made by the widow of a celebrated English pyrotechnician, who on reading on the tomb of Purcell, the musician, in Westminster Abbey, that "Purcell is gone to that blessed place, where only his harmony can be excelled." She was so pleased with this epitaph, that she determined to adopt it for her husband, and wrote accordingly, that "he was gone to that blessed place, where only his fire works could be excelled."

The amusements in the plaza del 25 de Mayo being finished, the fine band of the Marines, in their splendid red clothing, flanked on each side by soldiers bearing patent lamps, illuminated with spermaceti candles, and with two companies of troops, forming the advanced guard and rear guard, and accompanied by a soldier bearing on a lofty staff a globular light of new construction, with transparencies, one of which was a portrait of H. E. the Governor, proceeded in 'quick time' to the plaza de la Victoria, around which they marched in 'slow time,' playing some charming music, and halted in the calle de la Victoria. In the plaza de la Victoria, another great crowd had collected to witness the destruction of another Judas, also attired in green military uniform, but this effigy was in a cage, and his endurances were great, for after being caged all day, and his cage burnt at night, so far from gaining his liberty, the urchins who attended the operation did not even condescend to cast lots for him, but tore his body in pieces and then fought with his limbs.

In the calle de la Victoria—and how shall we speak of the throng collected in the first square of this well known street. Surely it never contained such countless numbers. It was supposed that nearly 10,000 persons occupied the space in question at one period of the evening, but some became alarmed and left the scene, and in the crowd we saw several seamen of H. B. M.'s ship Acteon. The cause of this great assemblage was chiefly to witness the blowing up of another Judas, also in green military uniform, and placed on an ass, at the end of the first square of Victoria's street. This was effected about half past 9—after which the Marine band paraded several streets on their way to their quarters at the Retiro, halting at intervals.—

One of these haits was in front of the house of General Manuel Oribe, who was loudly cheered by the spectators. At 11 o'clock we left the band and returned home.

We repeat, that never on any occasion in Buenos Ayres have we seen such masses of people collected together as on those above-mentioned. We have heard a great deal of the masses of Buenos Ayres, but may truly say that we never saw them before. A foreigner recently arrived, and who witnessed the scenes in question, expressed his opinion that the population of this capital and its suburbs, "must be nearer one hundred thousand souls than eighty thousand."

The weather throughout the week was delightful, the air temperate and pure, and the nights clear and moonlit.

Abdication of Pedro the I., Emperor of Brazil, and accession of his son Pedro the II.

The 7th inst., was the anniversary of the above event, upon which occasion the Brazilian corvette Second July, in the outer roads, was dressed out with flags, and fired salutes at sunrise, one P. M., and sun-set. The men of war in the outer roads, viz.—*French, Ariadne, Sapho and Alerte. British, Calliope. American, Fairfield*, had each a Brazilian flag at the fore, and at 1 o'clock, the ships Second July, Ariadne and Calliope, saluted simultaneously.—The roar of the cannon on shore, might have led to the belief that a naval combat was going on. The Fairfield did not salute. The Second July also fired a salute about half past 2 in the afternoon. Probably there was a banquet on board.

Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil to this Republic, had a dinner party at his residence in honor of the day, at which were present ten of the officers of the Second July. Commodore Grenfell did not attend, owing to indisposition.

The Brazilian corvette Second July, saluted the town with 21 guns on Saturday last, which was returned from the Fort by a like number. The Second July had the flag of this Republic at her fore whilst firing the salute. She also saluted the French Commodore's flag with 7 guns, in answer to one from his ship the Ariadne, fired we believe in compliment to Commodore Grenfell, who had gone on board of her.

The National brig of war Eloisa, had a party on board to breakfast on Saturday last, upon which occasion she fired two guns. Her launch conveyed the company on board and to shore.

BRITISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the British Episcopal Church, held in the same on the 5th inst., conformably to public advertisement.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS, Esq., H. M.'s Consul, in the Chair.

Mr. Sillitoe, having proposed for the Trustees of the current year, Messrs. Thomas Duguid, Thomas Armstrong and Thomas Jones; they were put from the Chair, and being unanimously agreed to, were duly elected. After the election of the Trustees, H. M.'s Consul read a letter from Lord Palmerston, granting to the Rev. John Armstrong, leave of absence for 13 months, on condition of his providing a substitute to fill his place during the period; and who should be approved of by the General Meeting. The Rev. William Armstrong having been proposed by H. M.'s Consul, was unanimously approved of, and declared duly accepted by the General Meeting.

