

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N.º 6741

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1839.

[Vol. XIII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

It was reported on the 18th, that an expedition had sailed from Martín García, under the orders of Don Juan Lavalle, supposed to be destined against some part of this coast. It caused but little excitement in town, and that is all we know of the matter.

A number of communications have been published addressed to H. E. the Governor, congratulating him upon the discovery of the plot against his life, and on the apprehension and execution of Don Domingo Calen, &c. &c.—They are from the Justices of Peace of San José de Flores, Baivada, Lujan, San Isidro, Monserrat, Chascomús, Conchas, Monte, San Fernando, Guadalupe de Lujan, Pilar, Magdalena, Moron, Dolores, parishes of La Piedad, Socorro, San Miguel,revet Colonel Isidro Quesada, of the division de las Malinas, and Comandant Gerónimo Costa, of the settlement Independencia.

These communications are couched in very strong and pointed language, accusing the unitarians with being the authors of the plot, and denouncing them pirates, outlaws, &c., sold to the French, and that the parishes concerned in the communications, would in defence of the important life of H. E. the Governor and the cause of Federation, shed the last drop of their blood, convinced that it is preferable to die than submit to humiliation, ignominy and slavery. The Justices of Peace of Buenos Ayres, states that when the plot was frustrated in his parish, a number of federals came to his house armed, declaring they were ready to fight to the last gasp in defence of the government.

We cannot notice all the communications—the following one from Monserrat will convey an idea of the rest. It states that the unitarians, these barbarous enemies of H. E. the Governor and the liberty of the country, associated with the perverse and traitorous French, have conceived the horrid idea and endeavoured to effect the assassination of the Father of the Country, the illustrious Restorator of the Laws, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. That the federals render gratitude to Heaven for the discovery of the plot, and supplicate the Almighty to protect as he has hitherto done the precious life of H. E., so important to the happiness of the nation, and that in his defence and the federal institutions of the Republic, they are ready to lay down their lives.

The communication from Comandant Gerónimo Costa, is dated Encarnada 13th inst., and says that the officers and troops under his command are filled with indignation at the attempts which vile and degraded men without religion or country have made against the estimable person of H. E., and are ready to strike to the heart the infamous, barbarous unitarian traitors sold to the French.

That the officers and troops of his battalion, as well as those stationed in the district, repeat their cordial felicitations towards H. E. and their cordial congratulations, assuring him that their breasts will present a wall of bronze against which the corrupt unitarians, all the enemies of the Independence of the Argentine Confederation, and of America and the illustrious person of H. E. the Governor, will be annihilated.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

13th inst. A gun from the Sapho just after sunrise announced a vessel in sight. On the

fog clearing away the French schooner of war *Bélar* was observed at anchor in the outer roads. She sailed again in the evening.

14th. Two French launches arrived from the northward, and their armed boat *Atrevido* from Martín García.

15th. The weather was hazy this morning. The Sapho fired three guns, probably to denote a vessel in sight, as shortly afterwards H. B. M.'s ship *Collipe*, was observed S. E. The *Atrevido* sailed to the eastward.

16th. The French barque of war *Perle* arrived from Montevideo. She anchored between the *Calliopo* and the *Fairfield*. A balandra with a whale boat in tow, and a large boat *mistico* rigged came in company with the *Perle*.—The boat and balandra sailed during the day for Martín García.

17th. Arrived amongst the blockaders two blanchards, one during the last night, and one this day, the latter from the eastward. Also the *Atrevido* and their armed dote from the northward. The *Perle* sailed, but anchored again to the eastward, half down from the town.

18th. The date sailed in the direction of Los Conchas, having a launch in tow. The boat which arrived with the *Perle* on 16th, with sixteen sails, came in this day from Martín García, and after going on board the Sapho, proceeded to the *Perle* at her anchorage.

19th. This morning opened with thick fog, but it cleared away about 11 A. M., when we saw the *Perle* at her anchorage to the eastward, half down, and the brig of war noticed in our list, yet at anchor S. E. half down, as also at anchor amongst the blockaders a French schooner of war (formerly the Cayman), she arrived during the last night. Two of the blockaders' launches and one of their armed whale boats sailed to the northward. These boats returned to the outer roads upon a signal gun being fired at 1 o'clock by the Sapho.

