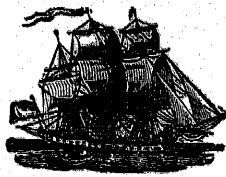


British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.



No. 549.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have but little domestic news to communicate this week,—what there is will be found under the usual head.

No advices have been received from Chili, Peru, or Bolivia, since our last. War being now formally declared between Chili and Peru, we expect soon to hear that the belligerents have commenced active operations.

We received last night the *Universal* of Montevideo, of 22nd inst. Don Manuel Oribe, President of the Oriental Republic, was about to leave Montevideo, to take the command of the army on the Brazilian frontier, in consequence (as is stated by the President) of the hostile attitude assumed by the Oriental emigrants on said frontier.

Sedition has again reared its head in the Oriental territory. A party of 90 men, commanded by a Mulatto named Luna, were in arms in the department of Paisandú, against the authorities.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.

The American Citizens resident and visiting in this City, celebrated the above day at Beech's Hotel, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., on which occasion, at 8 o'clock A. M., the American flag was displayed from the Hotel. At 6 o'clock P. M., the company assembled; and after Grace being said by the Rev. Mr. Dempster, the Chair was taken by E. R. Dorr, Esq., Consul for the Argentine Republic, as President;—assisted by JOHN PATRICK, Esq., Consul to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay,—J. G. LOWRY, Esq., and JAMES L. POALK, Esq., Vice-Presidents.

We regret that we have only room to insert the following toasts:—

FROM THE CHAIR.

- I.—The Day we celebrate. *Musie, Washington's March.*
- II.—The Memory of the immortal Washington; the World's benefactor. (*In silence.*)
- III.—General Lafayette. *Marseilles Hymn.*
- IV.—The Signers of the Declaration of Independence. *Auld lang syne.*
- V.—The United States of America. *Hail Columbia.*
- VI.—The Constitution of the United States: formed by one State—their Sons will defend it. *Yankee Doodle.*
- VII.—The President of the United States, *President's March.*
- VIII.—The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: may their acts meet the approbation of their countrymen. *The American Star.*
- IX.—The Army and Navy of the United States. *Star-spangled Banner.*
- X.—The freedom of the Press. *Scots wha hae.*
- XI.—The Right of Suffrage—the palladium of Liberty. *March to the Battle-field.*
- XII.—Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures: each sustains the others. *Speed the Plough.*
- XIII.—Our Fair Countrywomen. *Home, sweet home.*

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

- By Don Antonio Lynch.—The birth-day of General Washington—the birth-day of Liberty to all America.
- By Mr. John Patrick, Vice-President.—Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America. May he, in his retirement, long live to enjoy (as he justly merits) the plaudits of his countrymen.
- By Mr. Hugh E. Fiddis.—His Excellency Brigadier-General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. *National Hymn.*
- By Mr. J. C. Zimmermann.—As the United States of America, by the wisdom of her Statesmen, the gallantry of her Seamen and Soldiers, the enterprise and intelligence of all her Citizens, have now for more than half a century increased in power and wealth, in felicity at home and influence abroad; so, and in the same ratio, may they continue for ever and ever, an example to other nations, and a bright luminary to guide them towards the attainment of the greatest possible perfection in the social system.
- By Captain Dron.—The memory of Adams and Jefferson. Though departed, their virtues and integrity in the service of their country, will long be remembered by the Sons of Liberty.
- By Mr. John Patrick.—Mannel Oribe, President of the Republic of the Uruguay.
- By Mr. J. G. Lowry.—The memory of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The last to leave us of that Band of glorious Patriots, who, with their hands and brave hearts, sealed the Independence of our Country.

By Mr. Alfred Cowe.—The Internal Resources of the United States. May every American take a just pride in their development.

By Mr. James L. Poalk.—The Supreme Court of the United States.—The distributor of Justice—the rallying-point of Liberty.

By Dr. Morrison.—The memory of Polaski and Montgomery: the one a Poie, the other an Irishman, both of whom possessed in a high degree the confidence of the Great Man whose birth-day we celebrate. The former died the death of glory in defending the Star-spangled Banner on the plains of Savannah; the latter, in the act of planting it on the walls of Quebec.

By H. E. Fiddis.—The American Eagle: May the hand of Tyranny never pluck a feather from its wing.

By Mr. C. Taylor.—France: the Home of Lafayette; America's earliest Friend. May our pacific relations never be disturbed.

By Mr. John Patrick.—The Honorable George M. Dallas, a favourite son of Pennsylvania. May his services not be forgotten.

By Mr. D. Gouland.—In the present relative situations of the United States of America and Great Britain, nothing can be more beneficial to both than friendship, nor anything more disastrous than their enmity. May, therefore, the present dignified and disinterested friendship that exists between the two countries, be most carefully cherished and preserved.

By Mr. Higginbotham.—May the Argentine Republic be as happy and as prosperous as the Republic of the United States of North America.

By Captain Austin.—In all coming time, may the birth-day of Washington be celebrated; and may each celebration extend the love of his patriotic principles, and the practice of his virtues.

