

# British Packet

## AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 548.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We refer our readers to the important Decree in our journal of this day, relative to the closing of all communication between this Republic and those of Peru and Bolivia. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of Thursday last, contains an article upon the subject, to the effect, that the national honor requires the measure in question; and recapitulates the recent proceedings of General Andres Santa-Cruz, denominated them as against international rights; and that his conduct in Peru has been at once arbitrary and cruel. In fact, that he has there erected the throne of arbitrary power, and sustains it at the point of the bayonet.

Accounts from Montevideo state that Señor Antero had been installed at Puerto Alegre, as President of the province of Rio Grande, in place of Araujo Riveiro. It is added, that General Lavalle was about to proceed from Rio Grande to Rio Janeiro, for the purpose, it was supposed, of embarking for Chili.

The news from Spain received during the week, is extremely contradictory. The Christinos and Carlistas both claim victories, in various encounters. It is said that Espartero has been defeated by a force under Villareal, detached from the siege of Bilbao; and that on 15th December, 17,000 Carlists were besieging Bilbao.

The damage caused by the late heavy rains has been considerable. The Barracas, and the country around, were for some days overflowed; and in the country, several thousand sheep have perished. So great an inundation has not occurred here since the year 1816.

We have to congratulate those who are interested in the prosperity of this country in general, and the parties directly interested in the present adventure in particular, upon the safe arrival at this port of the Danish ship Cimber, Captain Maag, from Hamburg, to the consignment of Mr. C. H. Andersen, with a cargo of 309 Saxony Merino Sheep.

As the production of fine wool will, ere long, prove a most lucrative business to our landed proprietors, furnish a valuable article of export to our merchants, and increase the resources of this country to an incalculable extent; we cannot resist the desire of stating a few particulars which have been communicated to us respecting this successful expedition, in order to dispel the fears of many who yet hesitate to adopt this almost certain road to fortune.

The Cimber brings 309 sheep alive, besides several lambs born on the passage, out of 316 put on board at Hamburg. The animals are stated to be particularly fine woolled and healthy; and too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Andersen's friends at Hamburg, for their care in selecting such superior animals, and also for their attention to the outfit and arrangement on board of the vessel,—nor to Captain Maag, and the persons

in charge of the sheep, for their care and diligence, the Cimber having been detained in the North Sea from 25th November to 24th December by the severest gales, and after all only 7 animals were lost; and having watered at the Cape de Verdes, the whole passage was completed in 80 days.

We understand the sheep on board the Cimber, are for account of—

The Sociedad Pastoral de Merinos,—80 Rams, 120 Ewes, and 4 Shepherds Dogs.  
Don Carlos M. Huergo,—25 Rams, and 25 Ewes.  
Mr. Henry Hoker,—27 Rams, 34 Ewes.

### Official Documents.

(CIRCULAR.)

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, February 13, 1837.  
28th year of the Liberty, 32nd of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation,  
To His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of \_\_\_\_\_.

The undersigned, Governor of Buenos Ayres, has the honor to address H. E. the Governor and Captain-General of the Province of \_\_\_\_\_, annexing a certified copy of a decree which, as charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, he has this day issued, closing all communication between the inhabitants of the Republic and those of Peru and Bolivia; in order that His Excellency the Governor to whom this is addressed, cooperating on his part for the defence and security of the Republic, will be pleased to make the same known and punctually observed in the territory under his jurisdiction.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.

*Felipe Arana.*

Buenos Ayres, February 13, 1837.  
28th year of the Liberty, 32nd of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

It being notorious to all the world the arbitrary and violent mode with which General Andres Santa-Cruz has overturned the respective political constitutions of Peru and Bolivia, uniting both Republics in one, under an apparent but only nominal federation, and assuming over them absolute sway, for the purpose of extending it afterwards over other neighbouring States; which, in fact, has been manifested by the perfidious aggressions made from Peru to Chili, and from Bolivia to this Republic, by armed men, with the infamous design of introducing anarchy, confusion, and disorder in these two States; and observing, at the same time, that this same General is already making preparations for war, by cantoning troops on the frontier line of this Republic and that of Bolivia, displaying in all his proceedings a hostile spirit against the Argentine People who reside more immediately in the neighbourhood of the Bolivian territory, and it therefore being the duty of the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation to act in conformity with the uniform sentiments which the Governments of the other Provinces of the Confederation have manifested, adopting every measure which it may deem necessary for the security and defence of the Republic: for these paramount reasons, and others which will be opportunely made known, the said Government has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1.—All communication, whether commercial, epistolary, or otherwise, between the inhabitants of this Republic and those of Peru and Bolivia, is closed. In consequence thereof, no one can be permitted to pass from the Argentine territory to the Bolivian or Peruvian; but, at the same time, those who may emigrate from those two Republics, being persons of good character and conduct, will be well received in the Argentine Republic.

2.—Whoever shall infringe the preceding article, in that part which closes all communication with the inhabitants of Chili and Peru, and prohibits those of the Argentine Republic from crossing over to the territory of the aforementioned Republic, will be treated as traitors to the State.

3.—Let this be published.

ROSAS.

