

# British Packet



# AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

## BUENOS AYRES.

The *Gaceta* of Monday last contained a series of documents from the Interior, comprising the answers of the Governors of Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy and Santiago del Estero, to the circulars from the National Federal Executive relative to the general affairs of the Republic, and, in particular, to the measures adopted by it in regard to Bolivia and Peru. All these documents evince the most perfect uniformity of sentiments in the different provincial administrations with respect to the line of policy pursued by the Government of Buenos Ayres in the conduct of the national affairs, and convey the strongest assurances of the most strenuous support in every resistance to the ambitious views of General Santa Cruz. General Alejandro Heredia, previously to the receipt of the decree of this government interdicting all intercourse with Bolivia and Peru, had directed the Governors of Salta and Jujuy to prevent the exportation of horses and mules to the Bolivian Republic, as he had positive information that from Potosi to the frontier there was a great scarcity of those animals so essential in warfare. The same General had ordered the Governors of the three Provinces placed under his protection, to remit every infringer of the decree issued by the General Government, to Buenos Ayres, to be dealt with as a traitor to the country. We subjoin the substance of the Note addressed, on this occasion, by the Governor of Santiago del Estero to the Government of Buenos Ayres. It contains, perhaps, little more than what we ourselves have previously remarked in relation to the *soi-disant* Protector of the "Peru-Bolivian Confederation;" but it may, perchance, in conjunction with our former observations serve to counteract abroad those disingenuous statements made by some writers in the *Times* and other London journals, perhaps less from ignorance of the real facts, than from a deliberate intention to *mystify* foreign nations in regard to the proceedings of General Santa Cruz. The following is an extract from the Note we allude to—

"The Government of Santiago del Estero, which, long since, had declared itself against the unbounded ambition and hostile designs of General Santa Cruz, of which these Provinces have received repeated proofs, views in the decree of the General Government the fulfilment of the national wish which called for the most serious measures of precaution, in order to secure our independence and liberty, manifestly threatened by an aspiring tyrant, who has begun his career of conquests by trampling on the laws and most sacred rights, acquired at the cost of immense sacrifices by the American nations, since their glorious emancipation from the ancient metropolises.

"General Santa Cruz, who commenced his public life in the ranks of the enemies of our independence, appears only to have deserted from that cause with views of personal aggrandisement, which in effect, he has obtained by one of those caprices of fortune so frequent in the

course of revolutions. He feigned to serve the cause of liberty when the fervent enthusiasm of the people, and the presence of the superior geniuses who conducted them to glory, were an insurmountable obstacle to the development of his liberticidal designs. Even at this period the cause of America is nothing indebted to him, inasmuch as the true history of his life is that of his intrigues, or of the blunders by which he succeeded in protracting the deadly struggle with the Spaniards when Peru entrusted its armies and its hopes of salvation to this fatal man. Let the eye be cast back to the memorable year 1823, and there will be seen the far from flattering picture of all General Santa Cruz has done in favor of American Independence.

"Placed at the head of the government of Bolivia, so far from occupying himself exclusively in promoting the prosperity of his country, his attention was more directed to foment a desolating anarchy in the neighbouring republics, with the sinister end, as experience has shown, of intermeddling in the character of pacificator, so as eventually to subject to his insatiable despotism the unwary nation that did not distrust in time his artifices. Our Provinces likewise have been and are the object of his known aspirations, since that a detestable faction encouraged his hopes with the fantastical idea of the dismemberment of our territory, by representing us either as very easy to be entrapped in the snares of his policy, or as too weak to offer resistance to his supposed power. The repeated invasions of the provinces of Salta and Tucuman, frustrated by the valour and indefatigable activity of the worthy chiefs who now preside over them, evidently evince that the fate of this Republic would have perhaps been similar to that of Peru, had not the firmness of the Confederate Governments, ably and timely directed by H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, opposed an insuperable barrier to the ambitious pretensions of the President of Bolivia.

"Master now of the vast territory intervening between the Argentine Republic and that of El Ecuador, and disposer, therefore, of the fate of thousands of Americans, General Santa Cruz has imagined himself at the pinnacle of his power, and in a situation to be able to violate with impunity the laws most respected by the civilized world. He has outraged the Chilian nation, and sent it an expedition of adventurers to disturb its repose; in like manner as he sent to our country, on repeated occasions, the proscribed unitarians, to whom for this purpose he had given shelter in Bolivia. He speaks in Peru through his organs, designating the public opinion of our country as being misled, and representing us as in a state of nullity. He maintains considerable forces upon our frontiers, thereby keeping these Provinces in continual alarm, without there having been given on our part the least provocation. And, in fine, by a conduct systematically hostile, he has obliged us to defend our liberty and independence, as we shall do, trusting in the justice of our cause, in the patriotism of the nation, and above all in Divine Providence, who has hitherto vouchsafed to extend to us its visible protection."