By Mr. John Patrick.—Our worthy host, "Beech." A more hospitable "Beech" no man ever landed on.

The company separated about midnight, highly delighted with the events of the evening.

The dining-room was decorated with flags, portraits, &c.; amongst the latter were those of Washington and Lafayette.

We were favoured with a double list of the letters, parcels, boxes, &c., on board the barque Isabella, from Liverpool. One of said lists was placed in the Commercial-Room, where it excited much interest, not only from its utility, but from its being the first occurrence of the sort.—We sincerely hope it will not be the last.

We feel pleasure in giving publicity to the following very "handsome" note:—

"Buenos Ayres, 22nd February, 1837.

"To Mr. JOHN WARRICK, Treasurer to the Society of the British and Foreign Schools.

"SIR,—I am directed by the 'Buenos-Ayrean Cabinet and Chair-Makers Society,' to inform you, that at their Annual Meeting, held on the 20th inst., it was unanimously resolved that the sum of two hundred dollars, currency, be given as a donation to the Society for the British and Foreign Schools, (which sum your Treasurer is authorised to deliver to you); and also to state the great interest this Society feels in the prosperity of such a benevolent Public Institution, and the respect they entertain for the Gentlemen composing the Committee of said Schools.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,
"W. S. WILSON, Secretary."

The villages in the neighbourhood of town, had many visitors on Sunday last, including a portion of ladies on horseback. The evening was serene, and a number of fair equestrians in riding "undress," that is to say, without hat or riding-habit, traversed the streets of this capital, attended by cavaliers,—the steeds at a walking pace.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 18th inst., contains a note dated 23rd April, 1836, to the Government, from Señores Permin Irigoyen and Manuel Maestre, soliciting the re-establishment of the impost of a *cuartilla* on each cart of grain brought to market, and offering a contract for three years for the same. Señores Felipe Senillosa, Nicholas Auchorena,

and Juan N. Terrero, who form the Committee appointed by the decree of 3rd June, 1836, counsel, under date 9th inst., the non-acceptance of the contract above mentioned; and at the same time forward two projects relative to the weights and measures to be used in the Province;—which, under date 17th inst., were approved of by the Government. The full particulars relative to the above, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 18th inst.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives, at its sitting on 15th inst., were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 20th. The discussion chiefly rested upon the project for cancelling the Receipts of the 4 and 6 per cent. Stock. The resolution of the House in this respect, was inserted in our last number.

Dr. Ireneo Portela, under date 20th inst., addressed a note to the Government, stating his acceptance of the employ of Physician to the general Hospital for Men, and Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

The President of the House of Representatives, Manuel V. de Maza, addressed a note, dated 22nd inst., to the Executive, to the effect: that the House had in its sitting of 22nd, sanctioned the estimates for the expenses of the Province during the present year, in amount eighteen millions three hundred and fifteen thousand and twenty-four dollars, seven reals and three quarters.

Three communications from the Delegate Governor of Santa Fé, (Domingo Cullen,) dated 24th and 25th ult., to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 23rd inst. The first acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the Message of 1st ult. from the Government of Buenos Ayres to the House of Representatives of that Province; and eulogises His Excellency the Governor of Buenos Ayres, in tenor, that he fulfils his high and arduous mission in a manner worthy of the confidence which the Argentine people have reposed in him.

The second approves the answer given by the Government of Buenos Ayres, to General Armaza, declining to receive him as Chargé d'Affaires from Bolivia.

The third approves the note, &c., forwarded by the Government of Buenos Ayres to the Argentine Consul in Peru, reprehending the answer given by the latter to the Circular of 17th August last, issued by the Peruvian Government.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 24th inst., contains a note dated Buenos Ayres, October 15, 1836, from Señores Justo Garcia Valdez, Pedro A. Plummer, Marcelino Gonzales, and J. Lepper, who form the Committee of the Hospital for men, with the Report of the state of said Hospital, from 31st December 1835, to 30th September 1836.

ORIENTAL STATE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
Montevideo, February 11, 1837.

DECREE. The Government, desirous of facilitating the operations of the importation of foreign goods, orders and decrees:—

Art. 1.—Such importers of foreign goods as may be authorised to accept Custom-house Bills, are allowed to do so for the entire amount of duties, at 3 and 6 months, adding the current interest to the same.

2.—No such acceptance for a sum less than 500 dollars, will be received.

3.—The rate of monthly interest will be fixed by the Minister of Finance, on the first day of each month; and public notice of the same shall be given by the Collector, through the public papers.

4.—Let this be published. **ORIBE.**
Francisco J. Muñoz.

ORIENTAL STATE.

The annual Message from the Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to the "Camara," has been published. It is dated Montevideo, February 15, 1837, and is signed by the President of the Republic—Manuel Oribe,—and by his Ministers, Francisco Llaubi, Pedro Lengua, and Francisco J. Muñoz.