*Felipe Arana.*

HALL OF SITTINGS,

Buenos Ayres, 15th February, 1837. }

28th year of the Liberty, 32nd of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Executive Power of the Province.

The Honorable House of Representatives of the Province, in use of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has, in its sitting of this date, sanctioned the following correction of the articles 2, 4, and 5, of the law of 30th October, 1821:—

Art. 1.—The Office for the Public Funds, shall collect all the Receipts in circulation of the 4 and 6 per cent. Stock, and cancel them; to which end the holders of them must present them in the said Office.

2.—This operation must be realised from this date, to the end of the month of July next.

3.—In place of the Receipts, a Memorandum-book will be given to each Stock holder, specifying the amount of Stock placed to their credit.

4.—The said Memorandums shall be an exact copy of the account current of each Stockholder, and shall be signed on its first-leaf by the President and Cashier of the establishment.

5.—In case any of the Memorandums should be lost, the Office for the Public Funds, by previous consent of the Committee of Administration, can give others, with the annotations it may deem necessary.

6.—No transfers can be allowed unless the buyer and seller previously exhibit their Memorandum books, in order that the Office may make the necessary annotations.

7.—The Stockholders can, as hitherto, receive their dividends at the respective periods, either personally or by attorney, presenting at the same time the Memorandum-book, to enter the payments made.

8.—The mode in which the Stock Receipts shall be cancelled, and preserved in that state, the construction of the Memorandum-books, &c. &c., shall be under the charge of the Committee of Administration, who shall form an estimate of the expences thereof, and forward it to the Minister of Finance, in order to provide for its import.

9.—Whoever forges or makes any alteration in the Memorandum-book, shall suffer the penalty of death:—the same penalty shall be inflicted on the accomplices in the forgery or fraudulent alteration, and on those who circulate forged Memorandum books.

10.—Articles 2, 4, and 5, of the law of 30th October, 1821, are repealed.

11.—Let this be communicated to the Executive, and to the Committee of Administration of the Public Funds.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

*Manuel Vicente de Maza,*

President of the House of Representatives.

*Manuel de Irigoyen,*

Member, acting as Secretary.

A communication, dated 13th inst., from Don Juan Garay, Justice of Peace of San Fernando, to His Excellency the Governor, states that the port at San Fernando, called Puerto de la Federacion de Rosas, has been considerably improved by the inundation produced from the great rains on 4th inst., and the depth of water increased; and that this, coupled with other circumstances, would denote that Divine Providence protected the port since it had assumed the honoured name of the cause of the Confederate Provinces and that of His Excellency.

**FORCED LOANS IN MEXICO.**

The following correspondence has taken place between the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—

“**Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, Oct. 27, 1836.**  
 “**My Lord.**—I am directed by the board of directors of this chamber to transmit to your lordship a memorial just received from a considerable number of merchants of this town, of the highest respectability, who are engaged in trade with Mexico, complaining strongly of the injustice and oppression lately practised on their agents in that country by the Mexican government, by subjecting them to forced loans of large amount, contrary, it is alleged, to the existing treaties between the two countries.

“It is unnecessary to say anything to satisfy your lordship of the great importance of protecting British merchants and their property from such arbitrary proceedings in all countries with which we are on terms of amity, and with which we hold diplomatic relations; and it is, therefore, the confident belief of the directors of this chamber, that you will feel it right to take the promptest means of putting an end to these proceedings, and that your lordship will further require full indemnity for what has occurred.

“It has been stated that the Mexican government justifies its proceedings on the plea that the Spanish version of the treaty contains words which do not exist in the English version, and that those words authorise the enforcement of loans of this character. Of the truth of this allegation, the directors of this board can know nothing; they could with difficulty believe that a circumstance so disgraceful to British diplomacy can have any existence; but, should the fact be so, they trust that measures may be taken without loss of time to remove so strange an anomaly; and they venture, respectfully, to request that your lordship will deal with the whole case in that manner which the rights of the individuals in question, and the interests of the country, require.

“I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

“**GEORGE W. WOOD, President.**

“To the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Palmerston, M. P., &c.”

“Foreign-Office, November 7, 1836.

“**Sir,**—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., in which you enclose a memorial from the merchants of Manchester, complaining of the exaction of forced loans from British subjects in Mexico, and requesting the interference of His Majesty's government to protect them from similar exactions in future.

“With regard to the observations contained in your letter, and in the memorial enclosed therein, respecting the English and Spanish versions of the 10th article of the treaty between Great Britain and Mexico, I am to state to you, that after a careful consideration of the subject, Lord Palmerston is compelled to come to the decision that His Majesty's government would not be justified in disputing the right of the Mexican government to take their stand upon the Spanish version; and therefore it is only by further negotiation, and as a new concession, that an exemption from forced loans could be obtained; and Lord Palmerston is sorry to say, that the assertions which have hitherto been made by the British minister to the Mexican government with this view, have not been attended with any success. But his lordship directs me to add, that the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester may be assured that he will avail himself of any favourable opportunity which may occur, again to make the attempt.

“I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
 “**J. BACKHOUSE,**  
 “George Wood, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.”

