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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1839.

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BUENOS AYRES.

This *Gaceta* of Monday last, contains a long article upon the present dispute between this country and France, from which the following is an extract.

"The French demand to be placed on the same footing as the most favoured nation until the celebration of a treaty. This is unjust, tyrannical and absurd. If this be conceded, it will not only grant them more than a treaty, inasmuch as without its obligations, they would enjoy all its rights, the rights for example enjoyed by British subjects, but also all the privileges and benefits which the Argentine Confederation may deem fit to concede in future treaties with friendly nations, or sister nations of this continent, Chili or Bolivia for example. And can we give a greater proof of submission? Can there be a more exorbitant and tyrannical demand? Can there be imposed on an independent nation conditions more onerous, more humiliating? The Argentine Confederation would then not only be eternally linked to the yoke of France, but would also have paved the way for the sister Republics of America to meet successively the same fate, causing immense evil and staining itself with indelible infamy.

"But the French, the French tyrants, enemies of American liberty, not only exact this, but they exact it with their cannon, they exact it by robbing the Republic of the Island of Martin Garcia, they exact it by directing the daggers of the savage unitarian traitors against the precious life of the illustrious Magistrate of the Republic, they exact it by burning like pirates the vessels lying in defenceless ports of the extensive coast of the Republic, they exact it by force, insult, treachery, and the most ferocious piracy and vandalism.

"And we are to submit to this? Must we be silent? Let no one expecta this. The perfidious enemies of American liberty will be miserably deceived. The Argentines are prepared for everlasting war. They will fight to the last. They will perish rather than be dishonoured.

BOLIVIA.

Accounts from Bolivia to 25th ult., state that all was tranquil in that Republic. The message of its President José Miguel de Velazco, to the House of Representatives on its opening, is dated Chuquisaca, 13th June, 1839. It commences by stating that imagination cannot depict the misfortunes occasioned to Bolivia by the onerous domination of General Santa Cruz. It then enters into detail and concludes by expressing the anxious wish of the government to re-establish that peace and good understanding with the neighbouring Republics which had been interrupted by the ambition of General Santa Cruz.

As it regards this country, the message says—

"The Republic owes to the benevolence of the government charged with foreign affairs of the Argentine Confederation the generous offering of its friendship. It will be eternal, allied as we are with that illustrious nation, the cradle of liberty by recollections and sympathies the most grateful and indelible.

The President in a recent address to the Bolivians, speaks of General Santa Cruz in terms of high censure, averring that for ten years he held Bolivia in slavery and misery, squandered its revenue and trampled on its national honor. His corrupt administration and crimes ejected

him from his high estate, and he has fallen abhorred by America and all good men.

A communication from the President addressed "To our great and good friend, H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, charged with the foreign affairs of the Argentine Confederation," appeared in the *Gaceta* of Monday last. It states that ten years Bolivia had been suffering under the fatal administration of General Santa Cruz, who had craftily abused the sacred confidence reposed in him. His unbridled ambition was intent on destroying the political system of this portion of America, in order to found on its ruins a throne of usurpation and tyranny. He had reduced Bolivia to a state of ignominy and noenity, leaving to the people no other alternative but to raise in mass to recover their rights. They had simultaneously and enthusiastically done so, to which was united the glorious triumph at Yungay, over the usurper of Peru, the implacable enemy of the Argentine nation, and the author of the public miseries of the Bolivians. Past misfortunes will aid in drawing closer the fraternal ties between people professing the same principles and having the same interests.

"Persevered (concludes the message) that Y. E. and the Argentine people are animated by the same sentiments, it is my intention to send a mission to cement by positive treaties our sincere friendship and establish unalterable peace, a desideratum it has been hitherto only in appearance through the ambitious fury of an unnatural son.

"With this cordial and interesting motive, I have the pleasure to address my great and good friend, H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and to assure him of the high consideration of his

"Most obedient humble servant,

"JOSE MIGUEL DE VELAZCO."

The journal "Restaurador" of Chuquisaca, indulges in glowing language upon the restoration of peace between Bolivia and the Argentine Republic, saying that its first fruits will be the revival of commerce and the arts. "What horrible lessons," continues the journal, "has this pretended protector received? Vanquished at Yungay, expelled from Bolivia, universal execration pursues him over the immense ocean he now traverses to hide himself. It would even seem that the earth malignant at his crimes and the blood his ambition has caused him to shed, could no longer support his baneful presence. An impressive warning to those who have the temerity to follow his example."

Operations of the French Blockading vessels.

24th inst. A small balandra arrived in the outer roads, probably with beef for the blockaders from Colon. One of their armed whale boats arrived from the northward.

25th. Nothing new in the shape of operations. The wind blew a gale this afternoon from the eastward.

26th. The gale continued all last night.—To day it was somewhat more moderate. The French armed ketch was observed close to the Sapho, with loss of mizen mast and bowsprit, and French launches taking out her crew, &c.

