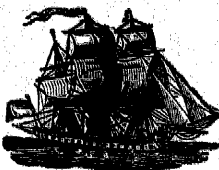


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N.º 557.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

Advices have been received from Chili to the 18th ult. Congress had been prorogued, after having invested the Executive with extraordinary powers, for the whole time the war with the Protector Santa Cruz should last.—Some of the agents of the latter had again been tampering with the Military in Chili, but with no other effect than another instance being afforded of the incorruptible fidelity of the Chilean Officers, the Captain who had been applied to having denounced the seducers. Santa Cruz appeared anxious to obtain peace almost at any sacrifice, provided he was left with his *Protectorate*. He was said to be even disposed to offer Chili, an indemnification of two millions of dollars, for the injury caused by Freire's expedition. No terms, however, would be admitted, which should involve a recognition of his usurpation. He had made fresh overtures for negotiation, proposing to leave the settlement of the question to the arbitration of the *Chargés d'Affaires* of France and the United States, and the Consul General of His Britannic Majesty, in Lima; or to any of the three Governments which these Gentlemen represent. The Chilean Government had declined to accede to this proposal, remarking that it was not customary, in international questions, to commit the function of arbitrators to private individuals, such as were in this case the persons designated, wanting as they did the authorization of their respective governments. Besides, without intending any offence to those respectable gentlemen, it felt that it was to be apprehended that their ardent zeal for the interests of commerce, the promotion of which was the almost exclusive object of their mission, might predispose them to undervalue considerations of another kind, which are of vital importance to every State; inasmuch as they effect its independence, its honor, its domestic peace, the stability of its institutions and that of its Government. And, as regarded the second part of the proposal, the President of Chili, thought it advisable to imitate the prudent circumspection of the great nations alluded to, in abstaining from intermeddling in the discussions between the new South American States; and to eschew taking any step that might afford a pretext for the interference of foreign influence in their family quarrels. The Chilean Government, however, was ready to treat the pending questions directly with that of Peru, in a spirit of frankness, fraternity and moderation.

General Santa Cruz, with a numerous Staff, had proceeded from Callao to the Southern ports of Peru, in order to prepare for defensive operations in that quarter. The vessel which conveyed him is said to have been the French Frigate *Flora*, and this circumstance had not a little increased the strong feeling which predominated in Chili against foreigners generally,

for the partiality which they are represented to evince towards Santa Cruz. We insert elsewhere a letter which appears in the *Mercurio of Valparaiso*, addressed to *Los Señores Extranjeros*. It is remarkable for its piquancy, and gives a tolerable idea of the prevailing feeling among the Chileans.

The Protector had entrusted the government of the North, during his absence, to a council of Ministers. He had no sooner gone than numerous manuscript proclamations were circulated in Lima, exciting the people to throw of their degrading yoke.

His Protectorship had been extremely lavish of the decorations of the order he has created. He conferred the insignia of Commanders of it on all the foreign Diplomatic and Consular Agents in Lima. These Gentlemen promised to wear the decoration, as soon as they should obtain the permission from their respective governments to do so. The Country, however, is to pay for all this. It is to be saddled with a charge of 44,400 per annum, to gratify the Protector's whim of founding a Legion of Honor. There are to be 16 Dignitaries with an annual salary of 500 dollars each, 24 Commanders with 300 dollars each, 48 Officers with 200 dollars each, and 200 Legionaries with 98 dollars each.—So we have a Protector for life with the right to appoint his successor, and a Legion of Honor to boot—what next? Why, Andrew I, by the Grace of God, Inca of Peru, &c. &c. &c. Nor is this at all improbable, for it must be known that there are sycophants who trace his pedigree to the old Imperial stock.

The intelligence of the determination of the Government of the Argentine Confederation, to oppose the aggrandizing policy of the Conqueror, was received in Chili with the greatest enthusiasm. The declaration of this Government, was considered as a pledge of success in the present struggle for the maintenance of national independence. The Government of El Ecuador, which at first had so far lent itself to the views of General Santa Cruz as to conclude a treaty with him, had requested Congress to withhold its approbation of it; and to offer its mediation to effect an arrangement between the belligerents. Notwithstanding this tardy demonstration of neutrality, President Rocafuerte's sympathy with Santa Cruz was undoubtable; and as the Congress, the people and the army were decidedly opposed to him, a speedy change of administration was expected, when General Flores would be placed at the head of the government, and a close alliance entered into with Chili.