Mr. Michael Burke Honan, who has gained such celebrity as the foreign correspondent of the London newspaper “Morning Herald,” has recently published a work in London, entitled “*The Court and Camp of Don Carlos*,” which even those who differ from Mr. Honan in politics, allow to be an impartial publication. “The Edinburgh Review,” of October last, in reviewing the work in question, acknowledges the impartiality with which it is written. The following are extracts from said work:—

“We found General Gomez in company with General Montenegro, of the artillery, and General Silvester, of the engineers; two officers well known

in the Spanish army, and who had, not many months since, come over to Don Carlos. We were exceedingly well received; and Gomez, attended by Colonel Esterica, who was chief of the staff on the day of the attack I have been describing, explained the whole position with brevity and simplicity, and without any of that vain boasting so peculiar to the Spanish. Both these gentlemen gave the English every credit for their bravery in the attack, and declared it was their gallantry which saved the Christians from being cut to pieces in the retreat; but they at the same time expressed themselves strongly against our countrymen for meddling in a contest with which they had no concern, and fighting in the name of liberty against the free provinces of the North, where there has existed for centuries a representation and a constitution. They conversed freely on the state of the Carlist cause, and spoke with confidence of a favourable result; as all the late advices from Catalonia proved the insurrection was in full activity there, and that, as the candle was thus lighted at both ends, it must speedily take fire in the centre, which was Aragon. They made no scruple of admitting the weakness of their cavalry, and the want of money, which compelled them to keep the troops two months in arrear, and the variety of obstacles which time must produce against them; but they are not only full of hope, but of confidence; and they appealed to the state of the country through which we came, as to the progress which they had made within the last twelve months—the provinces then militarily occupied by the Christians being now entirely free. Gomez was a good-looking man, about forty-five, with a high forehead, a little bald, and an air of common sense, if not of great talent, about him. He was dressed in a blue frock, with the buttons of Carlos V. Esterica, the chief of his staff, was a tall handsome fellow, six feet high, with a pair of noble mustaches, looking the true guerilla chief, with his *samara* and *Boyna*. General Montenegro was equally amiable, and he conversed without ceremony on the nature of the service and the plans which he had in view. He is a very small man, but with a sharp clear eye that promises much for his intellect; and the Carlists made public rejoicing when he joined them, not only on account of his great experience as an artillery officer, but because his well-known prudence was a guarantee that he thought theirs the strongest side. General Silvester was also a delicate looking man, but full of knowledge, and eminent as an engineer. He wore his arm in a sling, having fallen from his horse in one of the late excursions. Our party was strengthened by Segastibelsa, the commander-in-chief of the province of Guipuzcoa, into which I have forgotten to say we entered at Irua, and by his second in command, Isturiza, both with big whiskers and mustaches, and being fine specimens of guerilla chiefs, which they in reality were, more than regular soldiers.

“We had thus, in the apartment of Gomez, no less than five general officers, all practical men, with their staff of officers, of the best families of Spain; so that we had the opportunity of being convinced by our own eyes, that Don Carlos was followed not by adventurers, but by gentlemen, who, if they had not shown their devotion to him, might have remained with rank and pay in the Queen's army.”

Mr. Honan had an interview with Don Carlos, which he describes thus:—

“I found the Prince standing near a table covered with papers; and to those who know his amiability of manner, and the natural sweetness of his disposition, it is not necessary for me to say that I was most kindly received. He hoped that my friends and I had been well treated on our journey, as it was his wish that Englishmen should meet every accommodation and facility, because he looked upon us as friends, by whom he had been protected in the moment of difficulty; and he assured me that orders should be given to open every source of information to us, as his only desire was, that the truth and the whole truth should be made known. He considered his claims founded in justice, and supported by the voice of the people; and as success had attended all his efforts since his arrival in the provinces, he had nothing to conceal, and our investigation would render him good, not harm; as it was only by honorable and unprejudiced men visiting his army, that the tales which had been circulated to his injury could be refuted.

“Don Carlos then did me the honor to remember having seen me at Madrid, and, with a quiet smile, hoped soon to repeat that pleasure. I retired as soon as the Infante ceased to speak; and he bade me farewell in a most affectionate tone, repeating that orders should be given to facilitate my views in every respect.

“Don Carlos wore a plain blue frock-coat; and it was his wish that every one should be presented to him without ceremony, as his good sense told him that the forms of the Madrid court would be out of place at Onate, and in the midst of a campaign. He was looking thinner than when I saw him before, and fatigue and care had evidently put furrows in his cheeks; but his countenance was as usual—full of benevolence; and though not a handsome man, his dark full eye gave expression to his face; and the sweetness of his voice, and the gentleness of his manners, surprised you into loving him, whatever were your opinions as to his political rights.”

“Don Carlos's character is but little understood in England; and it is strange to find a prejudice there against him, when he possesses every quality which we prize, and consider indispensable in men of elevated station. He is just, humane, and generous; and so great a lover of truth, that he has never been known to break his word, or to allow an equivocation in his presence. He was the only member of the Royal family at Madrid who paid debts, or preserved regularity in the household. The weekly bills were paid with the same exactness as in an English family; and while all the other inhabitants of the palace, to whom tradesmen applied in vain, indulged in dissipation and disregarded increased expense, his system was so thoroughly maintained, that though he left Madrid for Lisbon at a few days' notice, not a shilling remained unsettled.

