

# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 566.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

THE Chilean Journals received by the last mail come down to the 11th ult.; but the best information respecting the warlike movements in that country, is contained in an extract of a private letter from Valparaiso, inserted in the *Diario de la Tarde* of Tuesday last; which states that the Chileans are masters of all the coast, having a strong squadron commanded by Admiral Blanco Escalada de Ciceron, and that Santa Cruz has but two or three vessels of war. This, he says, concerns him but little, his principal resources being more military than naval. The Chilean army was being organised in a place called *Quilota*, and consisted of 3500 to 4000 men, who are said to be full of enthusiasm for the cause of Chili.

General Blanco and Colonel Eugenio Necochea, (the latter was Governor of Chiloé,) were at Valparaiso. It was reported that the former was about to take command of the Chilean army, and that Col. E. Necochea was to be appointed Commander of the cavalry. Two emigrant Peruvian Generals who served with Slavery were to march with the army, at the head of 500 Peruvians intended as the nucleus of a corps which it was expected would be increased in Peru to three or four thousand.

It was also reported that 4000 Columbian troops under General Flores from the Republic of the Equador, would join the Chilean and Peruvian armies.

The intelligence from Peru is rather important, inasmuch as it affords a striking illustration of the state of public feeling in that country. In the beginning of March, the garrison of Ilay under the command of Captain Zegarra, formed the design of rising against the Protectoral government, but the project having transpired, a large force was marched on the place and the garrison was obliged to embark on board the brig *Fortuna*, in which it had the misfortune to be wrecked, fifteen men perishing by drowning, fifty two falling prisoners, and only four escaping. This attempt however disastrous in its consequences to those engaged in it, is nevertheless conclusive, we think, as to the vaunted fidelity of the army.

Discontent, it is likewise stated, had reached to an alarming degree in Lima. It is averred that the streets and houses were literally strewed with inflammatory papers, and that the agents of the opposition not satisfied with circulating these productions manuscript, had established a secret printing office, some of the publications from which had reached Santiago.

General Santa Cruz had arrived in La Paz, (Bolivia,) on the 11th March, by the way of Arica and Tacna, to which ports he was conveyed in the French frigate *Flora*. The *Deco del Protectorado*, His Excellency's ambulatory organ, gives an elaborate account of his voyage and journey, in which he is described as having received the most flattering tokens both of foreign and national enthusiasm towards his august person.

This visit to Bolivia appears to have been occasioned by the Protector's apprehensions of an invasion from the Argentine Republic, in precaution of which he had caused the different garrisons to draw near the frontier, the announcement of hostilities from this quarter giving him apparently a great deal more uneasiness than the intended expedition from Chili; and although his presence is urgently required in Peru, his sense of the danger to which Bolivia is particularly exposed, will in all probability compel him to remain in the latter for some time. In the mean while a Congress of Plenipotentiaries was convoked to meet at Tacna, to

decide on the final organisation of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. There are however not wanting some who have their misgivings as to the complacency of this new assembly. Be this as it may, the Protector's advocates spare no pains to promote his views. Following up their favorite parallel, they labour hard to show that Peru can only hope for happiness in the creative and conservative genius of this new Napoleon, the Cabinet of Chili's enmity to whom is likened to Pitt's proverbial antipathy to their hero's archetype.

On the 21st of March a decree was published in Lima, closing the port of Callao for twenty days against vessels bound for Chili. Three days after, the brigs *Congreso* and *Flor del Mar*, and schooner *Yanacocha*, under the command of General Moran, a sort of amphibious officer, set sail on a secret expedition. In the opinion of some they were going to cruise off the coast of Chili—according to others, they were bound for El Ecuador, in search of the guns of the corvette *Libertad*, in order to arm a whaler lately purchased in Callao—and others thought they had been sent for to Intermedios, by order of General Santa Cruz. The latter notwithstanding his feigned indifference with regard to maritime influence, is said to be extremely intent on the scheme of raising a large navy, since the parasites of the Protectoral Palace—perhaps this is a joke—have persuaded him that he has already shown himself equal to Napoleon on land, and that to prove himself his superior it only remains for him—an easy task—to outstrip Nelson!

### ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

Accounts from Montevideo state that the insurrection against the legal Government of the Oriental State is likely to fall to the ground; and that the leader of it Don Fructuoso Rivera, has sought refuge in the territory of Brazil.—The President of the Republic Don Manuel Oribe, has under date 9th inst., addressed the delegate Government at Montevideo to the effect, that in consequence of the Chief of the anarchists (Rivera), having retired to Brazil, he (the President,) had suspended the march of the Government army of operations.

The Sessions of the Chambers of Senators & Representatives at Montevideo were closed on 15th inst., upon which occasion an address was delivered by Don Carlos Anaya, Vice-President of the Republic, thanking the Senators and Representatives for their patriotism, adding that with such support the executive would be invulnerable in the struggle it sustains against anarchy.