Mr. Griffiths having left the Chair, Mr. Sillitoe was requested to take it, when it was moved by Mr. Thomas Armstrong, and seconded by Mr. Jonathan Downes, that the thanks of this Meeting be given to Charles Griffiths, Esq., H. M.'s Consul, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Whitaker, seconded by Mr. Nuttall, that a tablet be erected in this Church, on which shall be inscribed the names of all benefactors, and the amount of their donations. The expense of such tablet to be defrayed by voluntary subscription.

THOMAS SILLITOE, Chairman.

Present Subscriptions to the Tablet.

	Dollars.
Mr. Thomas Sillitoe.....	20
— Jonathan Downes.....	20
— George Nuttall.....	20
— John Whitaker.....	20
— George Lord.....	20
— Thomas Armstrong.....	20
— Thomas Jones.....	20
— P. Delisle.....	20
— G. M. Portis.....	20
— William White.....	20
— John Mason.....	25

All further subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. John Whitaker.

The Rev. William Armstrong, B. A., son of the Rev. John Armstrong, preached his first sermon at the British Episcopal Church in Buenos Ayres, on 24th ult.

The Rev. John Armstrong, preached a funeral sermon on Sunday morning last, the 7th inst., for James Mc. Donnell, M. D., and Mr. John Benito Zimmermann, whose decease was announced in our number of 30th ult.

Marrying because the weather is cold.

We did not finish the article on the above subject in our last, from the American paper N. O. Sun. It concludes as follows—

When we go to bed we never have occasion to exclaim, with the virtuous, yet self-upbraiding Roman—"We have lost a day!" On the contrary, we stretch our weary body out to its full length, (we don't curl ourselves up in bed, as vulgarians do,) and say, in a tone of self-satisfaction—"Well, here lies a single gentleman, and an honest editor, type stickler and devil, after a hard day's work." We then say our prayers, turn over on our left side, and go to sleep. We always sleep soundly, because there's no stains nor grease spots on our conscience to prevent it.—Our prayer runs something after this wise:—

"Sweet powers! Grant that the Sun may have a good sale to-morrow, and that the little news boys may "fark over" the funds punctually. Grant that Mr. — will not push his bill against us till we are a little better off. Grant that the buck wheat cakes may not be all eaten before we get up. [We go in for flap jacks.] Grant that the banks may resume specie payments when they have promised to do so. Grant that the world may grow better than it is, so that honest people like ourselves may stand a chance of getting a smack when they're hungry. Amen."

Extracts of Letters in 'Blackwood's Magazine' of September last, purporting to be those of an Attaché of the French Embassy which attended the coronation of Queen Victoria.

THE REVIEW OF THE GUARDS.

I have just returned from another brilliant scene. The young Queen, attended by a whole host of the nobility, was present in Hyde Park, to see the manoeuvres of the Royal Guards.—All the diplomatists, were, of course, invited to be on the spot; for English civility seems determined to know no bounds; and, after dining out day after day, in a succession of the very sumptuous hotels of the English patricians, and dancing until we are driven home by the recollection that the next day is far gone, and that we must dress for dinner again, we are continually summoned to some *fête champêtre*, some public show, or the celebration of the anniversary of some great public establishment.

This morning was devoted to attending on the Ambassador, in whose train we exhibited ourselves in Hyde Park. The Park is a large space, open to the citizens, who scatter themselves about its walks and rides in profusion on Sundays; ten times the size of the Champs Elysées, and more than ten times the beauty, notwithstanding the inferiority of its name.

It is covered by a matchless verdure which belongs to England alone, undulates just enough to relieve the monotony of an absolute plain, and from its fine group of trees, and broad sheet of water gleaming through them, has the quiet aspect of a magnificent park attached to a private mansion. But on this day all was tumult, glee,

and multitude. When we entered the field, we found the troops drawn up in a line from north to south. The Foot Guards in the centre, cavalry on the flanks and rear, the troops of field-artillery forming the extremes of the wings. Handsome houses surround three sides of the Park, and they were crowded at every window, and even on the roofs, with fashionable spectators. The whole looked not unlike a colossal amphitheatre, of which the Park was the arena, and we and the troops had the honour to be the performers.