Some of our readers may think, perhaps, that we allow General Santa Cruz to engage our attention too much. To such we would merely remark, that careful as we ever have and hope we ever shall be to preserve, as regards the internal policy of this country, the position which our peculiar circumstances as foreign journalists

point out, we will never shrink from performing a duty which our sense of honor and gratitude renders imperative, in every case where the Republic is involved with other nations in questions in which justice, as in the present instance, is manifestly on its side. Our strict adherence to this principle we have evinced, and we trust, creditably, during the war with Brazil. An additional consideration now urges us to the observance of the same conduct—namely—the desire to guard our distant readers against the flagrant misrepresentations by which it is systematically attempted not only to palliate, justify, and applaud General Santa Cruz's proceedings, but in like manner to vilify and traduce his opponents.

We have received Montevideo journals to 12th instant. Their contents as it regards the affairs of *Rio Grande* are of considerable importance. It would seem that Bento Manuel, the most influential military officer in the Province of *Rio Grande* has deserted the Imperial cause, and embraced that of the Republicans. This event is positively stated in the journals above mentioned, and we should conceive correctly so, from the manner in which the news comes,—yet there are reports that the individual in question has not exactly taken part with the Republicans, but that he has merely deprived the new President (Antero) of his command, he being extremely obnoxious to the people of *Rio Grande*. Should the intelligence of the defection of Bento Manuel prove correct, it will in all probability, coupled with the every day increasing force of the Republicans, sever *Rio Grande* from the Brazilian Empire. In the mean time it is averred that the Imperialist chief Calderon, with 1100 men has been completely routed by the Republicans, suffering a loss of more than 200 killed, principally of the orientalis who went over with general Fructuoso Rivera.

On Wednesday last Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, Don Carlos M. Huergo, Captain Russel Elliott of H. B. M. Ship *Fly*, and two officers of that ship, proceeded on horseback to the *chaers* of *los Tapiales*, four leagues from town, on a visit to Governor Lopez, who had made a temporary stay there on his route to Santa Fé. They were received by His Excellency with that kindness and urbanity which has gained for him such universal esteem in Buenos Ayres.

The *British Packet* will from this day be printed at the office of the *Gaceta Mercantil*. We cannot, however, let this opportunity pass without returning our most grateful thanks to Don Pedro de Angelis, Director of the State Printing office, for the uniform kindness and attention we have received from him during the long period the *Packet* was printed at his Office. Circumstances beyond our control have caused its removal thence, and in the emergency of the case our friends of the *Gaceta* have kindly taken charge of it.

## AUSTRALIA.

We have been favoured by captain John Pells of the barque Standard, with a file of recent "Sidney Herald's" one of the several journals now published in Australia's Capital. These papers are as large as those of London; and contain generally two columns and a half of advertisements. Amongst the latter we read of a Prospectus of the Australian Gas-Light Company, the object of which is to be "the lighting of this large, increasing and opulent metropolis (Sydney) with Gas;" also a notice from the Tally-ho Coach office, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street, that the stage coach "Tally-ho" will run from the above office for Parramatta and Windsor with equipage that would not disgrace Brighton; also, that "it is a perpetual complaint of the Tradesmen of New South Wales that their servants are found often in the arms of Morpheus, between the hours of seven and eight in the morning, and that at No. 6, Hunter street, clocks are to be sold with alarms to prevent sleeping after a certain hour." Also, for Concerts and Subscription Balls,—also, of Steam Coasting Packets—also, for a grand Oratorio, in which the compositions of Handel, Haydn and Mozart were to be performed, accompanied by a first rate organ, and a full band of instrumental performers. Also, London Hjt Warehouse, corner of George and Bridge streets,—Also, from various Milliners, Confectioners and Dentists,—also, Australian Fire and Life Assurance Company—also, Boarding Schools for young Ladies, others for young Gentlemen; and from young ladies wanting situations as governesses. Also, Bank and Banking-house notices—also, of various Hotels, one of which is named Royal Hotel and Lloyd's Coffee House—also, the publishing of a Sermon preached in the Church of St. James, at Sydney, by William Grant Broughton, D. D. Bishop of Australia, price nine pence,—also, for the sale by auction of valuable Horses, viz. 1. Crazy Jane, a flea bitten grey mare, got by Model, out of a Sheik mare, stunted to Phantom, aged 12 years, but a sure breeder, broken in for saddle. 2. Hanglip, a bay mare. 3. Kitty, a strawberry mare. 4. Corinna, a chestnut mare. 5. Sultana, a black mare. 6. Sylvia, a brown filly. 7. Nannette, a grey filly.—Also, for the sale of houses for gentlemen's carriages,—also of Yass Plains Races, first race "the Cavan Challenge Cup,"—St. Patrick's Plains Races. A communication describing the latter, names all the horses which ran, and says "I cannot conclude without paying homage to the excellent riding exhibited by a young lady on the first day, who delighted and astonished us much by the varmint style she jockeyed her poney, handsomely thrashing a currency lad for a £5 note match round the course,—also, numerous advertisements from numerous Auctioneers, amongst whom we read the names of Mr. Samuel Lyons and Mr. Samuel Oatons. There is also a communication respecting the Tunnel now nearly finished for the supply of each house in Sydney with water as in London. Also, respecting the Theatre Royal, Sydney, in which the merits and demerits of the performers are freely canvassed,—amongst the pieces played there we read Richard the Third, Othello, Henry 4th, Blue Beard, the latter is stated to have been got up with great magnificence. The Shipping intelligence is minute; in this there is a notice for the sailing of the Chilean barque Esperanza, capt. Sargeant, for Valparaiso. The Police Reports are given in the London style. The following is a specimen of them—