The President of the general assembly made a suitable reply to the above.

### RIO GRANDE.

The accounts from this Province are contradictory—according to some there had been a cessation of arms between the Imperialists and Republicans, whilst others aver that the Brazilian Chieftain Tavares, had defeated the Republican General Netto.

A privateer under the republican flag of Rio Grande, entered the port of Maldonado a few days since, with a Brazilian zamaca laden with sugar which she had taken, but fearing an embargo by the Oriental authorities, both privateer and zamaca made sail from Maldonado and it was not known whether they had gone. A Brazilian brig of war and the Oriental schooner of war *Lobo*, had returned to Montevideo having searched in vain for the fugitives. The *Lobo* during her cruise for the object in question was seen we hear in the neighbourhood of Eszenada,

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, June 18th, 1837.—  
28th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence,  
And 5th of the Argentinian Confederation.

To the Under Secretary of the Home Department  
D. Agustin Garrigos.

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the note dated 1st inst., from the Under Secretary whom he now addresses, in which by order of His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, he manifests the lively pleasure His Excellency has experienced to see his wishes accomplished in the important charge which H. E. deigned to confide to his professional skill.

When His Excellency the Governor thought proper to honor the undersigned, commissioning him to proceed to Santa Fé to accompany His Excellency the Governor of that Province, Brigadier General of the Nation D. Estanislao Lopez, and to assist him in his painful and serious illness, he did not hesitate to accept this high confidence, and immediately undertook this noble task with the zeal which the wishes of His Excellency the Governor and the importance of the illustrious invalid inspired, in order that he might be attended with ardent assiduity.

The Supreme Disposer of the destinies of man has blessed the means applied by the undersigned, to save a life so precious and necessary as that of the Governor of Santa Fé; his health has been re-established, and Santa Fé, Buenos Ayres and all the Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, vie with each other in congratulating themselves on the happy result of the efforts which have been made for his sake.

The undersigned highly gratified at a termination so fortunate, complies with the grateful duty of rendering to His Excellency the Governor, the most sincere congratulations that his wishes have been satisfied and his hopes realised, and of manifesting his profound gratitude for the honorable expressions with which he has been pleased to favor him.

The Under Secretary will please to transmit to His Excellency the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, the sentiments of the undersigned.

God preserve you many years.

JAMES LEPPER.

The Government of Buenos Ayres under date 14th inst., addressed a note to that of Chili, inclosing a copy of the declaration of War and Manifesto on the part of the Argentine Confederation against General Santa Cruz. The note speaks in indignant terms of the anarchical expedition sent to Chili, which it says, Santa Cruz prepared in the ports of Peru, and moreover that he has for six years committed outrages against the Argentine Confederation, leaving it no other alternative but war, to endeavour to set bounds to his ambition and tyranny.

The Government of the Province of Cordova under date 8th inst., addressed that of Buenos Ayres relative to the war with General Santa Cruz, in similar terms to those of Santa Fé &c., inserted in our last.

A decree dated Corrientes 19th ult., appoints Don Juan F. Gramajo delegate Governor of that Province, during the indisposition of the Governor Rafael Añiza.

Buenos Ayres, 12th June, 1857.

To H. F. the Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr.  
D. Felipe de Arana, &c. &c. &c.

Sr. MINISTER,

His Majesty the King of the French, my August Sovereign, has deigned to appoint me his Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General near the Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation.

I am happy in having been selected to be near His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the Province, as the interpreter of the sentiments of goodwill which animate His Majesty towards the Argentine Republic, and I should have been gratified to have immediately commenced the exercise of the new functions which the King's Government has confided to me, were it not that the details I have to render of the missions of peace and friendship which I have just fulfilled, render my temporary absence from this country necessary, in order to proceed to France.

I would not however defer until my return to thank the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, for the cordial reception given to me by the Authorities in all parts of the Argentine territory which I have traversed.

The Governors of Mendoza and of San Luis, D. Pedro Molina and D. José Gregorio Calderon, have by their generous attentions rendered agreeable a journey which might otherwise have proved unpleasant. In this they were joined by the Commandant of Rio Cuarto; thus removing any dread from the remnant of the wandering Indian horde, which General Rosas has dispersed and nearly annihilated.

I trust Sr. Minister, that you will be pleased to communicate to the said gentlemen, this manifestation of the gratitude I feel for attentions which doubtless I ought in part to attribute to the noble impulse of the Government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Confederation.

Lieutenant Colonel José Leon Romero of the corps of Auxiliaries of the Andes cantoned in San Luis, who accompanied me to this capital, has executed the orders imparted to him by his Chiefs, with a zeal and prudence which cannot be too highly appreciated. I therefore take the liberty of recommending this officer to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor; it is the only mode I have to thank him for the generous services he has rendered me, and I eagerly embrace it.

