

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[N^o. 661.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The Peru-Bolivian drama is closed, exhibiting in its final scene the would-be Napoleon of the South ever faithful to the example of his great prototype. A British ship of war received the fallen Majesty of imperial France, and a British ship of war is the chosen asylum of the fugitive aspirant to the throne of the Incas. Several details have been received in town relative to the occurrences subsequent to the ex-Protector's *Waterloo*, but they are not sufficiently circumstantial to allow the formation of a full and connected narrative. It appears that General Santa Cruz, after his defeat at Yungay, succeeded in reaching Lima (as Napoleon did Paris,) before the occupation of that capital by General Laforete, and that after remaining there a short time, renewing in the *Palacio de Gobierno* the scenes of the Tuilleries, he set out with a few followers for the Departments of the South. He had, however, scarcely arrived in Arequipa when a revolution broke out there in favor of the National independence, and he and his suite were obliged to take to flight. Having secured the protection of the Cuzco battalion of infantry, they proceeded under an escort to Tabaya, and from thence unaccompanied to Ilay, (the new Rochefort,) where they arrived on the 22nd of February, and took refuge in the house of the British Consul, Mr. Crompton. Here they were followed by a small party of their pursuers on the 24th, and would, it is stated, have been taken, had not the Consul caused a strong party of Marines to be landed from H. B. M.'s ship *Samarang*, which had arrived two days previous. With the assistance of this force, the Protector and his suite, composed of Generals Miller, Cerdeña, Riva-Agüero and Rivero, were safely conducted on board of that vessel. The *Samarang*, it is said, immediately sailed for Cobjia in order to take on board the family of General Santa Cruz, after which the latter, it was thought by some, would proceed to Guayaquil, and by others, to France. Previously to his embarkation he had learnt the revolution of Bolivia, and the rising of Cuzco, Puno, &c. After this event General Moran, (erroneously supposed to have been killed,) who occupied the fortress of Callao, with some of the shattered remains of the Protectoral army, became convinced that resistance was no longer prudent, and accordingly capitulated on the 7th of March. General Vigil, with the division under his command in Nasca, had likewise submitted to the government of General Gamarra, which had been re-installed in Lima. A mail is daily expected, by which we shall probably be put in possession of further particulars.

According to the detailed official accounts of the battle of Yungay, or of *Ancach* as it is now called, the Protectoral Generals killed were Quiros and Armaza, and those made prisoners Urdinenea, Bermudez and Guarda, the two latter wounded. On the side of the Chilians, General Elespuru was killed. This officer had been promoted to the rank of Marshal on the field of battle. In a proclamation published by General Santa Cruz on his arrival at Lima, he ascribed his defeat to the treachery or cowardice of Col. Gualarte, who he says abandoned an important position which he occupied with a column of 700 men. Had he defended that position as he ought to have done, General Santa Cruz contends that the destruction of the enemy was certain. "If Grouchy had come up in time," Napoleon was wont to say, "I would inevitably have triumphed at Waterloo."—What a strange similarity in the mishaps which

befel both Conquerors! An excellent subject for a chapter "on the consequences of events that did not happen."

The news above related arrived in town on Monday last, and was celebrated at 4 P. M. by the firing of the Port guns, peals from the bells of the Churches, military music, &c. In the evening the town was pretty generally illuminated, and three splendid bands, viz:—of the Marine artillery, Guardia Argentina and Patricios, flanked by soldiers bearing patent lamps, preceded by others bearing globular lights with transparencies, and accompanied by troops who formed an advanced and rear guard to each band, traversed the streets halting at intervals. They performed some very pleasing and martial music, including the *duo militar* and the battle piece of "Itzaingo."

Anniversary of the Installation of Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, as Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

This anniversary occurred on Saturday last the 18th inst., and was celebrated with more than usual eclat, in consequence of the good news which has flown in from so many quarters. At present we can only notice that portion of the celebration which took place in this capital.

Shortly after sun rise, the National brig of war *Eloisa*, at the Boca, appeared dressed out with federal and other flags. At mid day she fired a salute of 21 guns, and a gun at sun set on lowering her flags. In the evening there was a display of excellent fire works (in which the rockets made a conspicuous figure,) in the Plaza de la Victoria. Music was also stationed there. The performances at the Victoria Theatre (noticed in another part of our paper,) were in honor of the anniversary.

