

British Packet



Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 662.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.

BUENOS AYRES.

We hear from good authority, that in the late action at Pago Largo, in which Genaro Beron de Astrada, Governor of Corrientes, was completely routed, and himself left dead on the field, the results are greater than at first reported.—The killed amount to about 2000 men, including 84 officers. Amongst the trophies of the victors are 1000 lances, 500 carbines, 400 stand of arms, 3 pieces of artillery, 6 wagons of ammunition, and a great quantity of horses—also the official and private correspondence of the Governor of Corrientes, a portion of which was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* during the week, and from that portion it appears that the Legation and even the delegate Governor of Corrientes were strongly opposed to the proceedings of the deceased Beron de Astrada.

The schooner *Eufracia*, arrived yesterday, from Montevideo 25th inst., with passengers, letters and new papers. We have not yet perused the latter. We hear, however, that there was no particular news at Montevideo, except that Mexico had declared war against France, and was taking active measures to carry it on.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

20th inst. The blockaders captured a large outward bound whale boat yesterday, and conducted her in the evening to the outer roads. At a distance she appeared like their beef boat, and as such we inserted her in our last by mistake. The new brigantine *Triunfo*, left the Boca this morning, with passengers for Montevideo. She anchored in the outer roads, and sailed this evening by blockaders' permission for her destination. Four French launches were cruising to the southward last night, and returned this morning to the outer roads.

21st. This morning opened with thick fog, which partially cleared away shortly after sunrise, when three French launches and one of their armed whale boats, were observed close to the mole. A musquet was at this period fired by the leading launch, on which the whole stood away and returned to the outer roads.—They were doubtless looking for bewildered fog stricken stragglers. A French armed whale boat arrived this afternoon from the N. E., accompanying a prize balandra. The latter had the Argentine flag at her mast head. A French launch also arrived from the same quarter and went alongside the *Camille*.

22nd. We did not observe any French boats cruising this morning. The French armed boat *Atrevido*, and one of their armed whale boats, arrived this afternoon from the N. E. with two prize balandras; one of whom (the *Ulysses*, outward bound,) sailed immediately in company with the French brig of war *Alerte*, supposed for Montevideo. The other remained in the outer roads.

23rd. Heavy rain and strong wind, E. S. E. all this morning. The *Alerte* and her companion the prize balandra, were in sight at anchor to the eastward, hull down from the town.—The blockaders beef boat arrived from Colonia and sailed again. Three of their armed boats sailed to the northward previous to sun set, viz:—a launch, the *Atrevido* and a whale boat.

24th. Nothing new—none of the blockaders cruising boats to be seen.

25th. *Sin novedad particular*, if we may except the cruise of three launches to the northward during the night, and their return this morning to the outer roads.

26th. A repetition of that of yesterday, viz:—three launches cruised all night, and returned this morning. The French cutter of war *Tupac Amaru*, arrived from Martin Garcia.

This day (27th inst.) completes the 396th day of the blockade.

St. GEORGE'S DAY.

The anniversary of St. George's Day was celebrated this year with more than ordinary éclat. A select party of thirty gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner at Mr. Hunt's Hotel, prepared in Mrs. Hunt's best style.—The room was tastefully and elegantly decorated with some of the splendid flags of H. B. M's ship *Calliope*. In the absence of Mr. J. Whitaker, who was prevented from attending by a circumstance of domestic affliction, the chair was occupied by Mr. T. Kidd; Mr. Thomas Hardy performing the duties of Vice-President. The following standing toasts were delivered by the Chairman and several of the gentlemen present, with appropriate introductory remarks.

The day we celebrate, the memory of St. George. Drank in silence.

Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Three times three.

Song.—God save the Queen—new version.

The gentleman who proposed the above toast, prefaced it as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—The duty of offering the second toast has devolved on me, and I rise the more cheerfully to propose it, as it is one which, I am confident, will be readily and cordially responded to from every quarter. Britons are proverbial for loyalty to their Sovereign, and when that Sovereign has chanced to be one of the softer sex, the characteristic gallantry of the nation has invariably rendered the attachment more lively and sincere. Is it strange, then, that now that youth, beauty, virtue and talent are united in the illustrious personage on whose brow is encircled the diadem of the greatest Empire in the world—is it strange, then, I say, that British loyalty should be now elevated into a feeling of enthusiastic devotion? Gentlemen, I see you anticipate the toast—it is—Her Majesty, &c.

H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the Patriot who is directing the destinies of the Argentine Nation. Three times three.

Song.—Oid Mortales.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the liberal patron of the Arts and Sciences.

The Wooden Walls of Old England.

Song.—Rule Britannia.

The Army of Great Britain.

Song.—When Vulcan.

The speedy removal of all our commercial and trading difficulties.

Song.—Ye gentlemen of England.

May the swords of the enemies of the Argentine Nation be turned into plough shares—and their lances into pruning hooks.

