

# British Packet



# AND

# ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1837.

[Vol. XI.

## BUENOS AYRES.

Monsieur Buchet de Martigny, named *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Government of His Majesty the King of the French, near that of Buenos Ayres, charged with the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, arrived in town on Wednesday last from Chili. Various persons came in company with him, amongst whom is Señor Larrea, appointed Minister of the Government of the Ecuador to that of France. They bring news from Chili to 12th May. The preparations for the sailing of the expedition from Valparaiso destined to act against Peru, were going on with activity, to hasten which the Minister for Foreign Affairs Don Diego Portales, had been to Valparaiso,—and during his absence from Santiago the duties of his office, were fulfilled by Señor Tocornal, Minister of Finance.

We perceive by the late English papers that the nature of the question with General Santa Cruz is beginning to be better understood. But the efforts of his scribes in London to mystify the public, increase in proportion to the importance of the disclosures tending to disabuse it. There is scarcely a journal in the Metropolis that they have not occupied, with accounts as glowing as they are in major part untrue respecting their protégé. "The Globe," which is nominated "Lord Palmerston's paper," seems to be now their favourite vehicle, and, in it they draw largely upon John Bull's gullibility. To flatter his pride they pretend that Santa Cruz wishes to copy British institutions; and they touch another very sensitive chord, by holding out the prospect of the payment of the Peruvian loan; but John, surely, has had too much experience in these matters to allow himself to be so engaged.

## Official Documents.

A communication dated Pilar 5th inst., from Don Baltazar Ponce de Leon, Justice of Peace of that district addressed to the Government, gives an account of the festivities at Pilar in honor of the anniversary of 25th May 1810,—the town of Pilar was decorated, salutes of musketry were fired, the bells of the Church were rung and Te Deum celebrated. The Justice addressed his townsmen upon the occasion, exhorting them to implore the protection of the Almighty for the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Governor and Captain General of the Province, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. The Orator dilated upon the services of General Rosas, the sacrifices he had made in order to assure the tranquillity of the country and to forward its agriculture.

The rejoicings continued from Thursday 25th ult. until Sunday 28th, amidst continued vivas for "La Federacion," "El Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes," "El 25 de Mayo," and exclamations of "Mueran los unitarios," "Muera el tirano Santa Cruz."

A communication dated Cordova 13th ult., from Don Manuel Lopez, Governor of that Province to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, inclosed the copy of a despatch from Commandant Juan Pablo Sosa, giving an account of some advantages obtained by the troops under his command over the Indians, who in number 600 had appeared on the Southern frontier of Corlova; they were driven away with the loss of 37 killed and a great quantity wounded. 600 horses, 4000 head of cattle, &c. &c., fell into the hands of the victors, the latter did not sustain any loss.

The Governor of Cordova issued two proclamations upon the occasion of this victory, one was addressed to the inhabitants of Cordova, the other to the forces who garrison its Southern frontier.

Communications dated 28th March last, from Don Narciso Benavides, Governor of the Province of San Juan to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, expresses the perfect approval of the Government of San Juan, of the conduct pursued by that of Buenos Ayres towards General Andres Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia, &c. &c.

The House of Representatives of San Juan passed a resolution on 22nd March, expressive of approbation of the Government of Buenos Ayres, both as it regards its Foreign and domestic policy.

General Estanislao Lopez, Governor of the Province of Santa Fé, has under date Santa Fé 16th ult., ordered that due effect be given in that Province to the decree of the Government of Buenos Ayres of 13th February, prohibiting all communication between this Republic and those of Bolivia and Peru, now under the domination of General Andres Santa Cruz. In the preface to the decree Governor Lopez, states, that General Santa Cruz in his recent usurpation, has shown himself an enemy to liberty and an apostle of tyranny, which he formerly so fervently supported when defending the pretended right of the Crown of Spain to these countries, and that notwithstanding Argentine blood has been shed in torrents to give freedom to Bolivia, he had scandalously incorporated to the latter a part of the Argentine territory, and that his connection with the Unitarians and their joint efforts to create commotion in this Republic are well known.

Don José Cubas Governor of the Province of Catamarca, has under date 24th March last, addressed the Governor of Buenos Ayres, expressing the determination of the Government of Catamarca to give effect in that Province, to the decree of the Government of Buenos Ayres of 13th February, prohibiting all communication with Bolivia and Peru, &c. &c.

A communication dated Jujui 9th April last, from Don Pablo Aleman to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, states his election as Governor of Jujui, and incloses the resolution to that effect of the House of Representatives of said Province. As also another resolution of that House, rendering legal the popular act celebrated by the municipality of Jujui, conferring upon General Juan Manuel de Rosas and other Governors of the Confederate Provinces, the rank of Brigadier of the Province of Jujui.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., 5,457,400 dollars.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 2nd inst., contains the Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church on 25th ult., by the Reverend Dr. Miguel Garcia.