27th. The ketch above-mentioned sunk this morning—crew saved; thus making one craft less in the River Plate division of the French navy.

28th. The French armed diste which anchored off the Retiro on the 21st inst., came to the outer roads this morning and sailed to the

eastward (supposed for Montevideo) this afternoon.

29th. French boats employed sweeping for articles from the sunken ketch. The French armed boat Atrevido and one of their armed whale boats, arrived this evening from Martin Garcia.

30th. The Atrevido sailed during the last night.

The French barque of war Perlo remains at her old anchorage of S. E.

This day (31st inst.), completes the 522nd day of the blockade.

A launch with wood arrived yesterday before day-break. She was at first supposed to be French, and several musket shots were fired at her by a part of the guard of the battery near the Retiro. Fortunately the mistake was discovered in time to prevent mischief.

THE WEATHER. The month of August in this part of the world rarely "passes off" without a storm. Accordingly the wind set in pretty fresh from the eastward on Saturday—increasing to a gale on Sunday afternoon, and continuing thus till night, moderated a little on Monday, and becoming more moderate on Tuesday, gave place to the *peripero* of Wednesday which brought fine weather.

Thermometer during the week 46 & 50.

Accidents during the gale above-mentioned.

French ketch of war sunk (particulars in our diary of operations of the blockaders).—The Brazilian schooner of war Liebre had her rudder injured and made a great deal of water. She fired a gun and hoisted a signal of distress. Boats from the men of war in the outer roads went to her. H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, drove and lost two anchors. She signalled with the Calliope and was supplied with others.

We regret to add to these casualties, that a man fell overboard from the United States ship Fairfield and was drowned, and a man was killed on board H. B. M.'s brig Grecian from a fall.

The men of war in the outer roads made "all snug" during the gale. H. B. M.'s ship Calliope and Acton struck lower yards and topmasts.

The Spider swept for her anchors on Wednesday and found them.

We have received the following communication respecting the person who fell overboard from the Fairfield.

During the severe gale on Monday last, George McDonald, Quarter-master of the United States ship Fairfield, was knock'd overboard and drowned. Every effort to save him proved ineffectual. He was a skilful seaman, and to a remarkably fine person were united a frank, manly and generous disposition; "a combination and a form that gave the world assurance of a man." He was a native of Boston, New England, United States of America. A favorite of the ship's company, his untimely fate is regretted by all his shipmates. He was in the 26th year of his age.

The heavy rains of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, will probably cause some damages in the country. The bricklayers will find plenty of employment in town in mending leaky roofs. Few houses have escaped in this respect.

THE INDIANS.

A despatch dated Talpaquin 22nd inst., from Colonel Nicolas Granada, to the Governor, states that at day break on the morning of the 22nd inst., he received intelligence that a body of Gauchos, Barrotes and Chilian Indians, who had recently passed the Cordillera, in all 1200 men, were close at hand, with intent to surprise his division. He prepared for action, drove in some advanced parties, and after a gallop of two leagues, came upon his main body drawn up in line to receive him, Colonel Granada's division, and the Indians advanced at the same moment to the attack, but notwithstanding the superiority of the latter in point of numbers, and that they fought well, they were overthrown, fell in great disorder and were pursued for 18 leagues until night fall, having had 4 Chiefs and 150 Indians killed, and leaving in the power of the victors a Captain and 5 men of the Chilian Indians, and a number of squaws, 1800 horses, &c.

The loss in Col. Granada's division, was Brevet Lieut. Vicente Ferrer, and 18 soldiers killed. Lieut. Col. Ramon Bustos, (Aid de Camp to the Governor.) Captains Lorenzo Duarte and Patrocinio Ricavarec, and 31 soldiers wounded, most of them slightly. The Chilian Indians had 5 killed and a few wounded. Col. Granada speaks in the highest terms of the bravery of his officers and men, and mentions the names of the latter, and of Bustos downwards. He bestows some eulogiums in respect upon the Caciques and friendly Indians, and recommends all to the consideration of H. E. the Governor.

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

Parish of Balvaneda.

The festivities in this parish on 18th inst., were on the same enlarged scale as those noticed in our last. The details occupied six columns of the *Gaceta* of 24th inst. The parish was illuminated on the evening of the 17th, banners were displayed, as also inscriptions, particularly on two triumphal arches which had been erected on the occasion. There were also fireworks, music, and a "reunion de Federatos distinguidos," presided by the Justice of Peace Don Eustaquio Ximenes. "The risks and merces at this reunion were pointed out numerous.

On the morning of the 18th, the portrait of the Governor was borne in procession from his residence on a triumphal car richly adorned to the parish Church, escorted by a guard of honor and attended by music and a crowd of citizens. The *cancion Federal* and the air or gloe *Soya el mundo que existe en gran Jasea* were sung on the procession's leaving the Governor's house. Flowers were scattered on it from various houses on its route. The Church was splendidly embellished and the sides carpeted. The congregation was very great, amongst it we Doña Manuela, daughter of the Governor, and other members of his family.—After Divine Service, the portrait of H. E. was conducted to a banquet room, and in the evening was conveyed on the triumphal car to his residence, escorted by a company of the regiment Guardia Argentina, and attended it is said by at least three thousand persons.