This day (20th inst.) completes the 450th day of the blockade.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, July 17th, 1839.
25th year of the Liberty, 34th of the Independence.
And 10th of the Argentine Confederation.

The government charged with the affairs of the Argentine Confederation, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. Brigadier General José de San Martín, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Confederation, near the government of the Republic of Peru, with the salary assigned in the estimates of the present year, and approved of by the Honorable House of Representatives.

2. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

FELIPE ARANA.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sittings of 4th inst.

A decree dated 16th inst., appoints a Commission, consisting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Finance, and the Under Secretary of the Home Department, to examine the written applications for the purchase or lease of public lands, and to decide to whom the preference shall be given.

A decree dated 16th inst., appoints a special Commission, consisting of Señores Juan José Urquiza, Bartolomeo Leloir and José Goyena, to revise the accounts of the mint for the years 1836, 1837 and 1838.

The House of Representatives under date 11th inst., addressed the Executive in purport that it had suspended any resolution upon that it had to be given to the law of 30th April, 1828, respecting pensions to annuitants, declaring that by paying said pensions half in specie and half in current money, they must be considered as definitively paid, without prejudice to taking the affair again into consideration at a more favourable opportunity.

Señores Angel Escobar, Saturnino Urzue, Marceño Diaz and Juan Casas, addressed a note to the government under date 16th inst., stating that as Commissioners for the collection of the *Contribucion Directa* in the parish of La Piedad, they are allowed by law one per cent. upon the sum collected, which allowance they make over in aid of the public treasury, suffering as it does from the present tyrannical and unjust blockade, and at the same time proffer their services of person and fortune to the government, should the honor and independence of the country so nobly sustained by H. E. the Governor demand them.

Don Agustín Garrigós, Under Secretary of the Home Department, replied to the above same day, returning thanks in the name of the government.

A decree dated 17th inst., states that General Alexander Heredia, as Governor of the Province of Tucumán, and Comandant in Chief of the Confederate army of operations against General Santa Cruz, had rendered important services to the country ere he fell by the traitorous hand of Unitarian assassins, and merits its gratitude. The government has therefore ordered and decreed—that his widow shall receive a pension from the treasury of the Province of Buenos Ayres of 2000 dollars per annum during life, to revert at her death to her daughter Carolina Heredia. The son (Maximo Heredia) of the deceased General, is also appointed to be Captain in the cavalry of the line of the Province.

The decree in our journal of this day, appointing General San Martín Minister Plenipotentiary from this Republic to that of Peru, has been read with great interest here, and will doubtless cause great pleasure in Peru, one of the scenes of his military glory.

ECUADOR.

It would seem that General Santa Cruz had arrived at Guayaquil, in the Republic of the Ecuador. The accounts there relate that he disembarked from H. B. M.'s ship *Samarang*, on the island of Puná 12th March; thence he took his passage in a brig, and arrived on the 16th of said month at Guayaquil, and landed there with his companions in arms, Generals Riva-Aguero, Miller, Cerdeña, Rivero, García del Río and Izarisari. The accounts furthermore state that the reception of General Santa Cruz in Guayaquil was anything but flattering, that in fact he was hooted and reproached by the people.

CHILI.

The Message of the President of Chili, on the opening of the Legislative Chambers of that Republic on 1st ultimo, was published in the *Gaceta* of 12th inst. The Message speaks highly of the benevolent views of the British government in proffering their mediation to bring about a peace between the Republic and the ex-Protector General Santa Cruz, and of the firmness displayed and sacrifices made by the government of the Argentine Confederation in the war with General Santa Cruz, now so gloriously terminated. It also speaks of the celebration of the treaty between the government of Chili and that of H. B. Majesty, for the abolition of the Slave trade, and dwells upon the glories which the arms of Chili have obtained, indulging at the same time in confident hopes of a lasting peace and consequent prosperity.