I profit by this opportunity to offer to Your Excellency the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be

Señor Minister,

Your most obedient humble

Servant,

BUCHET MARTIGNY.

The Minister replied to the above on the 14th inst., to the effect that His Excellency the Governor is well persuaded of the cordiality of the friendly sentiments expressed by M. Martigny, and of the noble interest which animates him towards the Argentine Confederation. That His Excellency also appreciates the honorable confidence reposed in M. Martigny by the King of the French, and is at the same time gratified with the reception he experienced from the Governments and Authorities in the Interior, to whom His Excellency will transmit the thanks of Mr. Martigny.

*Departure of Monsieur Buchet Martigny,  
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General of His  
Majesty the King of the French to this Republic.*

On the evening of Friday the 16th inst., nearly two hundred French gentlemen residents of this capital, attended at the French Consulate in the calle de Cuyo, to take leave of M. Martigny. On Saturday he embarked in order to proceed on board the brig *Hermine*, in the inner roads of this port. He was conveyed to that vessel in the Government felucca, which was fitted up for the occasion with an awning of crimson silk, and was accompanied by Generals Mancilla and Guido, Lieut. Colonel J. L. Romero, Señores F. Leon de la Barra, Treserra, Fuentes, Duran, Monsieur A. Roger, Consul of His Majesty the King of the French, Monsieur Petit Jean, Chancellor, and others of the French Consulate.

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

At length this important work has attracted the attention of the learned of our country.—The following letter has been received by Señor de Angelis.

Royal Geographical Society of London.

February 14th, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th October 1836, accompanying the two first volumes of your work, entitled "Coleccion de obras y documentos relativos á la Historia Antigua y Moderna de las Provincias del Rio de la Plata," which you have been good enough to send to this Society through Mr. Woodbine Parish;—and I am directed by the President and Council to return you their best thanks for so valuable a donation to our Library, and to state that fully sensible of the great interest of the publication, relating as it does to parts of South America little known in Europe, they will not fail to take an early opportunity in their own annual publication, of recommending it to the attention of the Society and the Public at large.

Wishing you health to accomplish your great undertaking.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN WASHINGTON,

Secretary.

To D. Pedro de Angelis, &c. &c. &c., Buenos Ayres.

The Edinburgh Review of April last, has a long article upon a portion of the first volume of the Collection, from which we give the subjoined extract.

"It is a sure sign of thrift when the heir to an estate, on coming into possession, falls to work at once with the arrangement of his papers, titled deeds, and muniments. In like manner, when a young republic begins to search its archives, and publish the records of its early history, we are justified in concluding that the passionate period of its existence has already gone by; that it feels pleasure in looking back calmly on the past; and that the enquiring spirit which always expands with the enlargement of its sphere of operation, has already gained new force and elasticity within it, from a career of prosperity. We should have been pleased if these volumes had been published at the expense and risk of the republic, but we are still more gratified to see that they are ushered into the world under the auspices of a long list of subscribers. The encouragement bestowed on the work of Sr. de Angelis by his fellow citizens, is a proof that he had consulted the general sense before he undertook it; and manifests, moreover, a sentiment of enlightened patriotism which the study of domestic history is reciprocally calculated to promote.

"Every contribution to the history of the conquistadores, or first settlers in America, is intrinsically valuable, as it illustrates the character of a period when the human mind, shaking off the fetters of ignorance, displayed unwonted energy, and when the sudden enlargement of the sphere of human activity had begotten such an intoxication of hope, and had so completely overset the ancient landmarks of opinion, as almost to justify credulity and to tinge with romance the speculations of even the wise and prudent. Of the collection of documents now published (for we presume the work is to be continued), the first volume begins with the Historia Argentina, or account of the discovery and conquest of the countries on the Rio de la Plata, written 1612, by Rui Diaz de Guzman. This extremely valuable work, the most complete extant relating to the Rio de la Plata, is scarcely known in old Spain. It is followed in Sr. de Angelis's first volume by memoirs and tracts respecting the Pampas and the Patagonian countries. The second volume of the collection contains a variety of papers relative to the history of Potosi, and of Paraguay.

"It is not, however, with the conquistadores, or the early history of Spanish America, that we have now to do. We shall hasten to lay

before our readers the substance of the most recent narrative in the collection—the narrative of an expedition interesting from its design, from the perseverance with which it was completed, and from the singular event which foiled and rendered abortive the bold plans connected with it; we mean the expedition of D. Luis de la Cruz in 1806, to survey a carriage road across the Andes, and over the Pampas, from Southern Chili to Buenos Aires. But before we proceed to the narrative itself, we shall endeavour to put our readers in possession of the circumstances which led to the expedition, and shall offer such other preliminary explanations as appear necessary for the perfect understanding of our author.