The orations were numerous and were delivered by Señores Berrío, Ximenes, Rebollo, Gonzalez Peña, Garrigós, Donicío Parra, Manuel Casal Gade, Mariño, Laguna, Isidoro Lopez, Manuel Rosende, Manuel Goazquez, Felipe Zamorano, José B. Aldama, E. Montenegro, Santiago Tobal, Manuel Garcia, J. M. Moreno, Nazario Corro, Mariano Ferreira, Tómas Gade, Pedro Romero, José Maria Bonco, Larrazabal, Generals Corbalan and Huibodoro, and Colonel Parra.

The speeches of these gentlemen were inserted in full in the *Gaceta*. They highly extolled H. E. the Governor, denouncing him the 'father of the country,' and that without him the Republic would present a scene of anarchy and confusion, instead of the domestic peace it now enjoys. They also extolled the merits of orators, "let us sacrifice our existence a thousand and a thousand times (if such were possible) for the preservation of General Rosas, whose wisdom and foresight, give us tranquillity at home, respectability abroad, and confident hope of happiness and prosperity."

The orators indulged in very strong language as it regards the conduct of the Unitarians and their "French allies," holding out the former

as renegade assassins, and the latter as unjust, tyrannical, piratical incendiaries, enemies to American liberty.

The following is a specimen of the verse and merces given at this festival.

Viva la Confederacion Argentina. Viva H. E. el Gobierno Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. Viva General Pascual Echagüe. Muera los salvajes Unitarios. Muera los inmundos usurqueros Franceses. Muera el asesino de Santiago Lavalle. Muera el bandido pardejo Rivera.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Monday last, occupied fourteen pages of closely printed matter, containing amongst other things the planchet (in French and Spanish) on the Mexican question, recently published by Baron de Bessant in Paris.

This pamphlet traces the dispute between France and Mexico to its origin, avowing that the former had little or no cause for the extremes she had gone to, and as a consequence thereof she had reaped anything but honor, and that after having refused the diplomatic interference of England, she had occupied the armed mediation of that Power, and in such haste as to permit the treaty to be acted upon from the mere ratification of the Mexicans. A treaty too, by which France has vilely yielded to the terms offered her before the war, and to less favorable ones than the Mexican themselves offered previous to the capture of San Juan de Ulloa.

The Baron incidentally touches upon the French conduct towards Buenos Ayres, and says that it is only paralleled by their conduct towards Mexico.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

To Jacob allow me to make this confession, He has really made a good impression; Perhaps he'll say 'his nothing new.' But merely what he is used to do. Be that as it may, I cheerfully submit, To both his satire and his wit— And I'll not see contented with All the feelings of a liberal mind, And in his writing clearly scan, The scholar and the gentleman.

But friend Jacob, I've a great desire, To know the difference betwixt *sole & satire*, And really cannot see the reason why, You are so careless in your poetry; For the terminations, here add there, Upon my word are very queer; Your idiom's bad, I'll clearly show it, "know it." You say, "The man's a Doctor, and I did not This is clearly wrong; you must confess, You should have said—I did not guess. That I've studied medicine is somewhat true, And you seem to hint I've *physicized* you. If so it is, I trust do you see, You'll not forget to send the fee; En passant, by the way, I've no objection here to say, When patients come to me I am not used to pet them, But go to work at once, & do soe And physic, bleed and sweat them.

And whether I am a Doctor, I shall not confess, But bid you to calculate or guess; Though I am content to let it pass, Better be dubbed a Doctor than an Ass. Another advantage, too I see Being a Doctor, I may get a fee, A case that's clearly understood, Wherein the Patient does the Doctor good, I will admit—I can do no less—I'm neither an L. D. nor an A double S!! You say of the pain of victory is justly mine, But under the veil of modesty you more brightly In times like these he sure does well, [shouts] Who laughs and sings, "Vive la Bagatelle." My paper's out, so can't enlarge Any more upon this *Badinage*, Therefore at length I bid adieu, To men and women, Love and you.

Quies Sabe.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE GAUCHOS.

A TALE OF THE PAMPAS.

(Continued from our last.)

During the whole of this most exciting journey, Ord never recovered his wonted elasticity of spirits, nor did I ever but once see him es-

cape from the fascinating kind of influence which had seized upon him. It was when the mist of the lower grounds of Chali disappearing, like an embodied spirit returning to its original invisibility, we beheld, from the summit of the Andes, the wide waters of the sea gleaming in the glorious morning sunlight, I remember he burst into a wild poetical apostrophe to the spirit of Vasco Nufiez de Balboa, the first European who beheld the vast ocean: I am cheered by the change in my friend's state of mind, and delighted by his enthusiasm, I felt that day to be, in spite of our toilsome path, one of the happiest I had ever spent. If I do not now look back to it as such, it is because the memory of its pleasures is clouded by the mournful fate of him who created them.