John Henry Mandeville, Esq., H. B. Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

Thomas Samuel Hood, Esq., H. B. M's Consul at Montevideo. The man who is firm in his official duties, and conspicuous for his urbanity to those who require his advice and assistance.

The trading interests of the United Kingdom. The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle, may the sons of each enjoy equal privileges—rights—and laws.

More work for the operative classes of Buenos Ayres.

Success to the agricultural interests of Buenos Ayres—with a bountiful increase to all its branches.

Woman, lovely woman—man's only solace.

The rational liberty of the Press.

In addition to the above, several volunteer toasts were proposed and drank with enthusiasm.

The evening was passed in the greatest hilarity. There were present some excellent vocalists, who enlivened the company with a variety of patriotic and convivial songs.

The unfavourable weather on St. George's Day, prevented the intended grand cricket match by the Anglo Porteño club.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF STEAM.

Steam Power is becoming the great Revolutionist of the world—the mighty Propagandist of the age,—and daily, and hourly, it is linking civilized nations into a community of opinion. What that community of opinion, when decidedly formed, is to be, time will develop,—but that there is to be—not Mr. Canning's War of Opinion—by sword, and bayonet, and cannon—but a civil war of opinion,—a peaceable and powerful revolution wrought out by it, we have not a doubt.

In looking at all parts of Europe, we now see a sudden awakening to the Power of Steam.—Russia, Prussia, Austria, Piedmont, all of Italy, the Powers and Principalities of Germany, and France more particularly, looking at the amazing progress of the locomotive engine in the Western World, and at what England is doing, are aroused to the fitting peculiarity of their own regions for this new development of man's locomotive faculty of running rapidly over the geography of the Earth. France but two years ago had but one short Railroad,—the *Pays Bas* of Belgium and Holland but one—Germany none of importance—the plains of Lombardy not one,—but there are new lines in contemplation that will soon link even sunny Naples with the frozen region of the Autocrat. Moscow is to be a neighbour to Rome. Berlin and Paris are to be but visiting distances.—Trieste and Venice are to be in the vicinage of Havre.—*New York Advertiser and Express.*

THE WEATHER this week has been variable, with heavy rain on Tuesday. Thermometer during the week 60 to 70. The season has hitherto been mild. In fact, until Monday last, summer attire was pretty generally worn.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 5th inst., in which the project of law for the *Contribucion Directa* was taken into consideration, were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 28rd inst.

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 whole plain was covered with the two finest animals on earth, men and horses, and both in their finest carapison, spirits, and action. Forbid it all the genius of my native country, that I should give any thing on earth, or under it, precedence of the sex; though, perhaps, I may be forgiven for presuming their ambition not to deal in charges of cavalry. But before we came, an absolute forest of swords, spears, and banners, rushing on with the speed of the whirlwind, shaking the very ground with the thunder of their tread, and rending the skies with the blare of their trumpets.

On the retreat of the cavalry, the field-batteries advanced, and kept up a perpetual roar, till the retreat was effected, and a position, half a mile to the rear, had been taken up. The infantry were thrown into squares, to receive the attack of the supposed enemy's cavalry in pursuit. After firing from their several places, and the supposed repulse of the enemy's horse, the rifles were poured along the whole front, and while they kept up an incessant fire to mask the movement, the squares wheeled into line, and the whole force advanced. Nothing could be finer than the wheeling, the steadiness which the line adopted at the instant, and the solid regularity of the advance. After moving some hundred yards to the front, smooth and even as a wall, they halted, and began firing along their whole extent. This, from its nature, was the most effective and brilliant specimen of fire, as it is the most destructive in actual use. It was a continued explosion, without a moment's pause. The blaze was perpetual; I could not perfectly comprehend what I had so often heard of the weight of the British fire in action. While the smoke still lay on the battalions, the general salute was given, the bands and trumpets of the infantry and cavalry sent up "God save the Queen" to the clouds. The Marquis of Anglesea, commanding the troops, rode to the front, dropped his sword-point before the Queen, and the line presented arms. Popular acclamations followed, and the day was done. Thus finished the third ceremonial of the Coronation.

I am now writing once again at some miles from the heat and confusion of London. I have abjured half a dozen *bals parés*, and am trying to counterbalance the volumes of dust and smoke that I have swallowed within the last dozen hours, by the largest possible influx of air from the fragrant fields around me. My military ardour has already died away, and even Soult's ribbons and stars do not reconcile me to the thought of being hunted through life, and, like a wolf, shot at whenever I appear, simply to be huzzaed, after all, by a mob in a burning day, in the hottest metropolis of the earth. I shall end by taking a hut in the heart of the valley of Montmorenci, and extinguishing Rousseau as the tutelary deity of the place; or make a voyage to some South Sea island, sit under my own vine and my own fig tree, and read Milton before going to bed.

From an English Journal.

THE MOON.