It enters at large into the affairs of the Republic, particularly as it regards the late rebellion; stating that said rebellion was so soon suppressed, that it caused but little injury to the commerce of the country, which is every day increasing.

That the Republic preserves the best understanding with all nations; and the Executive has concluded a preliminary treaty of commerce with his Majesty the King of the French, which has been submitted to the *Camara*.

That the modifications made by the Government to the treaty proposed by His Britannic Majesty, have been under the consideration of the British Government, who received with urbanity the explanations of the Plenipotentiary of the Republic to the Court of Madrid, during his residence in London. That the result of the conferences gave every reason to hope that the negotiation will have a satisfactory termination, or, at the least, that the Republic would have the honorable consolation that it made every effort to promote the end in question, conciliating with the national interests the maintenance of the important relations it has with the United Kingdom.

That the Argentine Confederation had given particular demonstrations of a decided interest for the re-establishment of order and tranquillity in the Republic. All the Provinces of the Confederation had put forth a public testimony of their disapproval of the revolutionary movement in the Oriental territory.

That the Cabinet of Brazil, acting upon false or exaggerated information, or from the intrigues of those who delight in war and its consequent miseries, to forward their ambitious views, had not acted in accordance with the good faith which the Government of the Republic had observed in the struggle which the Imperial Government sustains with the dissentients of the Province of Rio Grande. However, if honor guide both Governments, there could not be a doubt that it will lead to that good understanding so necessary to their joint interests.

That the difficulties experienced in the negotiation for the foreign loan, left little or no chance of its being realised. These difficulties were caused by the unfavorable influence on the minds of the European capitalists, from the discredit attached to the loans made by other States of this continent. There only remained, then, the weak hope of a project proposed by a house in Liverpool, to realise the loan on security of State lands; but the late rebellion in the bosom of the Republic had interfered with this, and the Government conceived that after an event so scandalous as said rebellion, it was due to its honor not to proceed any further in the affair of the loan, whatever might be the impression in Europe upon the news of the re-establishment of peace and consolidation of public order. It had therefore given orders to its Commissioner to desist from all proceedings respecting it, and would have recourse to other expedients to satisfy the creditors of the State.

That in no department of the Government was more sensibly felt the interruption to public order, than in that of the Minister of War. It was obliged at all sacrifices to take every measure for the re-establishment of tranquillity, and the defence of the constituted authorities. The Message then enlarges upon this subject; and concludes by stating, that from the information uniformly received by the Government, scarcely a doubt remained that the officers and soldiers who had emigrated to the Province of Rio Grande had joined the ranks of the defenders of the legal authority in said Province; and that if the reports in circulation should be realised, no doubt could exist of the origin and tendency of the difficulties which have occurred. That in spite of the generosity with which the Government had used the victory obtained over the seditious, repeated advices confirm the report that some of the emigrants who have sought refuge in the neighbouring territory of Rio Grande, threaten thence to invade the territory of the Republic, and involve it in new misfortunes.

That the Government fulfils the duty of being explicit in this respect, in order that, in view of the dangers which surround the Republic, the Executive may receive the necessary co-operation to carry into effect the work of saving the country.

UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE delivered at the opening of the 2nd Session of the Twenty-fourth Congress of the United States.

The following are extracts therefrom:—

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"Addressing to you the last annual Message I shall ever present to the Congress of the United States, it is a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction to be able to congratulate you on the high state of prosperity which our beloved country has attained. With no causes at home or abroad to lessen the confidence with which we look to the future for continuing proofs of the capacity of our free institutions to produce all the fruits of good Government, the general condition of our affairs may well excite our national pride.

"I cannot avoid congratulating you, and my country particularly, on the success of the efforts made during my administration by the Executive and Legislature, in conformity with the sincere, constant, and earnest desire of the people, to maintain peace, and establish cordial relations with all foreign powers. Our gratitude is due to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe; and I invite you to unite with me in offering to Him fervent supplication, that his providential care may ever be extended to those who follow us, enabling them to avoid the dangers and the horrors of war, consistently with a just and indispensable regard to the rights and honour of our country. But although the present state of our foreign affairs, standing, without important change, as they did when you separated in July last, is flattering in the extreme; I regret to say that many questions of an interesting character at issue with other powers, are yet unadjusted. Amongst the most prominent of these, is that of our Northeastern Boundary. With an undiminished confidence in the sincere desire of His Britannic Majesty's Government to adjust that question, I am not yet in possession of the precise grounds upon which it proposes a satisfactory adjustment.

"With France our diplomatic relations have been resumed, and under circumstances which attest the disposition of both Governments to preserve a mutually beneficial intercourse, and foster those amicable feelings which are so strongly required by the true interests of the two countries. With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Sweden, and Denmark, the best understanding exists, and our commercial intercourse is gradually expanding itself with them. It is encouraged in all these countries, except Naples, by their mutually advantageous and liberal treaty stipulations with us.

"The claims of our citizens on Portugal are admitted to be just, but provision for the payment of them has been unfortunately delayed by frequent political changes in that kingdom.