“An heir to the throne, according to a strict entail—full of virtues—without a stain on his public or private character—an honest, moral, and a liberal man—a good husband—a good father—humane and charitable; still he is a fugitive from his proper home, hunted by those who have fed on his bounty; and he may yet fall a victim to the malice of his enemies. Let us not discuss his claims, but render justice to his principles; and if he should succeed, let England believe that fortune has not favoured the unworthy; and if he should fail, let him at least command our sympathy and esteem.”

The Edinburgh Review, in page 186, says:

“Among those general officers who treated our author with much attention, and spoke, as he represents, and no doubt believes, most confidentially to him, was Count Casa Eguita. He is described as a fine old gentleman, of sixty-five, whose whole body has been shattered to pieces by one of those diabolical contrivances of cowardly malignity, which, it should seem, are peculiar to the Spaniards of the present day—a letter enclosing some detonating powder. By this he lost his left arm and two fingers of his right hand, and had twenty wounds in his body. He was one of the Duke of Wellington's aids-de-camp during the Peninsular War; and told our author (not, we conclude, in confidence) “that he made it a rule to imitate the decision and promptitude which marks all the movements of his great master.”—He complained much of not being able to bring Cordova to an action; “assured us that he had repeatedly offered battle within the last three months, which the other had declined; and appealed to us, if the flank march which had been made almost under our eyes, did not give sufficient opportunity to the conjoined Spanish and auxiliary troops to attack him if they dared, their numbers being so superior to his.” This is only a very little of all the confidential communications of this worthy old gentleman, who, strictly as he may follow his rule of imitating the Duke of Wellington, is always being prompt and decided, must, we suspect, have formed his communicative habits in some other school. In speaking, however, “with enthusiasm of the conduct of his troops,” we must admit that he follows the example of his illustrious master.

“Having completed his tour of these provinces, Mr. Honan returned to Bayonne, fully convinced that, with a force less than 150,000 men, the Queen's generals never could subdue and keep down the Carlist troops and their partisans; and that the abolition of their peculiar privileges (*fúeros*), by the injudicious conduct of the government, has so exasperated the whole people, excepting some of the inhabitants of the towns, that if Don Carlos were destroyed to-morrow, there would still be the same struggle maintained for their independence.”

QUEEN CHRISTINA.—A private letter says: “I had yesterday the honour of being admitted to the levee of Queen Christina. She is certainly one of the finest women in existence, and, strange to say, has not the slightest resemblance to her sister the Duchess of Berri. Her form is both graceful and voluptuous. She speaks with great fluency, and her conversation is replete with sense

and wit. The Spaniards are fully justified in boasting that their Queen is incomparable, for, in fact, as a woman, she has caused more hearts to beat, and turned more heads, than any other in Europe. It is well known that M. Martinez de la Rosa was deeply in love with her, and when he could not approach the steps of her throne, he sent her plaintive poems, which hold a much higher rank in literature than his ministerial measures have attained in politics. The fall of Mendizabal can only be attributed to the violent passion he conceived for his Sovereign, and his inability to conceal it. Muñoz continues to be major-domo, but has no influence in the Government. He is a fine man, but rather too corpulent, and has neither dignity nor grandeur in his demeanour."

"Collection of Works and Documents relative to the Ancient and Modern History of the PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE; illustrated with Notes and Dissertations, by PEDRO DE ANGELIS."

The number for the month of January, contains:—

I.—Continuation of the Documents relative to the Rebellion of José Gabriel Tupac-Amarú, in the Provinces of Peru.

II.—Collection of Fourteen Journeys and Expeditions to the Country-districts of Buenos Ayres, and to the coasts of Patagonia.

The documents relative to the formidable rebellion of Tupac-Amarú, are interesting. Those in the January number chiefly consist of official reports relative to said rebellion, and the sentences passed upon individuals who were apprehended as being connected with it.

The journeys and expeditions to the country districts of Buenos Ayres, are also interesting. Those detailed in the January number, were undertaken in the time of Spanish dominion here; and it is somewhat amusing to observe the dread which then existed amongst the Spanish authorities, of the British gaining a footing on this coast.

In the account dated Buenos Ayres, 12th August, 1786, rendered to the Viceroy of Buenos Ayres, by Don Custodio Sá y Fariás, relative to the port of San José, Patagonia, he says that it seems as if Providence had interfered to prevent foreign nations, particularly the English, from discovering the port in question, for they would doubtless, notwithstanding some inconveniences attached to it, have formed a settlement there;—that King Charles II. of England, had expressly instructed Sir John Narborough to examine the Straits of Magellan and the coast of Patagonia, and open, if possible, communication with the Chili Indians. That commerce with these Indians would have been of the highest importance to the British nation, inasmuch as it would have received in exchange for arms and ammunition, the produce of mines which the Indians were in possession of; and by the assistance of the British, and their protection, those Indians might in time have become a formidable people.