In the last number of the Monthly Chronicle, we find some statements drawn from astronomical observations, which must be quite new to those who have hitherto supposed this planet to be inhabited by animal beings. The most powerful telescope ever yet constructed does not enable us to see distinctly an object whose visual magnitude is so small as one second, corresponding to a mile on the surface of the moon. It, therefore, follows that an object, say a town on the moon, measuring a mile across in each direction, would be too small to be discerned by any aid which telescopes have yet supplied. "If the moon be examined," says the writer, "for any length of time with the aid of the most ordinary telescopes, the observer cannot fail to be struck with the unalterable character of the outlines of light and shade upon the surface. These are distinct and well defined, that they may be delineated with great exactness; and a map exhibiting their appearance at any one time will continue at all times to exhibit that appearance with the same fidelity and precision.

The first inference which he draws from this circumstance is, that the same side of the moon is always turned toward us, and as she turns round on her own axis, in about twenty-seven days and eight hours, the Selenites, or inhabitants of the moon, as denominated from the Greek word 'moon,' must have 328 hours' daylight, followed by 328 hours' night. The next is, that there are no clouds suspended around her; and a third inference, drawn from other data, is, that there are no indications whatever of seas and water in the moon; and if there is any atmosphere at all, it must be a thousand times less dense than that of the earth. It would require a perfect air pump to produce such a degree of rarefaction under a receiver, and such an atmosphere would, as far as regards all the phenomena of animal and vegetable life be a vacuum. The following description gives a frightful picture of this 'silvery orb of night.'

The character of the entire surface of the moon, so far as telescopic power has made it known to us, is just what might have been expected in a world deprived of air and water, and of the tribe of beings to whose life these are necessary. This most inhospitable planet exhibits a wide waste of surface, diversified by nothing but its lofty mountains and cavernous valleys. Chains of mountains and insulated hills are spread over every part of the surface, and lift their menacing and precipitous sides frequently to the height of five perpendicular miles. In many places huge masses of earth spring directly from the plain and carry their peaked summits to the altitude of twenty thousand feet. Nor is it the extent of the base of these stupendous eminences less astounding than their heights. The diameters of the bases of several detached hills of this kind, which measure five miles in height, vary from twenty-four to forty-six miles.

But the circumstance which deprives the moon's surface of every trace of analogy with that of the earth, is the enormous circular cavities which are found in almost every part of it. Some of these caverns are four miles in depth and forty miles in diameter. Their edge is generally defended by a high natural wall. Frequently a conical mountain arises to a considerable height from the bottom of this dark circular hole. The top of this cone is rendered visible when the rays of the sun fall directly into the cavern. This internal conical mountain has sometimes a circular cavity in its apex like the crater of a volcano.

The provision which gives to the several planets the grateful returns of the seasons is denied to the moon, and accordingly not a trace can be discovered on her surface of the slightest variation which can be ascribed to change of season.

If, then, the moon be the habitation of living things, they must be constituted with functions very different from all those which characterise the animal and vegetable kingdoms of the earth. In the absence of atmosphere, the Selenites can not of course be respiratory animals. Sound, which depends on air for its production and conveyance, there can be none. Speech and hearing would therefore be useless faculties.

No azure firmament offers its mild tint to the eye of the Selenite. The blue of our sky is the proper colour of our atmosphere. In the absence of an atmosphere, the firmament of the moon is one eternal and unvaried black, through which the glowing orb of the sun holds its solitary way, vainly endeavouring to diffuse brightness beyond the edge of his own disc. On the arid and ungrateful waste beneath, his genial rays fall in vain,—no atmosphere is present to collect, retain, and diffuse their warmth; and if they fail to sustain animal and vegetable life on the summits of our Alps and Andes, merely because of the rarefied state of the atmosphere at those heights, how much more ineffectual must they be in the absence of any atmosphere whatever.

Seeing, then, that while we find on all the planets the same provisions to fit them for the dwelling places of creatures like ourselves, and those provisions supplied in the same manner, and to the same extent; and on the contrary, finding all of those arrangements, without one exception, denied to the moon, we must, in the absence of any direct evidence on this question, come to the conclusion that our satellite is a barren uninhabited waste, playing doubtless some necessary part in the creation, but not the higher one assigned to the earth and planets; that it is, in fine a desert rock, resting its head in the wide ocean of space, unappropriated to and unfitted for the resting place of any living thing.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE BEAUTIFUL JULIA.—A FACT.

I knew the beautiful Julia L., when in the bloom of her seventeenth summer. She was beautiful—amiable—accomplished. Her form was the very symbol of grace, and in her dark, liquid, melting eye, there was a heavenly charm that captivated the soul. The burning words that fell from her lips of love, contained in them the very poetry of sound; and often have I hung over her at the piano, entranced by sounds, sweet as those when the angels string their golden harps in * * * * * Never have I heard a voice so soft, so sweet, so melodious. Oh! it was like the faint notes of an Æolian harp breathing over the bosom of a moon-lit lake. But the beautiful, the fascinating Julia, was led away by the love of dress, which brought on a pulmonary disease. I saw her when the rose had faded on her cheek, and the brilliance of her eye had departed. But oh! though changed, she was still beautiful! I bowed down at her feet and spoke of returning health and of the roses that should again bloom on her cheek; but she laid her fair hand upon her heart, pointed to heaven and shook her head. Oh! I can still see the expression of her beautiful eyes! Every day brought intelligence that the beautiful flower—that she, whom every one loved, was fading away. At length she grew better. I was rejoiced! A few days after, in the happy belief that she was recovering, I was playing upon the violin. I heard a gent's step at my door—it was my mother. She entered and sorrowfully said, "poor Julia is gone—she is dead!" The sound came like a thunderbolt to my heart; the musical instrument fell from my hands, and I burst into tears, repeating my mother's words—poor Julia is gone—she is dead.