"The blessings of peace have not been secured by Spain. Our connections with that country are on the best footing, with the exception of the burdens still imposed upon our commerce with her possessions out of Europe.

"The claims of American citizens for losses sustained at the bombardment of Antwerp, have been presented to the Governments of Holland and Belgium, and will be pressed, in due season, to settlement.

"With Brazil, and all our neighbours of this continent, we continue to maintain relations of amity and concord, extending our commerce with them as far as the resources of the people and the policy of their Governments will permit. The just and long standing claims of our citizens upon some of them, are yet sources of dissatisfaction and complaint. No danger is apprehended, however, that they will not be peaceably, although tardily, acknowledged and paid by all, unless the irritating effect of her struggle with Texas should unfortunately make our immediate neighbour, Mexico, an exception.

"It is already known to you, by the correspondence between the two Governments, communicated at your last session, that our conduct in relation to that struggle is regulated by the same principles that governed us in the dispute between Spain and Mexico herself; and I trust that it will be found, on the most severe scrutiny, that our acts have strictly corresponded with our professions. That the inhabitants of the United States should feel strong prepossessions for the one party is not surprising. But this circumstance should, of itself, teach us great caution, lest it lead us into the great error of suffering public policy to be regulated by partiality or prejudice; and there are considerations connected with the possible result of this contest between the two parties, of so much delicacy and importance to the United States, that our character requires that we should neither anticipate events, nor attempt to control them.—

The known desire of the Texans to become a part of our system, although its gratification depends upon the reconciliation of various and conflicting interests, necessarily a work of time, and uncertain in itself, is calculated to expose our conduct to misconstruction in the eyes of the world. There are already those who, indifferent to principle themselves, and prone to suspect the want of it in others, charge us with ambitious designs and insidious policy. You will perceive, by the accompanying documents, that the extraordinary mission from Mexico has been terminated, on the sole ground that the obligations of this Government to itself and to Mexico, under treaty stipulations, have compelled me to trust a discretionary authority to a high officer of our army, to advance into territory claimed as part of Texas, if necessary to protect our own or the neighbouring frontier from Indian depredation. In the opinion of the Mexican functionary who has just left us, the honor of his country will be wounded by American soldiers entering, with the most amicable avowed purposes, upon ground from which the followers of his Government have been expelled, and over which there is at present no certainty of a serious effort on its part being made to re-establish its dominion. The departure of this Minister was the more singular, as he was apprised that the sufficiency of the causes assigned for the advance of our troops by the commanding General had been seriously doubted by me; and that there was every reason to suppose that the troops of the United States—their commander having had time to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the information upon which they had been marched to Nacogdoches—would be either there in perfect accordance with the principles admitted to be just in his conference with the Secretary of State, by the Mexican Minister himself, or were already withdrawn in consequence of the impressive warnings their commanding officer had received from the Department of War. It is hoped and believed that his Government will take a more dispassionate and just view of this subject, and not be disposed to construe a measure of justifiable precaution, made necessary by its own inability, in execution of the stipulations of our treaty, to act upon the frontier, into an encroachment upon its rights, or a stain upon its honor."

"Under our present revenue system, there is every probability that there will continue to be a surplus beyond the wants of the Government; and it has become our duty to decide whether such a result be consistent with the true objects of our Government.

"Should a surplus be permitted to accumulate beyond the appropriations, it must be retained in the Treasury as it now is, or distributed among the people of the States.

"To retain it in the Treasury, unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is, besides, against the genius of our free institutions, to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation. To take from the people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defence in the hands of a standing army, would be scarcely more dangerous to their liberties than to permit the Government to accumulate immense amounts of treasure beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. Such a treasure would doubtless be employed, at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition.

"To collect it merely for distribution to the States, would seem to be highly impolitic, if not as dangerous as the proposition to retain it in the treasury. The shortest reflection must satisfy every one that to require the people to pay taxes to the Government merely that they may be paid back again, is sporting with the substantial interests of the country, and no system which produces such a result can be expected to receive the public countenance. Nothing could be gained by it, even if each individual who contributed a portion of the tax could receive back promptly the same portion. But it is apparent that no system of the kind can ever be enforced, which will not absorb a considerable portion of the money, to be distributed in salaries and commissions to the agents employed in the process, and in the various losses and depreciations which arise from other causes; and the practical effect of such an attempt must ever be to burden the people with taxes, not for purposes beneficial to them, but to swell the profits of the deposit banks, and support a band of useless public officers.

"A distribution to the people is impracticable and unjust, in other respects. It would be taking one man's property and giving it to another. Such would be the unavoidable result of a rule of equality (and none other is spoken of, or would be likely to be adopted), inasmuch as there is no mode by which the amount of the individual contributions of our citizens to the public revenue

can be ascertained. We know that they contribute unequally; and a rule therefore that would distribute to them equally, would be liable to all the objections which apply to the principle of an equal division of property. To make the general Government the instrument of carrying this odious principle into effect, would be at once to destroy the means of its usefulness, and change the character designed for it by the framers of the constitution.