"At the time when the power of Napoleon had reached its greatest height, and the political independence of Spain was nearly extinguished, the situation of the Spanish colonies was truly deplorable. Left unprotected by the mother country, their commerce was almost annihilated; the British naval squadrons hovering round their coasts, continually threatened them with invasion, and effectually cut off all their maritime intercourse with one another. To establish over land communications between them, available for troops and military stores, seemed at that time, to a people not taught by necessity, to be in most cases impracticable. But over the Pampas or great plains between Buenos Aires and Chili, the silent course of traffic with the natives had a beaten path, which, it was thought, might afford the means of mutual protection, while it also became the regular commercial route. In their trade with the Pehuenches inhabiting the Andes east of Concepcion, and the other Indian tribes of the adjoining Pampas, the Chilians annually despatched several hundred mules laden with trinkets, some articles of clothing, and iron ware. These caravans crossing the mountains by the pass of Antuco, descended to the eastern foot of the Cordillera; where the above named articles were exchanged with the Indians for salt, horses, and cattle. On what advantageous terms the Chilians carried on this traffic may be inferred from the fact, that the usual price paid by the Indians for the three small iron rings used to connect the lasso with the saddle, was two good horses. In these trading excursions, the Chilians often met among the Indians with adventurers from Buenos Ayres, and thus, as the prices of commodities differed in the two colonies, a petty commerce between them took place in the Pampas, which only awaited an urgent demand from one side or the other to rise into importance.

"Consequently, when the activity of the British cruisers had intercepted all the foreign trade of Chili, and European goods bore there an enormously high price, supplies of them began to flow in from the side of the Pampas. Among the adventurers who engaged in this traffic was a Chilian, named Justo Molina, who, in 1804, crossed from Concepcion to Buenos Ayres by a route apparently so easy as to be practicable even for loaded carts. His report attracted the attention of the Chilian Government, which resolved to make an exact survey of the road. The offer of D. Luis de la Cruz, a native of Concepcion, to conduct the expedition at his own expense was accepted. Molina, and two other traders acquainted with the Pampas, with D. Tomas Quisada, a land-surveyor, and fifteen other persons, soldiers or servants, were appointed to form his retinue.

"La Cruz had enterprise and public spirit, but he was a wholly uneducated man, and his journal is singularly deficient in all that can adorn a narrative. The various aspects of nature in the Andes, and the plains which lie beneath them, never call forth from him a single observation. The main business of his expedition was to measure the ground with the chain and his pages seem to bear traces throughout of this toilsome and monotonous operation, or if we find this labour intermitted, it is only to give place to fatiguing palavers with the Indians recorded at interminable length. Nevertheless, the history of the expedition, taken altogether, has, in what it discovered and what it achieved, sufficient interest to compensate its want of varied details. We shall, therefore, relate its history succinctly, supplying its chief deficiencies by information gathered from other sources. But before we start from the fort in the Andes, where La Cruz assembled his attendants, it seems expedient that we should give our readers a brief account of the road and the nature

of the country between that point and the principal seat of commerce on the sea-shore."

Here follow copious extracts from 'La Cruz's expedition across the Pampas,' which we noticed in a former number. In the concluding remarks of the Reviewer, we read:—

"The Rio Negro was explored in 1782 nearly to the sources of its southern branch, by Don Basilio Villariño, whose journal will, we presume, find a place in the forthcoming volume of Sr. de Angelis's collection. The narratives of La Cruz and Villariño, with many other curious and valuable manuscripts, relating to the history and geography of South America, were brought to this country a few years back by Sir Woodbine Parish, who, while filling the post of British Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, applied himself assiduously to the discharge of a duty too generally neglected by public functionaries, we mean to the furtherance of knowledge, literary and scientific. The zeal manifested by him in the collection of original documents may perhaps have contributed not a little to prompt the valuable labours of Señor de Angelis. The narratives abovementioned were communicated by him to the Royal Geographical Society; and as we also have been enabled by his kindness to study them attentively, we shall here add, by way of supplement to the plain statements of La Cruz, respecting the rivers of the Pampas, a short account of the exploration of the Rio Negro.

Here follows the account after which the Reviewer proceeds.

"The most southern of the Spanish American republics, we mean those of Chili and La Plata, have decidedly got the start of the northern states in the march of civilization; and we think it not unreasonable to believe that the Pampas, or wide plains which separate them, will yield rich harvests long before the wild exuberance of the intertropical countries shall be in the least degree subjected to human industry. Nor is it an absurd speculation to suppose that the rivers of the Pampas, the Rio Colorado, and Rio Negro, may be animated by a brisk commerce, while the Amazons and Orinoko still wind through an interminable length of gloomy forests, enlivened only by the cries of wild animals, or of the solitary Indian.