In the course of the day, H. E. the Governor received at his private residence a number of congratulatory visits.

There was a grand *funcion* upon the occasion at San José de Flores.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 16th inst., contains a copy of intercepted letters from one Jean Paul Dubois, a Frenchman. They are dated Santiago del Estero, 19th February, 1839, and are addressed to various persons; amongst them is one to the French Admiral Leblanc, and another to the French Consuls at Montevideo, Messieurs Martigny and Baradere. From the tenor of these letters, it would seem that he was employed on a special mission by those gentlemen, for the purpose of alienating the Provinces of the Interior from the policy pursued by the government of Buenos Ayres on the French question. As his designs have been discovered, it is presumed that he has before this been apprehended.

We hear that General Echague, was on the 9th inst., 40 leagues from Corrientes, in full march for that capital.

Intended grand cricket match by the Anglo-Porteño club.

This club intend on Tuesday next, St. George's Day, to play a grand match at cricket, on their ground in front of the German brewery. Wickets to be pitched at 11 A. M. precisely. A full field is expected.

The French have dissolved co-partnership with the Riveristas in the occupation of Martin Garcia. The Oriental force stationed on that Island has been withdrawn, and the garrison is now exclusively French.

THE WEATHER during the week has been fine. Thermometer 64 to 72.

The fine weather on Sunday last excited numerous equestrians and others to the villages in the vicinity of town.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, April 16th, 1839.—30th year of the Liberty, 24th of the Independence, And 10th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Executive of the Province.

Art. 1.—Whilst the circulating medium of the Province consists of Bank notes, all contracts of permutation or of purchase and sale of metallic money of gold or silver, are prohibited without a special permission in writing from the Minister of Finance.

2.—It is also prohibited to give and receive, metallic money of gold or silver in deposit or pledge to guarantee debts in current money, unless the permission specified in the preceding article be obtained.

3.—In the Finance department, a book shall be kept, in which shall be inserted the permits granted under the signature of the Minister of Finance.

4.—The permit spoken of in the preceding articles, shall not be granted in those cases where they may be made subservient to jobbing in specie, nor to the persons employed, or who have been employed in this business.

5.—Those who infringe upon the present decree and their accomplices, or those who in any degree endeavour to render it nugatory, shall pay a fine in value equal to the contract, which shall be distributed in equal parts between the Exchequer and the informer, if there be any, or adjudged *in toto* to the Exchequer if there be no informer.

6.—Magistrates shall not admit demands arising out of contracts prohibited by the present Decree, and it shall be their duty to give immediate notice to the government of such demands as may come before them.

7.—Let this be communicated to the Executive in order to its fulfilment.

MANUEL V. DE MAZA.

President of the Hon. House of Representatives.

LUCAS G. PEÑA.

Secretary and Member of the House.

The above received the assent of the government on the 18th inst.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 15th inst., contains a copy of the law relative to the *Contribucion Directa*, as sanctioned by the House of Representatives on 12th inst. It consists of 31 articles.

SCOTCH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Pursuant to public advertisement, the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch National Schools of Buenos Ayres, was held in the Presbyterian Church, on Monday 8th inst.

The Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee of Directors for the past year having been read, it was moved by Mr. Fleming, and seconded by Mr. W. Wilson, that it be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Orr, seconded by Mr. W. S. Wilson, the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed Directors for the ensuing year, viz.—Messrs. John Macfarlane, P. C. Dick, G. Walker, R. M'Clintock, Thomas Galbraith, Thomas Bell, D. M'Queen and D. Fleming.

A vote of thanks for their services to the retiring Directors, viz.—Messrs. Orr, Lawrie, W. S. Wilson and Davidson was then proposed by Mr. Dick, which being seconded by Mr. A. Smith, was unanimously agreed to.

William Orr, Esq., having been called to the Chair, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Rev. Mr. Brown, for the able manner in which he had presided over the proceedings of the Meeting.

REPORT.

