

British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 679.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1839.

[Vol. XIV.]

BUENOS AYRES.

In our No. of 20th ultimo, we noticed the report that an expedition was about to be directed against this under the orders of Don Juan Lavalle. It caused so little sensation here, that we should scarcely have recurred to it were it not that the Montevideo papers recently received are chiefly occupied with the affair. One of them says that it can be undertaken with little or no risk, inasmuch as the boats of "the Citizen King" will cover the debarkation or re-embarkation should the object of the expedition be frustrated by the non-cooperation of the people of Buenos Ayres. The rendezvous of the expedition is on the island of Martin Garcia.

We received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London papers to 5th June, Paris do. to 2d do. The Melbourne administration had returned to power in consequence of the Queen's refusal to dismiss certain ladies of her household, which Sir Robert Peel required, as not caring to accept office and be exposed to the intrigues of these ladies. The conduct of the Queen is eulogised by one party and censured by the other.

There was a political disturbance at Paris on 12th May, in which about 150 of the "mob" were killed by the military. The latter had it said 50 killed. The riot was suppressed and a number of the rioters arrested.

From the Liverpool Standard, June 4.

BLOCKADE OF BUENOS AYRES.

In answer to an application from Liverpool, with reference to the lately-reported intention of the French to raise the blockade of Buenos Ayres, and to arrange their differences with that republic, through the good offices of this country, the following letter has been received there from the Foreign-office:—

"Foreign-office, May 25, 1839.

"Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and to acquaint you, in reply, that her Majesty's government have not been informed that the French government have determined to raise the blockade of Buenos Ayres, or to adjust their differences with the government of Buenos Ayres through the mediation of Great Britain.—I am &c.

"J. BACKHOUSE."

Mr. Stratford Canning, asked in the House of Commons on 5th June, for information respecting Buenos Ayres. Lord Palmerston replied, that both in Buenos Ayres and Paris the government of Great Britain were making every exertion to settle the dispute between France and the Argentine Republic.

The French Chambers had voted 5 millions of francs, about £200,000, to provide for the arrears, &c. &c. of the French Mexican squadron, that on the coast of Spain and Mediterranean, and that employed in the River Plate.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

The balandra noticed in our last as having on 15th inst. anchored off the Custom-house and discharged cargo, was visited that same night by French launches; they however finding her "hard and fast," contented themselves with taking away some snails, cable, &c. The balandra on the following day went into the Riachuelo.

17th inst. Two French launches were at day break this morning in the inner roads.—

They made sail to the northward and returned to the outer roads. The French diate of war arrived from the northward and sailed again in the same direction. The French brig of war which had been for some time at anchor S. E. hull down, was not to be seen this day.

18th. The diate again arrived and sailed as yesterday.

19th. The diate was in sight to the northward. Two French launches (one with a boat in tow) were this morning close to shore between point quimes and the boca, they then proceeded to the French barque of war Perle. A topsail balandra was in sight to the eastward, she steered afterwards to the northward.

20th. The diate arrived from the northward with her whale boat in tow, and sailed at night.

21st. Four French launches were cruising last night, viz:—two to the northward and two to the southward. They returned during the day to head quarters. The French ketch of war arrived from the eastward. The diate arrived and sailed as yesterday. A balandra arrived in the outer roads, and afterwards proceeded to the barque Perle.

22nd. Nothing new.

23rd. A French launch was in the vicinity of the Boca this morning and returned to the outer roads.

The Perle remains as before at anchor, and the diate has been since the night of the 21st at anchor off the Retiro.

This day (24th inst.) completes the 515th day of the blockade.

We feel great pleasure in inserting the following copy of a letter, which we have received from Montevideo.

To CHARLES BOADMAN, Esq.,

Captain of the United States ship Fairfield, Montevideo.

Montevideo, June 26, 1839.

Sir,

As I understand the Fairfield is about leaving Montevideo, I beg leave to express my thanks for your assistance at the time the brig Bella Portefa was aground, as it was in a great measure owing to the praiseworthy exertions of the officers and men sent on board, that the brig was so soon afloat again, fortunately without any damage. Should you Sir, in the course of your various duties, ever have the misfortune to require assistance, may it be rendered as promptly and as kindly as it was to her.

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN W. PYOTT.

Master of the British brig Bella Portefa.