Respecting the loan from England, the Message says—

"Desirous to do justice to the claims of the shareholders of the foreign loan, I have given ample instructions to an agent of the Republic, who is no doubt at this moment in London, to which he was destined some time since, charged to obtain a satisfactory and honorable adjustment. This is the most weighty charge which our finances have experienced since we have begun to extricate ourselves from the pressure and conflict consequent upon the war of Independence. Those who calculate the proportion between the burthen this loan imposes upon us and the annual revenue of the State; those who know the continual labour which has been necessary to reduce the administration of the public revenue to a regular system, will not inculpate the good faith of the government, nor will they accuse it of injustice, because it has believed that the harsh measure of retarding the dividends of several years, was the only mode left to provide permanent resources to meet them with punctuality. I think I do not deceive myself in presaging an epoch not far distant when the satisfaction of our foreign creditors will cease to be an exception to the good understanding which we desire to maintain with all. I am sure that you and the nation will wish this object as deserving every sacrifice which can be made to obtain it."

BOLIVIA.

The new government of Bolivia has rescinded a number of the decrees and acts of the ex-Protector General Santa Cruz. In the list of these abrogations we read the following—

Jose Miguel de Velasco, Major General and provisional President of the Republic, &c. &c.

Considering—

1. That the order of the 'Legion of Honor,' founded by the decree of 7th February, 1836, is a violation of the attributions of the Senatorial Chamber, and openly opposed to our republican institutions.

2. That those being happily restored, all which tends to establish privileged classes or classes of honor not recognized by law, becomes in fact abolished.

DECREES.

1. All persons who may have received medals of the Legion of Honor, must deliver them to the Treasury within twenty days from the date of the present decree.

2. The Prefects of Departments shall send said medals to the mint of Potosi, &c. &c.

3. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the fulfillment of this decree.

Given in the Government Palace in Chuquisaca, 30th March, 1850. 31st of the Independence.

JOSE MIGUEL DE VELASCO.

The Minister of the Interior.

Mmanuel Maria Ovaltin.

PERU.

The last accounts from Peru state that perfect tranquility prevailed in that Republic.—General Bulnes, Commander in Chief of the Chilean army, visited Lima on the 15th April, the public authorities went out to meet and congratulate him. On the three following days Lima presented a scene of rejoicing in consequence of his visit.

The following, dated Government House, Lima 8th April, 1850, has been issued.

Citizen Agustin Gamara, Grand Marshal, provisional President of the Peruvian Republic, &c. &c.

Considering—

1. That Don Andres Santa Cruz, held the grade of Grand Marshal of the Republic, and enjoyed the honors appertaining to this rank.

2. That he has rendered himself unworthy of them, inasmuch as abusing the power he exercised in Bolivia he invaded Peru and destroyed its independence.

3. That he inundated Peru with the blood of its sons, who faithfully defended it against foreign aggression.

4. That he immolated in dungeons a multitude of Peruvians, condemning an immense number of them to fortresses and banishment, where their endurances were severe in the extreme.

5. That becoming a cruel Conqueror, he destroyed the national laws, divided the territory and reduced the Republic to a servitude the most ignominious.

6. That for these atrocious acts and others, offensive to the dignity of Peru, its name and liberty, the nation considers him the greatest of its enemies.

DECREES.

Art. 1. Don Andres Santa Cruz, has lost the character of Grand Marshal which he held in the army, and his name shall be erased from the list of the Generals of the Republic.

2. The government declares him an capital enemy of the country, he being one who usurped its sovereignty and liberty.

The arrival of H. B. M's ship Calliope, Captain Harbert, from Montevideo on Monday ast, excited considerable interest. Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, returned in her from Montevideo, and on leaving the ship was saluted by her with 15 guns. He came on shore with Captain Harbert, and landing they were received by Don Agustin Garrigos, Under Secretary of the home department, and conducted to a government carriage in waiting to receive them, in which they immediately crossed off. The beach was thronged upon the occasion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

Sir,

In answer to your Correspondent Spectator's request, I herewith send you a few lines on Woman's voice, if you consider them worth inserting in your paper—

Quies Sabe.

Even old age would scarce deny,
The magic power of woman's eye;
And youth in joy, proclaims the bliss,
The thrilling charms of woman's kiss—
Yet I submit, there is a choice,
Between these charms and woman's voice!
Those dulcet sounds, so true to Love,
Like Angels whispering from above;
Pursuing tones, that reach the heart,
More sure than *lulu's* Cupid's dart.
To soothe the mind in bitter grief,
And give the aching heart relief;
Even bring back joy, and hope again,
When other human power was vain.
If greater pleasure, there is, than this,
To add another joy to bliss:
'Tis when our wish she means to bless,
And fondly whispers, yes, love yes!