The object of the Scotch National Schools, is declared by their Constitution to be to provide the Scotch community settled in this city and its neighbourhood with a permanent means of cheap and good education. Although every thing necessary to the completion of this design is not yet effected, enough has been done during the last twelve months to warrant the conviction of its practicability and its speedy accomplishment. The experience of that time furnishes ample encouragement to perseverance and continued zeal in the enterprise.

The arrangements necessary to be made preparatory to the erection of the School-rooms not having been effected, from various unavoidable causes, till the price of building materials had attained its present exorbitant rate, the Directors have been obliged to delay this part of the undertaking. The funds, however, destined by the Subscribers to this object have been collected, and are now, as will be seen from the Treasurer's statement, in his hands, so that the work may be proceeded in the moment the circumstances of the country permit. The Directors felt less reluctance in submitting to this delay as it operated in no respect to the prejudice of the institution. The Chairman having granted the use of his vestry as a temporary School-room, it, together with the adjoining vacant spaces in the area of the Church, furnishes abundant accommodation—sufficient, by means of the arrangements now adopted in conducting the business of the School, even for a greatly increased attendance. Another step towards securing the permanency of the institution in addition to the possession of building funds has also been gained by the commencement of a permanent fund. A lady has anonymously, through the Chairman, contributed a donation of five hundred dollars, on the condition that it shall be appropriated to the object contemplated by the Nineteenth rule of the Constitution, and form the foundation of an endowment. The Committee have not hesitated to accept the gift on these terms, and they have now only to express their conviction that such an example will not have been set in vain to the ladies interested in the School, but that by their liberality the foundation thus laid will be speedily so extended as to afford a guarantee for the ultimate accomplishment of this most important measure.

From the accounts reaching the Directors, from all sides, of the pressing demand for female education, they determined to give their first attention to the establishment of a girls' school. But they very speedily discovered the truth of the representation made by the provisional Committee of the obstacle in their way arising from the difficulty of procuring properly qualified teachers. Every pains was taken to obtain one but without success, and the attempt must have been abandoned but for the zealous interest taken in it by Mrs. Brown, who at the cost of many sacrifices volunteered her services till some permanent arrangement could be effected. The offer was most gladly embraced, and an efficient assistant having been at the same time appointed, the school was opened on the 1st of September, and has continued steadily to advance

in numbers, till from eight it now reckons about fifty in regular attendance. In accordance with the recommendation of the provisional Committee, the Directors lost no time in opening a communication with Glasgow, with the view of procuring a school-master qualified according to the training system. The reply they have received from the parties to whom they referred, they are happy to state, is satisfactory. At its date (December,) there were many applicants for the situation, and one suitably qualified was very shortly expected to be found. The unavoidable withdrawal of Mrs. Brown's superintendance threatened the suspension of the School, but the assurance thus obtained of the speedy arrival of a teacher has enabled the Directors to make new and extended arrangements for its continuance. The Chairman having undertaken to act for the school-master till he arrive, the opportunity has been embraced of at once placing the institution on the footing on which the Committee recommend it permanently to stand, and which their experience convinces them is both the most advantageous and most practicable. Hitherto it has been properly a girls' school, but on the 1st of this month, the commencement of its second year, it was opened to boys and girls indiscriminately. The original design was to establish two separate seminaries—one for boys, another for girls—but the Directors are now convinced that the preferable arrangement in every respect is to unite the children together in one school under two teachers. By this arrangement the natural relationship of the children to one another is preserved and the school is invested with more of a domestic aspect. Thus, besides, a guarantee is obtained for the exercise of a more commanding authority—the girls enjoy the benefit of instruction by a master in those branches to which a female teacher is generally less competent—part of the difficulty connected with the procuring of teachers is obviated, for it must always be comparatively easy to find one qualified to fill the subordinate place assigned by this arrangement to the female department—and by the greater emoluments accruing to the master a better security is provided both for the superiority of his qualifications and the more permanent enjoyment of his services. In deference to such considerations the school has been remodelled, and is now open to children of both sexes, and embraces in its plan of instruction all the branches suitable for both. Miss Dick, who has taught in it from its commencement, and who besides has been in constant training under the Chairman's immediate care, continues female assistant under him. Supposing this arrangement after sufficient experience to be approved and adopted, the institution may be considered established on a permanent basis, and many of the difficulties belonging to it as a new undertaking having been surmounted, there is every reason to hope that its career will prove at once satisfactory to its supporters and beneficial to the public. Here the Directors cannot refrain from remarking one peculiar advantage springing from the connection of public schools with churches. Provision is thus made for their uninterrupted operation. Amidst every fluctuation, under every emergency, the teacher is permanent, for the clergyman, the natural guardian of the instruction of the youth of his flock is always at hand and must be supposed ever ready to supply by his personal labours any casual vacancy. The evils too of changes of system consequent on change of masters are thus likewise obviated, for the clergyman constituting the connecting link between one and another necessarily perpetuates one system.