The organs of the Protector take great pains to persuade the world that the Peruvians are in extacies with His Highness; but we think the best comment on the state of public feeling is the decree issued by him, declaring it a capital

offence to read Chilean newspapers, or to open correspondence from persons inimical to the Protectoral domination—a decree enforced with the utmost rigor and pertinacity, so that every individual receiving papers or letters from Valparaiso or Guayaquil, has to carry them immediately to the Government, in order that their contents may be examined and proved to contain nothing that the owner may not peruse.

We read in the *Araucano* that a man had been convicted of parricide in Chiloe. In pursuance of the old Spanish law he was condemned to receive two hundred lashes, and then to be put to death, by being sewed up in a hide sack with a dog, a cock, a snake and an ape, and cast into the sea. But the Government at the suggestion of the Supreme Court, had commuted the sentence to death by shooting, the culprit undergoing merely the forms of the other punishments. This modification of the law is to be observed, in similar cases, until the promulgation of the Penal Code now being formed.

A misunderstanding appears to have occurred between the British and New Granadine Authorities in Bogota, in consequence of some alleged injuries sustained by the British Vice-Consul at Panama. In pursuance of orders from Home, the British Minister had demanded redress, which was peremptorily refused by the Government of New Granada. It was supposed that the British Admiral on the station would be called upon to act, and the Bogota Government was actively employed in taking defensive measures. There are two different versions of the causes which led to this quarrel, which we shall publish next week for the information of our readers.

OFFICIAL communications have been received by this Government from those of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis, expressive of the highest approbation of the policy adopted; by the general government in regard to Santa Cruz.

An important enterprize has been accomplished by the government of Salta, in diverting the course of the river Arias, whose junction with the Silleta led to serious apprehensions, during the rainy season, for the safety of the Capital. This work which it was thought would never be undertaken but by the national government, has been performed by Governor Heredia, at a comparatively trifling expense, and affords a gratifying proof of what peace and good government can effect, even with limited resources.

H. B. M's sloop *Fly*, sailed from the outer roads immediately on the arrival of the *Packet Spider*, from the natural antipathy probably which flies have to spiders.

CHILI.

To the Foreign Residents in Chili and in Peru, whom it may concern.

Valparaiso, 14 January 1837.

GENTLEMEN,

We have frequently, during the last two years, met in your social circles, both here and in Peru; we have acquainted ourselves with what has taken place in those we have not attended,—and from what we have heard and learnt of the opinions many of you hold touching the disturbances of Peru, and on its present question with Chili, we have resolved to address you the present Letter, previously assuring you, although its contents will tell you so, that we are compelled to this measure from a regard to your interests and welfare.

Scarcely was the intervention of Santa-Cruz in the domestic affairs of Peru announced, when you with few exceptions declared in favor of it, without considering that even supposing the said Chief possessed the best intentions, the means of realising them was the fatal example of an armed intervention against which, in your own country, you exclaim so much; and the inevitable result of such an attempt the ruin of Bolivia, who would have to support a numerous army in campaign, and likewise that of Peru, upon which was going to fall after so many recent convulsions, the horrible plague of a foreign army, headed by a Man whose ambition and views were so well known. There were not wanting among you some to predict those evils as inevitable; you were not ignorant nor could be ignorant of the state of degradation to which the chief of the intervention had reduced Bolivia, since he has ruled over it, and that with greater reason he will do so in a country which he has conquered. This was of no consequence to you, the immediate result was all that you looked to. Santa Cruz you said will conquer because he has an army better disciplined and stronger than that of Peru, he will establish a rigorous administration or a despotism which will be better for an unquiet people, and there will be peace for some time, which is what we want for our business.

The intervention was effected, victory crowned the invader; and he making the most vile use of it, murders Generals and officers prisoners, to whose efforts in the war of independence he owed his elevation; some he banishes, others he confines in deadly climates, re-enacting in fine the scenes of Poland, whose author you so much execrate yonder in Europe. And here what do you say. It is certain that you uttered some words of compassion for so many victims, but you afterwards added, it was necessary to do so in order to establish peace, without which commerce cannot prosper.