"But the more extended and injurious consequences likely to result from a policy which would collect a surplus revenue for the purpose of distributing it, may be forcibly illustrated by an examination of the effects already produced by the present deposit act. This act, although certainly designed to secure the safe keeping of the public revenue, is not entirely free in its tendencies from many of the objections which apply to this principle of distribution. The Government had, without necessity, received from the people a large surplus, which, instead of being employed as heretofore, and returned to them by means of the public expenditure, was deposited with sundry banks. The banks proceeded to make loans upon this surplus, and thus converted it into banking capital; and in this way it has tended to multiply bank charters, and has had a great agency in producing a spirit of wild speculation. The possession and use of property out of which this surplus was created, belongs to the people; but the Government has transferred its possession to incorporated banks, whose interest and effort it is to make large profits out of its use. This process need only be stated, to show its injustice and bad policy."

"All will admit, that the simplicity and economy of the State Governments, mainly depend on the fact that money has to be supplied to support them by the same men, or their agents, who vote it away in appropriations. Hence, when there are extravagant and wasteful appropriations, there must be a corresponding increase of taxes; and the people becoming awakened, will necessarily scrutinize the character of measures which thus increase their burdens. By the watchful eye of self-interest, the agents of the people in the State Governments are repressed, and kept within the limits of a just economy. But if the necessity of levying taxes be taken from those who make the appropriations, and thrown upon a more distant and less responsible set of public agents, who have power to approach the people by an indirect and stealthy taxation, there is reason to fear that prodigality will soon supersede those characteristics which have thus far made us look with so much pride and confidence to the State Governments, as the main stay of our Union and liberties. The State Legislatures, instead of studying to restrict their State expenditures to the smallest possible sum, will claim credit for their profusion, and harass the general Government for increased supplies. Practically there would soon be but one taxing power, and that vested in a body of men far removed from the people, in which the farming and mechanic interests would scarcely be represented. The States would gradually lose their purity, as well as their independence; they would not dare to murmur at the proceedings of the general Government, lest they should lose their supplies; all would be merged in a practical consolidation, cemented by wide spread corruption, which could only be eradicated by one of those bloody revolutions which occasionally overthrow the despotic systems of the old world."

"The correspondence between the people of the United States and the European nations, and particularly with the British Islands, has become very extensive, and requires the interposition of Congress to give it security. No obstacle is perceived to an interchange of mails between New York and Liverpool, or other foreign ports, as proposed by the Postmaster General; on the contrary, it promises, by the security it will afford, to facilitate commercial transactions, and give rise to an enlarged intercourse among the people of different nations, which cannot but have a happy effect. Through the city of New York most of the correspondence between the Canadas and Europe is now carried on; and urgent representations have been received from the head of the Provincial post-office, asking the interposition of the United States to guard it from the accidents and losses to which it is now subjected. Some legislation appears to be called for, as well by our own interest, as by conity to the adjoining British Provinces."

The Message concludes as thus:—

"Having now finished the observations deemed proper on this, the last occasion I shall have of communicating with the two Houses of Congress at their meeting, I cannot omit an expression of

the gratitude which is due to the great body of my fellow-citizens, in whose partiality and indulgence I have found encouragement and support in the many difficult and trying scenes through which it has been my lot to pass during my public career.

"Though deeply sensible that my exertions have not been crowned with a success corresponding to the degree of favor bestowed upon me, I am sure that they will be considered as having been directed by an earnest desire to promote the good of my country; and I am consoled by the persuasion, that whatever errors have been committed will find a corrective in the intelligence and patriotism of those who will succeed us.

"All that has occurred during my administration, is calculated to inspire me with increased confidence in the stability of our institutions; and should I be spared to enter upon that retirement which is so suitable to my age and infirm health, and so much desired by me in other respects, I shall not cease to invoke that beneficent Being to whose providence we are already so signally indebted, for the continuance of his blessings on our beloved country.

"ANDREW JACKSON."

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1836.

To the Editor of the British Packet

DEAR SIR,

Knowing you to be a man of taste, and consequently fond of a *bon morceau*, I take much pleasure in treating you to the following tit-bit.

YANKEE THANKSGIVING.

ODE TO TURKIES.

Turkies! who have nobly bled!
Turkies! who on corn have fed—
Welcome to us now you're dead,
And in the frost have hung.

"Now's the day, and now's the hour,"
There's the market how we scour,
Seeking Turkeys to devour,
Turkies old and young.

Who would be a turkey-hen?
Fed and fattened in a pen—
Kill'd and eat by hungry men—
Can you tell I pray?

Lay the proud old turkies low,
Let the young ones run and grow,
To market they're not fit to go,
'Till next Thanksgiving Day.

Not being a native of Yankee-town, you may perhaps not be aware that it is the custom in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to keep up Thanks-giving once a year; on which occasion the whole catalogue of good things, such as *Pork and Molasses, Bompin Pies, Puddings, fat Turkeys, &c. &c.*, are called in requisition, as are also the masticating faculties of all the *gals and boys*.