The second anniversary (13th April) of the installation of General Rosas as Governor and Captain General of the Province, has caused considerable demonstrations in the country districts. The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 30th and 31st ult., contains details of the rejoicings upon the occasion at Lobos, Monte, &c. &c. The portrait of His Excellency the Governor was borne in procession—escorted by a guard of honor; there were also banquets, illuminations, fire works, cannon and musquetry firing, and balls, at which all the ladies wore the federal device.

## MARTIN GARCIA.

An interesting document appeared in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of the 8th inst., relative to the improvements on the Island of Martin Garcia; the particulars of which are contained in a communication from the Commandant of the Island (Geronimo Costas,) to Colonel Francisco Crespo, Captain of the Port of Buenos Ayres, in order to their being conveyed to the Government:—

The Commandant states that two years since the Island of Martin Garcia was in a manner a desert, inhabited only by a garrison of forty men, but that under the protection of the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, it now possesses a considerable population—a population at once military and agricultural, and that this has naturally, attracted the attention of those voyagers who recollect the wilderness state of the Island only a short time ago.

That in compliance with the Government order of 19th October 1835, he had set apart a portion of the Island for cultivation, which has this year produced a great quantity of Indian corn, melons, potatoes, &c. &c., so that the garrison and inhabitants have been supplied with an abundance of these articles. That a "kitchen garden" has also been established. The produce generally is stated to be of the first quality, and from the fertility of the soil and benignity of the climate two harvests can be collected in the year. It is added that the water melon of Martin Garcia, bids fair to surpass all other fruit of that nature which appears in the market. That peach trees &c, have been planted, roads formed, and an immense quantity of paving stones forwarded to Buenos Ayres. The horned cattle on the Island, and the sheep are likewise in the best possible state. The Commandant concludes by saying that the Island is capable of much greater improvements, to effect which it will be necessary to undertake operations of a more serious nature than those described, to which end he advises the distribution of land to each of the garrison, giving them thus an interest in its cultivation, and that he is persuaded that by this mode the Island in a few years will be one of the most pleasing portions of the Province of Buenos Ayres; as well as being important from its geographical situation. That the result of the labours in question has made the inhabitants and even the soldiers who formerly felt reluctance to live on the Island, content, and they now employ in agricultural pursuits all the time they can spare from their other avocations.

THE WEATHER, has been cold during the last fortnight with frequent rains, thermometer 44 to 55.

We had not space in our last to notice the news from Spain. It appears that the Army of General Evans made an attack on the town of Hernani, on 10th March, and carried several of its outworks, but the Carlists being unexpectedly reinforced by eight battalions. The Christians in a battle on 10th March were repulsed—a battalion of the British Royal Marines alone stood firm, and covered the retreat of the rest of the army into St. Sebastian. The subjoined is given as a correct statement of the loss of the Anglo-Spanish troops in this unfortunate affair; wounded conveyed to St. Sebastian 1,100, wounded abandoned in the houses 300, killed 250, prisoners 300, total 1,650, of which 850 are English.

The following is a copy of a letter from a person serving with the Royal Marines, and who was an eye witness of the Hernani action.

"The conduct of the British Marines at Hernani on the 16th will add another wreath to the abundant laurels which adorn the history of that gallant corps. The fight commenced at about eight in the morning, at which time we were posted on the right of the army, in support of a Spanish division and the British artillery. About one o'clock the Carlists, having received strong reinforcements, detached two heavy columns to turn the flanks of the Spanish army, and at two o'clock the troops in our front gave way, and passed us to the rear in confusion. The enemy now advanced rapidly upon the artillery, and, for its preservation, it became necessary to deploy, and advance to meet them. This was done with a degree of gallantry, steadiness, and determination never exceeded by any troops; and the Carlists, having in a short time found out who they had to deal with at this point, drew off, and retired, in two columns, to a hill in our front. The artillery being now secure, the battalion was withdrawn, and column re-formed in their original position; and this was done with all the silence and precision of a parade movement. In the meantime the defeat of the other parts of the army became complete, and a notification being sent from Lord John Hay that we should retreat, we did so by the main road, taking up from time to time different positions to show a front to the enemy and to rally the other corps. Finally, at seven in the evening, we marched into St. Sebastian, in as perfect order as if we came from a review. To this I must add, that the conduct of the battalion in the field is scarcely more worthy of praise than is its regularity in quarters, and the people of Passages hailed our return with unequivocal satisfaction.

"Those who witnessed the conduct of the Royal Marines at the moment when on their steadiness depended the fate of the flying Christians are loud in their praises of the battalion's coolness and gallantry. The word was given—Fire by sections from the right of the companies, and this was done as if they had been firing blank cartridge on Southern Common. Indeed the battalion is in beautiful order; I doubt very much if it had not been for it, if the guns could have been got away, for both Legion and Spaniards ran like a flock of sheep. The movements of the Carlists were masterly, they tried to break the centre and turn both flanks at the same time, and it was only the high discipline of the marines that saved the day on the side where we were posted."