Again, in the report of the Viceroy Vertiz, dated Montevideo, 22nd February, 1783, in speaking of Port Desire, he says that the English or any other enemies of Spain who frequent the South Seas, can only find in Port Desire a shelter from storms; and that no fear can exist of their planning there any expedition against the Spanish possessions in South America, because if they wished to penetrate towards the Provinces of the River Plate, they would have to pass vast deserts in which most of them would infallibly perish; or if they designed to pass to the Southward, it must be by the Andes, an enterprise at once difficult and dangerous.

In conclusion, the Viceroy advises the abandonment of the establishment in the Bay of San Julian, leaving there a column or pillar with the Royal arms inscribed thereon, and an inscription denoting territorial right; and that said territory be examined every year, as well as that at Port Egmont, in the Falkland Islands, and that at Port Desire.

The pilot Basilio Villarino, in his report, dated on board the brig Nuestra Señora del Carmen y Animas, Rio Negro, April 24, 1782, expresses his ardent zeal for the service of the King and the nation; averring that he has taken the utmost care in his various surveys, anxious that no foreigner at any time should have the glory of teaching the Spaniards that which they ought to be acquainted with, and allowing the world to form an opinion that the Spanish character, as it regards their foreign possessions, was that of ignorance and indolence.

Monsieur Bacle, late Lithographic State-Printer in this city, has recently returned hither from Chili, having, as we understand, entered into a contract with the Government of that country to perform its printing work. His present visit to this capital, is for the purpose of engaging Compositors, and making other arrangements for his intended operations in Chili; and he will shortly return thither.

It is said that the weekly journal "Araucano," the official organ of the Government of Chili, is intended to be published three times a week, or daily if possible, in order to give early information of the events of the war in which Chili is now engaged with Peru. The press is a formidable weapon in any cause,—it sometimes cuts sharper than the sword.

On the evening of the day on which the decree was published prohibiting all communication between this Republic and those of Bolivia and Peru, (14th inst.,) a band of military music, accompanied by a number of citizens, paraded the streets of this capital. The *vivas* were incessant; there were also exclamations of "Muera Santa-Cruz."

The planets Jupiter and Mars, have for some months past formed beautiful objects of view in this hemisphere. The satellites of Jupiter may be plainly seen with a common telescope, in fact, on a clear night, they are almost visible to the naked eye.

The *Retreta* on Saturday evening, had a numerous attendance, particularly of ladies. The weather was cool, and the music played by the band indifferent.

Amongst the deaths in this city during the last week, was that of a female aged 100 years.

The State Coach of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, was designed by Sir W. Chambers, and executed under his direction. The carving was the work of Wilton; the painting by Cipriani; the chasing by Coit; the coach work by Butler; the embroidery by Barret; the gilding (tripling throughout) by Rujolas; the varnishing by Ansel; and the harness by Ringstead. The whole cost was as follows:—Coachmaker (including wheelwright and smith), 1,673l. 15s. 6d.; Carver, 2,504l.; Gilder, 989l. 14s. 6d.; Painter, 815l.; Laceman, 737l. 10s. 7d.; Chaser, 665l.; Harnessmaker, 385l. 15s.; Mercer, 202l. 5s. 10d.; Bitmaker, 90l. 6s.; Milliner, 30l. 4s.; Saddler, 107l. 13s.; Woollendrapper, 4l. 8s. 6d.; Covermaker, 3l. 9s. 6d.—Total, £7,661 17s. 5d.—Such was the original cost of the State Coach; but we shall scarcely be expected to detail the sums that have been from time to time expended in keeping this vehicle in repair, and preserving its splendour un tarnished. Drawn by eight noble horses, superbly caparisoned, it forms the most magnificent equipage in Europe.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Notice.

THE BUENOS AYRES DIRECTORY FOR 1837, may be had at the *Gaeta Mercantile* Office; at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; and at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.—Price, 5 dollars.

### Wants Employment.

IN A STORE, or to instruct a family of Children in the Country, in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,—a person who will endeavour to make himself useful. Apply at No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### Old Sherry Wine.

IN Barrels and Quarter-Casks.—A small quantity just arrived, is on Sale at

No. 150, Calle de la Victoria. As this Wine has come to special order, it has not been Branded, as the generality of Wines are; and can be recommended as pure and genuine juice of the grape.

### Wants a Situation.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE,—the former as Steward, or to superintend a Dairy,—the latter as Housemaid. Apply at No. 26, Calle de la Piedad.



## FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 16th OF FEBRUARY, 1837.



VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNERS.	DESTINATION, &c.
<b>BRITISH.</b>		
Brig Frisk, Whitlowy, .....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Core, Hamilton, .....	McCracken & Jamieson, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Sea Nymph, Smith, .....	Howe & Alsop Gray, .....	Loading for London.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Louis, Abell, .....	Ferdinand Delisle, .....	Loading for Bahia.
Brig Nautilus, Grayburn, .....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Loading for London.
Brig Ituna, Sanderson, .....	John Best, Brothers, .....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Mary Jones, Fishley, .....	John A. King, .....	Discharging.
Brig Stirlingshire, Brown, .....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co., .....	Loading for Liverpool.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>		
Brig Orleans, Atkins, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Barque Drymo, Utson, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Trafalgar, Pearson, .....	Daniel Gowland & Co., .....	Loading for New York.
Barque Leopard, Bartlett, .....	Jacob Flint, .....	Loading for New York or Boston.
Schr. Virginia, Landeman, .....	Poucel & Co., .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
<b>FRENCH.</b>		
Brig Mont Cheri, Bronzon, .....	John Best, Brothers, .....	Loading for Cete and Genoa.
Ship Constance, Soreau, .....	Ferdinand Delisle, .....	Discharging.
<b>DANISH.</b>		
Brig Hiram, Wardinger, .....	Lafone, Barker & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
Ship Cimber, Mang, .....	C. H. Andersen, .....	Discharging.
<b>BELGIAN.</b>		
Galliot Maria, Solter, .....	Bnags, Htz & Co., .....	Loading for Antwerp.
<b>DUTCH.</b>		
Galliot Juliane, Poodis, .....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., .....	Loading for Havana.
<b>SPANISH.</b>		
Polacre Minerva, Donemek, .....	F. Llavallo, .....	Discharging.
<b>SARDINIAN.</b>		
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolo, .....	Zunaran & Treserra, .....	Loading for Bahia and Pernambuco.
Brig N. S. de la Misericordia, Rocatagaliete, .....	Amadeo, .....	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Temistocles, Cavasco, .....	Luis Amadeo, .....	Loading for Genoa.
<b>BRAZILIAN.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	.....
Brig Union Feliz, da Silva, .....	J. P. Carneiro, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Gertrude, Diaz, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Anunciacion, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Brig Monteiro, Cruz, .....	J. S. Monteiro, .....	Brazil.
Zumaca Alianza, Lessa, .....	J. B. Soriano, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Dos Hermanos, Avellar, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Lucia, da Silva, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Cacique, Oliveira, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Oliveira, Barreros, .....	M. A. Ramos, .....	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

The Brazilian schr.-brig noticed in our last as having arrived on the 10th inst., is the Oliveira, Antonio José Oliveira Barrios, from Santos 19th ult., with sugar, to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

February 11.—Wind S. S. E.,—Slight rain. Arrived, National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 10th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

February 12.—Wind E. S. E., strong in the afternoon. Arrived, British brig Mary Jones, Peter Brook Fishley, from Liverpool 27th November, with general cargo, to Mr. John A. King. Passengers, Messrs. John A. King, and John English.

British brig Stirlingshire, Blyth Brown, from Liverpool 26th November, put into Milford Haven 6th December, sailed thence 11th do., with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

National whale-boat Dos Hermanos, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 11th.

February 13.—Wind S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 14.—Wind E. S. E., strong in the afternoon. No arrivals or sailings.

February 15.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Danish ship Cimber, Marcus Jepsen Maag, from Hamburg 25th November, from off the Start Point, Devonshire, England, 24th December; arrived at the Island of Bonavista 9th January, sailed thence 13th do., with 300 merino sheep, 62 tons coal, 100 kegs gin, &c., to Conrad H. Andersen.

February 16.—Wind E.

Arrived, National whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 14th. Spanish polaca Minerva, Juan Domémez, from Barcelona 25th November, Salon 6th December, Montevideo 15th inst., with wine, oil, paper, &c., to Felipe Lavallol. Passengers, Señores Jayme Pedragosa, Antonio Pascual, Juan Palmes.

National schr.-brig Nra. Sra. del Carmen, Juan Bautista Boggiano, from Rio Janeiro 5th inst., with tobacco, &c., to Felipe Lavallol.

Sailed, National brig Argentino, James Harris, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, with effects. Passengers, Señores Pedro Guerrero, Atanasio Guerrero, Ramon Ocampo, José G. Ocampo, E. K. Batielle, a Military Officer, and 14 prisoners.

Portuguese schr.-brig Caridad, Miguel Alvarez Machado de Carvalho, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with about 1000 quintals jerked beef, 400 bags flour of this country, 400 dry hides, 600 arrobas tallow, some boxes candles, &c. &c.

Whale-boat Dos Hermanos, (of the line of whale-boats,) for Montevideo.

February 17.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, American brig Rowena, Edward Drew, from New York 24th December, with an assorted cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.; and 1 elephant, 1 camel, 2 ponies, and 3 mules. Passengers, Messrs. E. G. Meigs, Fields, Slocum, and Allen.

Sailed, National schr.-brig Suspiro, José Cardoso, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with about 1800 quintals jerked beef, 300 barrels flour of this country, and some damaged hides.

(At night) Sardinian brig Trifalgar, F. Scarzolo, for Cadiz, despatched by Manuel Saez de la Maza, with 7333 dry hides, 24 arrobas wool, 9 bales with 7000 horn plates, 2 boxes with 35 lbs. ostrich feathers, and 23 doz. chinchilla skins. Passenger, Señor José Gonzales.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 18th inst.—Sea Nymph, for London.  
" " " Drymo, for Baltimore.  
" " " Mont Cheri, for Cetta and Genoa.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 5th inst., at 4 A. M., Wind N. E.,—Retardador, hence 4th.  
On 10th inst., at 5 P. M., Wind S. W.,—Independente, hence 8th.  
On 13th, at 8 A. M., Wind S. S. W.,—Eliza, and Caraboo, both hence 10th.—[The Caraboo had anchored off Point Indio on the evening of the 12th, in consequence of head wind.]