The *Gaceta* of 19th inst., contains communications (in continuation) addressed to the Governor on the discovery of the plot against his life. They are from the officers in the Inspector General's office, the Clergy of this city, the Tribunal of Commerce, the keeper of the Archives, the Administration of Public Credit, the Rector of the University, the Fiscal, the Topographic Department, the Bishop of the Diocese and Clerical Senate, the Presidentess of the Beneficent Society, General Vidal as Commander of the Patricios, Generals Soler, Brown, Guido, Felipe Heredia, Mansilla, Rolon, Gregorio Paz, Vidal, Espinosa, Corbalan and Huidobro, Brevet Colonel Julian Salomon and

Lieut. Col. Manuel Maestre, in their own name and in that of the individuals under their jurisdiction.

There is also a petition addressed to the Governor from Generals Pinedo, Soler and Guido, in the name of the officers and soldiers of the Province, for permission to celebrate High Mass and Te Deum at the Cathedral on the 30th inst., the day of Santa Rosa, principal *Patrona* of America, as a thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the discovery of the plot, thus saving the country from an abyss of evils.

The communications above cited are in the same strain as those noticed in our last five numbers. They speak of the unitarians as barbarous renegade assassins, sold to French gold, and denominated the conduct of the French as being at once unjust, tyrannical and insufferably insolent. The parties connected with the communications pledge themselves to uphold at every sacrifice the cause of the Confederation, and to defend the person of H. E. the Governor which is so intimately allied with that cause.

THE WEATHER has been variable during the week, thermometer 49 à 67.—On Wednesday it was at 67.

The statement in our last that the schooner Star of the South had gone over to General Echagüe appears to be incorrect. It was another schooner, whose name we are not yet acquainted with.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 19th inst., contains the particulars of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on its sitting of 14th inst.

The same journal of 20th inst., contains a despatch dated 28th ult., from Commandant Jacinto Andrada, to the Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, giving an account of advantages obtained over the Indians in the northern parts of that Province.

As also a communication dated Capilla del Señor 17th inst., to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, from Don Doroteo Insua, Justice of Peace, with a list of individuals who have made donations of horses and money for the benefit of the State.

A note to the government dated 24th ult., from José Ramon Fernandez, states that he makes over for the benefit of the State, the amount of his claim for provisioning for 9 months the troops cantoned at Atalaya.

The government replied to the above on 20th inst., expressing its thanks.

Señores José Juan Acosta, Felix Lafuente and José Cabral, have under date San Fernando 17th inst., made over to the government the one per cent commision which they are allowed for collecting the *Contribucion Directa* in that district.

The communication denominates the blockade as being most unjust and infamous on the part of the French, and censured by all nations, &c.

Head Quarters on march, July 15, 1839.
 30th year of the Liberty.....
 35th of the Empire-Riata Federation.....
 24th of the Independence.....
 and 10th of the Argentine Confederation.

To Brigadier Bonifacio Calderon.

I have received intelligence that you are in the territory of the Oriental Republic with an armed force under your immediate orders; and as you have until now held out the idea that you are in the service of the Empire of Brazil, whereas, circumstances lead to the belief that you side with the anarchist chief Fructoso Rivera, and the army under my command being on the point of commencing operations against that traitor, it is therefore indispensable that you positively declare to which service you are pledged, in order to the ascertaining whether I am to consider you as an officer of the Imperial army or as a partizan of the Frenchified unitarian Rivera.

In the first case, consequent upon the deference due to the Brazilian nation, and in conformity to the orders I have received from the general government of the Argentine Confederation, it is my duty to request you to place your force at some station, to be hereafter pointed out, where the right of asylum which is probably sought in the Oriental territory, shall be inviolate.

If on the contrary, you with said force ally yourself to the cause of the rebellion headed by the vandal Rivera, I trust you will likewise inform me for my government, with the understanding that your silence will give me to understand that I must treat you as an enemy, and in this case you alone are responsible for such conduct. You will please forward your answer through the medium of the officer commanding the vanguard of the army under my command, Brigadier Juan Antonio Lavalleja.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

PASCUAL ECHAGUE.

A communication to the Governor dated Corrientes 16th ult., from Don José Antonio Romero, Governor of that Province, acknowledges receipt of circulars announcing the downfall of General Santa Cruz, offers congratulations thereon, and trusts that the Almighty who has so signally protected this nation, will continue to watch over the important life of H. E. the governor of Buenos Ayres, necessary as it is to the welfare of the Argentines.

The following correspondence was published in the *Gaceta* of 16th inst. The letter of Don Fructoso Rivera, was inserted *verbatim et literaliter*, but in doing it into English we have not been able to convey an idea of its orthography, which in the original is very amusing. It was placed in the office of the *Gaceta* for eight days for public inspection.

To H. E. Governor Pascual Echague.

July 25, 1839.

My dear General and friend,

That blackguard Rivera, has again written to me; his letter I forward to Y. E. I think this mulatto is going mad. Fix your attention on his requiem to that savage of a Cullen, after he had brought him to the end he met with.