On Thursday evening, a lady residing in Phillip-street, was amusing herself by abusing the residents of that spot, when a constable who was passing, requested that she would be kind enough to leave off making a noise, but she being somewhat of a lawyer, stood on her right of "doing as she liked" at her own door; but the constable being of a different opinion made some mention of taking her to the "watchus" if she did not desist, upon which she retired in the house, and seizing hold of a pair of tongs rushed into the street exclaiming "fibrice is she armed, who bath her quense, just," and made a charge at the constable who not liking the appearance of affairs, beat a retreat, when the lady threw the tongs at him and struck him on the back. Upon this a desperate affray took place between the belligerent parties which ended in the constable fulfilling his threat of "watchusing her." When called on for her de-

fence, the prisoner talked a good deal about an Englishman's house being his castle, but the Bench said that if a person came outside a castle, he lost the protection of it, and sentenced her to pay a fine of twenty shillings for assaulting a constable.

A well known legal gentleman who occasionally harangues at the meetings of the Patriots, and who took a conspicuous part in the proceedings at the Chief Justice's "Dror" on the Race Course, was charged with being "as usual" on the previous night, and that when in that state, he had assaulted a constable. The evidence in proof of an assault having been committed was very slight, and the Bench dismissed that portion of the case, and only fined the learned gentleman five shillings which was paid, and this distinguished member of the profession "went on his way rejoicing."

"On Sunday night, two free men named Jones and Macnamara, were fighting and kicking up a great row in the streets, and upon a constable endeavouring to quell the disturbance, they both attacked him and struck him several blows. As it appeared that Macnamara was a good deal the "worse" of the two, he was fined forty shillings and Jones twenty shillings—one half to the King, and the other half to the informer."

A Club was about to be formed at Sydney, on the plan of the Clubs in London: there is already a club in Hobart Town, which is said to be of the utmost convenience to country gentlemen, and a Yatch Club.—The Lord Bishop of Australia had held confirmation in the various churches.—The first stone for another Theatre had been laid in Sydney.—The liberty of the Press existed in Sydney.—They have their ministerial prints, and opposition ones.—"The Sidney Herald" is opposition: an article in one of the numbers says

James Danaher [who the deuce is he?] who addresses us, "per favour of the Australian," in the last number of that journal, states that, in the whole district of Yass, only four signatures were obtained to the respectable, or, as James Danaher calls it, our petition. What a low set they must be in Yass! We invited all the respectable people in the Colony to sign "our" petition, and only four respectable persons, it seems, could be found at Yass! Only four!!! What a low set they must be!!! We know that the "patriots" had been most indefatigable in canvassing that part of the country for names; and we own that we were somewhat surprised that they should have taken so much pains in what we considered so obscure a quarter; but as James Danaher informs us that the district contains upwards of three thousand inhabitants, and only four respectable persons, we can readily see how natural it was for the "patriots" to anticipate a plentiful harvest of signatures in such a state of society. James Danaher has our thanks for his communication: we now know more of the district of Yass than we knew before. Out of a population of three thousand, only four respectable persons could be found!

There are also grand matches at cricket at Sydney.—Some of the advertisements are very amusing.—One Joseph Booth informs I. U. Ward of Paramata, that if he does not release his coat, he will cause the same to be sold to satisfy Mr. Ward's debt to him, of £1 10 and the price of the advertisement.—Husbands also give notice not to trust their wives, the ladies having left bed and board without provocation. There is also a notice that persons keeping dogs must take out a license, and that last year four thousand of said licenses were taken out. In giving an account of the arrival lately at Sydney of convicts, the Sydney Herald says, that of the two hundred and twenty Irish convicts who arrived by the *Waterloo*, only twenty were Protestants. Of the four hundred English convicts who arrived by the *Moffat*, only forty were Catholics, the remainder were nearly half Jews.

In September there was a grand Musical Festival in St. Mary's Church, Hyde Park, Sydney, at which there were selections from the Messiah, the Creation, with double chorusses, assisted by gentlemen of the Philharmonic Society—leader of the band Mr. Wallace, principal second violin Mr. Deane; lady singers Mesdames Chester and Rust, Miss Wallace, &c.

The present state of Australia must excite surprise; a very few years since it was a wilderness, now it possesses all the attributes to form a great nation.