Another leading object of the institution is to render its benefit as generally accessible as possible by its cheapness. How far this has been accomplished will be understood when it is stated that it provides education at one half of the average rate of expense in Buenos Ayres, or even less. Not only is it thus extended to a greater number of the same family than might in other circumstances have enjoyed its benefit, but it is brought down to the level even of the humblest means, a satisfactory proof of which is, that of upwards of fifty children admitted to the school, the benefit of the eighteenth rule of the Constitution has been solicited only in behalf of one. It would certainly be no benefit if this cheapness was effected at the risk of any deterioration of the value of the instruction.—And unless teaching be sufficiently remunerated there can be no guarantee for its character.—But the reduction of the school fees is compensated to the instructors by the advantages

otherwise secured to them. It is only to be regretted that the limited amount of annual subscription renders this compensation so small, for teachers can never be too liberally rewarded provided the natural motives to zeal and industry are not interfered with. Unless adequate salaries are furnished cheapness of school fees cannot be expected. The Directors desire, therefore, to impress on the subscribers for their own sakes, no less than for the good of the public at large, the necessity of continued liberality. Far from intending the instruction communicated at the Scotch National Schools to be inferior because it is cheap, the original projectors of the institution, as is evident from the Report of the provisional Committee and from the terms of the second rule of the Constitution, meant the very reverse. They had no sympathy with the idea that there are those to whom much education is superfluous. None however humble their sphere can be too highly or too liberally educated. And when the matured state of the institution admits of its being opened to the inspection of the public, the Directors have no apprehension that it will prove defective either in the amount of the instruction it furnishes or in its character. In the mean time, it is pleasing to observe that notwithstanding the evils consequent on the want of suitable school materials and apparatus, it is silently commending itself so strongly to the countenance and the confidence of the community.

From the Treasurer's statement, it appears that there is an excess of annual receipts above the year's expenditure. This, of course, is explained by the shortness of the period during which the school has been in operation and by its limitation to the instruction of girls. This favorable balance, it is necessary to observe, is no reason for inattention to the subscription list—it is not therefore the less requisite to maintain or even to augment its amount—the expenses necessarily connected with the arrival of a teacher and the price of the school books and school apparatus ordered from Scotland, will more than exhaust the surplus. These are objects which appeal legitimately to the liberality of the subscribers and may make increased demands on it. But when the cheap rate at which so much has already been done is considered, the Directors cannot for a moment imagine that any additional expense thus requisite for carrying the enterprise into full effect will not be cheerfully borne.

The undertaking is conspicuous for the zeal and liberality which it has called forth from the first, among the instances of which special mention and special acknowledgment are here due to a donation of five hundred dollars by Alexander Rowand, Esq., Glasgow, lately resident in Buenos Ayres. A cause adequate to awaken the interest it has thus excited and worthy of the sacrifices thus devoted to it, by the divine blessing, cannot but advance and prosper. Looking to the past not a doubt is warranted in regard to the future.