"We shall close the first volume therefore, repeating our persuasion, that its merits entitle it to a European as well as an American popularity; and that it is likely, by concentrating the information which relates to the interior of the American continent, in the vicinity, and south of the Rio de la Plata, to direct enterprise and scientific enquiry towards it, and thus to accelerate our acquaintance with that interesting portion of the globe."

We have before us "the Journal of the Geographical Society of London," dated 1836, in which is the account of the voyage to explore the River Negro of Patagonia, by Villariño, the major part of which has appeared in the *British Packet*.

In the list of corresponding Members to the 'Royal Geographical Society of London,' we observe the name of Colonel D. José Arenales, Buenos Ayres.

We confidently hope that the notice taken of Señor Agelis's work in Europe, and the estimation in which it is held will gain for it further subscriptions which we regret to say it needs, from the great falling off in that respect in Buenos Ayres—why we know not—except perhaps from the pressure of the times, certainly not from any decrease of interest in the work, and Señor Angelis has to the full performed his promises to the public. We have seen an interesting letter from London, which says, that the work in question is published in a manner highly creditable to Buenos Ayres, and the valuable notes attached to it by Señor Angelis will make it a standard book of great interest. That in process of time men will turn their attention to the many points of interest in these new countries which as yet have escaped notice, in the all absorbing considerations of commercial speculations on the opening of new countries.

That the public mind in Europe is now sufficiently satiated with information as to the *Imports and Exports* of those parts of the World, and it is high time that *Science and History* should step in to collect some amongst the many new fruits to be gathered there; and if could be expected with any certainty, such a permanency of domestic peace as would ensure the personal safety of scientific travellers either in the Provinces of La Plata or Peru, there would be seen many men devoting themselves to investigations, of which the results would be highly instructive and interesting as well as beneficial to these countries.

We have received the second number of the sixth volume of the Collection, which we shall notice in our next.

THE WEATHER, has been warm for the season during the week, thermometer at 50 to 62.

### Advertisements.

#### 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.

#### THOMAS TUCKER,

TAILOR, &c., (FROM LONDON.)

No. 56, CALLE DE LA PIEDRA.

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, Adelaide, 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 Trousers; and superior plain and figured Moleskins, 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.

### NOTICE.

AT PLOWES, ATKINSON & Co's, No. 88 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 bbls.  
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. j8 3t

### ON SALE.

AT No. 14 CALLE MAYPU.

SURGEON'S pocket instruments, tooth do., cupping do., lancets, and a variety of other instruments, a few pieces of good flannel made of the best wool, a quantity of iron and brass wove wire for sieves, hair cloth, all kinds of stoves and grates, with or without fenders, fire brasses, bellows, hearth brushes, &c.; Scotch ploughs, cart axle-trees, cart harness, cart horse beams, iron barrow wheels, spur & pennion wheels, as well as all kinds of hard-ware, selling at the old prices without any advance. j17 5t

### MATRESSES.

THE most complete assortment of all ready-made mattresses in this City, constantly on sale at Inglis' upholstery and mattress Store, No. 57, Calle de Potosi, where can be seen a horse power machine always at work craning and carding wool for mattresses, so that the public can depend upon having the cleanest and best mattresses hitherto made in this country.

Old mattresses and sofas cleaned and repaired to look like new. Curtains cut and hung to the latest fashion, with every part of the upholstery business executed with neatness and despatch. j17 3c

### FOR SALE.

AT No. 30 Cathedral Street, plated snuffers with their dishes of Sheffield manufactory; Emerson's improved elastic razor strap; ink-stands, plated and of fancy wood, with ink, sand, water stands and place for pens &c., in one piece; fantasques or optical delusions; indelible ink for marking linen; flesh brushes; mats for dishes; writing, letter, drawing, blotting, coloured letter, marbled, red morocco and fancy papers; maps of the Province of Buenos Ayres, of the Argentine and Bolivian Republics, of the lands adjacent the Panama and Uruguay, of Europe, of England, of South America, of America, of British N. America, of Africa, of Asia, of the United States, of Mexico, of the West Indies and of Colombia. j17 5t

### Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 22nd of June 1837.