I am as ever, your affectionate and true friend.

JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJA.

Sr. General D. Juan Antonio Lavalleja.

Montevideo, July 10, 1839.

My gossip and friend,

I consider you acquainted with the contents of the letters I addressed to you from the Durazno, together with the verbal communications of the bearer of them, Col. Latorre. On my arrival here I spoke with my gossip (the lady of General Lavalleja), Barreiro and other friends, and she and Miguel (Barreiro) write to you by another conveyance. Miguel is resolved to go and see you, but it is necessary that you should tell him whether he may or not, and where he can have an interview. He does not go immediately because we are ignorant of your position, and do not wish to risk a step that might be injurious to you, being unacquainted with the state of your relations with the Chiefs of Rosas. Let it serve for your government that

we are not distant from entering into negotiations with Governor Rosas, provided it be on reasonable terms, and both parties have a positive guarantee.

General Martínez, sets out for Casapava (Rio Grande) in the character of confidential agent to the Republican government, for the purpose of carrying into effect the private treaty concluded in September of last year, at my head-quarters in front of Paysandú, when Col. Matos came there, and of which you will have heard. I have already stated to you that this affair is perfectly well arranged, and that the finishing stroke for its definitive settlement is now going to be given.

I would wish to write you a great deal, but abstain until I receive your answer, which I hope will be satisfactory and interested in the welfare of the country.

I send you the newspapers from Buenos Ayres and this place. You will learn by them the late events in Buenos Ayres. They do not stand at trifles there, gossip; they kill people in all manner of ways. What do you say to the end of Cullen after so much noise? It is bad to meddle oneself in the affairs of a foreign country in order to cut a figure. It would have been much better for that poor devil to have stopped in Lanzarot (Canaries) eating potatoes, and not have come to America to be shot. What a miserable set we men are—we think we are travelling on a road strewed with flowers, and after all we are running headlong to a precipice.

Receive the salutations of your gossip and friend.

FRUCTOSO RIVERA.

P. S. Remember me to Servando (Gomez).

Festivities in celebration of the discovery of the plot against the life of H. E. the Governor.

Parish of Monserrat.

In our No. 877, we cursorily noticed the *funcion* which took place in this parish on 4th inst. The *Gaceta* of 10th, contains the full particulars. The portrait of the Governor was conveyed in procession from his private residence to the parish Church, amidst music, cheers, discharges of fire works, &c. After Divine Service it was similarly conducted to a mansion where a banquet was laid out. The assembly were addressed by Generals Pinedo, Mansilla, Rolon, Corbalan, Soler and Gregorio Paz; Colonels Ravelo and Hidalgo; Lieut. Colonels Santa Coloma, M. Maestro and Millalicán; Señores Garrigós, Baldomero Garcia, Victorica, Casal y Gaete, E. Medrano, R. Bosch, L. G. Peña, E. Jimenez, J. M. Larrazabal, M. Perceyra, Cordero, Mariño, Agüero, Gauna, Alegre, M. Perra, D. Segatizabal and F. Zamorañá. The orators spoke in strong language upon the subject which had given rise to the present meeting, eulogising the conduct of the Governor, expressing their determination to defend him and the cause he sustains at the cost of their lives and property, and censuring in the most pointed manner those who have acted against him. The *vivas* and *mueras* were numerous and varied. The former were for *La Patria*, the Argentine Confederation, the House of Representatives, the Governor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, &c. &c. The latter were directed against the Unitarians, Frutos Rivera, Juan Lavalle, the French, &c. &c.

A number of poetical effusions were circulated, and in the evening there was dancing in the court yard of the house of the Justice of Peace.

Parish of La Merced.

A *funcion* "religiosa patriótico-federal," took place on the 11th inst., in this parish, at the instigation of the employés of the Custom house and Resguardo. On the evening of the 10th, the front of the Church of La Merced was illuminated and decorated with a profusion of federal flags, the band of the *Patriotas* was in attendance, and some excellent fire works (particularly rockets) were discharged. At half past 10 on the morning of the 11th, a procession, in which was the Collector of the Custom house Don Pedro Bernal, the Chief of the Resguardo General Mansilla, the band of *Patriotas* (as vanguard), and the battalion of Marine Artillery (as rearguard), left the Church and proceeded to the residence of the Governor, where the portrait of H. E. was delivered and conveyed

in grand order to the Church, where it was attended by a guard of honor. High Mass was celebrated, the congregation being immense, and included General Oribe and other Oriental emigrants. Banners waved from the houses in the streets leading from the Church. At the conclusion of Divine Service, a vast company adjourned to a banquet in a neighbouring apartment, at which were the Señora Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of the Governor, other members of his family and a number of ladies.—The Governor's portrait was conveyed back to his residence in the same grand order.