We are continually receiving poetical effusions respecting the blockade. A few days since one was handed to us which in length might almost vie with 'Chevy Chase.' It embraces more or less all the events connected with the blockade, and commences thus—

There—Derry Down.

When Admiral Leblanc, when in English seas

Determined his fam'd ultimatum to write!

'Twas generally renowned and publicly said,
That the ports of the river he'd strictly blockade.

Derry Down.

In allusion to the affair of the American schooner Fleet, our Poet continues—

Their next expedition was to take the Fleet,
But there they happened a Dolphin to meet;
And tho' Dolphins 'tis well known a bait never bite,

There are certain Dolphins who know how to
Derry Down.

So over a bottle on board the Bordaizee,
The matter was settled and all put at ease—
For the Bordaizee Captain, to his praise be it!

A bottle thought better to crack than a head.
Derry Down.

From the 'Fishwife Journal,' May 9, 1850.

The Duty and Exercise of Benevolence; a Sermon Preached on Sunday the 12th of August, in the Scottish Presbyterian Church (Buenos Ayres), in behalf of the Public Hospitals of that City. By the Rev. William Brown.

The title of this discourse comes upon us like the sound of some active melody from the far trans-Atlantic shore. The Rev. William Brown, late of St. Andrews, Fishwife, preaching before a Scottish congregation, and publishing a sermon, in Buenos Ayres, for the benefit of the hospitals of the city, sounds a note in favor of Caldonian erraticism and benevolence that, perfectly prepared as we ought to have been to hear it, does vibrate strangely in our ears. It is not from this cause, more at least than from the merit of the discourse itself, that we should have been induced to notice it. The sermon of Mr. Brown seems at once with sentiments of pure and elevated devotion. His style is clear, perspicacious, simple, and charming; and probably the leading characteristic of the composition is plain sound sense and excellent judgment, by which the author himself has been long known to be so favourably distinguished. As Fishwife, we may be permitted to yearn with pride at the performance of a fellow-countryman now remotely removed from his native land, and occupying so important a position in that of his adoption.

According to a late determination of Admiral Leblanc, only H. B. M's packets are permitted to convey letters and papers from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, and these packets are forbidden to bring passengers from the former to the latter place. These measures are no doubt in conformity to the laws of blockade, but the annoyance is chiefly felt by neutrals.

On the 10th April, Don Manuel Moreno, Minister Plenipotentiary from Buenos Ayres, was presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, at Buckingham Palace, by Lord Palmerston.

From the London Atlas, April 20, 1850.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The possession of these islands appears to be of more consequence to this country than was considered at the moment of their occupation by the correspondent of the *Chronicle* upon this, observing—

The circumstances to which I refer are the purchase lately effected by a North American company of the island of Juan Fernandez, situated in the South Pacific Ocean, opposite to Chili, and having easy communication with Texas; and there is little doubt that this purchase is quietly made on behalf of the government of the United States, as a naval station, and with a view to the ulterior possession of Texas, together with the establishment of a commanding influence throughout the South American governments. The French have also taken possession of the island of Martin Garcia, situated in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, which may form a commodious rendezvous for the French navy in the Atlantic, and serve to protect and extend the commerce of that nation in the different states of South America. Surely, then, it is imperative upon the British government to lose no time in counteracting those minister operations, evidently intended to shut out British commerce and influence; and being fortunately possessed of the Falkland Islands, which are of great value to the naval command of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, to give every facility to their being colonized; and rendered a great naval

depot for the support and protection of our immense and increasing trade with Australia, Van Dieman's Land, and the eastern hemisphere, by which we should effectually maintain our naval superiority in the western world.

From the London Atlas, May 4, 1838.

His Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander, son and heir of the Emperor of Russia, arrived yesterday in London, to the amusement of the people and the confusion of the Morning Post, which had positively contradicted the report of this expected visit. His Royal Highness Prince William Henry of the Netherlands, accompanied the grand duke, who is attended in quality of *Protektor*, by the celebrated Count Orloff. The Czarowitz was royally received at Deptford, and on his arrival in London entertained a party of twenty-four at his hotel, Mivarts, and this day holds a levee.