## REAUMURS ENGLAND.

When I came on deck, early on the morning of the 22nd (March), we had already passed the North Foreland and Margate; on the left lay the island of Sheppy, with its cultivated hills, and soon after, the lower coast of Essex came in sight. Vessels of all descriptions hovered, like sea birds, around us; when we arrived off Gravesend they became numerous, and the beauty of the richly cultivated banks increased so greatly, that I was filled with involuntary admiration and emotion. Reminiscences of history crowded upon my mind, showing how this happy island, during a period of eighteen hundred years, had raised itself to an eminence unparalleled in the annals of the world; what its kings, its nobles, its bishops, and its people, had done and suffered, their efforts and their failures, their contests and their victories. I experienced a pleasure, a generous excitement, which can never occur in the daily course of human life, and my journey seemed to me justified and repaid by this single hour. But this would not have been possible had not my long historical studies made me at home in England; these feelings were particularly awakened on passing Tilbury, where, in 1688, the high-minded Elizabeth assembled and animated her army, which led to the downfall of Spain, and gave the world a new form.

From Tilbury to Woolwich the banks of the Thames are barren; from Woolwich to Greenwich activity and culture increase, till we approach the docks, and hasten through forests of ships. What I saw of the same kind at Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, can be compared but to a single chamber cut out of these enormous palaces. As in Paris, the buildings are at first by no means striking; but here a decided peculiarity of character manifests a positive practical object, which distinguishes them from all ordinary buildings, and makes them more interesting. But if any one is inclined to blame the predominance of the direct object, and the subordination of all others, for instance, of beauty, this crowd of ships must be considered as of far the most importance, and what the shore presents as an insignificant accessory. Here we see and acknowledge that London is the true metropolis of the world, and not Paris, with the pretensions of its journalists and coteries. Paris is pre-eminently the city—Germany the country—but in London alone we speak of the world.

London, March 24.—So much for domestic concerns—respecting others I cannot yet report much, as I am only beginning to-day to deliver my letters of introduction. Only of the first impression of the city, the houses and shops, much might be said to their advantage. Extent and quantity alone are certainly no standard of value or excellence (either in state, arts, or science), yet here, quantity, which surpasses all the capitals of Europe, nay of the world itself, is extremely remarkable and imposing. To this must be added, that in London quantity is obviously associated with quality; for wealth is evidently flowing from the most varied activity, which claims the utmost exertions both of body and mind to survey and comprehend. Every thing human is liable to destruction, but the oak is differently rooted to mushrooms and fungi. Has not Rome withstood decay for thousands of years, and was not second existence more intellectual and exalting than the first? and what has Paris had to endure? while London has scarce known what disease is. If our Radicals on the one hand, and our Conservatives on the other, boldly predict the ruin of England, because they everywhere apply the false French standard—an Englishman, nay, I may say, *Stat mole sub*, and wish *Esio peperna*. There are fools all over the world; but the genuine Tory is right when he will not throw the Christian Church into the cauldron of the Jews and sock-jobbers; and the genuine Whig is right, that the Christian religion requires, not the merely reading of the liturgy, but also the education and improvement of youth. Thus may God grant that these different impulses may produce the true diagonal of energy, the just mean motion. I hope and believe, without meaning to touch the bloody stigmata of revolution, that the mind is more than the body, knowledge more than ignorance, civilization more than barbarism, liberty, more than slavery. Spalloli Britons become Calmucks or Baschkirs, not that they may serve God better, but that they may recognize the knout as their master! People (so I hear at E—)

talk much nonsense about predestination; but is it not the most profound, the most inexplicable mystery, which we must acknowledge with gratitude, if a man is born as man, and not as a beast; as Briton or a German, and not a Kama-chataide; in our (often abused) days, and not under the Seleucida, the Roman Emperors, at the period of the migration of nations, the conquest of the Mongols, or the Thirty years' war?

In Paris things appear, at first sight, more splendid, elegant, ingenious, and attractive than in London; but that impression is, to the one made here, as a shadow to the substance, as the shining plated-ware to the genuine metal, which, in consciousness of its intrinsic value, needs no washing and polishing. Here, behind the dark walls, there is far more wealth, perhaps, too, indifference to all the petty arts by which the less wealthy endeavours to diffuse around him the appearance of elegance, opulence and taste. The noise and bustle in the streets, too, is altogether of a different character; in London it is ever the cry of activity—in Paris, of obtruding and assuming vanity—in Naples, generally that of idleness—in Berlin, that of little children—*swarm cinque*.