The Directors in now resigning their trust congratulate the friends of education on the hopeful aspect which it has now assumed in Buenos Ayres. The controversial tempest that momentarily assailed us wafted to our soil seeds destined to enrich us with the fruits of a luxuriant harvest. The blast was violent, but it is past and the seed is sown. The foreign community of Buenos Ayres never wanted education, but now it possesses educational institutions. The lessons of knowledge and of duty are henceforth not only to be taught, but so taught as to be permanently impressive. The isolated and transitory efforts of individual teachers may disseminate knowledge, but they are comparatively powerless for the accomplishment of the highest aim of education—the formation and improvement of character. It is the reiteration of the lessons of a permanent seminary, accompanied as they are by the charm of local association that ultimately stamps an impress on the disciples. Their distinctive lineaments may not be visible even for generations, for the formation both of individual and social character, depending as it does on manifold influences, is necessarily gradual—but this only demonstrates the more clearly the importance of permanent educational agency. And if to its permanency be added its soundness—if education operate not only by the power of habit and association but by the force of truth—if it teach not merely literature and science but religion—its influence on character is complete. It appeals not only to the purest and strongest

motives of conduct, but at a period when the appeal is most effective—when as yet reason has not learned or sin has not tempted to doubt—when habit has not forged its iron chains and the mind is still susceptible of being shaped in any mould. The docile, the ductile and imitative nature of youth—its exemption from the distractions of life—the power of custom and of association give to the early period of human existence an unquestionable ascendancy over its future stages. Notwithstanding the many untoward influences by which as men advance through life they are beset—notwithstanding the many feelings and principles which in their progress they acquire at variance with those in which they were originally educated—notwithstanding the many contraries of age to youth—it is still substantially true that *the child is the father of the man.* A child trained in the way he should go will not depart from it when old. Education then is directed to its highest purpose when it is made not merely an exercise of mind—the communication of knowledge—but a training of the opinions, dispositions and habits. In character undoubtedly lie the essential elements of human happiness or human misery. Industry may command wealth—knowledge and talent may command reputation and power—but virtue alone constitutes happiness. And it adds immeasurably to the importance of education as an instrument of moral training when the generative character of virtue is considered—one good habit, one good disposition is the seed of others, not only in the individual but in the community. Every advance in virtue as it gives the disposition so it gives the power of additional advancement. The results suspended on the virtuous education of one generation thus become incalculable—its advancement is the basis of a new advancement on the part of its successor. Nature's operations are in general gradual and imperceptible, and therefore the progress of virtue may be slow, but it is sure. Every impulse communicated to it however local is the commencement of a progression which is interminable. This is the aim of the educational institutions founded within the last twelve months in Buenos Ayres. The glory of the achievement consists not in the unwonted enthusiasm it has awakened nor in the thousands and tens of thousands of pecuniary amount that have generously been expended on it—it consists in the establishment of education on a permanent basis—it consists in placing it unaccompanied by offence within the reach of the humblest of the community—it consists above all in arming it with a religious influence and thus rendering it directly subservient to the interests of virtue and of happiness.

The Scotch National Schools in account current with the Treasurer.

1838.	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Dollars. Pts.</i>	
June.	To paid for minute book, printing 250 copies of Constitution, &c.		138
Sept.	To paid fitting up of school-room.		261 4
1839.			
March.	To paid Miss Dick's salary from 1st Sept. 1838, to 30th March 1839.		560
	To balance carried down.		7379 4
	Total.		8437

1839.	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dollars. Pts.</i>	
March.	By amount of donations received.		6017
	By amount of annual subscriptions.		2146
	By amount of interest.		174
	Total.		8337

March 30th.	By balance brought down.	7379 4
	By donation to permanent fund.	500
	Total.	7879 4

Buenos Ayres, 30th March, 1839.
R. M'CLYMONT, Interim Treasurer.

Committee of Directors for the present year.

Rev. William Brown, Chairman, *ex officio.*
Messrs. John Macfarlane.
P. C. Dick.
Thomas Galbraith.
Thomas Bell.
David M'Queen.
David Fleming.
George Walker, Treasurer.
Robert M'Cllymont, Secretary.

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.

**JOHN WHITAKER,
UNDERTAKER,**

No. 65, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

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

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.

**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 secure 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. request 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 Regiments made to regulation.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 7th February.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.
Barque Gazelle, Captain Murdon, to sail 22nd February.

Schooner Jersey Lass, Captain John Denn.
Brig Fulmar, Captain J. Leader, to sail 20th February.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Agnes, Captain John Butters.
Brig Southampton, Captain BRIG, to sail 5th March.