This festival is anxiously looked for by the young people for some weeks in anticipation, while the elder part of the families are busily employed in making the necessary preparations; and it is considered of such importance, that many *Yankees* who live *down South*, make it a point to go many miles to join the *comiona*.

Those are glorious times, Mr. Editor, and my mouth waters at the very thoughts of it. Many an exploit have I performed in laying the proud old Turkey low, and laying it in too, Mr. Editor, when well cooked, and accompanied by the usual trimmings of *Ayster Suss, Pickled Onions, and Sweet Cider*, not forgetting a little grating of a *wooden nutmeg*.—But ah! Mr. Editor, why should I cherish these fond recollections! they but remind me of past happiness, which perchance I may never again enjoy.

Please to excuse the expression of the sentiments which the Bard has elicited from

A YANKEE FAR FROM HOME.

February 23, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.; Hack's Roman History, 6 vols.; Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 6 vols.; Burdett's History, 6 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.; Painters and Sculptors, 3 vols.; Hall's Travels in France, 1 vol.; Memoirs of General Miller, 2 vols.; Crutwell's Gazetteer, 4 vols.; American Constitution, 1 vol.; The Corsair, 1 vol.; Miscellaneous Poetry, 2 vols.; Barton's Poems, 1 vol.; Walton on Peruvian 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.

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.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 23rd OF FEBRUARY, 1837.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Frisk, Whiteway,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Cors, Hamilton,	McCrackan & Jamison,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Louisa, Abell,	Ferdinand Delisle,	Loading for Halifax.
Brig Nautilus, Grayburn,	Brownell, Siegmann & Co.,	Loading for London.
Brig Inna, Sanderson,	John Best, Brothers,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Mary Jones, Fishley,	John A. King,	Montevideo, to load for a port in England
Brig Stirlingshire, Brown,	Brownell, Siegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Malcolm, J. Malcolm,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Brig Orleans, Atkins,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Trafalgar, Pearson,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Barque Leopard, Bartlett,	Jacob Flint,	Loading for New York or Boston.
Schr. Virginia, Laudeman,	Poucel & Co.,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Rowena, Drew,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Sultana, Willis,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
FRENCH.		
Ship Constance, Soreau,	Ferdinand Delisle,	Discharging.
Barque Alfred, Gautreau,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Marseilles.
DANISH.		
Brig Hiram, Wardinger,	Lafone, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
Ship Cimber, Mang,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Boston.
BELGIAN.		
Galliot Maria, Soller,	Bunge, Hatz & Co.,	Loading for Antwerp.
DUTCH.		
Galliot Juliana, Foodts,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
SPANISH.		
Polacre Minerva, Donemek,	F. Llavallo,	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Tetis, Pierangiolo,	Zumaran & Treserra,	Loading for Bahia and Pernambuco.
Brig N. S. de la Misericordia, Roccatagliate,	Amadeo,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Tomistocles, Cevasso,	Luis Amadeo,	Loading for Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Uniao Peliz, da Silva,	J. P. Carneiro,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Gertrude, Diaz,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Annunacion,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Monteiro, Cruz,	J. S. Monteiro,	Brazil.
Brig Dos Hermanos, Avellar,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Licia, 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.

February 18.—Wind N. E., shifted to E. in the afternoon, strong.

Arrived, French barque Alfred, Mathurin Gautreau, from Marseilles 7th December, Montevideo 16th inst., with 640 pipes 300 boxes and 100 hampers white wine, to Guerin, Seris & Co. Passengers from Montevideo,—1wo.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 17th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

British brig Malcolm, James Malcolm, from Liverpool 8th November, St. Ubes 11th December, with 503 moyer salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Sailed, (at night), National packet schr. Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

The Trafalgar, which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

February 19.—Wind N. N. E., shifted to E. in the afternoon.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Sea Nymph, John H. Smith, for London, despatched by Horne & Alsogaray, with 323 dry hides, 4048 salted do., 15,000 horns, 2 boxes with 248 doz. chinchilla skins, 2 bales with 57 arrobas horse hair, 165 do. with 3693 arrobas wool. Passengers, Mr. & Mrs. John Anthony Coates, and their 2 children.

French brig Mont Cheri, Emilie Bronzon, for Cete and Genoa, despatched by John Best, Brothers, with 2998 dry hides, 5 tiger skins, 7450 horns, 3 bales with 53 calf skins and 1382 slunk-calf skins, 1 bale with 40 doz. visacha skins, 20 bales with 600 arrobas horse hair, 141 do. with 3672 arrobas wool, 15 do. with 260 doz. sheep skins, 18 arrobas tallow.

American barque Drymo, Daniel Upton, for Baltimore, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 9856 dry hides, 5600 horns, 45 bales with 900 doz. sheep skins, 6 do. with 420 dozen goat skins, 30 do. with 900 arrobas horse hair, 6 do. with 120 arrobas wool. Passengers, Captain George Day, Mr. James J. Flint, and Mr. William P. Lemmon, (supercargo).