| Vessels and Captain's Names.          | Consignees.                   | Destinations, &c.                    |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>British.</b>                       |                               |                                      |
| Brig Howard, Beazley.....             | Lafone, Barker & Co. ....     | Loading for Falmouth for orders.     |
| Schooner brig Betsy Hall, Coaker..... | Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....  | Loading for Liverpool.               |
| Brig Hebe, Field.....                 | Anderson, Weller and Co.....  | Loading for Falmouth for orders.     |
| Barque Alpha, Turner.....             | M'Cracken and Jamieson.....   | Montevideo to load for Liverpool.    |
| Barque Ocean Queen, Carnie.....       | Thomas Armstrong.....         | Loading for Liverpool.               |
| Brig Nautilus, Mitchinson.....        | John Best, Brothers.....      | Loading for London.                  |
| Brig Thomas Leach, Coull.....         | Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....  | Loading for Liverpool.               |
| Barque Argentina, Kelso.....          | Parlane, Macalister & Co..... | Montevideo to load for Antwerp.      |
| Barque Rubicon, Anderson.....         | John Best, Brothers.....      | Loading for Liverpool.               |
| Barque Anabella, Anstruther.....      | Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....  | Loading for Liverpool.               |
| Brig Rebecca, Cresswell.....          | Lafone, Barker & Co.....      | Loading for Liverpool.               |
| Brig Adelaide, Taylor.....            | Thomas Armstrong.....         | Loading for Antwerp.                 |
| <b>American.</b>                      |                               |                                      |
| Barque Chalcadony, Upton.....         | Daniel Gowland & Co.....      | Loading for Salem.                   |
| Brig Rose, Davis.....                 | Zumaran and Tresserra.....    | Loading for Havana.                  |
| Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read.....      | Zimmermann, Frazier & Co..... | Discharging.                         |
| Brig Arctic, Phillips.....            | Daniel Gowland & Co.....      | Discharging.                         |
| <b>French.</b>                        |                               |                                      |
| Brig Uni, Meriel.....                 | Moscat, Dunoyer and Vani..... | Loading for Havre de Grace.          |
| Barque Napoleon, Rabardy.....         | Aynes, Brothers.....          | Loading for Rotterdam.               |
| Brig Jeune Estelle, Lamaud.....       | J. O. Basualdo.....           | Loading for Havre de Grace.          |
| <b>Spanish.</b>                       |                               |                                      |
| Brig Manuel, Andicochea.....          | Zumaran y Tresserra.....      | Loading for a port in the Mediter'n. |
| <b>Bremen.</b>                        |                               |                                      |
| Galliot London Packet, Kuckens.....   | Bunge, Hutz & Co.....         | Loading for Bremen.                  |
| <b>Sardinian.</b>                     |                               |                                      |
| Polacra San Antonio, Gallo.....       | Dowdall and Lewis.....        | Loading for Ports of Spain.          |
| Brig Providencia, Sanguinette.....    | F. Llavallol.....             | Montevideo to load for Genoa.        |
| <b>Brazilian.</b>                     |                               |                                      |
| Zumaca Nova Luz, Denis.....           | J. S. Monteiro.....           | Brazil.                              |
| Schooner brig Lorenza, Gonzaga.....   | J. A. Rivera.....             | Brazil.                              |

### Foreign vessel of War.

BRITISH. Ship Samarang, (28 guns,) Capt. William Broughton.

## MARINE LIST.

### Port of Buenos Ayres.

The vessel reported in our last as 'in sight,' on 16th inst., arrived same night, and is the Bremen galliot London Packet, (140 tons,) Henry Kueckens, from Bremen 16th March, Rio Janeiro 28th ult., with sugar, tobacco, rum, coffee &c., to Bungo, Hutz & Co.

June 17.—Wind E. N. E.

Arrived, British barque Anabella, (199 tons,) Dugald Anstruther, from Liverpool 23rd March, arrived at Montevideo 23rd ult., sailed thence 15th inst., with general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

British brig Rebecca, (215 tons,) Felix Cresswell, from Coite 1st February, arrived at Montevideo 18th April, sailed thence 15th inst., with 4,265 dry hides, 870 horse do., 13 tons bones, 49 pipes, 8 half do., 28 quarter do. brandy, to Lafone, Barkor & Co.

Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Thomas Lamb and John C. Catton.

Sardinian brig Providencia, (200 tons,) José Sanguinette, from Santos 29th April, arrived at Montevideo 23rd ult., sailed thence 11th inst., with 800 alqueros salt, sugar &c., to Felipe Llavallol.

(At night,) British brig Adelaide, (190 tons,) Robert Taylor, from Montevideo 16th inst., with 1000 salted hides, to Thomas Armstrong.

June 18.—Wind N. shifted to S. in the afternoon, hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schooner brig Caroline, Henry Gwynn, for Patagonia, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with domestic goods.

June 19.—Wind E. strong at night.

Arrived, Brazilian schooner brig Lorenza, (180 tons,) Juan Evangelista Gonzaga, from Parnagua 24th ult., with yerba &c., to Joaquin Almeida Riveiro.

Sailed, French brig Herminie, Pierre Soret, for Bremen, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co. with 7,500 dry hides.

Passengers, Monsieur Buchet Martigny, Chargé d'Affaires of France to this Republic, Señor Modesto Larrea, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of the Ecuador to the Government of France, Messieurs Manuel Pijon, Abel Brandin, Alfonso Bricka and Mr. Edward Zimmermann.