The change in my friend's state of mind, as I have said, was transient; he relapsed into his former gloominess, answering all my attempts to rouse him out of his depression, by saying that "he felt a fixed conviction that the days of his life, or of his dearest hopes, were numbered; and that he wished to meet his fate as a man, and to be true to the end; so were the danger before his eyes, set the greatness of his mind was as natural as the obscurity of his impending destiny as would be the faltering of his step, if he were tripping in the dark on the verge of a precipice."

It was impossible to expect to influence one who could look with this calmness of settled conviction upon an imaginary evil; and, to say the truth, I felt that I was more likely to be led by him into a dread, if not a belief, of some certain calamity, than that to restore my friend's mind to its wonted healthy tone. He did not even express the slightest wish to hasten his return, though I saw that great part of his terrors related to the Doña Luiza. He had become so much of a philosopher, either by sense, and what I do not think can exist, if the person be free from insanity or supernatural influence—a practical fatalist—and resigned himself implicitly to the course of events. But it was determined not to allow him to sink into incurable despondency, and therefore instantly prepared for our return. In all things he was passive, undergoing even the fatigue and danger of the journey without any of the excitement which once roused to the excitement which I had hoped the more animal exertion would have communicated to his mind.

In our rapid return across the Pampas, we were frequently alarmed by reports of hostile Indians being on the path, and were entertained by our terrified peons with tales of their ferocity and blood-thirstiness. Mounted on the most powerful and best horses, and themselves the most hardy of the world, wherever they came their course was traced in blood. Their many conflicts with the Spanish usurpers of their country had created a spirit of the bitterest hostility in the breasts of both parties, and the air, on either side, of spurring a foe who had fallen into their hands was never unattended.

Small parties of Indians, armed with their spears of eighteen feet in length, had frequently attacked and burnt the unprotected huts of the Gauchos, remorselessly slain the men, the old and the ugly of the women, and carried the youths and school-boys to their dwellings in the heart of the Pampas. We became accustomed, however, to these recitals of cruelty, and having come within three hundred miles of Buenos Ayres without seeing any of these flying parties, ceased to consider them an object of alarm.

We were within three days' gallop of the coast; I was a few miles east of my companions, when an ostrich crossed me at some distance, and I pushed off alone after him. I had acquired some little skill in the use of the lasso, and being mounted on a horse of extraordinary speed and power, made myself sure of my prize. There is perhaps no sport in the world so intensely interesting as that in which I was engaged; miles pass with minutes, and the sight of the noble chase continually in view, keeps alive an ardour which absorbs every faculty. I had made several unsuccessful casts, but still kept up the pursuit with reckless impetuosity, when my horse suddenly fell with me into a *bacachero*, and, rolling over my body, bruised me severely. Fortunately I sat in the hollow of the bridle, but unable to rise, lay helplessly on my back, gazing upwards upon innumerable bright and fantastic objects which seemed to fill the atmosphere.

(To be continued.)

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st June.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.

Brigantine Betsy Hall, Captain J. Coaker.

Brig Alcipo, Captain W. Bennett.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Barque Mary Marsden, Captain Williams.

Barque Glenarr, Captain Grueher.

Brig Oberon,

FOR VALPARAISO, COPIHA AND ARIACA.

The Narcissus, Captain Walker.

FOR MANTALVA.

Schooner Brandon, Captain H. N. Jay.

FOR LIMA.

Barque Matilda, Captain Alexander Scott.

Schooner Susannah Collins,

Brig Plumsted, Captain Cotton Symonds.

FOR ARIACA, ISLAL AND LIMA.

Barque Phillip, Captain Woolley.

Barque Judith, Captain T. White.

H. B. M.'s packet Swift on the Skylark, would bring out the July mail from Palmonth for the Brazil and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

May 24th, H. B. M.'s packet Swift, from Rio Janeiro

24th March, with the mail forwarded hence

21st February, by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

" 28th, British barque Good Luck, from Monte-

video 18th February.

AT LONDON.

May 18th, British barque New York Packet, Gre-

gory, from Montevideo 18th January.

" 23rd, British brig Macgregor, Duck, from Mon-

tevideo 14th February.

" 26th, British brig Abouba, Gainsforth, from

Montevideo 17th January.

AT HULL.

May 9th, Swedish brig Svea, from Montevideo 24th

January.

AT LIVERPOOL.

May 17th, British brig Philomela, Spral, from Mon-

tevideo 24th January.

" 17, British brig Richard, from Montevideo 1st

February.

" 20th, British brig Neptune, Nagle, from Val-

paraiso.

" 20th, British brig Timor, Thorp, from Monto-

video 22nd January.

June 4th, British brig Mary, from Montevideo 20th

February.

AT CETTE.