From the balcony of the Athenæum, at the corner of Pall Mall and Waterloo Place, perhaps the most beautiful spot in all London, I saw crowds of people, horses and carriages of all descriptions, innumerable children with flowers and flags, crying "God save the King," &c. This however was not what Mr. M. had invited me to see, but the procession of all the mail-coaches. At length they appeared, the coachman on his box and on a seat behind the guard, both in scarlet uniforms, and wearing nosegays and knots of ribbon. The splendid coaches were filled with their wives, daughters, and retentions, a singular contrast to the high-born ladies. I was not near enough to make a comparison between the aristocracy and the democracy, but what struck me most was, the extremely beautiful horses, and the magnificent harness. In all Berlin such a number of fine coaches and four could not be brought together as these mail-coaches with their horses. It was really delightful to see the spirited and vigorous animals, which half an hour later were to traverse England in all directions, with a speed unknown among us. Our post-office regulations have been very much improved, the carriages are in many respects even preferable, but, in comparison with this number of fine horses, the Germans are miserable Rosinantes.

June 21.—After yesterday's work was finished, I drove with Mr. M., accompanied by his wife and daughters, to Greenwich, six English miles from London, and yet in London, or at least a part London; for it is united to it by an uninterrupted line of houses and streets, and in the evening, the numerous shops were lighted as brilliantly as those in the centre of the capital. Again and again, one is led to doubt the possibility of such an enormous mass of people being able to live so close together, and find a sufficient maintenance. If Delphi was once considered the centre, the navel, of the Greek cities, London is the Omphalos, the heart of the whole world. From no spot do so many veins and arteries branch out in all directions; and a continental system which would desire to check this circulation of the blood, is as absurd in our days as the old English Navigation Laws, which demand an exclusive monopoly of the circulation.

London.—The city is really immense; and though there may be no point of view so rich and varied as the *Pont des Arts* in Paris, or the Linden in Berlin, we are continually presented with new rows and masses of houses, palaces, shops, &c. The number of carriages and equipages exceeds everything that any other city can offer; and we are inclined to think that something extraordinary is going on in a particular street, whereas it is but the daily traffic. That such multitudes, living close together, are able to find employment and maintenance, is, in spite of every explanation, a miracle, and the acme of civilization; whereas the *latifundia* are, after all, but pastures and grazing grounds. All the other cities of Europe are the capitals of a country; London is the capital of Great Britain, and of many other countries, and at the same time the first commercial city in the world. It is this union of a capital and a commercial city, that constitutes the peculiarity, the inexhaustible principle of life and aggrandisement. Madrid, Paris, Rome, Vienna, &c. are capitals, and trade only as such, but are not so in consequence of their situation, internal resources, &c. Petersburg has some resemblance to

London, but is not so favoured by nature and climate.

A great and peculiar beauty of London are its many squares; they are not, as in Berlin, abandoned to pedlars and soldiers, horse-breakers and postboys; but the large open space is left free for passengers, and the inner part is inclosed with light iron railings, and the bright green sward laid out with walks, and planted with shrubs. The squares are exceeded only by the Parks: Regent's Park alone, with its terraces and palaces, is of the utmost extent and magnificence, and the *nil admirari* can be practiced here only by the most senseless stockfish. \* \*

The view from the London Bridge of the Custom House and Thames, is particularly fine. What a throng of ships, and what restless activity! Paris, with its few scattered boats on the Seine, is nothing compared to this. On the other hand, we miss here the beautiful quays, which extend along the banks of the Seine, and are its great point of attraction. Rome and Vienna are destitute of this great ornament, and Berlin possesses it only in part. \* \*

Wealth is power, bodily as well as intellectual, and as the sinful use of this power is condemnable, so is its right application praiseworthy and beneficial. Much, therefore, depends on the way in which this wealth was acquired, and what use is made of it. If it is the gift merely of chance, or of the lottery, it generally vanishes with the same rapidity with which it came. It is in that case no proof, no result, of real power.

Of all the prizes on earth, England has drawn the greatest as Shakspeare long since felt and described with bold enthusiasm and warm attachment. Yet the inhabitants of this happy island (*nimium fortunati sua si bona norint*) would be culpable, if instead of gratefully thanking heaven for their uninterrupted peace, thus were to forget the desolation which the useless, barbarous war occasion in other countries: while here capital accumulates with interest upon interest, it is there more or less destroyed nearly every ten years. Those who are less favoured are therefore deserving of double praise, if they are not discouraged in mental and bodily exertions, indefatigably enter into a competition with England in every way, and in a career beset with the greatest difficulties, and are by no means ever where defeated.

Great Britain has recognised the advantages of its position, and improved them by the most active exertions. It has become substantially and intellectually so rich, and has such a broad and firm foundation, that it has borne easily, and for a long period, evils under which other states would have expired. Riches, I said, is not merely money, nay, not even merely material property. Let us, for instance, oppose our toleration to English intolerance; it is we who

are rich, and have acquired in that principle an immense capital, which daily produces certain interest. In the same manner, we have gained, by the abolition of military intolerance and of corporal punishment, a fund of human feeling and human dignity, which cannot indeed be turned into coin, but by which we may overcome many rich people.