The Alciope was under weigh this afternoon, but anchored again S. of the outer roads from strong head wind.

June 20.—Wind N. shifted to S. in the afternoon.

Arrived, American brig Sophia and Eliza, (206 tons,) Dean Swift Read, from Boston 2nd April, Island Mayo 1st May, arrived at Montevideo 17th inst., sailed thence 18th, with 100 moyos salt, 34,000 Havana cigars and general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, British brig Alciope, William Bennett, for Montevideo to land for Liverpool, despatched by Anderson, Weller & Co., in ballast. Passenger for Montevideo Mr. James Stewart.

June 21.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, American brig Arctic, William Phillips, from Baltimore 24th March; arrived at Montevideo 4th inst., sailed thence 19th, with general cargo, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

June 22.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Olympia, Robert Charles Mollan, for Havana, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 2600 quintals jerked beef.

Brazilian schooner brig Cocuque, Joaquin Olivera, for Parnagua, despatched by Manuel Acovedo Ramos, with about 300 quintals jerked beef, some dozens of sheep skins and boxes of candles.

Passengers, Señor Alvaro Alsogaray, lady and child.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, for Montevideo.

Oriental packet schooner Aquila Segunda, Manuel Soriano, for Montevideo.

June 23.—Wind N. N. W. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

### Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels past Point Indio.

- On 10th inst.—At 2 A. M. Wind S. W. Standard, hence 9th.
- On 15th.—At 8 A. M. Wind N. E. Amistad, hence 14th.
- On 17th.—At 2 A. M. Wind N. Constance, hence 16th.

### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- 15th inst.—Spanish polacero Leonida, from Rio Janeiro, with 1000 fanegas salt.
- 16th.—Hamburg galliot Adolpho Gustavo, from Lisbon, with 500 fanegas salt &c.
- " " Danish brig Princesin Caroline Amalia, from Altona 18th March, Deal 24th do.
- 17th.—French brig Courier de la Rance, from Havre de Grace 12th April, to Guerin, Seris & Co.
- " " Brazilian schooner San Antonio, from Rio Grande 14th inst.

### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

17th inst.—H. B. M's packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

### ARRIVED AT VALPARAISO.

- April 14th.—American brig Philip Hone, from New York 106 days.
- " " British barque Alice Brooks, from Liverpool 111 days.
- " 10th.—Hamburg barque J. and M., from Cowes 112 days.
- " 18th.—Otaheite ship Hope, from Otaheite 82 days.
- " " American barque Trenton, from New York 111 days.
- " 20th.—British schooner Sarah, from London 110 days.
- " 24th.—British barque Norfolk, from Stoney 40 days.
- " 30th.—French barque Loire, from Rio Janeiro 48 days.
- May 9th.—H. B. M's ship Cleopatra, (26 guns,) from Rio Janeiro 86 days.

### AT NEW YORK.

March 9th.—American ship Nue, Hepburn, hence 6th January.

### AT RIO JANEIRO.

- 19th ult.—H. B. M's sloop Fly, from Montevideo 8 days.
- 21st.—Sardinian brig Defendente, from Montevideo 14 days.
- 22nd.—Argentine polacero Nuestro Señora del Rosario, from Montevideo 15 days.
- 24th.—Brazilian schooner brig Bonito Porto, from Montevideo.
- 26th.—Oriental schooner Relampago, hence 14th ult., Montevideo 8 days.

### SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

25th ult.—H. B. M's packet Tyrion, with the mail forwarded hence 25th April, H. B. M's packet Spider.

The Brazilian schooner brig Clara Julia, has changed her flag and is now under that of this Republic.

### Report of a Pirate seen May 29th 1837.

The brig Sophia and Eliza which arrived at this Port on 20th inst., when in latitude 19 33' south, longitude 38 20' west of Greenwich, on 29th ult. at 1 P. M., the weather being at the time fine, wind moderate from N. N. W., saw a small vessel to the southward standing N. E., when bearing about south she wore ship to the west and hoisted a black flag. The Sophia and Eliza immediately got ready for action with such arms as she had, namely,—one big gun and some small arms. It was observed that the stranger had from thirty to forty men on board, and was about 35 feet long decked forward and in the waists, and appeared to have but one large gun amidships. The Sophia and Eliza's nearest approach to her was something less than half a mile, when at that distance the stranger hoisted a white shirt or something in that shape spotted with blood under his black flag. The Sophia and Eliza then took in studding sails expecting an attack, but the stranger seemed undecided kept hove too to windward, lug sail reefed and luffen down. The Sophia and Eliza did not alter her course in the least but stood directly for the stranger, whose manœuvres were distinctly seen and that she showed as many as thirty men. After the Sophia and Eliza had passed a little the stranger made sail for about five minutes and then hove too again, in which position she was lost sight of. Her rig was of two sails only, namely;—a large lug sail forward and a luffen aft.