Lord Auckland had been presented by Runjeet Singh with twenty fair Circassian Ladies—How can the Governor-General, the Queen's representative, refuse or accept the gift?

Some one asked a lad how it was he was so short for his age. He replied, "Father keeps me so busy I hain't time to grow!"

COMPARISON OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The following are points of comparison which may be remarked in the characters of the French and English. The French are great talkers, the English great thinkers; the former excel in vivacity, the latter in solidity of intellect. The French dress with splendour, the English with neatness; the French live almost exclusively on bread, the English on meat.—Both are passionate; but it is the blood which runs the passion of a Frenchman, and the bile which exasperates an Englishman. The anger of a Frenchman is more violent than of an Englishman more pertinacious. A Frenchman spends his money on his clothes, an Englishman on his belly. A Frenchman follows the stream, an Englishman delights in struggling against it. The friendships of the French are quickly formed, and as quickly dissolved; those of the English are formed slowly, and as slowly relinquished. The French respect their superiors, the English respect themselves; the former are better citizens, the latter better men. The mental endowments of the French are of a more refined, those of the English of a loftier, character. The French practise virtue for the sake of reputation, and seek the reward of meritorious actions in popular applause; the English practise it for its own sake, and seek no reward but that which springs from the consciousness of rectitude. There is the same real difference in their views as in their virtues. Both commit crimes: the French from the love of gain, the desire of vengeance or similar motives; but the English are often criminal for the mere sake of committing crime. The French, like the people of other countries, often commit crimes in the hope of escaping punishment, but the English frequently commit crimes because they know they cannot escape unpunished; so that the very severity of the law, which deters others from crime, often operates as an additional stimulus on the English for the commission of offences. "I would commit this offence," exclaims the Frenchman, "if the law permitted it." "I would not commit this offence, if it were not prohibited by law," is frequently the language of the Englishman.

German paper.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 15th of July, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Saplo, 25 guns, Capitain Fierro Joseph Thibault, with Commodore's broad Pendant.

Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Fierro Louis Homencgdo Guilevin.

(Capitaine de Corvette)

BRITISH. Ship Acton, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell.

Ship Callipo, 25 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

Packet Cochran, 8 guns, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

Corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Captain Charles Bosman.

AMERICAN. Corvette Regeneration, 25 guns, Capitain Jose Joaquin Raposo.

BRAZILIAN.

Advertisements.

TO ECONOMISTS.

TWO Bales a pound will be paid for clean cotton and linen rags of all descriptions, at No. 64, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

NOTICE.

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

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.

FOR SALE, at Mr. Stradman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral, Prison Sentence, or narrative of an escape from France during the late war; by Seacombe Ellison. Price 15 dollars.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 6th May.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brigantine Reindeer, Captain Kenn, was to sail 13th May.

Barque Isabella, Captain David Smith.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Robert Finnie, Captain Beverley.

Barque Mary Marsden, Captain Williams.

Barque Glenar, Captain Gruber.

Brig Rimac, Captain William Dixon.

FOR ARIKA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Judith, Captain T. White.

Barque Phillips, Captain Woolley.

FOR LIMA.

Barque Mary Worrall, Captain Gardner.

Barque Jane Prowse, Captain Branscombe.

Brig Thomas Worthington, Capt. G. B. Duniam.

H. B. M's packet Spey or Mutine, would bring the June mail for the Brazils and River Plate.

From the New York Journal of Commerce of 27th March.

The brig reported to be ashore at Wells, Maine, proves to be the Susan Elizabeth, (of this port) Gotham, from Montevideo 12th January, for Boston, with a full cargo of hides, wool, &c. She went ashore on the breakers at Wells, Maine, on Thursday night last in a thick fog. The crew lashed themselves in the tops and on the next day got ashore much bruised and exhausted. The boat which took them off was from Wells, and was dragged three miles. The cargo will be nearly all saved in a damaged state. The hull was fast breaking up on Friday, and will be a total loss. Some of the sails and rigging have been saved. The vessel is probably insured here. There is about \$15,000 insured on the cargo at one office in Boston, and there are probably other policies. The above particulars are obtained chiefly from a letter from Captain William Gotham, Jun., who states further that he had been in the bay several days, unable to ascertain his position on

account of fog; and the vessel had broken in two on Thursday, and the people of the place were working hard to save the cargo. The sails, rigging, anchors, &c. had been saved, and would be sufficient to pay the wages of the crew. The whole insurance in Boston is 25 \$30,000.