Arrived at Baltimore.

November 10.—British barque Alpha, Turner, from Montevideo.  
14.—H. B. M's packet Swift, from Rio Janeiro 16th September, with the Mail forwarded thence 24th August, by H. B. M's packet Hornet.  
20.—H. B. M's packet Multine, from Rio Janeiro 14th October, with the Mail forwarded thence 15th September by H. B. M's packet Spider.

At Liverpool.

November 24.—British brig Fame, Whitley, hence 26th September.  
From 26th to 30th November.—British ship Mercury, Pearce, and British brig Palmyra, Keith, both from Montevideo.

December 2.—British schr. Guillermo, from Montevideo.  
3.—British brig Philomela, Sprott, hence 2nd October.  
4.—British schr. Zealand, from Montevideo.

At Coahu.

November 19.—French ship Rio, from Montevideo.

Off Plymouth.

About 22nd November.—British schr. Louisa Maria, Gamble, hence 22nd September.

Off Dover.

November 10.—British brig Portia, Sprott, from Montevideo.

At Haere de Grace.

About 15th November.—French brig Nestor, Macquet, hence 20th August.  
" French brig Gaulois, Grenier, hence 24th August.  
December 4.—French brig Veloce, Pignoni, hence 8th October.

At Bourdeaux.

December 4.—French brig Jeanne Estelle, Lamaud, hence 30th September.

At New York.

December 9.—American barque Navarino, Murray, hence 29th September.  
13.—Argentine brig Maria, Bell, hence 2nd October.  
14.—American ship Brutus, Adams, hence 15th October, Pernambuco 10th November.

At Baltimore.

About 1st December.—American brig Olympia, Clapham, hence 23rd September.

At Salem.

November 24.—American barque Governor Edicott, Pinel, hence 14th September.

At Havana.

October 20.—American barque Mary, from Montevideo.  
November 11.—Bremen barque Julius & Edward, from Montevideo.

13.—British brig Mary, from Montevideo.  
21.—British brig William IV., from Montevideo.  
27.—Bremen brig Cesar, Eberfeld, hence 23th September.  
Bremen barque Wandeter, Schlichting, hence 17th September.  
" Americana brig Sophia, from Montevideo.

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

21st ult.—Brazilian zamacoa Nova Luz, hence 24th December.  
24.—Hamburg ship Eliza, Otten, hence 26th December.  
27.—Brazilian brig Isabel, from Montevideo 28 days.  
29.—H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 11th ult., Montevideo 15th ditto.  
" Sardinian brig Principe Eugenio, from Montevideo 14 days.  
" Argentine zamacoa Luisa, da Pella, hence 29th Decr.  
31st.—Oriental schr. Relampago, hence 14th ult., Montevideo 30th ditto.

" Oriental schr.-brig Victoria, from Montevideo 21 ds.  
" Spanish brig Aguilá, from Montevideo 32 days.  
" Argentine schr.-brig Providencia, Scarzolo, hence 11th ult.

Sailed from Rio Janeiro.

18th ult.—H. B. M's packet Seagull, for Falmouth, with the Mail forwarded hence 27th December, by H. B. M's packet Hornet.

Arrived at Montevideo.

5th inst.—Sardinian barque Paulina, Crovetto, from Tarragona 25th November, with wine, oil, &c., to Platero.  
" Sardinian schr. Delfino Victorioso, Ravenna, from Rio Janeiro 23d ult., with 800 alquieres salt, to Platero.  
" Brazilian brig Estrella del Norte, from Santos 10th ult.

6th.—American barque Elizabeth, H. Smith, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., with 3500 alquieres salt, and 10,900 hard dollars, to Southgate & Co.  
" Sardinian polaca Virginia, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult., with tobacco, sugar, &c., to José Genat.

11th.—Spanish polaca Aristides, Pedro Antonio Maristan, from Tarragona 22nd October, with wine, &c., to Pablo Nin.  
" American brig Canning, Charles Davis, from Rio Janeiro 2nd inst., with 8000 alquieres salt, to F. Lieland.  
" French barque Clemence, Jaureguibery, from Bourdeaux 21st December, with vinegar, wine, bricks, tiles, and dry goods, to Guerin, Reboul & Co.  
13th.—Sardinian brig Eldo, Farand, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., with 2000 alquieres salt, tobacco, &c., to Platero.  
" Brazilian brig Carolina, Farias, from Rio Grande 7th, with yerba, to J. S. Figueroa.  
" Brazilian brig Libertador, Lopez, from Puerto Alegre 7th, with yerba, and 7000 oranges, to Duplessis.  
" French barque Alfred, from Marsailles 7th December, with wine, to Guerin, Reboul & Co.  
14th.—American ship Leonidas, Field, from New York 23rd December, with lumber, tea, paper, pepper, birdseed, cider, &c., to Zimmermann & Co.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 27th November. FOR BUENOS AYRES.  
Barque Isabella, Captain David Smith, to sail 17th December.  
FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES.  
Brig Friends, Captain John Falle, to sail 7th December.