The Sophia and Eliza encountered a gale of wind in lat. 14 south, long. 33 30' west, in which her second officer and one seaman were canted overboard, the former was saved but the latter was drowned.

## THEATRE.

### NATIONAL COMPANY.

Ox 18th inst., this Company performed to a crowded house the old comedy called, *Del Rey abajo ninguno*, the scene of which is in Spain, the subject an exile from Court—who kills a Courtier for making too free with his (the exile's) wife. The offence is pardoned by the King from the

great provocation given, and the services which the father of the exile had rendered to his country. The farce of *Los dos libritos* followed.

On 20th, *Eduardo en Escocia*. This play although so often repeated generally attracts a respectable house, and on this occasion it was elegantly attended. The scene is laid in the 'Isle of Man,' and the incidents are supposed to take place in the house of Lord Athol, whither Prince Edward (the Pretender), had fled after the battle of Cullodun; and where he remained in safety through the kindness of Lady Athol, who compassionated his situation, and who finally assisted him to get on board a French ship of war which was hovering off the coast. Two of King George's officers, Colonels Darling and Cox, had taken up their quarters in "Athol house," and Lady Athol passed off the Prince to them as her husband, who was at that time absent but who unexpectedly arrives, and although an adherent of the 'House of Hanover' he refused to betray its bitter enemy.

We have never seen this piece better acted—Señor Casacuberta personated Prince Edward in a most admirable manner, and Lady Athol in the hands of Señora Funes was more than respectable, nor must we forget Señor Viera as Colonel Cox. It was a good representation of the blunt soldier, "I am a true Englishman (says Cox), I get drunk for the honor of my country and hate the French." The scene at the dinner table was excellent, and when the band struck up "God save the King," (which by the bye was well played,) all the company at the table including the Pretender stood up. Señor Gonzales was "the Duke of Cumberland," he had not much to do. The farce was *Me To ruidé*, Señor David was very amusing as Don Prudencio, so was Señor Culebras when reading the newspaper about the Parliament in London, Lord Fox, Lord Barrilla, &c. &c.

### EUROPEAN COMPANY.

On 21st, was represented by this Company a drama from the German, well known on the English stage under the title of *Lovers Vows*, upon the present occasion Doña Trinidad performed 'Agatlia Friburg,' we forget the name in the Spanish piece. A gentleman danced the 'Piza Ingleza,' and received merited applause—he ought to have worn sailor's attire. A farce followed, and the audience was tolerably numerous.—Some of the officers of H. B. M's ship Samarang, were in the boxes,

H. B. M's ship Samarang, exercised great guns on Monday afternoon last in the outer roads, the firing was kept up with great spirit.

### PRICES CURRENT.

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Doublons, Spanish        | 132 a 133 dollars each. |
| Do. Patriot              | 129 a 130 do. do.       |
| Plata macuquina          | 7½ a 7½ do. for one     |
| Dollars, Spanish         | 8½ a 8½ do. each.       |
| Do Patriot and Patacones | 8 a 8½ do. do.          |
| Six per cent Stock       | 55 a 56 do. per ct.     |
| Bank Shares              | no demand               |
| Exchange on England      | 6 a pence per dol.      |
| Do. Rio Janeiro          | no transactions.        |
| Do. Montevideo           | 8½ a per patacon        |
| Do. United States        | 8 a 35 U. S. dollar     |
| Hides, Ox, best          | 34 a 35 cts. p. pesada  |
| Do. country              | 29 a 32 do. do.         |
| Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs | 28 a 29 do. do.         |
| Do. salted               | 26 a 28 do. do.         |
| Do. Horse                | 9½ a 11½ do. each.      |
| Nutrin Skins             | 4½ a 4½ do. per lb.     |
| Chinehilli Skins         | 33 a 34 do. per dozen   |
| Wool, common             | 9 a 14 do. per arr'ba   |
| Sheep skins per dozen    | 19 a 20 per 27lb.       |
| Calf skins per dozen     | 23 a 25                 |
| Deer skins per dozen     | 9 a 10                  |
| Hair, long               | 55 a 60 do. do.         |
| Do. mixed                | 30 a 33 do. do.         |
| Jerked Beef              | 14 a 17 do. quintal.    |
| Tallow, melted           | 12½ a 14 do. per arr'ba |
| Horns                    | 125 a 580 per mil       |
| Flour, (North American)  | a none                  |
| Salt, on board           | a 18 per fan.           |
| Discount                 | 1½ a 2 pr ct. per month |

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 133 dollars. The lowest price 129 dollars.

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

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.—For the lowest rate of Exchange on England, read 6d. instead of 6½.

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ALEXANDER BRANDB, Responsible Editor.