ARRIVED AT LONDON.

April 5th, British brig Moslem, Vale, from Montevideo 24th December.

AT LIVERPOOL.

April 5th, British brig Alcige, Bennett, from Montevideo 9th January.

" British barque Betsey, from Montevideo 8th January.

" 19th, British barque Phillips, from Valparaiso.

" 23rd, British brig Conder, Smith, from Montevideo 25th January.

May 6th, British brig Urania, from Montevideo 26th January.

AT FALMOUTH.

April 29th, Swedish brig Svea, Godshorn, from Montevideo 24th January, and sailed for Hull.

AT EXMOUTH.

April 22nd, British brig John Ormerod, Roberts, from Montevideo 12th January.

AT ANTWERP.

April 24th, Hamburg galliot Carl Adolph, from Montevideo 31st January.

AT BATAVIA.

December 2nd, ———— Cora Nelly, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

March 5th, Bremen brig Catherine, Wessels, from Montevideo 24th December.

" Spanish brig Francisca, from Montevideo 2nd January.

" 9th, French barque Augusto, from Montevideo 20th December.

" 12th, Spanish polacre Andromeda, from Montevideo 17th January.

" 16th, Spanish brig Iris, from Montevideo 12th January.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

17th ult., Oriental brig Feliz Potrosin, from Montevideo 15 days.

18th, H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 29th May, Montevideo 3rd ult.

10th, Brazilian patache Lobo, from Montevideo 30 days.

20th, Spanish polacre Edwignes, from Montevideo 15 days.

21st, Brazilian brig Independente, from Montevideo 26 days.

22nd, Sardinian polacre Virginia, from Montevideo 17 days.

24th, H. B. M's packet Maggot, from Falmouth 10th May, with the mail for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

23rd ult., H. B. M's packet Penguin, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 29th May, by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

6th inst., Spanish brig Esperanza, from Barcelona 9th April, Rio Janeiro 21st ult., to Livavool.

" Brazilian patache Constantia Felix, from Bahia 2nd ult., to Buxareo.

" Oriental patache Providencia, from Rio Janeiro 9th ult., to Capurro & Co.

" Portuguese patache Loomia Saganda, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., to Corio.

" Portuguese brig Nuovo Perpetuo, from Bahia 2nd ult., to Buxareo.

" Brazilian patache Leopoldina, from Bahia 25th May, to Costa.

" Brazilian brig Luisa, from Cannan 14th ult.

" Dutch galliot Haspyk, from the Island My 2nd May.

The American barque Richard, John Willis, Master, and from Salem, was wrecked on the night of the 6th inst., on point Yeguas, at the western entrance of the harbour of Montevideo. At day-break on the 7th, every assistance was sent to her by H. B. M's ship Calliope, which was continued until the 12th, by which the greater part of her cargo with her spars, sails and rigging were saved. Her lot was completely ground out on the rocks, and her hull was split at Montevideo for breaking up. The cargo and other articles saved were also sold.

We hear that the Master of the late barque Richard, under date Montevideo 11th inst., addressed a very handsome letter to Captain Herbert, of H. B. M's ship Calliope, expressing his thanks for the kind manner in which a part of the Richard's crew were received on board the Calliope, and the assistance rendered to the wrecked vessel, adding, that he wished through the medium of Captain Herbert, to express his thanks to the officers and men of the Calliope, who with that alacrity and cheerfulness which characterise the British seaman, executed Captain Herbert's orders.

Furthermore, the said Master forwarded to Captain Herbert, through the medium of Messrs. Southgate & Co. of Montevideo, a sum of money to be distributed amongst the crew of the Calliope, stating it to be a small testimonial of his gratitude for the services rendered by them on board the Richard.