FOR VALPARAISO AND MASATAN.

Barque Actæon, Captain George Fielding.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Georgina, Captain Nicholas Hill.

FOR LIMA.

Barque Octavia, Captain Bayfield.

H. B. M's packet Reindeer, was to bring the March mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

January 5th, H. B. M's packet Alert, from Rio Janeiro 18th November, with the mail forwarded hence 17th October, by H. B. M's packet Spider.
February 4th, H. B. M's packet Lapwing, from Rio Janeiro 16th December, with the mail forwarded hence 25th November, by H. B. M's packet Cuckatrice.

AT LIVERPOOL.

January 4th, British brig Charles Eyes, from Chili.
" 19th, British brig Southampton, Briggs, from Lima 19th September.
" 21st, British brig Margaret, Prower, from Lima 21st September, Valparaiso 20th October.
" 26th, British brig Judith, White, from Valparaiso.

AT LONDON.

January 19th, British barque New Express, from Montevideo 30th October.
" 22nd, British brig Navarino, Warming, from Valparaiso.
" 23rd, British barque Mary Worrall, Gardiner, from Lima.
" 27th, British barque Day, Huelin, from Montevideo 13th November.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

January 26th, British brig Deva, Spratt, from Montevideo 14th November.

AT STAR CROSS.

January 21st, British brig Unity, from Montevideo 8th November.

AT SWANSEA.

January 9th, Hamburg barque Kate, Lofgren, from Valparaiso.

AT MUMBLE ROADS.

January 20th, ——— Joanna, Welstrom, from Valparaiso.

AT CORK.

January 21st, British brig Andromeda, Jacks, from Valparaiso.

AT BOURDEAUX.

January 1st, French barque Reine Rose, from Valparaiso.
" 2nd, French barque Indien, from Valparaiso.
" 3rd, French barque Sylphide, from Valparaiso.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

January 14th, French brig Veloc, from Montevideo 30th October.

AT ANTWERP.

January 2nd, British brig Eve, from Montevideo 17th October.
" Belgian gulliot Gustav Adolf, from Montevideo 22nd October.
" 30th, British brig Fortune, from Montevideo 2nd November, Pernambuco 12th December.

AT HAVANA.

November 24th, Spanish brig Bargas, from Montevideo 20th September.
" Spanish barque Artemisa, from Montevideo 20th September.
December 20th, ——— Camille, from Montevideo.
" 12th, Spanish brig Belerfonte, from Montevideo 13th October.
" 21st, British brig Two Friends, Gruchy, from Montevideo 15th October.
" 23th, Spanish brig Merced, from Montevideo.

AT CAPE GOOD HOPE.

November 2nd, French brig Trois Freres, Autier, from Montevideo.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

16th ult., Spanish brig Anelia, from Montevideo 9 days.
19th, Sarinian brig Mexicano, from Montevideo 25 days.
25th, H. B. M's packet Opossum, from Falmouth 9 February, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANETRO.

24th ult., H. B. M's packet Swift, with the mail forwarded hence 21st February, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 18th of April, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Ariadne, 32 guns, Captain Du Hant Cilly, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Corvette Sapho, 28 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault.
Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hemonagilde Guillevin.
(Capitaine de Corvette.)
Brig Alerte, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier.

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

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

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- 8th inst., Sardinian brigantine Bella Union, from Bahia 15th inst., to Valardeo.
- " Brazilian brig Vigilante, from Bahia 10th ult., to Bujareo.
- " Spanish brig Monica, from Coruna 14th February, with 141 emigrants, to P. Nin.
- " British brig Trio, Bong, from Liverpool 7th February, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.
- " French brig Mensange, from Marseilles 1st February, to Bertram & Co.
- 9th, Oriental brigantine Iris, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult., to Maines.
- " Spanish brig Voloz, from Barcelona 18th October, Malaga 11th January, Rio Janeiro 15th ult., to Zumaran and Treserra.
- " Brazilian brig Nuestra Señora de la Ayuda, from Pernagua 15th ult., to J. A. Riveiro.
- " British brig Amelia, from Cape de Verdes.
- 10th, Sardinian polacre Virginia, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult., to P. Nin.
- 12th, Spanish brig Margarita, from Malaga 18th December, Cape de Verdes 2nd March, to Zumaran and Treserra.
- " Tuscan brig Hope, from Bahia 12th ult., to Kemsley & Co.
- 15th, American barque Hortensia, from Rio Janeiro 6th inst., with 2578 barrels flour, to Lebrton & Co.
- 16th, Spanish barque Isabel Segunda, from Rio Janeiro 4th inst., to Zumaran and Treserra.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 13.—Wind E. strong in the evening.
 Arrived, French corvette Camille, 20 guns, Captain Pierre Louis Hermenegilde Guillevin, Capitaine de Corvette.
 French polacre of war Tetis.
 French schooner of war Eclair, all from Montevideo.