You see that I have involuntarily been led to show, that we are not quite so poor in our country as we often appear, when viewed through a pair of English spectacles mounted in gold. But this by no means lessens my praises of England; I am well acquainted with the oddities which are manifested, the little contradictions, prejudices, &c., and if I had a mind to give free scope to my tongue and to my pen, I might tell you much that was amusing and *piquant*; but he who skims off these bubbles does not penetrate below the surface. How many of such bubbles, which figure in all older novels, and journals of travellers, have burst and disappeared within these few years! And so will those of the present day pass harmlessly by and make room for others. And now, in the great relations of life, have not vitality and motion manifested themselves? Whether too much, has been often the subject of discussion. I would compare England to a beautiful statue, upon which all kinds of black flies are crawling; the Radicals would kill them by violence, but would thereby produce offensive stains: the Ultra Tories say, they belong to the statue and heighten its beauty, by the contrast of black and white. The Whigs want to blow them away, but them the Tories, in order to prevent it, hold them hands before them, at which the flies are either frightened and fly away, or when their time is come, become faint and fall to the ground and perish.

#### Advertisements.

##### Notice.

FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior *CHEESHIRE and GLOUCESTER CHEESES*, just imported in prime order, and will be sold at reasonable prices.—  
Enquire at G. S. MACOME,  
No. 68, Calle de la Reconquista.

##### Blankets.

REAL WITNEY BLANKETS, from 9 quarters to 12 quarters, for Sale at the Store  
No. 82, Calle de Chacabuco.

##### Notice.

THE BUENOS AYRES DIRECTORY FOR 1837, may be had at the *Gaceta Mercantil* 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.

Foreign Merchant Vessels		
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 13th of April, 1837.		
Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>		
Brig Stirlingshire, Brown.....	Brownell, Stogmann & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Standard, Peile.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
<b>American.</b>		
Ship Leonidas, Field.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for New-York.
Ship Manchester Jarman.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Pioneer, Goodhue.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque General Stark, Paine.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
<b>French.</b>		
Brig Joseph, Nazereau.....	J. O. Basuldo.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
<b>Hamburg.</b>		
Brig Johannes, Gagzo.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
<b>Swedish.</b>		
Schr.-brig Victorina, Miltopous.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Discharging.
<b>Tuscan.</b>		
Brig Esperanza, Shephard.....	M. S. de la Maza.....	Discharging.
<b>Spanish.</b>		
Polacre Ariemisa, Fornées.....	F. Llavallol.....	Loading for Havana.
<b>Sardinian.</b>		
Brig N. S. de Misericordia, Rocatagliate	Amadeo.....	Loading for Genoa.
<b>Brazilian.</b>		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Amunacion.	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig San José de las Placeras, Lessa.	J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig San José, Almeida.....	J. A. Ribeiro.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

#### Foreign vessel of War.

BRITISH.—Sloop Fly, (18 guns) captain Russel Elliot.

#### AT ENSENADA.

French ship Constance, Soreau, to Guerin, Seris & Co., to load for Havre de Grace.

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 8.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 9.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French Barque Alfred, Mathurin Gautreau, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Marseilles, dispatched by Guerin, Seris & Co. with 1802 dry hides, 1921 salted do., 53 bales with 1748 arrobes wool, 15 do. with 800 doz. sheep skins, 10 do. with 800 arrobes horse hair. Passenger for Marseilles; Señor Verani, (Naturalist.)

British Brig Ituna, Abraham Sandersen, for Liverpool, dispatched by John Best, Brothers, with 60 dry hides, 6082 salted do., 21,900 horns, 30 bales with 600 doz. sheep skins, 8 do. with 265 doz. lamb skins, 26 do. with 629 arrobes hair, 2 do. with 265 doz. nutria skins, 284 do. with 4,616 arrobes wool, 50 fanegas salt.

April 10.—Wind N.

Arrived, National Brig Argentino, James Harris, from Patagonia 28 ult. with 1200 fanegas salt and 40 hams, to Edward Lumb.

Passengers; Señora Isabel Ibañez and child, Señora Manuela Sarratea and 4 children, Señores Francisco Leon, Andres Reni, José de Silve, and the Captain, 5 officers and 20 seamen of the French Ship Adolphe (Whaler) wrecked on 2d. February last.

Sailed, British Brig Nautilus, Thomas Grayburn, for London, dispatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 2752 dry hides, 1191 salted do., 16,070 horns, 1 bale with 510 lbs. ostrich feathers, 42 do. with 7580 doz. nutria skins, 74 do. with 1569 arrobes wool, 31 do. with 940 arrobes horse hair, 15 do. with 401 doz. sheep skins, 1 box bullion.

April 11.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British Brig Malcom, James Malcom, for Liverpool, dispatched by Nicholson, Green, & Co., with 6263 salted hides, 24,325 horns, 124 pipes with 4700 arrobes tallow, 12 bales with 390 arrobes horse hair, 256 do. with 5826 arrobes wool, 65 fanegas salt, 150 quintals Nicaragua wood.

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

April 12.—Wind E.

Arrived National Whaleboat Primera, of the line of whaleboats from Montevideo the 8th. The Isabella and Fame were under weigh this afternoon, becalmed.