The Paris correspondent of "the Times" in noticing the subject says: "every body that spoke of the British Legion, described the men who composed it as did Sir Thomas Picton the 88th Regiment, (the Connaught Rangers), namely:—as being "every thing but cowards." Of General Evans the Commander of the Legion, every person I have heard speak, admitted that he was as brave a man as existed, but that he had not in him a spark of the talent necessary in a field officer of even the lowest grade."

The Times of 22nd March is unsparing in reprehending the British Ministry, denominating as being 'unprincipled and cowardly' and says:

"But what a load of guilt lies on that public functionary of England who has shed so much English blood, and destroyed for ever the hopes

and comforts of so many thousands of his helpless countrymen, besides involving the empire itself substantially in the evils of a war so lawless and piratical, that he dares not answer the question, when it is put to him, whether England is at war or not?"

"It is now affirmed in all the accounts which have reached this country from the westward of the Pyrenees, that not only guns, rockets, and warlike stores from the Royal arsenals of Great Britain have formed the bulk of the military materials with which the corps of EVANS had recently marched upon its inland enterprise of an attack upon Herault, in expected combination with a force from Pampeluna, which is distant near 50 miles from the sea, but that a corps of British artillery, and a battalion of the Royal Marines of England, accompanied EVANS in that disastrous expedition, and covered his retreat to St. Sebastian.

"Now, let us ask, is this a species of movement which comes within the letter or spirit of the quadruple alliance? Was England bound—and, if not bound, was she in any sense authorised—to join her forces with the armies of either belligerent in the civil war of Spain, other than her maritime forces, and for objects confined to the sea coast of those Provinces which constituted the seat of war? This now becomes a serious national question—serious in its principle, because the acts of Lord PALMERSTON amount to an unlimited intermeddling with all the occurrences of a civil war, carried on between two parties exclusively Spanish, for the succession to the Crown—serious in its contingent consequences because there would be no shadow of pretence on the part of England for complaining if two or three other Governments followed her example, by despatching fleets and armies to the succour of Don CARLOS, and thus, by the gradual increase of such reinforcements, producing what would be really nothing less than a general war among the Powers of Europe, under the mask of auxiliary treaties. But if such a state of things as now exists in Spain be a subject of anxiety both for the principles in which it has originated and for the results to which it might naturally lead, can any thing be more mortifying or painful for Englishmen than the total frustration of every prospect, not merely of complete success, such as Lord PALMERSTON so confidently and repeatedly predicted when taunted in the House of Commons with the unpromising nature of the cause to which he had harnessed the efforts and reputation of this country, but of that prompt, as well as certain, triumph which the other great statesman, General EVANS, assured us of when some of the electors of Westminster displayed their impatience at the paralysis or stagnation which appeared to have laid hold of this politico-military adventurer. Hitherto Great Britain has never raised an arm but to conquer. There was a prestige everywhere that a corps of Englishmen was invincible; in Spain, more especially, it was almost a national instinct to doubt the possibility of defeating British troops. But it is a monument to the praise of Viscount PALMERSTON, that in two campaigns he has done his best to demolish the whole edifice of national glory raised by the Duke of WELLINGTON in seven—and, as is truly, though invidiously, stated by a Royalist French journal, that the "British standard is put to flight by those whom Lord PALMERSTON calls a banditti."

The whole world will ask, and has a right to ask, how is England indemnified for such disgraces? Has she made any progress in commercial prosperity through the favour of the Madrid Government? Has she, by her notable adherence to the principle of "non intervention" enabled Spain to advance one step towards internal peace, or towards fixed and stable institutions? Has she gained one particle of good-will either from the French Government or the French people in exchange for the universal hatred of the Spaniards? Has she any the slightest hope of either terminating the civil war in Spain with success, or of abandoning her share in it with honor, more than she possessed three years ago? Lord PALMERSTON will find that his personal share in these transactions is one of which the effects are likely to hang about him, and that the public feeling on the subject will not be set asleep so readily as a House of Commons audience when the noble Lord addresses them."

Lord Palmerston need have broad shoulders to bear all that his tory and radical opponents heap upon him, for even his late friends the

English radicals have turned against him.—"The Atlas," a semi-radical journal has been for sometime very angry with his Lordship, describing him as "a tory rat," an ignoramus, that he ought to be impeached for usurping the King's prerogative, in making war against Don Carlos, and employing the King's forces in that disgraceful and inglorious warfare.