In front of the centre a guard of honour surrounded the Royal standard, and there the Queen took up her position. She entered the Park about eleven, announced by the firing of cannon. The troops then stood to their arms; and the whole *cortège* followed her Majesty along the line. The sight was striking. You already know my opinion of the appearance of British troops on the ground. But these were the *élite* of the British troops—the Life Guards and the Infantry of the Household. Nothing could be more admirable than their *ténue*. The infantry, well set up, steady, and alert—the cavalry, giants, without the *rouge* look that great height so often gives. Their swords are longer, broader, and altogether a more effective weapon than ours. But they have adopted, in compliment, I presume, to France and bad taste, the enormous bear-skin cap, which places the face of the wearer as nearly as possible at the middle of his figure; and for grace or utility he might as well wear one of the regimental kettle-drums. As the cap is too heavy for the man, the man is too heavy for the horse, powerful and spirited an animal as the English dragoon horse is. The weight of cuirass, carbine, accoutrements, and rider, cap and all, is enough to crush any thing less than the bone and bulk of an elephant.—Such soldiers may answer the purposes of parade, or ride through a field day; but campaigning is out of the question. Even the Belgium campaign of 1815 is not an answer. It was but a three day's evolution. And though on our side the deplorably heavy cavalry were thrown away against the English squares, and scarcely less than devoted to ruin by the unaccountable rashness of Napoleon himself, the English cavalry were chiefly *reserved*, and brought forward only at the close of the day, which was clearly the only and the fitting time.

As we moved along, we had a further opportunity of surveying the people, who, in all the displays of this country, form one of the most interesting portions of the entire spectacle. The multitude was incalculable, and its numbers were brought still more forcibly before the eye, from the limits within which they were compressed. The mass of human beings was solid on three sides of the circle. On the fourth, and in rear of the troops, it was more scattered over the plain, or grouped up on the rising grounds which gave a view of the movements. This *coup d'œil* was the more novel from the odd erections on which the populace took their place; benches placed on chairs; baskets and barrels for the foundations of structures equally frail; and every kind of slight scaffold sustained the "Sovereign people." Fortunately they were not far enough from the ground to break legs and arms, otherwise the public loss in these points must have been considerable, for we heard their crashing every moment. The trees, too, were thickly loaded with that forbidden fruit, spectators; so thickly, indeed, that the branches often broke down with their crop. These were especial objects of attention to the police, and a sort of *petite guerre* was kept up between the parties below and the parties above during the day.—The police had the worst of it. It was the war of the Pygmies and the Cranes.

The troops then, on the discharge of a gun, broke off into companies and squadrons, and passed the royal standard, the officers saluting as they passed. The actual manoeuvres now commenced, and for nearly two hours a succes-

sion of active field movements were gone through, and, I must acknowledge, gone through with admirable finish, skill, and rapidity. The line advanced, throwing the skirmishers in front, two battalions of rifles. The skirmishers were recalled after some rounds, and the line commenced firing, by volleys of regiments, from the right. Nothing could be more perfect than this fire. Its precision was complete. The line then faced about and retreated, forming columns on halting. The superb cavalry of the Life Guards, flanked by Hussars and Lancers, now moved up by squadrons through the intervals, formed line, and charged. This was by far the finest part of the spectacle, the *grand jeu* of the day.

Advertisements.

General Upholstery

AND
MATTRESS STORE,
No. 62, Calle del Peru.

WARWICK INGLIS, takes this opportunity to inform the public, that he has always on sale a good and general assortment of articles in his line, including mattresses of every description for beds, marquesses, &c., as also very handsome gilt ornaments for curtains, &c.

N. B. Old sofas, chairs and mattresses repaired in the best manner, so as to look and answer the same purpose as if new. Bed and window curtains cut out, made up, or altered to the latest fashion.

The above articles will be executed with the utmost despatch and on the most reasonable terms.

HIDE ROPE.

THE Undersigned original inventor of the hide rope, solicits the attention and patronage of the Commanding officers of men of war, owners and captains of vessels of all nations, for his manufacture established in Buenos Ayres, with an exclusive privilege granted by the Superior Government of the Argentine Republic.

For further particulars apply at the Store, No. 28, on the beach, opposite the landing place of Buenos Ayres.

Orders left there for any quantities will be attended to and fulfilled in a very short time.

MANUEL LORENZO AMARAL.

NOTICE.

THE British Episcopal Schools, will be opened on Monday the 15th instant. Applications for the admission of children and other particulars, may be made to the master at the school-rooms.

Buenos Ayres, April 2, 1839.

THOMAS TUCKER.

TAILOR, FROM LONDON.