The description of this festival and the orations there delivered occupy nearly two pages of the *Gaceta* of 16th inst. Brigadier Manuel Oribe, President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay; Don Carlos Anaya, President of the Senate of that State; its Minister for foreign affairs, Don Carlos Villademoros, and Minister of war and finance, Don Antonio Diaz, addressed the company. Señor Villademoros, said that General Rosas was entitled to the gratitude of all Americans, for the resistance he had made to unjust pretensions. The Orientals ought to acknowledge this in a special degree, driven from their country as they had been by a rebel and his infamous satellites and the abuse of French power, they found in Buenos Ayres not merely an asylum, but unbounded hospitality, and that assistance which alleviated the anguish of banishment, and led to the confident hope of triumph and restoration. Therefore, the Orientals, of whom he was one, would ever heartily exclaim, *Viva* the Illustrious Restaurator of the Laws of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas—*Viva* the Argentine Confederation—Perish those who plot against the existence of the one and the independence of the other.

Don Antonio Diaz followed on the same side, he described General Rosas as being the terror of anarchists and the firm column of the Independence of America. The Orientals ought to be grateful to him for the generous efforts he was making for the restoration of their liberty and other institutions against the tyrant which oppresses them. Señores Garrigós, Pedro Bernal, Maestro, Bosch, Figueroa, M. Irigoyen, Mariño, Larrazabal, Generals Soler, Guido, Mansilla, Corbalan, and Colonel Rodriguez also spoke. The conduct of the Unitarians and of the French agents was in most of these orations severely handled, as may be collected from the subjoined *vivas* and *mueras*, which are only a small portion of those given.

Viva el General Rosas.

Muera el asesino Lavalle.

Viva el General Oribe.

Muera el mulato Rivera.

Viva la Confederacion Argentina and all the Republics which resist the unjust aggressions of Louis Philippe.

Muera the loathsome French.

Mueran los unitarios traidores and their allies the French piratical incendiaries.

The Muses were also put in requisition upon the occasion, but we have not space for extracts in this respect.

The *Cura* of the Church of La Merced Juan A. Argerich, Don Pedro Ximeno and Don José Olague Felú, exerted themselves greatly to give eclat to the *funcion*.

House of Representatives.

In consequence of the decease of Don Leon Ortiz de Rosas, father of H. E. the Governor, three of the members of the House, viz.—Señores Pedro Medrano, Garrigós, and Corbalan, presented a petition for the House to assemble at 10 in the morning of the 14th inst., which accordingly took place, and a vote was come to, that the funeral honors to the memory of the deceased should correspond to those of a General, and that a letter of condolence from the House be presented to the Governor by a deputation of three members.

In the note of reply dated 14th inst., the Governor expressed his gratitude in his own name in that of his mother and all his family, but stated that the melancholy event in question rendered it impossible for him to receive the deputation in person. He therefore deputed for that purpose his cousins Señores Tomas and Nicolas Anchorena, and his son Juan Ortiz de Rosas.

The exequies took place at the Cathedral Church on the 20th inst., and was attended by an immense congregation, consisting of the civil and military authorities of the country, and a vast concourse of citizens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

I must stop payment, nay, I'll have to fail,
But hope, dear Sir, that you will stand my bail,
For otherwise *Queen Sabe* with his wit,
To Jail will have me taken with a writ.
I'm out of sorts, I can't meet his demand
Alho' his note's already come to hand,
And *time* won't save me; 'tis plainly to be seen,
My Muse's a bankrupt, and makes me feel quite
If I had known *Queen Sabe* was so wise, [moan,
I never would have dar'd my feeble voice to rise*
Against one who besides his great discerning,
With such eclat is showing off his learning,
Only to think! he writes on 'peace' and 'wars,'
And even snears up to the very 'stars';
He treats on 'shots,' on 'bombs,' and 'Ipsé diwit,'
For the man's a Doctor! I surely did not know it;
Of 'telescopes,' 'Nobs,' 'Genis' & 'Jews' makes
mention, [nation,
And says he'll 'teach' and 'preach' to the whole
And with a flourish of the glistening steel,
My ignorance and nothingness he makes me feel,
And makes me wish in safety I could reach
A place among the 'little boys he'd teach.'
He is fear'd in sciences, languages and arts,
And things both useful and sublime imparts,
And every subject he discusses on
Proves him to be a perfect *Lexicon*.
All that is pleasing, beautiful, profound,
In such profusion in his mind abound
'Tis what in French you'd term a *pot pourri*
From whence to draw both prose and poetry,
And has serv'd up 'un *repas Littéraire*
Composed of all the daintiest mental fare;
And that it may not prove to be *too dry*
His favor'd Muse did happily supply
A whole entire line that's quoted from the French
And "Biter Lemonade," our trust to quench.
Now that I'm forced to leave the field
An to my foe the palm to yield,
I will repeat two lines to you
Which you'll admit are very true;
'That he who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day.'
Now my dear Sir, for your name's sake†
On poor Incoq, compassion take,
For as 'Queen Sabe's' made a *hit*
I'll make my bow and then retreat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