"The London and Westminster Review," also in the radical interest, has in its number for January last, (which by the bye some one has deprived us of,) contrived to bring poor Buenos Ayres into the affair. It speaks of his Lordship as being nothing before the ministers of first rate nations, but that he endeavours to be something—with those of Sardinia, Bavaria, Wirttemberg and Buenos Ayres.

The dispute between Great Britain and New Granada had been adjusted, the latter having agreed to the terms proposed by the British Government. The blockade of the coast of New Granada had therefore been raised. Mr. Turner, the British Minister to that Republic, died shortly after the disagreement had been arranged.

Extracts from 'the Times,' London Journal of 21st and 22nd March last.

"It may be imagined how urgent and important the matters are which have recently engaged the attention of the Bank directors, when it is stated that they were assembled in deliberation upon them during the greater part of yesterday. The result, so far as it has been allowed to transpire this morning, is, that all the assistance desired by the American houses has been given on the condition that all the parties directly or indirectly interested would join in giving security to the Bank against loss, which, under all the circumstances, there cannot, we should imagine, be much danger of. This will, of course, depend in a material degree on the manner in which the engagements entered into by the merchants of the United States with the houses in question are fulfilled; but so much solidity has been found to exist among them in all cases of difficulty which have occurred heretofore, that there is little fear of their sustaining their character on the present occasion. The crisis in which this country is involved should, however, carry a very instructive lesson with it, since it shows that the greatest property and resources are no safeguard against danger if the trading is carried in extent beyond what those resources will legitimately bear. The more immediate difficulty for which provision was required to be made, and has, it is understood, been actually made this morning, arose out of transactions connected with banking draughts rather than the regular commercial business, in which it is obvious that disappointment must, if possible, be more injurious to credit, and more mischievous in its effects, than transactions of any other description. As yet it may be said that all is well, but there is a period, which cannot be a very short one, of danger and anxiety still to be passed.

It has been suggested as an arrangement likely to be very beneficial in the present situation of our commercial relations with the United States, that the bills of exchange by which it is represented should be drawn by the Bank of the United States, instead of by private merchants, and that an engagement should also be entered into to remit a corresponding amount in specie to that of the bills drawn. Other versions of this are, that it has gone beyond a suggestion, and that it is really to be acted on. It is even said that the President of the United States Bank is in London, and prepared to give his assent to such an arrangement on behalf of that institution. The whole at present sounds improbable, because it is difficult to foresee in what manner such a stipulation could be insured on the part of the American Bank. There has been much discussion on the subject in the monetary circles, and if well-founded, some results may be expected to appear before the week is out. A regular exchange business with America, which has hitherto been made a species of monopoly, is certainly much desired by our merchants, and there seems no reason why it should not be established as well as with Brazil."

**ANCIENT ROMAN FESTIVALS.**  
JUNE.

The *Vestalia* were festivals in honor of *Vesta*, observed at Rome on the 5th of the Ides of June, or the 9th of that month. Banquets were then prepared before the houses, and meat was sent to the vestals to be offered to the gods; millstones were decked with garlands, and the asses that turned them were led round the city covered with garlands. The ladies walked in the procession barefooted to the temple of the goddess, and an altar was erected to Jupiter, surnamed *Pistor*.

The *Matralia* was a festival at Rome in honor of *Matuta*, or *Ino*, held on the 11th of June. Only matrons and free-born women were admitted. They made offerings of flowers, and carried their relations' children in their arms, recommending them to the care of the goddess whom they worshipped.

The *Fabaria* were festivals in honor of *Carna*, wife of *Janus*, which took place in the calendars of June, when beans were presented to her as an oblation, being then first ripe. She was the goddess who presided over hinges, and the vital parts of mankind, and had a temple on Mount *Caelus*.

Extract from the Inaugural address of Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States.

"The last, perhaps the greatest, of the prominent sources of discord and disaster, supposed to lurk in our political condition, was the institution of domestic slavery. Our forefathers were deeply impressed with the delicacy of this subject, and they treated it with a forbearance so evidently wise, that, in spite of every sinister forboding, it never, until the present period, disturbed the tranquillity of our common country. Such a result is sufficient evidence of the justice and the patriotism of their course; it is evidence, not to be mistaken, that an adherence to it can prevent all embarrassment from this, as well as from every other anticipated cause of difficulty and danger. Have not recent events made it obvious to the slightest reflection, that the least deviation from this spirit of forbearance is injurious to every interest, that of humanity included? Amidst the violence of exciting passions, this generous and fraternal feeling has been sometimes disregarded, and, standing as I now do before my countrymen, in this high place of honor and trust, I cannot refrain from anxiously invoking my fellow-citizens never to be deaf to its dictates. Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it, and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that they will be candidly weighed and understood. At least, they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared, that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favourable to my election, was gratified, "I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and also, with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists." I submitted also to my fellow-citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorises me to believe that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect.