April 14.—Wind E. strong in the morning, shifted to N. in the evening.
 No arrivals.

Sailed, French polacre of war Tetis, for Colonia.

April 15.—Wind N. W.
 No arrivals or sailings.
 The United States schooner (Tender) came to the inner roads to take in bread.

April 16.—Wind E.
 No arrivals.

Sailed, (at night,) United States schooner (Tender) Star of the South, Past Midshipman Stephen Dodd, Commander, for Montevideo.

Passenger, Mr. Amory Edwards.
 French schooner of war Eclair, for Colonia.

April 17.—Wind N. N. E.
 No arrivals or sailings.

April 18.—Wind N. N. W.
 Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Carlos Galeano. About 40 passengers.

Schooner Eufracia, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo 17th inst. 10 passengers.

April 19.—Wind E. rain in the evening.
 No arrivals or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

13th inst. The blockaders were joined this day by their corvette Camille, polacre of war Tetis, and schooner of war Eclair, all from Montevideo. The two latter repaired at Montevideo the damages they received from the battery at Rosario on 12th ult. The Eclair did not arrive in the outer roads until after dark. Lights were displayed to her from the other blockading vessels. Three French launches returned to the outer roads this morning from a night cruise to the northward.

14th. Two French launches sailed this morning to the northward, but shortly afterwards returned in company with the French cutter of war Tupac Amaru. The polacre Tetis sailed for Colonia, and the blockaders beef boat arrived from that port and sailed thither again.

15th. The French schooner of war Ana, arrived from the northward. The French armed boat Atevido, sailed this morning in the direction of Colonia and returned in the after-

noon. The French armed chaloupe Firmeza, one of their launches and a whale boat, were at anchor this morning off Point Quilmes, having proceeded to that destination during the last night. The polacre Tetis was observed at day break this morning at anchor off Colonia.

16th. The Firmeza and her companions were still off point Quilmes. The schooner Eclair sailed for Colonia, and the Atevido and one of the blockaders' armed whale boats in the same direction. Lights were displayed after dark by the blockading vessels. Three French launches went to the northward this morning and returned. It was said they had made an ineffectual attempt to take away a balandra which had got aground on the coast beyond the Recoleta, and that there was a skirmish between them and a piece of artillery which had been brought down to the beach.

17th. The Firmeza and a whale boat remained off point Quilmes;—the launch which had been with them returned this morning to the outer roads. Two French boats were cruising last night to the northward and returned this morning. The French schooner of war Ana sailed this afternoon to the eastward.

18th. The Firmeza still at anchor off point Quilmes. Her companion the whale boat left her early this morning on a cruise. Two French launches returning from their night cruise to the northward, got so near the shore that they were fired at two or three times (as we hear) from a 6 pounder on the beach near the Recoleta, upon which they stood away.

19th. There arrived in the outer roads this morning three French launches from a cruise to the northward, and Firmeza from off point Quilmes. The Tupac Amaru sailed to the northward, as also the Firmeza, each with a whale boat in tow. Beef boat arrived this evening.

This day (20th inst.) completes the 389th day of the blockade.

It is said that the Ariadne, Commodore Du Haut Cilly, is about to depart for France, and that the Camille, Captain Guillevin, will in her stead hoist Commodore's broad pendant off this port. We have heard that Commodore Du Haut Cilly is a most amiable man, and in appearance a complete "John Bull," and that he speaks English fluently. We wish him every happiness, and sincerely regret the ungrateful duty he has had to perform here.