April 20th, Hamburg gollet Carl Heinrich, Valen-

tina, from Montevideo.

AT THE GIRONDE.

May 9th, . . . Charles Adolphe, from Valparaiso.

AT GENOA.

May 10th, . . . Peruvian, Bollo, from Valparaiso.

AT HAVANA.

April 7th, Hamburg brig Sophia Walker, from Mon-

tevideo 30th January.

AT MAURITIUS.

January 25th, French barque Asie, Quentin, from

Montevideo 14th November.

AT BATAVIA.

January 26th, Vezenzing, from Monto-

video.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

9th ult., H. B. M.'s packet Spider, hence 18th June,

Montevideo 24th ult.

20th, H. B. M.'s packet Spay, from Palmonth 7th

June, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

21st ult., H. B. M.'s packet Magnet, with the mail

forwarded hence 18th June, by H. B. M.'s

packet Spider.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

12th inst., British brig Malvena, from Cadix 19th

June, to Anderson, Macfarlane & Co.

" Oriental polacre Concepcion, from Parnagu

9th ult., to Perez & Co.

" American brig Motamora, from Boston 29th

May, to Zimmerman & Co.

" Brazilian brig Emperor, from Rio Grande

4th inst., to Porto.

" Spanish polacre Eduvijas, from Rio Janeiro

22nd ult., to Llavall.

" British lugger George, from Lisbon 4th June,

with 454 cepses salt, to Nicholson, Green

& Co.

17th, British brig Jolly Tar, from Marseilles 18th

May, to John Gowland.

" Oriental sloop Liberal, from Rio Janeiro

25th ult., to Duplessis.

18th, Brazilian brigantine Saudade, from Rio Grande

10th inst., to Costa.

" American brigantine Clio, from Rio Janeiro

10th ult., to Ingham.

" Sardinian brig Correa, from Santa Catalina 3d

inst., to Perez & Co.

19th, British barque Isabella, D. Smith, from Liver-

pool 23rd May, to Renner, Macfarlane & Co.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

May 2nd, 1850, Oriental schooner Iris, for Rio Ja-

neiro, despatched by Mainer, with 1500 quintals

jerked beef.

" Brazilian brigantine Societad, for Pernambuco,

by Costa, with 100 dry hides, 1400 quintals

jerked beef, 888 arrobas wool.

3rd, British brig Essex, for Liverpool, by Parlane

& Co., with 3450 dry hides, 882 horse hair,

8000 horns, 280 arrobas horse hair, 1140 arro-

vas wool, 2185 arrobas grease, 6 tons bones.

4th, American brig Delta, for Havana, by Southgate

& Co., with 5800 quintals jerked beef.

" Spanish brig Proser, for Havana, by Zambran

and Trezona, with 20 dry hides, 60 arrobas wool.

7th, Sardinian polacre Alfred, for Rio Janeiro, by

Capraro, with 1700 quintals jerked beef, 120

arrobas tallow.

" Spanish brig Pepita, for Cadiz, by Capraro,

with 6734 dry hides, 150 doz. sheep skins.

" Spanish brig Federico, for Barcelona, by Lla-

vallat, with 7115 dry hides, 83 horse hair,

150 stink calf hides, 66 arrobas wool.

" Brazilian zuneira 18th March, for Rio Janeiro,

by Costa, with 30 dry hides, 1250 quintals

jerked beef, 228 arrobas tallow.

8th, Hamburg brig Alburquerque, for Havana, by

Kluek & Co., with 4000 quintals jerked beef.

" British barque Frances Burns, for Falmouth,

by Anderson & Co., with 500 dry hides, 6540

salted hides, 600 horns, 6020 arrobas grease,

10,000 bones.

10th, Tuscan brig Hope, for Havana, by Kemley &

Co., with 5300 quintals jerked beef.

" Oriental barque Tree Hermans, for Cadiz, by

Arnstadt, with 9476 dry hides, 482 salted do.

11th, Oriental brig Paragary, for Brazil, by Piastro,

with 1400 quintals jerked beef, 470 arrobas

tallow.

" Spanish brig Charles John, for England, by

Aynes, Brothers, with 250 tons bones.

" British brig Lendner, for London, by Parlane

& Co., with 200 dry hides, 3431 salted hides,

11500 horns, 4305 arrobas tallow, 20 tons

bones.

" Brazilian brigantine Lobo, for Rio Janeiro, by

Zambrana, with 3040 quintals jerked beef,

606 arrobas tallow.

13th, Brazilian brigantine Plot do Norte, for Bahia,

by Ramon, with 1900 quintals jerked beef, 60

arrobas tallow.

" French barque Circoustante, for Havre du

Grace, by her Captain, with 448 dry hides,

7424 salted hides, 7100 horns, 320 arrobas

grease.

" Brazilian zuneira Almazra, for Bahia, by Alva-

res, with 3400 quintals jerked beef, 400 arro-

bas tallow.