I stood by the vault and saw the once beautiful Julia entombed. It was a mournful moment, for all who knew her loved her. Time rolled on. The seasons changed—Spring came with her beautiful flowers, but the lovely Julia, the sweetest flower of them all, was seen no more.

Eight years passed away on the wings of time. Again I stood by that vault, which was opened to receive another. I was seized with an irresistible desire to see once more that beautiful being. I unscrewed the lid of the coffin—there she lay—the shroud was gone, and the face was full, though of a dark hue. I could almost recognise the lineaments of former beauty. I was musing upon the mutability of human happiness, when a blast of air swept away the ashes from the face, and left nothing but a ghastly skull before me. God of mercy! I involuntarily exclaimed, is this the once beautiful Julia! A voice from the silent city of the dead seemed to answer—"This is the end of beauty—this is the conclusion of all human hopes and all human grandeur!" I unclasped the hands, which were crossed upon the once fair and beating bosom; and, as I held the cold relic in my own, I asked myself, if this could be the once small white hand which danced so delightfully over the keys of the piano, and woke the entrancing sounds of music. I turned away from the remains of the lovely one and wept, till the sound of approaching mourners aroused me.

AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTISM.

A young Australian, on being once asked his opinion of a splendid shop on Ludgate-hill, replied, in a disappointed tone, "It is not equal to Big Coopers's," (a store-shop in Sydney,) while Mrs. Rickards' Fashionable Repository is believed to be unrivalled, even in Bond-street. Some of them also contrive to find out that the English cows give less milk and butter than the Australian, and the choicest Newmarket mares possess less beauty and swiftness than Junius, Modus, Currency Lass, and others of Australian turf pedigree; nay, even a young girl, when asked how she would like to go to England, replied with great naïveté, "I should be afraid to go, from the number of thieves there," doubtless conceiving England to be a downright hive of such, that threw off its annual swarms to people the wilds of this colony. Nay, the very miserable looking trees that cast their annual coats of bark, and present to the eye of a raw European the appearance of being actually dead, I have heard praised as objects of incomparable beauty! and I myself so powerful is habit, begin to look upon them pleasurably. Our ideas of beauty are, in truth, less referable to a natural than an artificial standard, varying in every country according to what the eye has been habituated to, and fashion prescribes.—Cunningham's Two Years in New South Water.

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 authorized 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

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.

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.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- 14th inst., British barque Howard, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., to Lafone & Co.
- " Brazilian patache Flor del Norte, from Bahia 17th ult., to P. Ramon.
- " Brazilian zamaca Eighteenth March, from Rio Janeiro, to Costa.
- " Portuguese barque Amelia, from Parnagua 3rd inst., to Costa.
- " Brazilian brigantine Sociedad, from Santos 24th ult., to Costa.
- 15th, American brigantine Nicholas, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., to Southgate & Co.
- " Swedish barque Suenaa, from Gottenburgh 18th November, to J. Tarras.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

- February lat, 1839, British brig Richard, for Liverpool, despatched by Lafone & Co., with 7462 salted hides, 9283 horns, 208 arrobas tallow, 2992 arrobas grease, 1600 quintals hide cuttings, 20 tons bones.
- " Brazilian brig Nuevo Amistad, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 32 dry hides, 3200 quintals beef, 196 arrobas tallow.
- " S. anish polacre Lorsto, for Havana, by P. Nin, with 3500 quintals jerk'd beef.
- " Spanish polacre Flor de Mayo, for Havana, by P. Nin, with 2500 quintals jerked beef.
- 4th, Sardinian brig Correo, for Santa Catalina, by Perez & Co., with 190 horse hides, 1400 quintals jerked beef.
- " Oriental polacre Anua, for Genoa, by Capurro & Co., with 635 dry hides, 5000 horns, 1400 quintals jerked beef.
- 5th, French ship Olio, for Paragua, by Duplessis, with 1000 quintals jerked beef, 1015 arrobas tallow, 56 boxes candles.
- 7th, Oriental brig Felix, for Pernambuco, by Bujareo, with 2599 quintals jerked beef.
- 8th, Sardinian brigantine Fortuna, for Rio Janeiro, by Capurro & Co., with 1900 quintals jerked beef, 70 boxes candles.