February 20.—Wind E. S. E., strong.—Slight rain at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 21.—Wind E. S. E., strong.—Rain early this morning.

Arrived, British barque Isabella, David Smith, from Liverpool 26th December, with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co. Passengers, Cabin—Miss Charlotte Cliffe, Miss Harriet Sturt, Messrs. Christopher Nicholson, and Henry Sparks, Steerage—8 men, 7 women, and 4 children. [Mr. Sparks was landed in Montevideo, from off that port.]

Sailed, National whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) for Montevideo.

February 22.—Wind E. S. E., strong.—Slight rain at night.

No arrivals or sailings.

February 23.—Wind N. N. W., variable.—Heavy rain.

Arrived, American brig Sultana, Henry H. Willis, from Baltimore 9th November, Island Sal 24th December, Montevideo (where she discharged her cargo,) 21st inst., with 251 seal-skins (salted), 16 bales horse hair, 2 casks neat's-foot oil, 1 barrel seal skins, to Daniel Gowlan & Co. Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. John F. Kennedy, John Gibbs and George A. Taylor, and Mrs. Edward Wain.

February 24.—Wind E. N. E., shifted at night to S., nearly a gale, with rain.

Arrived, National whale-boat Dos Hermanos, (of the line of whale-boats,) from M. Video 22nd.

French barque Clemence, from Montevideo, At sun-set boat not on shore.

The Brazilian zumaca Alianza, for Rio Janeiro, was under weigh this evening.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 25th inst.—Orleans, for New York.

On 26th inst.—Louisa, for Halifax.

At Liverpool.

December 23.—British schooner Brig Betsy Hall, Coaker, hence 18th October.

At Cuzhaven.

December 7.—Bremen brig Venus, Windhorst, hence 5th October.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 26th December, from Buenos Ayres.

Barque Standard, Captain John G. G. to sail about 5th January.

Brig Fame, Captain William G. to sail about 15th January.

ARRIVED AT LONDON.

About 30th November.—British brig Nautilus, Mitchinson, hence 8th September.

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Brig Fame, Captain William G. to sail about 15th January.

Sailed from Liverpool.

December 24.—British brig Misgusha, Johnston, for Montevideo.

December 25.—British brig Friends, Fialo, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Sailed from Falmouth.

December 14.—H. B. M. s. packet Espy, for Brazilia.—(She sailed on 26th ult. from Pernambuco for Bahia and Rio Janeiro, and had not arrived at the latter port on 10th inst.)

Arrived at Rio Janeiro.

4th ult.—American brig Rose, Peter Hota, last from Pernambuco 9 days.

Arrived at Montevideo.

15th inst.—Brazilian brig Maria, Cabral, from Cananea 20th ult., with lumber, to Lima.

17th.—Brazilian ship Edo. Glanillo, from Cadiz 6th January, with 232 pipes half do., and 58 quarter do. wine, 12 pipes brandy, paper, raisins, (iles, &c. &c., to José Gestal.

18th.—Spanish pinnace Constancia, Juan Mirambel, from Barcelona 4th December, Cavares 27th do., with wine, oil, and dry goods, to Pablo Nin.

" Brazilian brig Concepcion Mercurio, José Antonio Correa, from Paragua 24th ult., Santa Catalina 6th inst., with yerba, rice, and timber, to J. D. Baptista.

20th.—British brig Sisters, Sutton, from Liverpool 20th November, Beaumarie — December; general cargo, to Bertram & Co.

" American brig Fortune, from Rio Janeiro 11th inst., with 3880 alquieres salt, to Sontgate & Co.

EUROPE.

We received by the barque Isabella, London journals to 24th December, and Liverpool do. to 20th. They add little or nothing to the news we were before acquainted with. The Liverpool "Albion," contains the following from Spain:

"The news from Spain is scanty and contradictory. Gomez is said to have reached Briviesca, about twenty miles northeast of Burgos, with 7000 men; so that he is nearly at home again. There is no certain intelligence from Bilbao. It is said that Espartero, after making a feeble and ineffectual attempt to relieve the garrison, had retired to Portugalete from a position on the Cadagua, which he had assumed after some fighting. He states that he wants reinforcements. The Calatrava Ministry is supported by the Cortes. They are proceeding with their new law for strengthening the Government, very successfully. A clause, empowering them to send suspected persons to the Canaries, was passed by 94 to 53; a vote which had the effect of stopping the publication of two violent opposition journals. The division in favour of the principle of the law, was 103 to 43. Colonel Godfrey, despatched by General Evans to Madrid, is said to have got 10,000 from Mendizabal, for the Legion, besides promises of pensions to the widows and children of the slain."

The Carlists were still besieging Bilbao on 21st December.

A French division, under Marshal Clausel, have been defeated at Constantine. Some of the Paris journals assert that British officers assisted the Arabs. The Marshal, however, in his despatch, does not mention any such event, but mainly attributes his defeat to the inclement weather, which caused sickness and disorganization amongst his men. The Marshal has returned to Paris. He is much censured for his want of foresight in planning the attack.