Captain Herbert, in reply said that the unfortunate event in question had only afforded his crew an opportunity of evincing that anxious desire felt in common throughout H. B. M's service, to render help and assistance to every vessel in distress, but more particularly to those of the United States, whose navy has on so many occasions lent their aid to British merchantmen in hours of danger, and that expressing these sentiments he need make no apology in returning the pecuniary compensation so kindly intended.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

- July 13.—Wind N. foggy in the morning.
No arrivals or sailings.
- July 14.—Wind S. S. W. shifted to S. S. E. in the evening.
No arrivals or sailings.
- July 15.—Wind S. strong, hazy in the morning.
Arrived, H. B. M's ship Calliope, 26 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert, from Montevideo 13th inst.
- July 16.—Wind E.
No arrivals.
- Sailed, French barque of war Perle, 18 guns. She anchored in the evening to the eastward, hull down from the town.
- July 18.—Wind N. N. W.
No arrivals or sailings.
- July 19.—Wind W. N. W. thick fog in the morning, opposite coast visible at noon.
No arrivals or sailings.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 12th inst., was performed the comedy of *El marido de mi mujer*. The following were sung during the evening. A duet from the opera of *Los desterrados en Siberia*, by Señora Justina Piacentini and Señor Salvatori. An air (with chorus) from *La esclava en Bagdad*, by Señor Salvatori. A rondo (with chorus) from *El ayo comprometido*, by Señora Piacentini, music by Donizetti—and a duet from the opera of *Xaira*, by Señora Piacentini and Señor Salvatori, music by Mercadante.

The above were well sung. The rondo gave Justina an opportunity of showing what she can effect in her art, that she has force and strength to sustain her in her higher notes, and judgment to regulate her lower tones. The latter may not be so full and strong as some we have heard, yet they are pleasing. In fine, she satisfied her warmest admirers, evincing that she can introduce "cadenzas," "rums," "shakes," &c., with apparent ease and confidence.

Señor Salvatori appeared to con siderable advantage on this evening. The duet from *Xaira* was difficult but tedious.

The house was much better attended than could have been expected considering the low prices, but the majority of the company came for the operatic part of the affair, and that the 'bill of fare' in that respect was very scanty. Amongst the company in the boxes were the lady and daughter of Don Felipe Arana; the lady daughter of General Alvarez; Señoras Luisa Sousa Diaz, Envoy Extraordinary from H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, and G. J. Lisboa; Mr. Slade, Consul of the United States, and daughter, several officers of the United States ship Fairfield, &c., &c.

We know not the nature of the engagements which the vocalists, who now sing at the Victoria Theatre, have entered into with the managers, but it would appear bad policy to continue giving fragments of operas when a full one might be got up. The public would support such an undertaking, and the foreign portion of the community become decided patrons of it.—Why not engage Señora Giganti and Señor Viera, the renowned Dr. Berio? Make the attempt. Señoras and Señores. If you dislike our paper money, you can take it out in hides, tallow, wool, and other produce of the country. Melody is understood by every one, its sorrows are charming, its rage heroic and delightful, it melts us to tenderness, wraps us in melancholy, and elevates us with joy.—The plaintive notes of music are said to make us in love with woe; its tones breathe the lovers sighs, agitate the breast with gentle pain, and find their way to the inmost recesses of the heart.

Interesting all the chaises that tie,

The hidden soul of harmony.—MELTON.

On 14th, was performed the drama of *Aradín Barba Roja* and a farce.

On 17th, the tragedy of *El Filipo y muerte del Principe Don Carlos* and a farce.

We did not attend on these two evenings.—On that of the 17th, we are told that the National Anthem was sung, it being the eve of the day on which the anniversary of the 9th of July was ordered to be kept.

On 18th, a tragedy founded on the well known story of 'Don of Syracuse,' and a farce. The National Anthem was sung in honor of the anniversary of the 9th July, (kept) which was followed by exclamations of *Viva la Patria!—Viva la Federacion! Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes Don Juan Manuel Rosas! Mueran los Unitarios! Mueran los traidores! Mueran los Pasteleros! Mueran los Franceses, &c.*

The house was tolerably well attended.—The Minister of Finance Don Manuel Insiarte, Don Augustin Garrigos, Under Secretary of the Home Department, and government Abidscamp, occupied the government box, a number of military officers were in the boxes—as also Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. Majesty, Captain Herbert, of H. B. M's ship Calliope, Captain Russel of H. B. M's ship Acton, several officers of the United States ship Fairfield, and Brazilian corvette Regeneration, &c., &c.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NINTH JULY.