- " Spanish brig Merced, for Havana, by Sibiles, with 100 dry hides, 3000 quintals jerked beef.
- " American brig Russian, for Boston, by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 675 dry hides, 420 arrobas horse hair, 660 arrobas wool, 4796 arrobas tallow, 4796 arrobas grease, 20 tons bones.
- 9th, British brig Grace, for Liverpool, by John Gowland, with 3721 salted hides, 303 salted horse hides, 20,000 horns, 525 arrobas horse hair, 92 arrobas wool, 1980 arrobas grease, 20 tons bones.
- " Brazilian brigantine Caeique, for Paragua, by Guimaraens, with 100 quintals jerked beef, 83 boxes candles, 49 arrobas tallow.
- 13th, Brazilian brigantine Flamingo, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 40 dry hides, 2560 quintals jerked beef.
- " Spanish brig Uruguay, for Havana, by Perez & Co., with 4000 quintals jerked beef.
- " French brig Mont Cleri, for Cetic, by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 4517 salted hides, 305 dry hides, 210 arrobas horse hair, 1600 arrobas wool, 18 arrobas tallow.
- " American ship Colonel Howard, for New York, by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 6445 dry hides, 233 salted hides, 750 calf skins, 601 arrobas horse hair, 1650 arrobas wool, 471 dozen sheep skins.
- 14th, British brig Mary, for London, by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 4932 salted hides, 20 doz'd nutria skins, 5600 horns, 540 arrobas tallow, 1620 arrobas grease, 650 dozen nutria skins.
- " Oriental brigantine Sospiro, for Rio Janeiro, by J. S. Monteiro, with 40 dry hides, 2650 quintals jerked beef.
- " Sardinian brig Mexicano, for Rio Janeiro, by Avegno & Co., with 3168 quintals jerked beef.
- " British brig Meanwell, for Liverpool, by Lafone & Co., with 8911 salted hides, 10,060 horns, 1750 arrobas grease, 60,000 shin bones.
- " Oriental brigue Bahia, for Brazil, by her Captain, with 24 dry hides, 3200 quintals jerked beef.
- " Sardinian polacre Nearco, for Genoa, by Avegno & Co., with 1694 dry hides, 834 salted hides, 9800 horns, 288 arrobas wool, 400 arrobas tallow.
- " Oriental polacre Niobe, for Pernambuco, by Pezzi, with 2000 quintals jerked beef, 30 arrobas tallow.
- 15th, British barque Pania, for Liverpool, by Briscoe, Steward & Co., with 9655 salted hides, 122 salted horse hides, 10,000 horns, 192 arrobas horse hair, 10350 arrobas grease, 24 tons bones.
- 16th, British brig Nancy, for Havana, by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 3000 quintals jerked beef.
- " British brig Nautilus, for Liverpool, by Maines, with 4540 salted hides, 60 dry hides, 4500 horns, 155 arrobas horse hair, 3072 arrobas grease.
- " Spanish brig Delirio, for Havana, by Zumarán and Truscira, with 3500 quintals jerked beef.
- " Brazilian brig Amistad, for Rio Janeiro, by Guimaraens, with 3550 quintals jerked beef.
- 18th, Brazilian brig Campos, for Rio Janeiro, by Guimaraens, with 132 dry hides, 2500 quintals jerked beef, 3000 arrobas tallow, 160 boxes candles.
- " Brazilian zamaca Nueva Providencia, for Rio Janeiro, by Costa, with 1844 quintals jerked beef, 260 boxes candles.
- 20th, British brig Mary, for Liverpool, by Rodger, Brothers & Co., with 7718 salted hides, 1705 horse hides, 28,630 horns, 232 arrobas horse hair, 1400 dozen nutria skins, 1726 arrobas tallow.
- " American brig Maria Teresa, for Boston, by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 14,521 dry hides, 604 calf skins, 320 arrobas wool, 1205 arrobas grease, 800 dozen slunk calf hides, 20 tons bones.
- " American brig Carrol, for Philadelphia, by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 4236 dry hides, 6500 horns, 139 arrobas horse hair, 1530 arrobas wool, 2534 arrobas grease.
- 23rd, Oriental brigantine Paquete de Montevideo, for Rio Janeiro, by Bujareo, with 2880 quintals jerked beef.
- " American brig Luca, for Bahia, by Ramirez, with 3600 quintals jerked beef, 75 arrobas grease.
- " British brig Adventure, for Liverpool, by John Gowland, with 2179 salted hides, 293 salted horse hides, 20,000 horns, 24 arrobas horse hair, 1040 arrobas wool, 4520 arrobas tallow 12 tons bones.