It being a matter of long established notoriety, that you have ever in your editorial and private character, deeply and warmly espoused every institution, plan or project, of a tendency to encrease the comfort, pleasure and spread of intelligence amongst your countrymen in these countries, we take upon ourselves without any apology or "puff preliminary," the gratifying duty of communicating to you that the British portion of the population of this City, are (mas vale tarde que nunca,) about to wipe away a charge (an unjust one it is true, but still so often made and so seldom contradicted, that many from the mere frequency of the charge began to think it true,) of being an illiterate—no not illiterate—but a non-reading scandal mungering race. Who "Paul Pry" like, occupied and interested themselves much more with the "sayings and doings" of their neighbours, than the romantic and amusing ones of Theodore Hook, or with the mental and soul engrossing productions of a Scott, a Byron, or a Bulwer. This unjust charge, Mr. Editor, we are happy to say is on the eve of being wiped away for ever, and ere long we trust the foul untruth will become like a tradition of "other days." One or two public spirited young gentlemen, having lately put their "hands to the plough"—towards the formation of a Public Library in this place—which before many years pass away is destined we think to become a valuable acquisition to the English and Anglo-American population of this quar-

* Vide 'Elegant Extracts,' p. 32, lines 15 to 18.
† As the young Jack Daw and the old Jack Daw,
Felt their passion began for to rise;
Said the old Jack Daw to the young Jack Daw,
I'll scratch out both your eyes.
† "Oh 'tis Love that rules us all."

ter of South America. As this institution, we also think may claim to itself with every certainty a long and prosperous existence, and as its origin, rise and history, may be sought after by some future Dibdin, when we who write and its original promoters have long thrown off this "mortal coil," we fear not you will give a place at once in your columns to a brief outline of the rise and progress of an institution, which we trust is not like "Rome," doomed to be recorded by a future Gibbon. The establishment of a Library here has long been a matter of primary importance—its want was felt by all as a serious *desideratum*, but still it unfortunately continued to be a desideratum, until a meeting was lately called of those likely to subscribe—to discuss the ways and means of "calling it into existence," as Canning said of these countries. We hope however its future fate may be more *halagüeña* than poor Canning's "New World" has turned out to be.

The Meeting when it took place we are glad to say was very fully attended, every one being more anxious than another for the establishment of such a useful institution. One of the principle movers in the matter, was so good as to lay a draft of proposed rules and regulations before the meeting; which having been read, in order to constitute a meeting, one of the oldest, most venerated and respected English residents, was called on to take the Chair; which after a hard and severe contest with his innate modesty, he ultimately did, a Secretary being also named, the "house" was opened nem-con; and we must say, we have seldom or ever been more gratified at any public meeting it was even our fate to attend than at this one. It was exceedingly pleasing indeed to note the broad based principle of liberality on which the Library was proposed to be founded, and the *sauveteur* with which the *huckstering* objections of one or two captious individuals, against its being a *Sharehold* Library instead of a *Subscription* one, were met and combated. The arguments of those in favour of the *Sharehold* system, were in fact powerful and conclusive, both as regards the elucidation and exemplification of the point at issue, Manchester, the *largest Library* in the world, and Rio de Janeiro being triumphantly cited in proof of the superior principle and working of a *Sharehold* Library. We would not like to give offence, but in despite of every consideration, we must say, that we thought the arguments brought forward by the party in favour of a *Subscription* Library, were a pure tissue of cant and mock liberalism. They talked like all radicals, of the folly of making it an exclusive concern, that it should be based upon the principle of equal rights, that it should be made easy of access to all, to the youngest and least salaried clerk of any of the mercantile establishments, that the entry money should be moderate, and so also the annual subscription, in fact, with rules framed of a nature rather to tempt and encourage persons to become subscribers, than by narrow and exclusive regulations or extravagant amount of entry money, of a nature to deter any one from becoming a member; all this said, and said too, to our astonishment with some effect, as we could mark a few of the previous *decididos* wavering in their resolutions, but as by this time "legeon was out," and it had become difficult to hear any one that was not blessed with stentorian lungs, luckily however, there was for a moment a *calm sought* in the assembly, and at that eventful moment the same gentleman who had so triumphantly exemplified the *Largest Library* in the world, came like a second David of Israel to the rescue, crushing and trampling, with the force of his logic and the fever of his eloquence, the futile arguments of his opponents into nought,—still they were perverse, and after the manner of their great prototype Joe Hume, they stood out for their privilege and called for a division, it took place, and the result proved their utter discomfiture, they were left in a beggarly minority of five!!! Having