April 13.—Wind W. S. W.

Arrived National Whaleboat Segunda, of the line of whaleboats, from Montevideo the 10th. National Packet Schooner Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo the 11th, to Carlos Galeano. Oriental Packet Schooner Aguilá Segunda, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo the 11th inst., to Alejandro Martinez.

Sailed British Brig Fame, William Whitley, for Liverpool, dispatched by Padane, Macalister & Co. with 87 dry hides, 8345 salted do. 6700 horns, 884 pipes with 1420 arrobes tallow, 145 bales with 3600 arrobes wool, 1 do. with 30 arrobes horse hair. Passenger Mr. Thomas Udell.

British Barque Isabella, David Smith, for Liverpool, dispatched, by Rennie Macfarlane & Co., with 4894 salted hides, 6800 horns, 1 case ink, 42 seal skins, 150 doz. sheep-skins (loose) 12 boxes merchandize, (returned cargo) 61 bales with 1804 arrobes horse hair, 41 do. with 1025 doz. sheep skins, 227 do. with 6810 arrobes wool, 14 do. with 1400 doz. nutria skins.

Passengers—Mrs. John Downes, and Mrs. Margaret Smalley, Messrs. John Turner, Henry Harrat, Arthur Sergeantson, Charles Lumb, (son of Mr. Edward Lumb of this city) and James Galbraith, son of Mr. James Galbraith of this city.)

Brazilian Schooner Brig Oliveira, Antonio José Oliveira Barreros, for Pernambuco, dispatched by Manuel Azevedo Ramos, with about 1200 quintals jerked beef, tobacco, &c.

Spanish Polacre Múzave, Juan Domeneh, for Barcelona, dispatched by Felipe Llavallol, with 10,084 dry hides, 160 horse hides, 10,000 horn plates, 291 arrobes tallow, 104 do. cotton, 12 plumeros.

April 14.—Wind E.

Arrived Oriental Schooner Relampago, Estevan Rizzo, from Rio Janeiro 23d ult., Montevideo 12th inst. with tobacco, rice, sugar &c. to Gerónimo Rizzo. Sailed Oriental Packet Schooner Ross, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

Manifest of the cargo of the American Brig Emily, which sailed on 2nd. inst. for Santos and Boston; for Santos; 26 tons of bones, 2 cassa candle moulds, 32 quintals beef, 11 pipes grass, 100 bags flour, 14 barrels do., 286 boxes candles, 2 horses, 1 bale gergas, 8 do. ponchos, 5 cases cigars, 300 doubloons.

For Boston; 180 bales with 2900 arrobes wool, 10 do. with 250 doz. sheep skins, 13 pipes, 27 half do. & 13 bls. tongues, 824 dry hides, 66 pipes and 2 half do. tallow, 1 bale nutria skins with 30 doz.

## Shipping Memoranda.

### SHIPWRECKS.

On 2 February last, the French ship Adolphe, Lebras, (Whaler) from Nantes 5th October last, was wrecked in the port of Sta. Elena, coast of Patagonia. The Captain, 5 officers and 20 of the crew arrived in three whaleboats at Rio Negro, Patagonia, after a passage from the wreck of 20 days. One of the crew was drowned when the vessel was lost, and six of them abandoned the whaleboats in the peninsula of San José, and no intelligence has yet been received of them. The survivors arrived in the port of Buenos Ayres on 10 inst. in the national brig Argentino.

The National Schooner Paz, was wrecked a short time since, on a bank at Bahía Blanca—crew saved. The Spanish Polacre Fenezia, from Barcelona, bound to Montevideo, has been lost. All on board including 70 passengers are stated to have perished—her hull was found on the coast near Cadiz.

The Portuguese Barque Incomprehensible, Juan Bautista Viale, with a cargo of slaves, bound to Rio Janeiro, was captured on her departure from Mosambique by a British vessel of war, carried to the Cape de Verde, and there condemned.

### ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

10th inst. Spanish Brig Paqueta Malagueño, from Málaga 1st. February, with wine, oil, paper &c. to Zamaran & Tressera.

11th. Spanish Brig Merced, from Barcelona 14th January. Taragona 29th do., with 220 pipes wine, and 30 do. Brandy.

Sardinian Polacre Naeone, from Genoa 19th January, with 175 moyes salt, and 64 bales paper.

French Brig Unión, from Marseilles 19th January, with wine &c. to O. Duplessis.

12 Argentine Brig María, from Cape de Verdes 17th February, with 100 moyes salt, to Lafone & Co.

Captain David Smith, of the Barque Isabella, and his passengers, were attended to the place of embarkation on Wednesday last by a great concourse of their friends—Amongst his passengers is another of the "old standardis" of Buenos Ayres, viz., our excellent friend Mr. John Turner, who has been 28 years in this country, he having arrived in Buenos Ayres in March 1809, and on quitting it for ever he was evidently greatly affected. His friends have lost in him an amiable companion and estimable friend.