"It now only remains to add, that no bill, conflicting with those views, can ever receive my constitutional sanction. These opinions have been adopted, in the firm belief that they are in accordance with the spirit that actuated the venerable fathers of the Republic, and that succeeding experience has proved them to be humane, patriotic, expedient, honorable and just. If the agitation of this subject was intended to reach the stability of our institutions, enough has occurred to show that it has signally failed; and that in this, as in every other instance, the apprehensions of the timid and the hopes of the wicked for the destruction of our Government, are again destined to be disappointed. Here and there, indeed, scenes of dangerous excitement have occurred; terrifying instances of local violence have been witnessed; and a reckless disregard of the consequences of their conduct, has exposed individuals to popular indignation; but neither masses of the people, nor sections of the country, have been swerved

from their devotion to the bond of union, and the principles it has made sacred. It will ever be thus. Such attempts at dangerous agitation may periodically return, but with each the object will be better understood. That predominant affection for our political system, which prevails throughout our territorial limits; that calm and enlightened judgment, which ultimately governs our people as one vast body, will always be at hand to resist and control every effort, foreign or domestic, which aims, or would lead, to overthrow our institutions.

"Our course of foreign policy has been so uniform and intelligible, as to constitute a rule of executive conduct, which leaves little to my discretion, unless, indeed, I were willing to run counter to the lights of experience, and the known opinions of my constituents. We sedulously cultivate the friendship of all nations, as the condition most compatible with our welfare, and the principles of our Government. We decline alliances, as adverse to our peace. We desire commercial relations on equal terms, being ever willing to give a fair equivalent for advantages received. We endeavour to conduct our intercourse with openness and sincerity; promptly avowing our objects, and seeking to establish that mutual frankness, which is as beneficial in nations as in men. We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries; regarding them, in their actual state, as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies. Well knowing the tried valor of our people, and our exhaustless resources, we neither anticipate nor fear any designed aggression; and in the consciousness of our own just conduct, we feel a security that we shall never be called upon to exert our determination, never to permit an invasion of our rights, without punishment or redress.

"In approaching, then, in the presence of my assembled countrymen, to make the solemn promise that yet remains, and to pledge myself that I will faithfully execute the duties of the office I am about to fill, I bring with me a settled purpose to maintain the institutions of my country, which, I trust, will atone for the errors I commit.

"In receiving from the people the sacred trust twice confided to my illustrious predecessor, and which he has discharged so faithfully and so well, I know that I cannot expect to perform the arduous task with equal ability and success. But, united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation

will be found to attend upon my path. For him, I but express with my own, the wishes of all—that he may long live to enjoy the brilliant evening of his well-spent life; and, for myself, conscious but of one desire, faithfully to serve my country, I throw myself, without fear, on its justice and its kindness. Beyond that, I only look to the gracious protection of the Divine Being, whose strengthening support I humbly solicit, and whom I fervently pray to look down upon us all. May it be among the dispensations of his providence to bless our beloved country with honors and with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace."

**Advertisements.**

**To Milliners, Dressmakers &c.**

RIBBON-WIRE, colours white, straw, pink, and black; Bonnet-wire, best Bonnet buckram, Pasteboards for Bonnets, &c. Diamond and drilled-eyed needles, sharps, betweens, and blunts. A superior assortment of London made Stocks. For sale at No. 30 Cathedral Street. J. 3. 3t.

**THOMAS TUCKER,**  
TAILOR, &c., (FROM LONDON),  
No. 25, CALLE DE LA PIEDRA.

BEINGS 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, Adelades, 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 Marsella Waistcoating, in great variety.—Oxford-Grey, Drab Mixtures, Stripes and Plaid in Cloth, for Trowsers; and superior plain and figured Molestins, for ditto.

Jackets, 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.

**TO LET.**

IN the Calle de la Federación, at the house No. 307, two very convenient and handsome apartments, for a single gentleman or otherwise. These in the house suitable to look after the clothes of the parties who take the apartments, application to be made as above.

**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. Stoddard's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Catedral.—Price, 5 dollars.

**Foreign Merchant Vessels**

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 8th of June 1837.