The assemblies of Sicuane and Huaura partitioned Peru, they delivered up the property, the honor, life and even the thoughts of the Peruvians to the mercy of the conqueror; you heard announced the fusion of two nations into one, and their submission to a military authority; and you, so jealous of your own liberty and rights, and of the balance of power in your country, looked upon this event as a mere trifle, and as of no importance to the people whom it comprehended, nor their neighbours; without fixing your attention on any other of its results than that the command devolved on a man who adulated you because his infatuation makes him view with respect the decorations and baubles of monarchy—on a man whose despotic character appeared to you the most appropriate to rule over people, who in your opinion, as you have repeated to fastidiousness, cannot have liberal institutions; forgetting that the pages of your own history are sprinkled with blood and stained with horrors and atrocities, by means of which you have arrived at the not very perfect state wherein you now are, and in comparison with which the scenes of our civil war are but children's play.

Scarcely had Santa Cruz taken the command which conquest gave him, when he made an attempt against the repose of Chili, in a manner of unparalleled perfidiousness. It was to have been expected then that you would have been consistent, and raised your voices against such an outrage, which jeopardised peace, the desire of which made you approve the conquest and wink at its horrors; but this was not the case, on the contrary, to the prejudice of common sense, you endeavoured to exculpate him, by

denying his participation in the attempt of General Freire.

Chili, complying with the duty of every being of whatever species—that of self preservation, makes use of reprisals by seizing some of the vessels with which her perfidious enemy might continue to harm her; then indeed it is that you raise an outcry against this act, calling it perfidious, piratical, and such like as if your own history did not present a great many of a worse description.

In fine Chili takes every measure conducive to the re-establishment of a good understanding with Peru; soliciting indeed as was just that guarantees should be given for its future security and that of the neighboring states.—The insolent conqueror refuses every thing, and when Chili sees that no other alternative is left but war, she declares it. How alarmed you are then; what an outcry you make: your commercial agents in Peru lend themselves to the suggestions of the conqueror, causing representations to be addressed to him, whose contents not only savour of absurdity, such as that of the signers making themselves the atonities of men they perhaps do not know, but they embody an attack on our sovereignty.—Both here and there, without considering any thing else than the distant danger of some sales and cases, and regardless of who was the aggressor, a clamour is raised against the barbarity of a war, which is going to ruin foreign commerce. From hence false information is sent to the Dictator, from thence adulations.—We will not speak of the first, because we cannot prove them; but respecting the second, it will be sufficient to copy as you may not have seen it, the harangue inserted in the 'Mercurio del Comercio' of Lima, of 1st of December last, which was spoken by Monsieur Pierre Nussard, Director of a Female College, who not content with exhausting the language of adulation, calling him even a Semi-God, committed the imprudence of including in it threats to Chile, which may be seen in the following verses marked with asterics.

Je voudrais, mais en vain, du noble SANTA CRUZ
"Célébrer dignement les augustes vertus."
"Son front est couronné des traits de la victoire,
"Et déjà l'univers a proclamé sa gloire.
"Le heureux BOLIVIE atterrit aux humains,
"Qu'un génie éclairé dirigeait ses destins."
"Ducles à en voir les exploits infinis."
"Voyont croiser des ports et à élever des villes.—
"Le PEROU n'osait plus espérer le bonheur,
"En fin un demi-dieu, le généreux vainqueur
"Qui de l'ordre anarchique a su contour les idées,
"Et de trois nations dissiper les tempêtes,
"Devait mettre une digue à l'effroyable cours
"De ce torrent de maux qui grossissait toujours
"Deux fois sa main puissante a lancé le tonnerre;
"Deux fois ses ennemis ont morcé la poussière :
"Et le peuple jaloux qui voudrait l'insulser,
"Verra qu'à ses décrets rien ne peut résister.
"Favori de Minerve, à sa haute vaillance
"Il joint le goût des arts à l'amour de la science ;
"Et pour se délasser des veilles des héros,
"On le voit du jeune âge animer les travaux.