15th, American ship Steamers, for Salem, by South-

gate & Co., with 2865 dry hides, 1200 horse

hides, 675 arrobas horse hair, 730 doz. sheep

skins, 3030 arrobas tallow, 10 baies mairia

sklar.

" American brig Richard Biddle, for Rio Janeiro,

by Southgate & Co., with 2040 quintals jerk-

ed beef.

" American brig Nelson Charles, for New York,

by Zimmerman & Co., with 1000 dry hides,

" American brig Sophia and Eliza, for Boston, by

Zimmerman & Co., with 1750 dry hides,

600 horse hair, 5000 horns, 400 arrobas

horse hair, 600 arrobas wool, 1400 doz. sheep

skins, 35 arrobas tallow, 420 arrobas grease,

1 bale hide cuttings.

" Fresh barque Consolation, for Nantes, by

Duplessis, with 4538 dry hides, 4284 salted

hides, 3000 horns, 20 arrobas horse hair.

21st, Brazilian brig Independente, for Rio Janeiro,

by Montero, with 50 dry hides, 2765 quintals

jerked beef, 1741 arrobas tallow.

22nd, French polacre St. Antonio, for Cette, by

Guerin & Co., with 1435 dry hides, 3000

salted hides, 3000 horns.

23rd, Bremen brig Despatch Louisa, for Havana, by

Zimmerman & Co., with 9800 quintals jerk-

ed beef.

" Spanish brig Maria, for Cadiz, by J. Nin, with

11,575 dry hides, 250 calf skins.

" British barque Chalcos, for Liverpool, by Tay-

lor & Co., with 5650 dry hides, 6090 horns,

250 arrobas wool, 1659 arrobas salted, 4570

arrobas grease, 30 tons bones.

23rd, Sardinian brig Industria, for Pernambuco, by

her Captain, with 34 dry hides, 3000 quintals

jerked beef, 330 arrobas tallow.

" Brazilian brig Minerva, for Rio Grande, by

her Captain, with 100 arrobas wool.

" Sardinian brig Indio, for Pernambuco, by Bu-

jares, with 2100 quintals jerked beef.

27th, Danish brigantine Pizarra, for Antwerp, by

Kemley & Co., with 6000 dry hides, 250

salted hides, 3000 horns, 20,000 bones.

" British brig Hamburg, for Exeter, by Bertram

& Co., with 4510 salted hides, 100 arrobas

tallow, 10 tons bones.

" American ship Aurora, for New York, by

Zimmerman & Co., with 4740 dry hides,

1450 horse hair, 1151 arrobas grease,

3540 arrobas wool, 1900 arrobas horse

hair.

" Spanish brig Leo, for Pernambuco, by Nin,

with 2500 quintals jerked beef, 750 arrobas

tallow.

28th, Sardinian brig Estrella, for Bahia, by Giacolo

& Co., with 30 dry hides, 2000 quintals jerk-

ed beef, 250 arrobas tallow.

" Oriental schooner Pizarra, for Santa Cata-

lina, by her Captain, in ballast.

" British brig Lucretia, for London, by Kemley

& Co., with 1000 salted hides, 13,200 horns,

3000 arrobas tallow, 2210 arrobas grease, 30

tons bones.

June 1st, Spanish brig Edwige, for Rio Janeiro, by

Llavallat, with 250 arrobas grease.

" Swedish brig Sophia, for Havana, by Duples-

sis, with 2000 quintals jerked beef.

" British brig Treo, for Liverpool, by Renner,

Macfarlane & Co., with 3261 salted hides,

1052 horse hides, 1296 arrobas horse hair,

1285 arrobas tallow.

" Oriental brig Felix Potros, for Rio Janeiro,

by Bujares, with 2045 quintals jerked beef.

3rd, Portuguese schooner Amelia, for Pernambuco, by

Costa, with 1450 quintals jerked beef, 1383

arrobas tallow.

" Sardinian brig Corro, for Rio Janeiro, by her

Captain, with 2170 quintals jerked beef, 100

arrobas tallow candles.

4th, Brazilian brig San Juan Vencedor, for Brazil,

by Kemley & Co., with 1963 quintals jerked

beef, 202 arrobas tallow.

" British barque Howard, for Liverpool, by La-

ton & Co., with 6507 dry hides, 11,400

horns, 40,700 bones.

5th, Swedish ship Gustavus Vasa, for the United

States, by Deane, with 2375 dry hides,

1471 salted hides, 500 calf skins, 300 horns,

4200 arrobas horse hair, 1920 arrobas wool,

2240 dozen sheep skins, 3680 arrobas tallow.

" Sardinian polacre San Antonio, for Genoa, by

Mainer, with 4315 dry hides, 20,680 horns,

144 arrobas horse hair, 850 arrobas wool, 180

dozen sheep skins.