| Vessels and Captain's Names.           | Consignees.                  | Destinations, &c.                    |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>British.</b>                        |                              |                                      |
| Brig Howard, Beazley.....              | Lafone, Barker & Co.....     | Loading for Palmouth for orders.     |
| Schooner brig Betsey Hall, Coaker..... | Brownell, Stegmann & Co..... | Loading for Liverpool.               |
| Brig Hebe, Field.....                  | Anderson, Weller and Co..... | Loading for Palmouth for orders.     |
| Brig Alpha, Turner.....                | McCrackan and Jamieson.....  | Montevideo to load for Liverpool.    |
| Barque Ocean Queen, Carnie.....        | Thomas Armstrong.....        | Loading for Liverpool.               |
| Brig Alcipo, Bennett.....              | Anderson, Weller & Co.....   | Montevideo to load for Liverpool.    |
| Brig Nautilus, Mitchinson.....         | John Best, Brothers.....     | Discharging.                         |
| Brig Thomas Leech, Coull.....          | Brownell, Stegmann & Co..... | Discharging.                         |
| <b>American.</b>                       |                              |                                      |
| Barque Chalcedony, Upton.....          | Daniel Gowland & Co.....     | Loading for Salem.                   |
| Brig Olympia, Mollan.....              | Daniel Gowland & Co.....     | Loading for Havana.                  |
| Brig Ross, Davis.....                  | Zumaran and Treserra.....    | Loading for Havana.                  |
| <b>French.</b>                         |                              |                                      |
| Ship Constance, Sorani.....            | Guerin, Seris & Co.....      | Loading for Havre de Grace           |
| Brig Hermine, Sorani.....              | Guerin, Seris & Co.....      | Loading for Bremen                   |
| Brig Uni, Meriel.....                  | Moscat, Dupuy and Van.....   | Loading for Havre de Grace.          |
| Barque Napolcon, Rabardy.....          | Aymes, Brothers.....         | Loading for Rotterdam.               |
| Brig June Estelle, Lamand.....         | J. O. Basualdo.....          | Loading for Havre de Grace.          |
| <b>Spanish.</b>                        |                              |                                      |
| Brig Manuel, Andicocha.....            | Zumaran y Treserra.....      | Loading for a port in the Meditor'a. |
| <b>Sardinian.</b>                      |                              |                                      |
| Polacra San Antonio, Gallo.....        | Dowdall and Lewis.....       | Loading for Ports of Spain.          |
| <b>Brazilian.</b>                      |                              |                                      |
| Brig Amistad, Araujo.....              | M. A. Ramos.....             | Loading for Rio Janeiro.             |
| Schooner brig Cacique, Olivera.....    | M. A. Ramos.....             | Brazil.                              |

**Foreign vessels of War.**

**BRITISH.** Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.  
Packet Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.



# MARINE LIST.



## Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 3.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 4.—Wind S. S. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Johannes, J. Peter Gagzo, for Cowes for orders, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 11,619 dry hides, 400 salted do., 7 bales with 1,317 arrobas wool. Passenger, Mr. Jung Rord Rorden.

June 5.—Wind S. S. E., strong—thick fog in the morning.

Arrived, National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 3rd inst., to Carlos Galeano.

American brig Rose, (173 tons,) William Rodgers Davis, from Rio Janeiro 7th ult., arrived at Montevideo 21st do., sailed thence 3rd inst., in ballast, to Zumarán and Treserra. National whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale boats,) from Montevideo 3 inst.

British brig Alcipo, (199 tons,) William Bennett, from Canton 20th January, arrived at the Cape Good Hope 31st March, sailed thence 2nd April, arrived at Montevideo 23rd ult., sailed thence 4th inst., with China goods, to Anderson, Weller & Co.

Supercargo, Mr. Frederick Kauffmann. H. B. M's packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult., arrived at Montevideo 2nd inst., sailed thence 3rd, with the mail of the packet Tyrann, from Falmouth 11th March.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro, the Rev. Theophilus Desembrou. Passengers from Montevideo, Baron Henrique Picotet d'Hermillon, (Consul General of Sardinia,) Mr. Edward Zimmermann and Miss Helena Zimmermann.

The Johannes which sailed yesterday was in sight this day.

June 6.—Wind S. E. nearly a gale—foggy and heavy rain all day.

Arrived, British brig Nautilus, (135 tons,) Thomas Mitchinson, from Lisbon 20th March, with 214 moyes salt, to John Best, Brothers.

June 7.—Wind S. slight rain.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., arrived at Montevideo 5th inst., sailed thence 6th, with the mail of the packet Ranger, from Falmouth 7th April. No Passengers.

Sailed, Tuscan brig Esperanza, Peter Shepherd, for Cadiz, despatched by Manuel Saenz de la Maza, with 7,626 dry hides, 10,000 horn tips, 1,175 bags with 1,036 arrobas cocoa, 6 bales with 132 arrobras wool, 3 bags of do., 11 bales with 7,375 horn plates, 8 do. with 268 calf skins and 505 slunk calf skins, 6 do. with 125 dozen slunk calf skins. Passenger, Señor José Orta.

June 8.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, Oriental brig Furioso, (83 tons,) Luis Dullifins, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., with aguardiente and tobacco, to Pedro Augusto Vieira.

British brig Thomas Leech, (188 tons,) Joseph Whitham Coull, from Liverpool 5th April, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stogmann & Co. Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Faulkes, and Mr. John Bevans.