"O grand homme, pouris ton glorieux ouvrage :
"Sois long-temps du SOLER, la bienfaisante image.
"A ses enfants charmés assure pour jamais
"Le repos, le bonheur, les douceurs de la paix.
"Pourrais-tu des saintes lois consolide l'empire ;
"L'envis est à tes pieds : L'Aménoit l'admire.

We might produce much more in proof of your partiality, but what we have said is more than sufficient and we conclude by giving you the following warnings and admonitions.

Believe us that however much you appreciate your interests, the Americans appreciate more their dignity, security, liberty and independence, which are incompatible with the ferocious and perfidious domination of Santa Cruz.

Do not deceive yourselves; study public opinion, and you will learn that this man cannot last even time enough for the realisation of your pending speculations; which without a strict neutrality you place in danger the day of a change: you will tell us that you have squadrons, that you are stronger and that therefore you will always be in the right, but do not forget that an ill-wishing Government has many means of effecting injury without responsibility, and that you may suffer other evils from which all the squadrons in the world cannot save you.

We might require of you, that participating in the opinion of the nations to which you belong, you should be greater friends to the people than to despots, but we are liberal although not so civilised as you; and leaving you at liberty to esteem us either as worthy or unworthy of being free, and to love your merchandises more than our rights, all that we require of you is not to show yourselves partial in our contests.

If you believe it is your duty not to leave to your children the enmity or at least the ill will of people, who some day may be great and powerful, and with whom they will indigensably have intercourse, be just towards us.

Some disagreeable questions between the American Governments and your agents, in which it was always necessary that you should be in the right, have already sufficed to cool our friendship. If this be of any consequence to you, as we believe it is, cultivate it by not applauding our tyrants; and if it is of no import to you, conceal it for your own sakes, for you are after all in our house, and you may stand in need of us for something.

A Chilean and a Peruvian.

Celebration of the second anniversary of the installation of

BIGADIER GENERAL JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS, As Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

General Rosas was installed Governor of this Province on 13th of April 1835, and its first anniversary last year was observed in town and country with considerable demonstrations. Those of this year were however upon a more enlarged scale: the expenses of both were defrayed by private subscription.

On the 13th inst., an arch was erected in the Plaza de la Victoria, surmounted with garlands and Federal banners, that is to say: of colours red, and red white and red. This arch contained the apparatus for exhibiting the "juego de Sortija." The horsemen and horses were federally attired with red dresses and trappings, and made a gay appearance. These races (if they may be so called,) took place in the above mentioned Plaza on the afternoons of the 13th and 14th inst., the spectators being numerous.

On the evenings of those days the town was illuminated, bonfires blazed, and fire works were discharged in the Plaza de la Victoria and in other public places. In this part of the affair were two representations of illuminated castles, and "lots" of rockets crossing each other in the air in all directions. Military music was stationed at the Cabildo, and balls and banquets were given. The daily papers have published a "Discurso" intended to have been delivered at the banquet in the house of Don Martin Santa Coloma, but which was omitted from the unavoidable absence of the gentleman who was to deliver it. This "Discurso" is very long and enters fully into the political life of General Rosas, of which it speaks in the highest terms of praise. It states in one part, that General Rosas took part in the re-conquest of the City of Buenos Ayres from the power of the British, he being at that time only 13 years of age.

At the Theatre on the evenings of the 13th and 14th, the anniversary was noticed, the particulars of which will be found in our theatrical article, and it behoves us to add that the washerwomen also made their offerings; numerous flags waved on the beach during the whole of the 13th, around which ever and anon the fair laundresses danced.

Amongst the official documents in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 17th inst., is a communication from Don Paulino Gonzales, Justice of Peace of San Nicolas de los Arroyos, stating that the second anniversary of General Rosas' installation as Governor of the Province, was celebrated in San Nicolas with much enthusiasm. High Mass and Te Deum were performed at the Church, the latter being splendidly decorated. The bells rang a merry peal, and salutes were fired by the military; in the evening music paraded the streets, amidst vivas for General Rosas, illustrious Restorer of the Laws, and for the other Governors of the Provinces of the

Argentine Confederation, coupled with exclamations of "Mueran los Unitarios tiranos impios". The Justice in describing these events enters into detail, in tenor, that when General Rosas, two years since at the sacrifice of his domestic comforts, took upon himself the cares of State, anarchy and the most violent passions had shaken the social system to its very centre, the country being in fact on the brink of ruin; that through his exertions, influence and character, tranquillity now prevails throughout the Republic, with every probability of a return to happiness and prosperity.