No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

BEGS most respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his highly respectable native and foreign friends for the distinguished favours he has received, and assures them it shall be his study to ensure their mark'd preference and favors by the most unremitting attention to their orders, by furnishing them with a superior article as to material, superior workmanship, executed by the best workmen, in the most fashionable style on reasonable terms. T. T. requests to inform his friends and the public at large, he has a superior assortment of the best black and blue cloths, invisible green, Oxford mixtures and other neatly coloured cloths, a large assortment of merino and silk waistcoatings for the winter, variety of black, coloured and figured silk do., and various other articles in the trade worthy their inspection.

Navy Uniforms and Regimentals made to regulation.

Penny Magazine.

ANY Person possessed of the numbers for January, February, April and May, of 1837, or of a complete collection for the same year, may meet with a purchaser at No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.



MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 11th of April, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Ariadne, 32 guns, Captain Du Haut Cilly, with Commodore's broad pendant. Corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault. Brig Alerta, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert. Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

AMERICAN. Corvette Fairfeld, 24 guns, Lieut. E. G. Tilton, Commander, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore John B. Nicolson.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 6.—Wind E.

Arrived, Brazilian corvette Second July, 26 guns, Captain Antonio Feliz Correa de Mello, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore John Pasco Grenfell, from Montevideo 4th inst.

Passengers, the Oriental emigrants, General Eugenio Garzon, 6 other military officers and 3 servants.

Sailed, H. B. M's sloop Orestes, 18 guns, Captain Peter Sampson Hambly, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

April 7.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

The Orestes which sailed yesterday, was in sight this morning.

April 8.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 9.—Wind N. in the morning, with slight rain, shifted to E. in the evening, strong, with heavy rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 10.—Wind N. shifted to W. in the afternoon, foggy in the morning.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., arrived at Montevideo 7th inst., sailed thence 8th in the evening.

No passengers from Rio Janeiro.

Passengers from Montevideo, Señoras Justina Piacentini and Simona Montoro. Señores Francisco Lasala, Juan Furiol, Estevan Donado, Vicente Nubel, Francisco Sanchez, Casto Dominguez and Leopoldo Olave. Messrs. Thomas Duguid, John Thode, F. W. Hutz, William A. Rhodes, John Wyatt Smith, Alfred Barber, John Rennie, John Nuttall, Edward Gahan, Robert Mitchell, Charles R. Horne, Hugh Mc. Intyre and Patrick Drury, and 2 soldiers, viz:—Correa and a negro of Don Juan Furiol.

Sailed, (at night,) Brazilian corvette Second July, 26 guns, Captain Antonio Feliz Correa de Mello, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore John Pasco Grenfell, for Montevideo.

In sight, the United States hired schooner Star of the South, (Tender).

April 11.—Wind W.

Arrived, United States hired schooner Star of the South, from Montevideo 9th inst.

This schooner is employed as a tender to the United States frigate Independence, at Montevideo, and formerly belonged to the branch pilots of the port of Buenos Ayres.

April 12.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

6th inst. The blockaders schooner of war Ann, and cutter of war Tupac Anaru, each having a whale boat in tow, sailed apparently for Martin Garcia. The French Commodore's ship Ariadne, saluted with 7 guns, in consequence we believe of a visit from the Brazilian Commodore Grenfell. The Brazilian corvette Second July, immediately returned the salute.

7th. The three vessels of the blockaders, viz:—Ariadne, Sapho and Alerte, had each a Brazilian flag at the fore, and at 1 P. M. the Ariadne fired a salute of 21 guns, in honor of the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Pedro II. to the throne of Brazil.

We did not observe any French launches cruising, either yesterday morning or this morning. Their beef boat arrived this morning from Colonia and sailed again.

8th. Two French launches were cruising last night to the southward. They returned leisurely to the outer roads this afternoon.

9th. Two French launches were cruising to the northward last night, and returned to the outer roads this morning.

10th. Four French launches reconnoitred a schooner which arrived during the last night, and got aground off the Custom House, but finding her 'hard and fast,' they returned to the outer roads.

11th. Four French launches were cruising to the northward. The blockading vessels sent up top-gallant yards this morning, the brig Alerte took the lead in this operation.

12th. The following armed craft appertaining to the blockaders arrived this day from a cruise—chaloupe Pirneza, boat Atrevido, 3 launches and 2 whale boats, as also a ketch, supposed the Mandame, prize.

This day (13th inst.) completes the 382nd day of the blockade.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

2nd inst., French corvette Camille, from Rio Janeiro.