thus disposed of the mal-contents, every thing has subsequently gone on as "merry as a marriage bell," harmony having sprung up when discord perished, indeed equanimity of feeling has since become so great, that some are seriously of opinion that the Millennium is at hand. In this position of things no one will wonder the library was soon organised, and in a way too every one in candour must confess, that will ever redound in honor of the generosity and liberality of feeling of the founders. To wit, it was constituted a *Sharehold Library*, the payment of twenty patacons conferring upon one that title, and twelve patacons more of annual subscription, all the rights and privileges of the library; as this sum however (altho' moderate enough in all conscience,) say seven guineas sterling per annum, or about four hundred and seventy dollars of your currency, might it was wisely considered, press rather heavily on young men with moderate salaries, it was liberally enacted, that such persons as these, or any others not wishing to become *Shareholders*, should be *permitted* to become *Subscribers* on the payment of the trifling sum of twenty four patacons per annum, or £5 8s. sterling, or 346 dollars of your currency, which every thing considered, "nobody can deny," is the veriest trifle in the world for the extent of the *condescension*. All this being happily arranged and concluded, a committee or executive of seven was next chosen, and even in this the ultra liberality of the Institution shone out in two ways; that is to say, altho' universal suffrage was most contemptuously and deservedly pitched overboard, as if at least on a *par* with the *beggarly minority*, they swamped the proposal of an annual committee, and reduced the period of its functions to the ultra radical term of six months, and besides, overstepping even the British Parliament in liberality, every one being a *Shareholder*, was made admissible as a member of the executive, be he Christian, Jew or Gentile, which although, perhaps more than the beggarly minority, would have agreed to, with all their vaunted liberality, was nothing more than right, as being in strict and beautiful harmony with the rules and regulations of the Institution.

NOSOTROS.

Advertisements.

Interesting Notice.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, next door to No. 5, Calle de Mexico, two squares towards the River from the barracks of the Restauradores.

Andres Guelfi, has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an establishment for the manufacture of strings for musical instruments (*cuerdas armonicas*) of all classes and colours, with rules of catgut or any other sort for every description of instruments, finished in the highest perfection, superior in their quality, and at a price more moderate than those which are produced in the best manufactories of Europe. He also makes cords for the use of haters, watchmakers and machinists.

Those who wish to favor him with their orders, will please apply at the place above-mentioned, or at the comb-shop next door to Balraace's confectionery Calle de la Victoria, where for greater convenience to his customers, he has placed some of the strings in question at the same price as at the manufactory, with the understanding that on trial they have proved to be of the very best quality. a9 5t

NOTICE.

WARWICK INGLES, Upholsterer and Mattress maker, takes the earliest opportunity of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of Buenos Ayres, that he has removed his Upholstery and Mattress Warehouse from No. 51, Calle del Peru, to No. 58, Calle de la Federacion, one square and a half from the Plaza de la Victoria, where by his assiduity and attention, he hopes to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage he has already received. Buenos Ayres, 12th August, 1839.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 22nd of August, 1839.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Corvette Sapho, 25 guns, Captain Pierre Joseph Thibault, with Commodore's broad pendant.

Corvette Camille, 20 guns, Commandante Pierre Louis Hemenegilde Guillevia. (Capitaine de Corvette.)

BRITISH. Ship Calliope, 28 guns, Captain Thomas Herbert.

Ship Actoon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell.

Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth.

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

AMERICAN. Corvette Fairfield, 24 guns, Captain Charles Boorman.

BRAZILIAN. Schooner Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 17.—Wind E. shifted to N. in the afternoon.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 18.—Wind N.
Arrived, Brazilian schooner of war Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos, from Montevideo 18th inst.

She anchored S. of the outer roads from head wind, and was visited at her anchorage by boats from all the men of war in the outer roads.—She on the same night anchored in the outer roads.

August 19.—Wind S.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 20.—Wind N. W. hazy.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 21.—Wind N. W. hazy, slight rain, shifted to S. S. E. in the evening, strong.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 30th ult., arrived at Montevideo 18th inst., sailed thence 19th, with the mail of H. B. M's packet Spey, from Falmouth 7th June.