The following "order of the day," was issued by the Inspector General.

Buenos Ayres, April 18, 1837.

This day completes two years since our illustrious Restorer, gave an example of patriotism the most classical; he resolved to save the Country, which was in the most imminent danger. His Excellency has attained this end at the cost of immense sacrifices of all sorts; and the 13th of April will be ever recorded by good Federals, as one of the most celebrated of our Country. *Companions in Arms!*—Let us renew the oath, to shed our blood to sustain his wise and patriotic administration. Let us congratulate ourselves on this great day, to see our Country advancing to dignity and prosperity.

AGUSTIN DE PINEDO.

THEATRE.

On 8th inst., was performed by the European Company the Comedy of El Veleta (Weathercock), which is in fact a counterpart of the English farce of "the Weathercock," written by John Till Allingham, and brought out at Drury Lane Theatre in 1805. "Tristram Fickle" was on this evening played by Señor Juan Coya, in an amusing manner. In this Spanish piece there is some very saucy expressions regarding marriage; it is denominated as a specific for light heads making them heavier; "I am determined to become penitent," says Tristram, "well (said his father who was urging his son to marry), be it so; marry to night—penitence to morrow morning."

A gentleman danced the "Solo Ingles;" there was, however, but little English about it. "The Boleros Robadas" were danced, and the farce of "La Familia del Boticario" followed, in which an Apothecary warns all the world "to beware of the anger of an Apothecary."

The house was crowded.

On 9th the National Company represented three one act pieces, viz.—"El Hombre Gordo"—"El Ministro" and "Los Genios Encontrados." The first piece turns upon a mistake committed by the servant of a very fat man, who having been sent to the Coach office to secure a place for two in the coach from Toledo to Madrid, takes one outside place and one inside, and he loses his passage, the Coachman refusing to take so weighty a fare.

The house was full.

On 11th by the European Company "La Escuela de los Maridos;" which is in plot almost similar to the English Comedy of "the Country Girl."

A "Terceto Grotesco" was danced, in which the Señora Isabel Podio, danced with her usual skill.

The farce of "El Marido Soltero" followed. The house was again crowded.

On 13th by the National Company the "Tres Sultanas" (which was indifferently played) —"Las boleras del Lelito," were danced by the dancers of the European Company; two *arias* were sung by Señora Vigatti, and the farce of "Locura Fingida," closed the entertainments of the evening. The National Anthem was sung previous to the performances, it being the anniversary day of the installation of General Rosas as Governor of the Province. At the conclusion of the Anthem there were cheers from the pit for Don Juan Manuel Rosas, and for the Argentine Confederation, with exclamations of "Mueran El Unitario Santa Cruz"—"Mueran los Pasteleros."

The house was full in every part.

On 14th by the European Company "La Mujer Prudente," in which a Lady by her prudent conduct reclaim her husband from his bad ways: his love towards her having somewhat cooled after twelvemonths experience of marriage: the Comedy throughout was very amusing. *Boleros* & *cuatro* were danced, in which the Señora Isabel again distinguished herself—the farce of "Una Hora de Matrimonio" followed. Previous to the performance a new anthem was sung, dedicated to His Excellency the "Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes," also in honor of the anniversary of his installation. The music had some merit, and the cheers and exclamations from the pit at the conclusion of the anthem, were the same as on the preceding evening.

The house was again full.

On 16th by the National Company, "El Opressor de su Familia" and "El Gastrónomo sin dinero."

The audience was extremely numerous.

A *Country family* in the boxes seemed highly to enjoy the entertainments. Queen Mab got into the box during the night, and threw her spell over one of the party.

On 18th by the National Company "Un Tercero en Discordia," in three acts. We have before described the plot. Señor Casacuberta performed the part admirably, his person, however, is too manly for the character.

In the farce Señor David complimented his mistress by saying, that she was as beautiful as Ann Boleyn, and that her appearance reminded him of the *Cisma* (Reformation) in England.