- 25th, Bremen brig Sigismund Ceser, for Havana, by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 5600 quintals jerked beef.
- 28th, British barque Good Luck, for England, by Kemsley & Co., with 6102 salted hides, 15,000 horns, 4655 arrobas tallow, 4655 arrobas grease, 30,000 shin bones.
- March 1st, 1839, Oriental polacre Concepcion, for Santa Catalina, by J. Nir, with 1000 quintals jerked beef, 72 arrobas tallow.
- " British brig London, for London, by Rodger, Brothers & Co., with 7000 salted hides, 15,500 horns, 2032 arrobas tallow, 13,000 shin bones.
- " Spanish brig Annistis, for Havana, by P. Nin, with 3950 quintals jerked beef.
- 2nd, Sardinian brig Orion, for Marseilles, by Platero, with 2952 salted hides, 168 arrobas horse hair, 420 arrobas wool, 23 quintals hide cuttings, 100 tons bones.
- " Sardinian schooner Bella Teresa, for Rio Janeiro, by Picardi & Co., with 1900 quintals jerked beef.
- " Portuguese brigantine Buen Jesus, for Rio Janeiro, by Guimaraens, with 699 horns, 2990 quintals jerked beef, 200 boxes candles.
- " American ship Helen Mar, for Philadelphia, by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 11,185 dry hides, 4440 arrobas wool, 1184 arrobas tallow.
- " Oriental brig Montevideo, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 1500 quintals jerked beef.
- " Spanish brig Amelia, for Rio Janeiro, by Zumarán and Treserra, with 2100 quintals jerked beef.
- 5th, Spanish brig Marinero, for Havana, by Cruzet, with 3000 quintals jerked beef.
- " Brazilian brig Feliz Americano, for Pernambuco, by Bujareo, with 80 dry hides, 2950 quintals jerked beef, 100 arrobas tallow.
- 6th, Brazilian brig San Pedro, for Bahia, by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 50 dry hides, 2495 quintals jerked beef, 360 arrobas tallow.
- " American ship Eagle, for Boston, by Southgate & Co., with 2860 arrobas wool, 820 arrobas grease, 5530 quintals hide cuttings, 40 tons bones.
- " French brig Borangere, for Santa Catalina, by Guern & Co., with 225 quintals jerked beef.
- 11th, Sardinian brig Bella Antoineta, for Rio Janeiro, by Platero, with 2600 quintals jerked beef.
- " British brig Ann, for Halifax, by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 4134 dry hides, 3000 horns, 600 arrobas tallow, 445 arrobas grease.
- " Brazilian brig Gotrudes, for Rio Janeiro, by J. Alvarez, with 2020 quintals jerked beef, 280 arrobas tallow, 250 boxes candle.
- " Oriental brigantine Providencia, for Brazil, by Capurro & Co., with 1250 quintals jerked beef, 40 arrobas tallow.
- " Portuguese brig Principe Augusto, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 1800 quintals jerked beef, 750 arrobas tallow.
- 12th, Swedish brig Ellida, for New York, by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 627 dry hides, 2 bales calf skins, 500 quintals jerked beef, 48 arrobas horse hair, 1640 arrobas wool, 19 doz. sheep skins.
- " Brazilian brigantine Bella Oriental, for Brazil, by Duplessis, with 1009 quintals jerked beef.
- 18th, Oriental brig Asilo de la Virtud, by Carbello, with 1800 quintals jerked beef.
- " British schooner Belona, for Exeter, by Lafone & Co., with 4124 dry hides, 8000 horns.
- 14th, British brig Helen Anderson, for England, by Edward De Yongh, with 7000 salted hides, 10,000 horns, 3162 arrobas tallow, 8 tons bones.
- 15th, American ship Globe, for Philadelphia, by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 12,251 dry hides, 6 bales nutria skins, 480 horse hides, 6000 horns, 5138 arrobas horse hair, 4265 arrobas tallow, 2525 arrobas grease, 720 arrobas wool.
- " Brazilian brigantine San José de los Placeres, for Rio Janeiro, by J. Alvarez, with 1800 quintals jerk'd beef, 500 arrobas tallow, 250 boxes candles.
- 16th, Spanish místico Diamante, for Havana, by J. Nir, with 20 dry hides, 1000 horns, 1500 quintals jerked beef.
- " Brazilian brig Joren Fluminense, for Rio Janeiro, by Viera, with 1626 horns, 2343 quintals jerked beef, 240 arrobas tallow.
- " Hamburg brigantine Sirena, for Havana, by Avegno & Co., with 3600 quintals jerked beef.
- " French barque Anacreon, for Bourbon, by Duplessis, with 600 arrobas tallow.
- " British brig Florville, for London, by Lafone & Co., with 6234 salted hides, 1678 dry hides, 1680 arrobas grease, 18 pipes neat foot oil.
- " French brig Courier, for St. Malo, by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 3177 salted hides, 3649 dry hides, 2920 horns, 384 arrobas horse hair, 260 arrobas wool.
- 19th, Tuscan barque Cleopatra, for Havana, by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3080 quintals jerked beef.
- " Oriental brig Restaurador, for Brazil, by J. Nir, with 500 quintals jerked beef.
- " American barque Chalcodony, for Salem, by Southgate & Co., with 5688 dry hides, 1340 arrobas wool,

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 25th of April, 1839.