6th, Portuguese schooner Antonio, for Pernambuco,

- 12th, " *Brasilia brigantine Cacique*, for Parraguá, by Guimaraes, with 800 quintals jerked beef.
- 13th, " *Oriental brigantine Victoria*, for Montevideo, for Coahu, by Bejareo, with 2127 dry hides, 21,000 horns, 820 arrobas wool.
- 13th, " *Sardinian brigantine Viva*, for Brazil, by her Captain with 2700 quintals jerked beef.
- 16th, " *French barque Clemence*, for Bourdeaux, by Guerin & Co., with 5682 dry hides, 3500 salted hides, 185 arrobas tallow.
- " *British brig Helen*, for Esplandá, by Kemelcy & Co., with 2610 salted hides, 530 horns horse, 7450 horns, 130 arrobas horse hair, 2070 arrobas tallow, 1720 arrobas grease, 32,000 bones.
- 17th, " *French barque Napoleon*, for Maranhão, by Ayres Brothers, with 10,047 dry hides, 3152 salted hides.
- " *Brazilian brig Nuestra Señora de la Guardia*, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 2216 quintals jerked beef, 132 arrobas tallow.
- " *French brig Hieremie*, for Havre de Grace, by Guerin & Co., with 3913 dry hides, 3553 salted hides, 2000 horns, 40 arrobas wool.
- 19th, " *Brazilian brig Campos*, for Rio Janeiro, by Porte, with 20 dry hides, 2800 quintals jerked beef.
- " *Hamburg brig Vesta*, for Antwerp, by Aldano, with 1167 dry hides, 4058 salted hides, 6108 horns.
- 20th, " *Portuguese brig Cazador*, for Bahia, by Bertarra & Co., with 47 dry hides, 2200 quintals jerked beef, 600 arrobas tallow.
- 21st, " *Brazilian schooner Flamengo*, for Pernambuco, by Costa, with 100 dry hides, 1700 quintals jerked beef, 700 arrobas tallow.
- " *Spanish brig Margarita*, for Malaga, by Zamarrán and Trevera, with 14,000 dry hides.
- 22nd, " *Brazilian brigantine Bonito Porto*, for Brazil, by Costa, with 2410 gides, 1300 salted hides.
- " *Brazilian brigantine Buen Amigo*, for Rio Janeiro, by her Captain, with 1800 quintals jerked beef, 2832 arrobas tallow.
- 26th, " *British brig Emerald*, for England, by Kemelcy & Co., with 3369 salted hides, 6198 horns, 4853 arrobas grease, 30,000 bones.
- " *French brig Acide*, for Havana, by Figueroa, with 4500 quintals jerked beef.
- " *Oriental schooner Virginia*, for Rio Janeiro, by her Captain, with 600 quintals jerked beef, 2000 arrobas tallow, 731 arrobas tallow candles.
- 27th, " *American barque Dryma*, for Boston, by Zimmerman & Co., with 2000 dry hides, 2100 salted hides, 14,134 horns horse, 140 arrobas wool, 1300 arrobas tallow, 7250 arrobas grease.
- 28th, " *French brig Melvin*, for Maranhão, by Duplessis, with 5000 dry hides, 1300 salted hides.
- " *British brig Colombia*, for Liverpool, by Lafocé & Co., with 9424 salted hides, 40,000 horns, 280 arrobas tallow, 10,000 bones.
- " *French brig Victoria*, for Havre de Grace, by Guerin & Co., with 4705 dry hides, 1200 salted hides, 176 arrobas horse hair.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 24.—Wind E. half gale, heavy, slight rain.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 25.—Wind E. a gale in the afternoon, with heavy rain, foggy.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 26.—Wind E. nearly a gale, rain, foggy.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 27.—Wind E. strong, rain, foggy.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 28.—Wind W. heavy rain all last night.
No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth, for Montevideo and the Falkland Islands.

August 29.—Wind N. shifted to W. in the evening.
No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passengers for Rio Janeiro, Don Francisco C. Belandegui and lady, Masera, Daniel Gowlard and Thomas Robinson Hunter. Seniors Bazin and Señor José Marinangeli.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. John Kemelcy, S. D. Lees, Juan Barton, Jun., and William Turner. Seniors Ignacio Galindes, Nestor Nieto, Santiago Molino, José Coelho Megrolles, Difeonso Gestal, Eduardo Freyer, Manuel José Davila, Francisco Alejandro Segui, Eduardo Acevedo, José Vivil, Francisco Amibrosoli, Eduardo Fuzúe, Pedro Villanueva, Vicente Casares, Francisco Escobar, and Juan La Croze, Señoras Manuela Rodriguez, Angela Gaigain, Caroline Thorne de Pereyra and child. Mrs. Bradish and 5 children.

Passengers in the Steorage, Messieurs Jean Casas, Jean St. Jean, Bertolo Cheruti and José Besano.

August 30.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

Yesterday being the day of *Santa Rosa de Lima*, Patroness of America, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres. The day was fine, the pedestrians in the streets numerous, and music serenaded in front of various houses. A salute was fired at mid-day from the fort.