Señor Basini, performed on the Violin a Concerto and Rondo, his own composition, accompanied by the orchestra, as also variations by Mayseder, called "Los Delicias de Viena"—he played divinely and was greatly applauded.

The price of admittance this evening, in consequence of Señor Basini's engagements, was double. The house was tolerably well attended but not full.

On the 20th by the National Company, the worn out melo-drama of "the 30 years life of a Gambler."

Amongst the company in the boxes on the evenings above noticed, we observed the lady, daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; Don J. M. Rojas, Minister of Finance and lady; Don J. A. Barbosa, Jun., and lady; Don Baldomero Garcia and lady; Don Francisco Belaustegui, lady and sister; General Pinedo, lady and family; the lady and daughter of Don Ladislao Martinez; Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty; Señor Lisboa, Chargé d' Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; Captain Russel Elliot, of H. B. M.'s Ship Fly, and several of his officers.

The European Theatrical Company has met with great and deserved success in this City.— We repeat that it possesses actors of sterling merit—the public has also by its means had an opportunity of seeing the genuine *bolera* danced, and a very pretty female dancer (Doña Isabel). A communication in the "Diario de la Tarde," solicits the company to perform in tragedy.— We hope it will not listen to the solicitation, but give tragedy "a wide berth."

Advertisements.

THOMAS TUCKER,

TAILOR, &c., (FROM LONDON),

No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

BEGS leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Friends, for the distinguished favours received since his commencement; and hopes by the most unremitting attention, reasonable charges, and executing their orders in the first style of fashion, agreeable to the latest London mode, and superior workmanship, still to merit a continuance of their favours. He has A SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHS,—Blue, Black, Invisible Green, Adelaides, and several rich and fashionable shades in Browns, &c. Of Waistcoatings for the Winter, he has just imported (and not to be found in any other Shop) an Elegant Assortment of neat and handsome Patterns, of the best material; likewise Marcella Waistcoating, in great variety.— Oxford-Grey, Drab Mixtures, Stripes and Plaid in Cloth, for Trowsers; and superior plain and figured Moleskins, for ditto.

☞ Jacketons, Shooting-Coats, and every other article in the Trade, made in the first London style, and every article charged at the most reasonable price.

* Flannel Waistcoats, Drawers, &c., made in the best possible manner.

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 Catedral.—Price, 5 dollars.

Blankets.

REAL WITNEY BLANKETS, from 9 quarters to 12 quarters, for Sale at the Store No. 32, Calle de Chacabuco.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine A. 1, British Barque STANDARD,

244 tons register, John Peile, master.

HAS excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to the Captain at Beech's Hotel, or to Messrs. FARLANE, MACALISTER & Co. No. 62 calle de Federacion.

Foreign Merchant Vessels		
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 20th of April, 1837.		
Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Brig Stirlingshire, Brown.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Standard, Peile.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Philomela, Sprot.....	Parlane, Macalister & Co.....	Montevideo to load for Ereter
American.		
Ship Leonidas, Field.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co....	Loading for New-York.
Shp Manchester Jarman.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co....	Loading for Boston.
Barque General Stark, Paine.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co....	Discharging.
Ship Brutus, Adams.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co....	Loading for New-York.
French.		
Brig Joseph, Nazereau.....	J. O. Basualdo.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Ship Constance, Soreau.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havre de Grace
Hamburg.		
Brig Johannes, Gagzo.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Swedish.		
Schr.-brig Victorina, Miltpeus.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Union, Olson.....	Horne y Alzogoray.....	Discharging.
Tuscan.		
Brig Esperanza, Shepherd.....	M. S. de la Maza.....	Discharging.
Spanish.		
Polacre Artemisa, Fornées.....	F. Llavallo.....	Loading for Havana.
Brig Manuel, Andicochea.....	Zumaran y Tressora.....	Discharging.
Sardinian.		
Brig N. S de Misericordia, Rocatagliate	Amadoo.....	Loading for Genoa.
Brazilian.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig San José de los Placeres, Less	J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for Rio Janeiro.

Foreign vessel of War.

BRITISH.—Packet Spider, Lt. John O'Reilly, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

April 15.—Wind E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, National whale-boat Primera, of the line of whale-boats for Montevideo.

April 16.—Wind E, strong.