Mr. Turner possessed considerable vocal talent, particularly in sacred music, and when singing the divine strains of Handel, he absolutely seemed inspired—the tones of his fine bass voice will not soon be forgotten in Buenos Ayres. He was also a good musician, and in the cause of charity he never refused to exert his musical abilities.

Mr. Henry Harrat another of the passengers in the Isabella, carries with him the esteem of all who knew him—he too has resided some years in this country, and intends, we believe, shortly to return hither.

The Weather has been unseasonably hot this week; on Thursday the thermometer was at 75, and on the three previous days it was bordering on 70.

The swallows (in number more than 100) who on every season do us the honor to take up their abode in our house, disappeared about 10 days since.

## Died.

In Patagonia on 12th ult. Mr. E. K. Battel, who in a moment of delirium committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

On 21st ult. suddenly, at Fort Colorado, Major Edward Rorke, a native of Ireland, and Commandant of said Fort.

## Advertisements.

### Wanted immediately,

A person who understands Book keeping, and who could make himself generally useful in an English house. Apply at the Commercial Rooms No. 54 Calle del 26 de Mayo. April 15

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY will be held in the Vestry of the British Episcopal Church on Tuesday the 18th inst. at 1 O'Clock. April 15.

BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOLS. A number of persons having been prevented attending the General Meeting of the Subscribers to the above institution, convened for the evening of the 11th inst. it was deemed expedient to adjourn the same to the evening of Wednesday next, the 19th inst. to be held at the same place, at half past 6 P.M. The annual Report of the transactions of the Society will be read, and the Officers and Committee for the present year elected.

Subscribers and others are respectfully solicited to attend.

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine A 1, British Barque

STANDARD,

244 tons register, John Piele, master.

HAS excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to the Captain at Beech's Hotel, or to Messrs. PARLANE, MACALISTER & Co. No. 63 calle de Federación.

## Just Published,

AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Calle de Chacabuco.—Dedicated to His Ex. CEBALLOS BRUNO, General JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Governor and Captain-General of the Province.—

A General Summary of the Laws and Decrees promulgated in Buenos Ayres, from the 25th May, 1810, to the end of December 1835; with a general Index of the contents.

It consists of two Volumes of 1353 pages; and another with the Index.

Price for the Three Volumes,—Fifty Dollars.

## Lands for Sale.

ONE of the most eligible places in this country for an ESTANCIA AND FARM. Its local position makes it particularly advantageous for a number of purposes, being only seven leagues from town, on the river coast, with a good harbour one cuadra from the house. It contains a large quantity of fine TIMBER, extending upwards of a league in length, and from 12 to 15 cuadras in width,—the cutting alone of which can produce from ten to twelve thousand Dollars a year, clear of expenses. To appreciate its merits, it is necessary to view it. Independent of its being able to feed constantly from two to three thousand head of cattle, there are fine patches of high ground for Sheep, and the most fertile lands for all sorts of Grain, which will produce two months earlier than in other places.

There are large Lakes, with plenty of peña for thatching, the Owner selling annually about two thousand dollars worth. Immense quantities of nutrias are caught on the spot and its vicinity; it is also a fine place for pigs.—A few English Farmers, with a little capital, would make fortunes in a few years.

The extent of LAND is much more than a Square League, containing a tolerable good Brick Dwelling, and some Ranchos; three Carts, with 12 Oxen, some Agricultural Implements, and from 30 to 40 Milk-Cows.

For price, and further particulars, apply at Calle de Corrientes, No. 227, or to D. Felipe Somosa Calle del Perú, No. 23.

## PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.....	125 a	125½ dollars each
Do. Patriot.....	123 a	123½ do. do.
Plata macuquina.....	7 a	7½ do. for one
Dollars, Spanish.....	74 a	74½ do. do.
Do. Patriot and Patacones..	74 a	74½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock.....	55 a	56 do. per ct.
Bank Shares.....	no transactions	
Exchange on England.....	63	pence per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro.....	300	dls. per ct. prem.
Do. Montevideo.....	7½	per patacon
Do. United States.....	7½	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best.....	31 a	32 dls. p. pesada
Do. country.....	28 a	28½ do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 2½lbs	28 a	29 do. do.
Do. salted.....	24 a	do. do.
Do. Horse.....	104 a	11 do. each
Nutria Skins.....	3½ a	4 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins.....	40 a	50 do. per dozen
Wool, common.....	9 a	14 do. per arr'ba
Hair, long.....	60 a	56 do. do.
Do. mixed.....	30 a	32 do. do.
Jerked Beef.....	15 a	15½ do. quintal.
Tallow, melted.....	124 a	13 do. per arr'ba
Flour.....	128 a	450 per mil
Flour, (North American)..	15 a	do. per barrel
Salt, on board.....	114 a	do. per fanega
Discount.....	14 a	2 pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week, 125½ dollars. The lowest price 122 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 63 pence. The lowest ditto 62 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.