The day of *Santa Rosa* in this part of the world is generally introduced by a storm, which has been the case this year.

Amongst the political caricatures lately published in London by H. Bamby, is the following:—

A Game at Whist; the Queen and Lord Melbourne partners against Wellington and Peel: the Duke asks his Lordship to allow him "to see the last trick," which is, indeed, covered by his Lordship's hand; with Sir Robert, addressing the lady, says, "Pardon me, your M—y—s has revoked." The nine of diamonds, a significant card, is just laid on the table by the Queen. This is an admirable caricature, the likeness excellent. The other is from the face of the *Inventible*, and still more humorous. Peel, as a grenadier, protected by Wellington, as a wooden-legged old pensioner, is driven out by the *Hussar* troops, commanded "forward," by the Queen in person. It is a gallant charge, and the *Bechamber* never turned out better.

The Rev. Arthur Maister, Chaplain of the British Embassy at Rio Janeiro, has recently paid a short visit to Buenos, and preached an eloquent sermon last Sunday at the British Episcopal Church.

Señor José Marinangeli, the vocalist, quitted Buenos Ayres in H. B. M's packet Spider, and with him has fled (at least for the present) the hope that was entertained of having full operas at one of our theatres, the only mode which can render them attractive.

We have received a communication respecting this gentleman headed—

"Oh Lovel of whom great Cesar was the suitor,"
From which it would appear that he loved—madly loved—

"But the lady in these feelings had no share,
Her sighs were not for him."
His departure from this was rendered necessary.

"Though long and mournful must it be,
The thought that you no more may meet;
Yet I deserve the stern decree,
And almost deem the sentence sweet."

"Music's sweet sound has power to impart,
Delightful paths to every human heart;
But women! 'tis so rarely and so rarely,
Of jingling the fire which music's kindled there."

"The Times" of 30th May, 1839, was taken from the Commercial Room on Thursday the 22nd inst., the day after the arrival of the packet Spider.

It contains some remarks upon the conduct of Monsieur Martigny, the agent of France at Montevideo, and other matter connected with the blockade.

It is hoped that the gentleman who has taken said paper will have the consideration to return it.

BIRTH.

On 24th inst., the lady of John Macfarlane, Esq., of a daughter.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, by Mr. Stradman's Library, No. 30, the *Collection in the Cathedral Prison Books*, or narrative of an escape from France during the late war. By Bescome Ellison. Price 15 dollars.

NOTICE.

WARWICK INGLIS, 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 Puerto to No. 28, Calle de la Federación, one square and a half from the Plaza de la Victoria, where by his assiduity and attention, he hopes to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage he has already received.

Buenos Ayres, 12th August, 1839.

Interesting Notice.

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

Andrés Guelff, 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 (*cordas armónicas*) of all classes and colours, whether 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 harpers, watchmakers and machinists.

Those who wish to favor him with their orders, will please apply at the place above-mentioned, or at the *comandante* next door to *children'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 no trial they have proved to be of the very best quality.

a 51

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

WILLIAM WHITE.

BEGS to inform the public, that he has commenced business at the above-mentioned, in Calle de la Federación No. 97.

Gentlemen's Wellington and half boots, shoes of every description, ladies' strong shoes, and children's half boots and shoes made to order, in a superior manner.

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), and John Plowes having retired from the House, and the said Charles Atkinson and Frederick Plowes continuing the establishment as hitherto, under the firm of

a 34 31 PLOWES, ATKINSON & Co.

PRICES CURRENT.

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

Doubloons, Spanish,	251 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	250 a	do.
Plata macanuca	14 a 14	do. for one Dollar.
Do. Spanish	15 a	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones.	14 a 14	do.
Six per cent Stock	50 a 60	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none	
Exchange on England	34 3/8	pence per dollar.
Do. Rio Janeiro.	a nominal.	
Do. Montevideo.	13 1/2	per patacon
Do. United States 13 a	13	per U.S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	30 a 35	ds. p. posada
Do. country	30 a 38	do.
Do. weighing 20 lbs.	42 a 53	do.
Do. salted	20 a 31	do.
Do. Horse	12 a 14	do. each.
Nata Skins	25 a 6	do. per arroba
Chinchilla Skins	50 a 60	do. per arroba
Wool, common	12 a 15	do. per arroba
Do. picked	15 a 21	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	25 a 30	
Calf skins per dozen	25 a 30	
Deer skins per dozen	12 a 12	
Hair, long	70 a 75	do. per arroba
Do. mixed	34 a 37	do. do.
Jerked Beef	16 a 15	do. quintal.
Tallow melted	15 a 17	do. per arroba
Horns	3000 a 3500	per quintal.
Flour, (North American).	a none	
Do. (Brazil).	25 a 6	do. per fanega
Discount	1 a 1 1/2	ct. pr. amount

The highest price of Doubloons being the week 251 dollars. The lowest price 242 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3/8 pence. The lowest 23/8 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDE, Responsible Editor.