Arrived, British brig Philomela, Joseph Sprot, from Liverpool 24th January, arrived at Montevideo 28th ult., where she discharged part of her cargo. Sailed thence 16th inst., with general cargo to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Passenger to Montevideo Mr. Daniel Grant.
French ship Constance, Prosper Soreau, from Euseñada.

At 9 P. M.

American ship Brutus, Joseph Adams, from New York 11th February, with general cargo to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Passengers, Mesdames Catherine Hector and Anita Connell, Drs. Edward H. Leffingwell and Alexander B. Whiting.

April 17.—Wind E, strong, rain at night.

No arrivals or sailings.
April 18.—Wind E, slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.
April 19.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, Swedish brig Union, Charles Engelbrecht Olson, from Malaga 17th February, Cadiz 24th do., with wine, oil and 25 lasts salt, to Horne and Alsogaray.

Spanish brig Manuel, Bernardo Andicochea, from Malaga 31st January, Montevideo 18th inst., wine, oil and paper, to Zumaran and Frezerra.

Sailed, National whale-boat Segunda, of the line of whale-boats, for Montevideo.

April 20.—Wind E.

Arrived, H. B. M's Packet schooner Spider, Lieutenant John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 7th inst., arrived at Montevideo, 18th, sailed thence 19th, with the mail of the Packet Star, from Falmouth 10th February, put back from stress of weather and sailed again 14th February.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, Messieurs Edward Scherer, August Borquet, Hippolito Doinel and Ernest Guillon. Passenger from Rio Janeiro to Buenos Ayres, Señor Manuel Maria de Undurraga. Passenger from Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, Señor Timoteo Ballesteros.

Oriental schooner Lobo, Lewis Burnester, from Montevideo 19th.

Passengers, Mr. William Brock, W. Calder, Don Pedro Vela, lady and family, (10 persons). Sailed, National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo.

H. B. M's sloop Fly, was under weigh, but anchored again E. N. E. of the outer roads.

April 21.—Wind E.

No arrivals.
Sailed, Brazilian schooner-brig San José, José Antonio Almeida, from Rio Janeiro, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Rivero, with about 100 quintals jerked beef, some boxes candles, &c.

American brig Pioneer, Abner Goodhue, for Philadelphia, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 910 dry hides, 21,000 shin bones, 55 pipes, and 40 half do. with 2,650 arrobas tallow, 5 bales with 160 arrobas horse hair, 50 do. with 308 dozen goat skins, 208 do. with 6,240 arbs. wool, 1 do. with 55 dozen deer skins, 74 do. with 1,850 dozen sheep skins.

H. B. M's sloop Fly, (18 guns,) Captain Russell Elliot, for Montevideo.

Sailed, on 8th inst., National schooner Mary Jane, John Gard, for Patagones, despatched by Edward Lumb, with some boxes candles.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 4th inst., at 7 A. M., Wind W.,—Juliane, hence 1st.—Emily, hence 2nd.
10th Wind N. W.,—at 7 A. M., Ituna, hence 9.
12th.—At 5 P. M., Wind N. E.,—Nautilus, hence 10th.
18th.—At 1 P. M.; Wind W.,—Malcolm, hence 11th.
15th.—At mid-day, Wind E. S. E.,—Isabella, Fame and Minerva, hence 13th.

Vessel spoken on 2d inst., by the Swedish brig Union, in lat. 17° 40 E., long. 33 W.,—Brig Ann Wayne, from Baltimore 62 days, bound to Valparaiso.

The packet Tryfan was appointed to bring the March mail, from Falmouth to the Brazils and River Plate.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 17th inst.,—French brig Herminie, Soret, from Havre de Grace, 26th February to Guerin, Seris & Co.
" Brazilian zumaça Estrella del Sud, Manuel José Machado, from Rio Grande 8th inst.
18th.—British barque Rubicon, Robert Anderson, from Lisbon 6th February, with 549 moyes salt, to Rodger Brothers.
" British barque L noashire Witch, Grayson, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., in ballast, to Bradshaw & Co.
" British brig Rebecca, from Gibraltar, with wine.
" Bremen barque Alfred, Lafrenz, from the Island of Sal, with salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.
" French barque Napoleon, from Havre de Grace.
" French brig Uni, from do.