The celebration of this anniversary and the day of Corpus Christi, which had been postponed on account of the weather took place on 18th inst. The Plaza de la Victoria was decorated in the same manner as on the anniversary of 9th May, with the exception that the Union office was more tastefully illuminated. The troops of the garrison of this Capital (of all arms) in number 4500 men, were drawn up on the occasion (particulars next week). Don Manuel Insiarte represented the person of H. E. the Governor in the government procession, and was accompanied by the civil and military authorities. The Cathedral Church was thronged; several salutes were fired during the day from the fort and from the National flag was hoisted, and a final one from the fort at sunset. At 1 o'clock, H. B. M's ships Calliope, Acton, and packet Cockatrice, fired each a salute of 21 guns, having the flag of this Republic at their fore in honor of the day.—The function in the Plaza did not close until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, after which the troops on their way to their quarters defiled in front of the private residence of H. E. the Governor, when the following strains and mueras took

place—*Viva la Confederacion Argentina! Viva la Independencia Nacional! Viva nuestro Honorable Representante! Viva nuestro Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes! Mueran los salvajes unitarios! Mueran los franceses! Mueran los traidores! Mueran los paseleros! Mueran los franceses!* The balconies, &c., around the Plaza de the Police were filled with spectators. In that of Don Felipe Arana, accompanied by the daughter of Don Nicolas Anchorena, Mr. Slade, Consul of the United States, lady and daughter, Captain Boardman of the United States ship Fairmor, and a number of his officers.—In that of Don Miguel Riglos, were the lady and daughter of General Quiroga and daughters, Captain Herbert of H. B. M's ship Calliope, and Captain Russel of H. B. M's ship Acton. There were also amongst the spectators in the Plaza Captain Riquelme of the Brazilian corvette Regeneration, and several of his officers.

The troops were commanded by the Inspector General General Pinedo, and made a very fine appearance. Each regiment had its band.

The public offices, theatre and town were illuminated on the evenings of the 17th and 18th, and amongst the first works discharged in the Plaza de la Victoria. On the latter evening a comat was exhibited between two ships, one under the flag of this Republic and the other had a pirate flag. They were fastened by ropes, and kept up a constant fire of iron balls until the pirate was destroyed. The exhibition closed by a swarm of rockets discharged at once into the air, some of them on bursting emitted a profusion of lights, producing altogether a superb effect. The pyrotechnician art is now carried to great perfection in Buenos Ayres.

Military music was stationed in the plaza on the evenings in question.

The weather during the festivities was most propitious considering that we are in the midst of winter. A better day in this respect could have been selected.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week, and at times bleak. Thermometer 42 4 54.

PRICES CURRENT.

All the prices of gold and silver to be taken as nominal.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	242	243 dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	242	243 do. do.
Plata menucana.....	131	133 do. for one Dollar, Spanish.....
Do. Patriot and Pataciones.....	144	145 do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	54	a do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none	
Exchange on England.....	35	33 pence per dd
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	15	a nominal.
Do. Montevideo.....	39	a per oston
Do. United States.....	13	a per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	33	a 25 ds. psuda
Do. country.....	31	a 38 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	32	a 34 do. do.
Do. mated.....	30	a 32 do. do.
Do. Horse.....	12	a 14 do. esch.
Notion Skins.....	54	a 6 do. per lb.
Chamois Skins.....	55	a 15 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	23	a 30
Do. peaked.....	27	a 35 do. do.
Shoes skins per dozen.....	19	a 21 per 27lb.
Calf, common.....	11	a 12
Deer skins per dozen.....	11	a 12
Hair, long.....	70	a 75 do. per arrbs
Do. mixed.....	15	a 18 do. quintal.
Jersey Beef.....	16	a 18 do. per arrbs
Tallow, mated.....	300	a 350 per mill.
Horns.....	1	a none per fan
Finest, No. 1 American.....	1	a 1 1/2 ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 245 dollars. The lowest price 240 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 35 pence. The lowest ditto 33 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRADNER, Responsible Editor.