It is said that the British Government have determined to occupy San Sebastian with 10,000 men, and hold it as security for the debt due to Great Britain for warlike stores, &c., furnished to the Christiano Government, and also to give General Evans's troops an opportunity of advancing into the country, from San Sebastian, to meet the Carlists. The following is an extract from a French journal:—

"It is now well known in Paris, that British officers of engineers directed the first fire of the Arabs of Constantina against our soldiers. We see to-day in the English papers, that Lord Palmerston intends to send 10,000 men to take possession of St. Sebastian in the name of England. It now rests to be known whether the revolution of France will allow England to seize on that position in the Gulf of Biscay. English alliance and the revolution of France are bearing their fruits. During the restoration, ministers would have been impeached for such facts."

The American vessels in this port hoisted their colours on 22d inst., in honor of Washington's birth-day.

The *Retraite*, on Saturday evening last, had a numerous attendance. The *Calle de la Victoria* was thronged with ladies "clad in virgin white." The Band played selections from the *Opera of the Cenerentola*.

THE WEATHER has been seasonable during the week, although at times somewhat sultry,—thermometer 74 to 84.

Married.

On the 22nd instant, at the British Episcopal Church, WILLIAM MERRING BLOOMFIELD, a native of London, and Captain of the British merchant brig *Asia*, to Miss BRIDGET CONRAN, a native of Ireland.

Obit.

On the 18th instant, aged 52, MARY, the Wife of Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, Saddler, of this city. Her remains were, on the 19th, conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery, attended by a very numerous retinue of friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

British Episcopal Church.

ON SUNDAY the 26th instant, (to-morrow,) this Church will be re-opened, and a COLLECTION made after the Service, towards defraying the expenses incurred by renovating the Colouring, Painting, Varnishing, &c., of the said Church.

On Sale.

A NEW EDITION of the *SALISTIC CATECHISM*, by the REV. M. MACARTAN. To be had at Mr. PATRICK FLEMING'S, No. 7, Calle de Cangallo; at Mr. BARTHOLOMEW FLEMING'S, Calle de los Representantes; and at the *Libreria Argentina*, No. 136, Calle de la Victoria.

Wanted.

IN a small Family, A COOK, either Man or Woman. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. *Calle de Maypa, No. 16.*

Roman Cement.

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, newly arrived, is now on Sale at *No. 41, Calle de Reconquista.*

Notice.

WILL BE SHORTLY TO LET, the ALTOS of the House No. 30, Cathedral-Street, fronting the Cathedral.

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.

Notice.

THE BUENOS AYRES DIRECTORY FOR 1837, may be had at the *Gaceta Mercantil* Office; at the Commercial Room, No. 58, Calle del 25 de Mayo; and at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.—Price, 5 dollars.

For Boston.—(Passage only.)

The remarkably fast-sailing, fine, coppered and copper-fastened Danish ship

CIMBER,

Burthen about 300 Tons,—Captain M. J. MAAG.

HAS all her cargo engaged, and will sail (weather permitting) on or before the 15th day of March. She has most spacious and comfortable accommodations for Passengers, which are by no means inferior to those of the Regular Packets.

Persons desirous of taking Passage, are requested to apply to Captain MAAGE, at the Consignee's, MR. C. H. ANDERSEN; or to

HORNE & ALSOGARAY,
Licensed Ship-Brokers, No. 61, Calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish,.....	118 1/2	a 119	dollars each.
Do. Patria,.....	117	do.	do.
Plata mancuana,.....	63 a 7 1/2	do.	for one Dollar, Spanish,.....
Do. Patria, Patacones,.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2	do.	do. each.
6 per cent. Stock,.....	do.	do. percent.
Bank Shares,.....	do.	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2	per cent. dol.	
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	280 a 290	dls. p. ct. prm.	
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2 a	p. patacon.	
Do. on United States,.....	7 1/2 a	do. p. U.S. dol.	
Hides, Oz. best,.....	30 a	do. p. guinea.	
Do. country,.....	24 a 27	do. do.	
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	24 a 25	do. do.	
Do. salted,.....	21 a 23	do. do.	
Do. Horse,.....	9 a 10	do. each.	
Nutria Skins,.....	8 1/2 a 3 1/2	do. per lb.	
Chinchilla Skins,.....	84 a 36	do. per dozen.	
Wool, common,.....	8 a 14	do. per arroba.	
Hair, long,.....	43 a 44	do. do.	
Do. mixed,.....	34 a 27	do. do.	
Jersey Wool,.....	12 a 25	do. p. quintal.	
Tallow, melted,.....	11 a 12 1/2	do. p. arroba.	
Horns,.....	160 a 450	do. per mtl.	
Flour, (North American),.....	do. per barrel.	
Salt, on board,.....	11 a 12	do. p. Jamaica.	
Discount,.....	1 1/2 a 2	p. ct. p. month.	

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 118 1/2 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.