The Brazilian schooner-brig Bella Angelica, is now under the flag of this Republic, and is called the Bella Americana.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 22nd.—Leonidas, for New York.
24th.—Lobo for Montevideo.
25th.—H. B. M's packet Spider, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

February 3rd.—British brig Thomas Leach, Coull, from Montevideo.
February 8th.—British barque Angerona, Redknapp, hence 3rd November.

AT PORTSMOUTH.

January 23rd.—H. B. M's brig Sparrowhawk, from Rio Janeiro 11th December, with the mail forwarded hence 16th November by H. B. M's packet Spider.

AT PALMOUTH.

January 23rd.—Argentine schooner-brig Condor, Pyott, hence 23rd October.

AT CALAIS.

January 26th.—French brig Claire, Simonet, hence 26th October.

AT NEW YORK.

January 20th.—Hamburg barque Catherine, Schacht, hence 21st October.
February 9th.—American brig Sophia and Eliza, Read, hence 1st December.

AT BALTIMORE.

January 2nd.—American brig Artic, Philips, hence 24th October.

AT VALPARAISO.

February 2nd.—Danish ship Caravanen, Koch, hence 27th December.
1st ult.—British barque Alice Jane, Hunter, from Liverpool 109 days.

AT HAVANA.

December 18th.—British ship Waterville, from Montevideo.
28th.—American ship Charles Henry, Smith, hence 5th November.
About 5th January.—Spanish ship Pepita, Ricoma, hence 20th October.
" American brig Baltimore, Snow, hence 13th November.
" French do. Louis, Gekier, hence 15th November.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

19th ult.—Sardinian patache Concepcion, from Montevideo 19 days.
20th.—H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 3 ult. Montevideo 7th do.
21st.—Sardinian patache Francisca Catherine, from Montevideo 16 days.
22nd.—Do. patache Providencia, from do. 28 do.
23rd.—American brig Canning, from do. 20 do.
24th.—Sardinian schooner-brig Delino Victorioso, from do.
25th.—Brazilian schooner-brig Gertrude, Diaz, hence 6th ult.
" Do. do. do. Adelaide, from Montevideo 20 days.
27th.—Do. brig Dos Hermanos, Avellar, hence 13th ult.
4th inst.—H. B. M's packet Star, from Falmouth 14th February, with the mails for the River Plate.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

23rd ult.—H. B. M's packet Hornet, for Falmouth with the mail forwarded hence 3rd ult. by H. B. M's packet Spider.

We are compelled to omit this week the publication of the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the British and Foreign School Society,—It will be inserted in our next.

Mr. Moad's Exhibition closes to-morrow, and we would therefore advise all our friends to take the only opportunity which remains of seeing it. It will be open in the morning, afternoon and evening of to-morrow, at 10, half past 3 and 7.

Advertisements.

Just Published,

AT THE STATE PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, A Calle de Chacabuco.—Dedicated to His EXCELLENCY BRIGADIER-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.

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Price for the Three Volumes,—Fifty Dollars.

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PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	125½	a 126 dollars each
Do. Patriot	124½	a 125 do. do.
Plata macuquina	7½	a 7½ do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	7½	a 7½ do. each
Do Patriot and Patacons	7½	a 7½ do. do.
Six per cent Stock	56	a 57 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	120	a 125
Exchange on England	6½	per per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	325	dls. per ct. prem.
Do. Montevideo	7½	per patacon
Do. United States	7½	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	31½	a 32 dls. p. pesada
Do. country	28	a 28½ do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28	a 29½ do. do.
Do. salted	24	a 25 do. do.
Do. Horse	10½	a 11 do. each
Nutria Skins	3½	a 4½ do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	40	a 50 do. per dozen
Wool, common	10	a 15 do. per arr'ba
Hair, long	50	a 58 do. do.
Do. mixed	30	a 32 do. do.
Jerked Beef	10	a 16 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	12½	a 13 do. per arr'ba
Horns	180	a 450 per mil
Flour, (North American)	1	a do. per barrel
Salt, on board	13	a do. per fanega
Discount	1½	a 2 pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 126 dollars. The lowest price 124½ dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6½ pence. The lowest ditto 6½ pence.

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ALEXANDER FRANKER, Responsible Editor.