Vessel on the berth at New York, on 21st December. FOR BUENOS AYRES.  
Ship Brutus, Captain Adams.

The British brig Sisters, H. F. Sutton, sailed from Liverpool 20th November, for Montevideo.

The American brig Rose, Hotz, has put into Pernambuco in distress, and was repairing.

THE WEATHER has been fine during the week—thermometer 66 to 75.

The exequies of the late Doña Maria Josefa Olivero de Robredo, widow of Don Jorge Robredo, and those of her son, Don Gervasio Robredo, were celebrated at the Church of Nra. Sra. de Mercedes, on Wednesday last. The deceased were amongst the first friends we had the good fortune to make on our arrival in Buenos Ayres, and we regret that we were unable to evince our respect for their memory by attending the funeral rites at the Church of La Merced, in compliance with the note of invitation forwarded to us by their esteemed family. Sincerely we condole with them on their irreparable loss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British Episcopal Church.

It is found necessary to continue the suspension of Divine Service at this Church for another week; and which, therefore, will not be resumed until Sunday the 28th inst.

Union Library.

THE Annual General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS, will be held in the Library Rooms, on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock.  
(By order of the Committee.)  
G. RAMSAY, Secretary.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the BUENOS AYREAN CABINET AND CHAIR-MAKERS' SOCIETY, will be held at WILSON'S HOTEL, 54th of May Street, on Monday evening, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.  
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

Libreria Nueva,

CALLE DE CANGALLO, N.º 82.

The following standard English Works, are now on Sale at this Library:—

ROBERTSON'S WORKS, 12 vols.; Hook's Roman History, 6 vols.; Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 6 vols.; Burnet's History, 9 vols.; Life of Washington, 5 vols.; Blair's Lectures, 3 vols.; Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3 vols.; Waverly Novels; Walker's Dictionary, 1 vol.; The Spectator, 1 vol.; Watson's History of Philip II., 2 vols.; Barclay's Dictionary, 1 vol.; The Adventurer, 4 vols.; Europe during the Middle Ages, 2 vols.; Voyage of Captain Ross, 1 vol.; Voyage of a Companion of Columbus, 1 vol.; Young Man's Companion, 1 vol.; Painters and Sculptors, 3 vols.; Hall's Travels in France, 1 vol.; Memoirs of General Miller, 2 vols.; Curtwain's Gazetteer, 4 vols.; American Constitution, 1 vol.; The Corsair, 1 vol.; Miscellaneous Poetry, 2 vols.; Barton's Poem, 1 vol.; Walton on Peuvian Sheep, 1 vol.; Practical Navigator, 1 vol.; Lady Russell's Letters, 1 vol.; Orations of Demosthenes, 2 vols.; Life of Alexander the Great, 1 vol.; British Poets; Plays, &c. &c.

English Potatoes,

JUST ARRIVED in brig "Mary Jones," in excellent condition, and of the best quality that can be sent out from England; for Sale in small hampers, at CHARLES ZEIGLER'S STORE,  
No. 40, corner of Calle de la Piedad.

Removal.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to acquaint his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has removed his BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, from the Calle de la Universidad,  
To No. 27, Calle de la Piedad;  
where he will continue to execute all orders with which he may be favoured, to the satisfaction of his employers.  
THOMAS LIDDLE.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish, . . . . .	118 a 119	dollars each.
Do. Patriot, . . . . .	117 a	do. do.
Plata macuquina, . . . . .	64 a 74	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish, . . . . .	74 a	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Palacones, . . . . .	74 a 74	do. do.
6 per cent. Stock, . . . . .	a	do. per cent.
Bank Shares, . . . . .	a	do. each.
Exchange on England, . . . . .	74 a	per cent. dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, . . . . .	280 a 290	dls. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo, . . . . .	74 a	p. patacon.
Do. on United States, . . . . .	7 a	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Oz, best, . . . . .	28 a	do. p. pesado.
Do. country, . . . . .	24 a 27	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs, . . . . .	24 a 25	do. do.
Do. sailed, . . . . .	21 a 23	do. do.
Do. Horse, . . . . .	64 a 10	do. each.
Nutria Skins, . . . . .	84 a 31	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins, . . . . .	35 a 38	do. per dozen.
Hair, long, . . . . .	8 a 13	do. per arroba.
Do. mixed, . . . . .	43 a 44	do. do.
Do. biz, . . . . .	24 a 27	do. do.
Jerked Beef, . . . . .	14 a 14	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted, . . . . .	11 a 13	do. p. arroba.
Horns, . . . . .	100 a 450	do. per mil.
Flour, (North American), . . . . .	a	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board, . . . . .	12 a 13	do. p. fanega.
Discount, . . . . .	14 a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 118½ dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.  
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 74 pence. The lowest ditto, 74 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.