The salute which was fired at half past 2 in the afternoon of the 7th inst., by the Brazilian corvette Second July, was we are told in honor of a visit from Commodore Du Haut Cilly.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 12th inst., was performed *El aviso à los Solteras*, a translation from the French, the scene in Paris. It relates to a rich young lady who has several lovers, but she suspects that her riches are to them the chief object of attraction. She therefore feigns poverty, and in this altered state only one of her lovers proved constant, and he was rewarded with her hand and fortune.

"Oft does Hymen smile to hear,
 Wordy vows of feign'd regard;
 Well he knows when they're sincere,
 Never slow to give reward:
 For his glory is to prove,
 Kind to those who wed for love."

The farce of 'the Village Lawyer' followed. "Sheepface" by Señor David.

The house was elegantly and numerously attended. In the boxes were the lady and daughter of Don Felipe Arana; the lady and daughters of General Alvear; Don Antonio Diaz, lady and daughters; Don Francisco Belausstigi and lady; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil; Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, Consul General of H. M. the King of Sardinia; Captain Herbert, of H. B. M.'s ship Calliope, and several of his officers, including the officer of Marines in the superb uniform of his corps, several officers of the U. S. ships Independence and Fairfield, &c.

This *funcion* was got up in honor of the anniversary of the installation of Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, as Governor and Captain General of the Province. The National Anthem was sung previous to the performances. At its conclusion there were shouts from the pit of *Viva Don Juan Manuel Rosas! Viva General Oribe,*

and exclamations of *Mueran los Unitarios!—Mueran Frutos Rivera, &c.*

On 14th, to a full house, *Los hijos de Estephan*, in which Señor Maximo Ximeno, made his first appearance at this Theatre, to which he will be a great addition. He was received with much applause.

On 16th, *El Amigo Martir*. We did not attend.

On 18th, *Marcela*, in which a young lady made her first appearance on the stage in the part of Juliana, the servant to Marcela. She seemed to have a good idea of the character, but was very dowdily dressed. The lovers were personated by Señores Ximeno, Vidarino and Uriarte, and in stature the three were in admirable unison.

The pit and cazuela were tolerably full—not so however the boxes.

The music between the acts was as usual—dull in the extreme.

A number of seamen belonging to the U. S. ship Fairfield, constantly attend the pit, and are conspicuous for their orderly conduct.

Died.

On Wednesday morning 10th inst., aged 30 years, Thomas Warden, a native of Lancaster, Cornwall, England, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with exemplary patience.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Doctor Mc. Donnell, are particularly requested to pay their accounts to Mr. Cranwell, Calle de la Paz, No. 31, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

Also. Any person having surgical instruments or books belonging to the deceased, will be so kind to return the same.

NOTICE.

CAROLINE POTTER, wife of — Van der Haegen, will receive interesting information by applying at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubleons, Spanish	233	234	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	233	234	do. do.
Plata macuquina	12		do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	13		do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	13		do. do.
Six per cent Stock	49		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none		
Exchange on England	4		pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro	500		a nominal.
Do. Montevideo	143	15	per patacon
Do. United States	123		per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	28	30	ds. pesada
Do. country	32	34	do. do.
Do. weighting 23 to 24lbs	33	35	do. do.
Do. salted	31	32	do. do.
Do. Horse	12	13	do. each.
Nutra Skins	43	43	do. per fan
Chinchilli Skins	50	55	do. per dozen
Wool, common	11	14	do. per ar/ba
Do. picked	25	26	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	20	22	per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	30	32	
Deer skins per dozen	11	12	
Hair, long	65	70	do. per arr/ba
Do. mixed	36	39	do. do.
Jerked Beef	30	32	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	16	17	do. per arr/ba
Flour, (North American)	200	300	per mil.
Salt, on board			a none per fan
Discount	1 1/2	2	pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubleons during the week, 236 dollars. The lowest price 233 dollars.

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

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE.—TEN DOLLARS, (currency) PER QUARTER—Single numbers 6 rials.

ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.