NOTE.

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.
- Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hemengilde Guillemin (Capitaine de Corvette).
- BRITISH.** Ship Callopee, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

- 21st, French barque Fauvette, for St. Malo, by Bertram, Le Breton & Co., with 4323 salted hides, 4000 dry hides, 640 arrobas horse hair, 320 arrobas wool.
- " French barque Doux Amis, for Rio Janeiro, by Duplessis, with 1680 horns, 3299 quintals jerked beef, 1418 arrobas tallow.
- 22nd, Oriental brig Rapido, for Rio Janeiro, by Costa, with 3820 quintals jerked beef, 460 arrobas tallow.
- 23rd, Sardinian brigantine Neptuno, for Bahia, by Caparro & Co., with 1325 quintals jerked beef.
- " Brazilian brig Carolina, for Rio Janeiro, by Figueroa, with 2500 quintals jerked beef, 200 arrobas tallow, 120 boxes candles.
- " Sardinian polacre Nuestra Señora de Sufragio, for Bahia, by Anacle, with 500 dry hides, 100 horns, 2400 quintals jerked beef, 50 arrobas wool, 468 arrobas tallow.
- " British brig Hebe, for England, by Kemsley & Co., with 7000 salted hides, 1600 horns, 3550 arrobas tallow.
- " Brazilian brig Rufina, for Rio Janeiro, by J. Alvarez, with 3400 quintals jerked beef, 216 boxes candles, 1285 arrobas tallow.
- " British ship Waterville, for England, by Lafone & Co., with 6700 salted hides, 15,000 horns, 10,000 skin bones.
- " Brazilian zumaca Sociedad, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 25 dry hides, 1200 quintals jerked beef, 180 arrobas tallow.
- " Brazilian brig Pensamiento, for Rio Janeiro, by J. J. S. Monteiro, with 62 dry hides, 2910 quintals jerked beef.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

- April 20.—Wind W. slight rain in the afternoon. No arrivals.
- Sailed, United States corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Lieut. E. G. Tilton, Commander, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore John B. Nicolson, for Montevideo.
- Passenger, Mr. E. De Yongh.
- Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo.
- Brigantine Triunfo, for Montevideo, with passengers.
- April 21.—Wind E. strong in the evening, with heavy rain. Foggy early in the morning. No arrivals.
- Sailed, (in the evening,) H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.
- Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Señor Juan Balvino Soriano.
- Passengers for Montevideo, Señora Marin and niece, Mrs. Bromilow and sister, John Rennie, Esq., and lady, Señores Manuel Yrasusta, Miguel P. Montero, Manuel Lopez, Manuel Sonera and Juan Antonio Escribano, Messrs. E. R. Dorr, John Wyatt Smith, John E. H. Horne, Hugo Bungs, John Mason, Mathew L. Payne, William E. Hull and Robert M'Clymont.
- April 22.—Wind E. strong. No arrivals.
- Sailed, French brig of war Alerte, 22 guns, Captain Charles Olivier, in company with prize balandra Ulysses, supposed for Montevideo.
- April 23.—Wind E. S. E. heavy rain, hazy. No arrivals or sailings.
- The Alerte and the balandra which sailed yesterday, were in sight to day at anchor, hull down from the town.
- April 24.—Wind S. S. W. No arrivals or sailings.
- April 25.—Wind E. S. E. No arrivals or sailings.
- April 26.—Wind N. Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Eufracia, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo 25th inst.
- Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 21st inst., was performed, the five act tragedy of *Blanca y Montecasin*, and a farce. The audience was thin, (although almost every seat was taken,) owing to the torrents of rain which fell the whole of the evening, and on this account few supposed that the house would be open.

On 24th, *Amantes y celosos, todos son locos*. The incidents in this piece consist of love, jealousy, disappointment, inconstancy, intrigue, and their concomitants. The ladies rail against the gentlemen, and the latter retort, declaring like Glensalvon, that—

"They ne'er can err,

Who think the worst they can of womankind." Señora Funes de Gonzaes played an amorous old lady in her usual excellent style. She, like Mrs. Malaprop, said that—

"Men are all barbarians,
Constant never."

The pit and cazuela were tolerably well attended.

The bills circulated in the Theatre this evening, announced that *Blanca y Montecasin* would be repeated on the morrow, (Thursday,) in order that those who had engaged seats on its previous representation, and did not attend, might have the opportunity of doing so; the same tickets being valid. This equitable conduct prevents the insertion of a communication we received upon the subject.

The bills also announced the engagement of the vocalist Señora Justina Piacentini, at this Theatre. We trust that she will beguile us in this French blockade, as did Señora Angela Tani in the Brazilian. The latter was an interesting sweet singer, and a general favorite in Buenos Ayres during the seven years she sung at its Theatre. Report says that Señora Piacentini, greatly excels her in power, with the advantage too of a more portly person. Vacani is in Buenos Ayres. We have not heard if he is engaged. An opera Company, similar to that possessed by the Argentine Theatre from the year 1823 to 1830, would receive great support, both from the native and foreign residents of this Capital. Every box would be engaged.