No passengers.
H. B. M's brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth, from Rio Janeiro 9th inst., Montevideo 20th.

August 22.—Wind E. strong, slight rain.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 23.—Wind E. strong, foggy, slight rain.
No arrivals or sailings.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 16th inst., was performed the tragedy of *Xaira*, in which Señor Casacuberta made his first appearance on these boards, and Señora Alejandra Pacheco appeared for the first time this season. The gentleman was the hero and the lady the heroine of the piece. They played their parts very respectably, and were much applauded.

The farce of *San Tristezas* followed.

The house was tolerably well attended.

On 18th, a three act piece founded on a portion of the history of 'Don Quixote.' We did not attend, but are told that the pit and cazuela were full. Boxes nearly M. T.

On 21st, *Los furiosos de Orestes*, and the farce of *El Barbero que afeitó al Burro*. We were not present.

Foreign vessels of war in the River Plate on 20th inst.

FRENCH.

Frigate Minerva.....	64 guns.
Corvette Sapho.....	25 "
" Adour.....	20 "
" Camille.....	20 "
" Expeditive.....	18 "
" Active.....	16 "
Barque Perle.....	18 "
Brig Alert.....	20 "
" Pilade.....	20 "
" Badine.....	16 "
" Carf.....	12 "
" Sylphe.....	12 "
" Lutin.....	12 "
" Bordelaise.....	8 "
Brigantine San Martin.....	6 "
" Vigilante.....	4 "

And a number of armed small craft, including schooners Forte, Eclair, Ana, ketch, diate, cutter Tupac Amaru, &c. &c.

It is stated that the French have in the River Plate from 30 to 40 armed vessels, large and small.

BRITISH.

Ship Calliope.....	26 guns.
" Acton.....	26 "
Brig Grecian.....	16 "

BRAZILIAN.

Corvette Regeneration.....	36 guns.
" Bertoga.....	24 "
Schooner Liebre.....	8 "

AMERICAN.

Corvette Fairfield.....	24 guns
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A grand ball and supper was given on Monday last, by Captain Herbert of H. B. M's ship

Calliope, at his house in the Calle de la Paz.—The decorations upon the occasion were splendid in the extreme; the court-yard or patio had an awning of flags of all nations, and was brilliantly illuminated with lamps of cut glass, of various colours, forming the letters V. R. with a crown in the centre, and the word *Calliope*. The band of the Calliope stationed in the patio performed the National Anthem and "God save the Queen;" the latter on the entrance of Mr. Mandeville, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary. Three rooms superbly lit were fitted up for dancing, one of them was ornamented with flags, as was also the refreshment room—here pastry of the most choice description was spread out, and all sorts of wine "from humble port to imperial tokay." The supper was served up on a costly service of silver plate, and consisted of every delicacy, including that great rarity in these times of blockade—the English Ham. On the supper table were vases filled with flowers newly gathered, emitting a delightful fragrance.

"Ye're beautiful, ye flowers!
Replete with loveliness:—
Bright as the smiting hours
With which we now are blest."

Dancing commenced about 8 o'clock, and continued until 4 on the following morning.—There was in fact no intermission, for whilst one party was engaged at the supper table, another continued the dance. The dances consisted of minuets, waltzes, quadrilles, the contra dance and the federal.

The assemblage as may be seen by the subjoined list consisted of a considerable portion of the rank and fashion of Buenos Ayres, and amongst it was many lovely beings.

"They're pretty faces yet, those same Portenas,
Black eyes, arch'd brows, and sweet expressions
[still.]"

There were present.

Señoras.

Doña Pascuala Belauetgui de Arana, Guillerma Irigoyen de Pinedo, Pilar Ispano de Guido, Carmen Quintanilla de Alvear, Dolores Fernandez de Quiroga, Maria Antonia Seguro de Ramos, Damasias-Carreras de Belauetgui, Bernardina Jimenes de Martinez, Juana Bibanco de Victoria, Paula Garroten de Larrazabal, Justa Villanueva de Armstrong, Ventura Pita de Suarez, Ignacia Diaz de Capdevilla.

Señoritas.

Doña Mercedes Arana, Avelina Pinedo, Carlota Alvear, Joaquina Alvear, Virginia Alvear, Jesus Quiroga, Mercedes Quiroga, Marta Ramos, Ines Ramos, Clementine Martinez, Victoria, Josefa Capdevilla, Emilia Capdevilla, Magdalena Thompson, Mercedes Zapola, Eldemira Irigoyen, Maria Antonia Belauetgui, Carmen Belauetgui, Maria Belauetgui, Rosa Belauetgui, Dolores Maldonado, Sofia Frank, Luisa Frank and Clara Frank.