National schooner brig Suspiro, (170 tons,) Joaquin Pedro Cardoso, from Parnaguá 23rd ult., with yerba, &c. to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro. Passenger for Montevideo, Captain James Phillips.

June 9.—Wind S. thick fog.

Arrived, British barque Argentina, (246 tons) Stephen Wright Kelson, from Liverpool 6th April, with general cargo, to Parlano, Macalister & Co. Passenger, Mr. Francis William Reynolds.

Sailed, British barque Standard, John Peile, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlano, Macalister & Co., with 5,907 salted hides, 3,474 horse hides, 7,710 horns, 18,000 shin bones, 1 case with 150 dozen chinchilla skins, 2 do. returned goods, 4 half pipes with 75 arrobas tallow, 212 bales with about 5,500 arrobas wool, 9 do. with 1,510 dozen nutria skins, 12 do with 398 arrobs. horse hair, 15 do. with 1,500 horse hides. Passengers, Messrs. Thomas Brown, James Campbell and Bernard Jonas.

## Shipping Memoranda.

### Vessel posted to sail.

On 14th inst.—H. B. M's packet Spider, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 22nd ult.—Sardinian polacre Jupiter, from Rio Janeiro 1st ult.

23rd.—Spanish brig Juno, from Cadiz 3rd March.

“ British barque Annabella, from Liverpool 23rd March, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

“ French brig Nouveau Perseverant, from Bourdeaux 26th March.

24th.—French barque Jeanne Gabrielle, from Bourdeaux.

“ Sardinian polacre Concepcion, from Rio Janeiro.

26th.—Brazilian schooner Januaria, from Rio Grande

27th.—Argentine brig Beth Janita, from Rio Janeiro 6th ult., with 2,500 alquieres salt, to J. Gestal.

“ Sardinian schooner brig Industria, from Rio Janeiro 9th ult., with 2,700 alquieres salt, to Capurro & Co.

“ Brazilian zunaca Buen Amiga, from Rio Janeiro.

“ Oriental polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande 19th ult.

23th.—Brazilian schooner 15th June, from Rio Grande.

5th inst.—American schooner brig Fair American, from Salem 2nd April, with lumber, tea and sugar.

“ American brig Arctic, William Phillips, from Baltimore 23rd March, with general cargo and lumber, to Southgate & Co.

“ Argentinian patache Bella Americana, from Rio Grande 22nd ult.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

2nd ult.—Sardinian brig Defendente, for Rio Janeiro with 2165 quintals jerked beef.

“ British brig Sisters, Sutton, for Exeter, with 3,500 salted hides, 3,600 dry do., 8,593 horns and 9,000 shin bones.

3rd.—Brazilian brig Atrevido, for Rio Janeiro, with 3,137 quintals jerked beef.

5th.—Brazilian brig Ozotes, for Rio Janeiro, with 2000 quintals jerked beef and 429 arrobs. tallow.

“ Spanish polacre Constancia, for Santander, with 3,786 dry hides and 1,365 arrobas tallow.

8th.—British brig Friends, for London, with 7,810 salted hides, 10,068 horns, 700 arrobas wool, 1540 arrobas tallow and 1880 shin bones.

“ French barque Al fred, for Marseilles, with 6933 dry hides, 24 arrobas horse hair.

“ French barque Clemeance, for Bourdeaux with 1825 salted hides, 5,307 dry hides, 1,824 arrobas horse hair and 40 dozen sheep skins.

16.—British barque Matthew Plummer, for Liverpool, with 5,730 salted hides, 21,372 horns, 10,377 arrobas tallow, 7,000 shin bones.

18th.—Kniphusen brig Jules, for Antwerp, with 2,306 salted hides, 6,287 dry do. 7,317 horns.

26th.—Portuguese barque Armonia, for Rio Janeiro, with 1,600 quintals jerked beef, 1,234 arrobas tallow.

“ Brazilian zunaca Liberal, for Parnaguá, with 821 quintals jerked beef, 97 arrobs. tallow.

“ Sardinian polacre Nuestra Señora de la Guardia, for Rio Janeiro, with 1,600 quintals jerked beef.

“ Oriental barque Príncipe Oriental, for Genoa, with 350 salted hides, 5,478 dry do. 4 bales slunk calf skins, 1940 arrobas wool, 560 dozen sheep skins, 610 arrobs. tallow and 24 do. horse hair.

27th.—French barque Fauvette, for St. Malo, with 237 salted hides, 5,075 dry do., 210 arrobs. horse hair, 480 do. wool and 240 dozen sheep skins.

24th.—British barque Innesshire Witch, for Liverpool, with 3,980 salted hides, 2,150 dry do., 4,800 horse hides, 17,000 horns, 885 arrobs. horse hair, 300 doz. sheep skins.

20th.—Hamburg brig Alfred, for Havana, with 6,900 quintals jerked beef.