On Thursday, was repeated to a good house, *Blanca y Montecasin*. Señor Ximeno played Montecasin, in a very respectable and oftentimes feeling manner, and received considerable applause. The piece itself has great merit, and abounds in fine language. Its plot we have before detailed. It relates to one of those iniquitous and cruel sentences promulgated by the 'Council of ten' of Venice. Montecasin (one of their own body) is executed,—a victim of love and revenge. The last scene, depicting him dead by the action of the garrote, was appalling.

Señor and Señora Casacuberta have we heard declined to form a part of the Victoria company. The Señor has advertised that it is his intention to follow his old profession as an embroiderer. This however we presume will be only for a time. A man that has once "smelt the lamps," and enjoyed the applause of an audience, will find it rather difficult to abandon the scene.

Since writing our operatic remarks, we find that Señor Vacani is engaged at the Victoria, and that he and Señora Piacentini will appear on that stage this evening. They are to sing *arias* and *duos*.

From 'The Times,' January 26, 1839.

The *Journal des Debats* concludes a review of the budget for 1840, by the following delectable paragraph, the object or meaning of which puzzled, we are told, every body in Paris who read it:—"In order to resume the first rank in the world, France only requires to be richer; for there does not exist in the universe a people equal in intelligence and bravery to the French. Wealth is now for nations an indispensable appurtenance of grandeur. If France be wise, and persevering enough to maintain for ten years longer the pacific policy which has prevailed since July, 1830, and to continue to apply to its resources the direction they have received since the restoration of tranquillity; if she even reduces by one third or one half the appropriations made for the construction of public works during the last two years, who can say to what degree of prosperity she may not attain in the course of those ten years; and then we shall be better able than ever to make head against coalesced Europe in the event (which God forbid!) of her uniting against us! It is very easy to discourse on the 'means of retrieving abroad the *eclat* of the French name;' but it is more difficult to prepare on a grand scale for the period when France shall become again, if she please, the arbiter of the fate of the world; and yet this work is now going on, in silence and unobserved, studded as

we are by the noise of Parliamentary discussions. We here hasten to proclaim it, because we deem it important that it should be known at home and abroad."

BISHOP BERKELEY has observed, and with great truth, that fields, groves, and meadows are no where in such perfection as in England; and it is a remark of Charles II., that a gentleman may walk out oftener, and with much greater comfort, in England, than in any other country of Europe.

A COUNTRY clergyman preaching a very dull sermon, set all his congregation asleep, except one poor fellow, who was generally deficient in intellect. At length the reverend orator, looking round, exclaimed, with great indignation, "What, all asleep but this poor idiot!" "Aye," quoth the fellow, "and if I had not been an idiot, I should have gone to sleep too."

SHREWS.

THE ladies of Albert Durer and Berghem were both shrews, and the former compelled that great genius to the hourly drudgery of his profession, merely to gratify her own sordid passion. At length, in despair, Albert ran away from his Tisiphone; she weeded him back, and not long afterwards he fell a victim to her furious disposition. He died of a broken heart.

It is told of Berghem's wife, that she would not allow that excellent artist to quit his occupation; and she contrived an odd expedient to detect his indolence. The artist worked in a room above her; ever and anon she roused him by thumping a stick against the ceiling, while the obedient Berghem answered by stamping his foot, to satisfy Mrs. Berghem that he was not napping!

Birth.

On 26th inst., the lady of Robert Macalister, Esq., of a son.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

ON Sunday next, the 28th inst., the Rev. John Dempster will preach at his Chapel, No. 60, Calle del Peru, service to commence at 11 in the morning, and 7 in the evening.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubletons, Spanish	235	a	240	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	235	a	240	do. do.
Plata macuquina	13	a	13½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	144	a	do.	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	14	a	14½	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	43	a	49	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none			
Exchange on England	4	a	pence per dol	
Do. Rio Janeiro	500	a	nominal.	
Do. Montevideo	14½	a	per patacon	
Do. United States	12½	a	per U. S. dollar	
Hides, Ox, best	57	a	38	dis. p. pesada
Do. country	32	a	34	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	33	a	35	do. do.
Do. salted	31	a	32	do. do.
Do. Horse	12	a	14	do. each.
Nutria Skins	4½	a	4½	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	50	a	55	do. per dozen
Wool, common	10	a	14	do. per arroba
Do. picked	24	a	26	do.
Sheep skins per dozen	20	a	22	per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	29	a	31	
Deer skins per dozen	11	a	12	
Hair, long	70	a	72	do. per arr'ba
Do. mixed	36	a	38	do. do.
Jerked Beef	18	a	20	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	16	a	17	do. per arr'ba
Horns	200	a	300	per mil.
Flour, (North American)	none			
Salt, on board	none			
Discount	1½	a	1½	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 240 dollars. The lowest price 235 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 BRADSHAW, Responsible Editor.