4th, British brig Habnab, from Cotte 4th January, Pernambuco 25th February, Rio Janeiro 17th ult., to Bertiam & Co.

" Spanish brig Procer, from Barcelona 4th January, Malaga 19th do., Pernambuco 20th February, Rio Janeiro 14th ult., to Zumaran and Tresera.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 7th inst., was performed the two act piece of *Una Falla*, and another in our act called *Un Ministro*, from the French "La manie des places." We have before described the plot of each piece.

The National Anthem was sung previous to the performances, in honor of the victory obtained by the army of Entre-Rios over that of Corrientes. *Vivas* and *mueras* followed.

The audience was numerous. In the boxes were the lady and daughter of Don Felipe Arana; the lady and daughters of General Alvear; Don F. Befautigui and lady; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil; Commodore Nicolson, of the United States navy, and several of his officers; Captain Herbert, of H. B. M's ship Calliope; several officers of the Brazilian corvette Second July; Dr. Lepper, &c.

On 10th, *Un tercero en discordia*. The plot of this we have noticed in former numbers, and that it turns upon a lady who has three lovers, one a sensible man, one a pedant, and the other irritable. The lady, like a sensible woman, prefers the first named, which was played by a gentleman, being his first appearance on any stage. This of course draws criticism. His figure is gentlemanly, and face good; and he has qualifications to make him a respectable and most probably a good actor.

The house was only thinly attended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,

Between the two pieces performed at the Victoria Theatre on the 7th inst., we were favoured with an unadvised *Interlude*, which diverted many but displeased more of the astonished spectators, being its first exhibition here in our southern division of the new world, altho' (according to Mrs. Trollope) not unknown in the northern. A PAIR of FEET, resting on their heels, were displayed to the public admiration, a considerable time, on the balustrade of a box not very distant on the left of the Governor's!! They were not the naked feet of a Pampa Indian, no! but presented to the view a pair of very well made soles. We have no doubt of their owner's general good sense, but had it on this occasion been as good as his soles, we should not now have had to trouble you with these lines.

A. and B.

THE WEATHER,—has been fine and summer like during the week. Thermometer 66 to 74.

We received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London papers to 7th February, and Paris to 5th do. They contain but little news. The Molé Administration had resigned, but Louis Philippe refused to accept their resignation and dissolved the Chambers. The speech of Queen Victoria on the opening of the Parliament, presents nothing of moment.

The Brazilian corvette Second July, sailed from the outer roads on the night of Wednesday last, for Montevideo. Commodore Grenfell being indisposed, did not come on shore, to the great regret of his friends here.

Monsieur Aimé Roger, late Consul of France to this Republic, is about to embark from Montevideo for France, in the French brig Joseph.

Married.

Yesterday the 12th inst., by the Rev. William Brown, John Rennie, Esq., Merchant of Montevideo, to Mary Douglas, fourth daughter of the late Alexander Campbell, Esq., of Killinalin, Argyshire.

Birth.

On the 8th inst., the lady of J. C. Zimmermann, Esq., of a son.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Rev. John Dempster, will preach at his Chapel, No. 60, Calle del Peru, on Sunday the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning and 7 in the evening.

WILLIAM CORCORAN,

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NOTICE.

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PROVIDES every requisite for Funerals; plain, highly finished, polished mahogany and leaden coffins. Funerals conducted upon any scale. Families attended on the shortest notice.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	247	a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	246	a	do. do.
Plata macuquina	13	a 14	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	143	a	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	143	a 144	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	50	a	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none		
Exchange on England	4	a	pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	500	a	nominal.
Do. Montevideo	143	a 15	per patacon
Do. United States	123	a	per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	38	a 39	dis. p. pesada
Do. country	32	a 35	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	34	a 36	do. do.
Do. salted	32	a 38	do. do.
Do. Horse	12	a 14	do. each.
Nutria Skins	43	a 5	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	50	a 55	do. per dozen
Wool, common	11	a 14	do. per arroba
Do. picked	24	a 26	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	23	a 22	per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	25	a 30	
Deer skins per dozen	11	a 12	
Hair, long	65	a 70	do. per arroba
Do. mixed	36	a 40	do. do.
Jorked Beef	18	a 20	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	16	a 17	do. per arroba
Horns	150	a 300	per mil.
Flour, (North American)	none		
Salt, on board	none		per fan
Discount	13	a 2	pr ct. pr month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 251 dollars. The lowest price 246 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.