Mrs. Slade, Mackinlay, Macalister and C. Booth.

Misses Agnes Slade, Mackinlay, Ellen Campbell and Cliff.

Señores.

Don Manuel Insiarte, Minister of Finance; Generals Agustin Pinedo, Mariano Benito Rolon, Tomas Guido, José Ruiz Huidobro; Col. Francisco Crespo; Lieut. Col. Mariano Maza; Don Agustin Garrigós, Manuel Irigoyen, Bernardo Victoria, Ildefonso Ramos Mexia, Francisco C. Belauetgui, Julian Belauetgui, Ladislao Martinez, Juan Manuel Larrazabal, Francisco Antonio Wright, Mariano Sarratea, Martin Sarratea, Joaquin Suarez, Sixto Quesada, Pedro Lazica, Juan Pedro Esnaola, Tomas Osua, Vasquez.

(The engagements of the Minister for foreign affairs, Don Felipe Arana, prevented his attendance.)

John Henry Mandeville, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty; Don Luis Sousa Diaz, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, Consul General of His Majesty the King of Sardinia; Alfred M. Slade, Esq., Consul of the United States.

Messrs. Thomas Armstrong, Robert Macalister, John Harvatt, George Walker, George Frank, — Hunter, John Macfarlane, James Barton Jun., — Mackinlay.

Officers of H. B. M's ship Calliope.

Lieuts. R. B. Watson and L. S. Tindal, several midshipmen and Lieut. A. B. Stransham, of the Royal Marines.

Officers of H. B. M's ship Acton.

Captain R. Russel, Lieuts. A. N. Fairman, J. A. Mendis, R. Curtis, Mr. J. B. Hutchings, Purser, and several midshipmen.

Officers of United States ship Fairfield.

Captain C. Boorman, Lieut. Oliver S. Giisson.

The company retired delighted with their entertainment and with the urbanity and kindness of Captain Herbert. Some perhaps to dream and exclaim like Albert—

"Fair beings float before my dazzled eyes, and in my ears rich sounds have rung. Yet these have pass'd away.

Like all earthly things."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication signed T. M., from Montevideo, giving an account of an attempt to assassinate a gentleman in that city, with the names of all the parties stated to be concerned in it. The affair it would seem originated from an article which appeared in the Montevideo journal *Periodico* of 16th inst., against General Rivera.

T. M. must be aware that such a communication cannot appear in our journal unless properly authenticated.

Married.

On 16th inst., George Irvine to Christian Dawson, both natives of Scotland.

Advertisements.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

WILLIAM WHITE.

BEGS to inform the public, that he has commenced business in the above line, in Calle de la Federacion No. 97.

Gentleman's Wellington and half boot's, shoes of every description, ladies' strong shoes, and children's half boots and shoes made to order in a superior manner. a24 6t.

Notice is hereby given

THAT the Partnership heretofore subsisting between John Plowes, Charles Atkinson and Frederick Plowes, in this City, under the firm of Plowes, Atkinson & Co., as Merchants and Agents, was dissolved on the 31st day of December last, by mutual consent, the said John Plowes having retired from the House, and the said Charles Atkinson and Frederick Plowes continuing the establishment as hitherto, under the firm of

a24 3t. PLOWES, ATKINSON & Co.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Doubleloons, Spanish.....	243	a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot.....	242	a	do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	13	1/2	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	143	a	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones.....	144	a	do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	58	a	do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	none		
Exchange on England.....	3 1/2	a	pence per dol
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	14	a	nominal.
Do. Montevideo.....	15	a	per patacon
Do. United States.....	12	a	per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	35	a	35 dls. p. pesada
Do. country.....	30	a	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs.....	32	a	do. do.
Do. salted.....	30	a	do. do.
Do. Horse.....	12	a	14 do. ench.
Nutria Skins.....	5 1/2	a	6 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	50	a	60 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	12	a	15 do. per arr'ba
Do. pick'd.....	25	a	27 do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen.....	18	a	20 per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen.....	25	a	25 "
Hair, long.....	11	a	13 "
Do. mixed.....	70	a	75 do. per arr'ba
Do. short.....	34	a	37 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	16	a	18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	15	a	17 do. per arr'ba
Horns.....	200	a	350 per mil.
Flour, (North American).....	none		
Salt, on board.....	none		per fan
Discomt.....	1	a	1 1/2 per ct. pr. month.

The highest price of Doubleloons during the week, 243 dollars. The lowest price 240 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 3 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.