“ Brazilian brig Peregrino, for Bahia, with 4000 quintals jerked beef, 600 arrobas tallow.

## NOTICE.

### NATIONAL COMPANY.

On 31st ult., was performed the tragedy of Sancho Ortiz de las Rocas, to a good house.

On 3rd inst., *El Maestro y la Niña*, in which the master falls in love with his pupil, but is not a thriving wooer. *El Viejo de 25 años* followed, and the farce of *El Hombre solo*, the latter relates to a livery servant who prefers living with single men, and left a good service because his bachelor master had three ill tempered sisters in the house. The dapper appearance of Doña Manuela in male attire, caused her to receive a round of applause. The house was crowded.

On 8th, *Marcela*, we have often spoken of this piece, and it was on this evening extremely well played. Doña Isabel and a gentleman danced the boleros admirably.

The European Company played the farce of *Los Guantes amarillos*, which was amusing, and related to the wife of an Andalusian Dragon Officer, who was supposed to have sought refuge from the jealousy of her husband in the house of a dancing master, where the choleric Andalusian comes in search of her. The house was elegantly and numerously attended.

### EUROPEAN COMPANY.

On 3rd inst, this company performed a play, the plot—a young man who is put in prison for loving a lady beyond his rank in life, with Byron's "Tasso" he might have said—

"That thou wert beautiful, and I not blind Hath been the sin which shuts me from mankind."

Doña Isabel again danced most bewitchingly, and was loudly applauded as well as her partner.

### Pied.

On the 3rd inst., Francis Henry, second son of C. Stegmann, Esq., aged 2 years and 2 months.

### Advertisements.

#### Metropolitan for March 1837.

THE above is earnestly requested to be returned to No 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

### NOTICE.

AT PLOWES, ATKINSON & Cos, No. 83 Calle del Peru, are on Sale, besides a general assortment of goods, the following:—

A small lot of excellent London Gingerbread.

Do. of Madeira Wine in quarter casks, of perhaps the best quality that has hitherto been imported here.

A small lot of Old Port, of very superior class, in cases of three dozens.

Do. of Claret, of Do. in cases of three dozens.

Do. of Lisbon, of very good quality, in Do.

Do. of Marsala, of Do. in Do.

Do. of Sherry, of Do. in quarter casks.

Do. of real Burton Ale, of excellent quality in bins.

Bottled Porter and Ale of the best; London yellow Soap of improved quality; a good assortment of Paints; best London made; Beaver Hats; Mc Intosh's India Rubber Water-proof Goods, in pieces and in articles ready-made; also two Platina Bedsteads.

All these may be had at moderate prices. j9 3c

### Small English Blankets.

SELLING at W. Hoyton's Store, No. 65 Calle de la Piedra, small English blankets at \$10 per pair.

Superior very strong double tye English shoes, at \$14 per pair.

### PRICES CURRENT.

|                           |                  |                             |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Doubletons, Spanish       | 137              | dollars each.               |
| Do. Patriot               | 125              | do. do.                     |
| Plata macintilla          | 7 1/2            | do. for one Dollar, Spanish |
| Do. Patriot and Patacones | 7 1/2            | do. do.                     |
| Six per cent Stock        | 55               | 50 do. per ct.              |
| Bank Shares               | no demand        |                             |
| Exchange on England       | 6 1/2            | pence per dol.              |
| Do. Rio Janeiro           | no transactions. |                             |
| Do. Montevideo            | 7 1/2            | per patacon                 |
| Do. United States         | 7 1/2            | per U. S. dollar            |
| Hides, Ox, best           | 33               | 34 dls. p. patacon          |
| Do. country               | 27               | 28 do. do.                  |
| Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs  | 28               | 28 1/2 do. do.              |
| Do. salted                | 24               | 25 1/2 do. do.              |
| Do. Horse                 | 10               | 10 1/2 do. each.            |
| Nutria Skins              | 4                | 4 do. per lb.               |
| Chinchilla Skins          | 33               | 34 do. per dozen            |
| Wool, common              | 9                | 14 do. per arroba           |
| Sheep skins per dozen     | 20               | 20 per 25lb.                |
| Calf skins per dozen      | 9 1/2            | 11                          |
| Deer skins per dozen      | 9 1/2            | 11                          |
| Hair, long                | 53               | 55 do. do.                  |
| Do. mixed                 | 30               | 32 do. do.                  |
| Jerked Beef               | 14               | 16 do. quintal.             |
| Tallow, melted            | 12 1/2           | 13 do. per arroba           |
| Horns                     | 125              | 580 per mil                 |
| Flour, (North American)   | a none           |                             |
| Salt, on board            | 16               | 18                          |
| Discount                  | 1 1/2            | a 2 pr. ct. pr. month       |

The highest price of Doubletons during the week, 127 1/2 dollars. The lowest price 125 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto 6 1/2 pence.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.