

British Packet

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

THINGS of a most melancholy nature arrived in town by express from Chili on Thursday last. Intrigue and treachery had been crowned with a temporary but deplorable triumph.

On the 3rd ultimo, an insurrection broke out in one of the regiments at Quillota, which formed a part of the army about to embark for Peru, it was headed by Colonel José Antonio Vidaurre, who had been appointed Chief of the Staff of the expeditionary army. It seems that Vidaurre had invited the Minister of War of the Republic of Chili Don Diego Portales, the General in Chief Don Manuel Blanco Encalada, and other influential persons to attend a review of the troops at Quillota, with the object of assassinating them, in order to neutralize the war with Peru. Señor Portales, Colonel Necococha and other officers attended, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of 3rd ult., during the review at a preconcerted signal, the Minister and his friends were surrounded by soldiers and commanded to surrender. Vidaurre was at the head of his regiment, to which he addressed inflammatory and seditious language, and put the Minister and those who accompanied him under arrest. They were conveyed to the barracks of the *Casadores á caballo*, where the Minister was put in a dungeon heavily ironed. On the 4th, he was placed in a carriage and conducted to the suburbs of Quillota, to the encampment of the mutineers, where he was required to write an order to deliver up Valparaiso and the squadron, to which he replied, that being a prisoner he had no authority to do so, besides which, no order of that nature would be attended to unless signed by the President of the Republic. Vidaurre replied that he should be instantly shot unless he signed the order, which the Minister at last consented to do, considering that it could not be valid, and that intelligence of the insurrection would get to Valparaiso, and the Authorities there would be on their guard. The news having reached Valparaiso, the local Governor with the aid of General Blanco Encalada, took the necessary measures to suppress the insurrection, in which they were joined by the inhabitants with much enthusiasm. The mutineers in number 1450, marched upon Valparaiso and summoned it to surrender, stating that in case any resistance was made, the Minister Portales and his companions should be put to death. The summons was indignantly rejected, and an action ensued on the morning of the 6th ult., at a place called 'El Barón,' when after an hour of heavy firing the mutineers were completely routed and the greater part taken prisoners. They had 140 killed and wounded, and the Government troops had 4 killed and 21 wounded. Vidaurre the chief of the conspiracy and many of his officers fled, but were subsequently taken and it was expected would be immediately executed.

At the commencement of the action, the mutineers faithful to their threat sacrificed the unhappy Minister, who being made to descend from the carriage in which he was conveyed in irons in the rear of the rebels, was shot, and the officer (Fortin), the step-son of Vidaurre who commanded the shooting party, not content with the fall of his victim, had the brutality to plunge his sword a number of times into the dead body. The Minister met his fate with great firmness, and opened his bosom to the executioners, exclaiming—"Wretches, I die, but my blood will be soon revenged, the country will not leave your crime unpunished."

Señor Portales was highly esteemed for his great talents and amiable personal qualities.—The Corps Diplomatique in acknowledging the circular from the Government, advising them of the sad event, paid a proper tribute of respect and justice to the memory of the deceased.—Mr. Walpole, H. B. Majesty's Consul General, in his reply very emphatically stated that, that "estimable and able Minister had perished a martyr in the cause of patriotism and true liberty, and a victim of the most foul and horrid treachery."

The Chilean papers broadly insinuate that General Santa Cruz was at the bottom of the intrigues which led to such fatal results, and it was expected that on the trial of the mutineers, some important facts touching this subject would transpire.

This catastrophe had naturally paralysed for the moment, the preparations for the intended operations against Peru; but they had been resumed if possible with greater activity, the news of the declaration of war by the Argentine Republic against General Santa Cruz, having opportunely arrived in Chili at the moment when the public mind was deeply oppressed by the recent tragical events, and revived the national enthusiasm.

Coincidental with the receipt of this intelligence, has been the arrival in town overland from Lima (3600 miles), of General John O'Brien, with despatches from General Santa Cruz to this Government. We understand that General O'Brien speaks in glowing terms, of the attentions shown him in his route through the Argentine Provinces, particularly in Salta, where he attended a banquet, a ball, and a review of the troops.

According to the news from Peru contained in the Chili journals, General Santa Cruz arrived at Callao on the 10th May, from Bolivia *via* Tacna. At the latter place the Junta assembled to form the Federal compact, between Bolivia and the North and South Peruvian States, had conferred on General Santa Cruz the supreme command for life. Don Casimiro Olañeta, late Minister from Bolivia to France, had been appointed Prime Minister, and General Miller, Chief of the Staff of the armies of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which the *Mercurio* says, amount in all to 8000 men! The same officer had been likewise named Chief of the naval department.

It is affirmed that an insurrection had broken out in the department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra against the Protectoral Government, and that the Prefect Don Diego de la Riva, was killed in the conflict. General Velasco was thought to have been the instigator of this movement.

General Alejandro Heredia, Commander in Chief of the Argentine Confederate Army, in consequence of his acceptance of this post, resigned the charge of Governor of Tucuman, as the due discharge of the one was in his opinion incompatible with that of the other. The House of Representatives however did not admit his resignation, but authorised him to appoint a delegate during his absence.

Anniversary of the 4th of July.

On 4th inst., the flag of the United States was displayed from the house of the Consul of that Nation, and from the American vessels in this port. There was no public dinner in Buenos Ayres to commemorate the day.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been mild, thermometer at 50 to 58.

The Governor of the Province of San Juan, Don Nazario Benavides, issued on 25th May last, a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of said Province, upon the occasion of the anniversary of 25th May. In this proclamation he congratulates his fellow citizens upon the tranquillity which prevails in all parts of the Republic, adding that the miseries inflicted on the country by civil war, have been in greater part remedied by the genius of General Rosas, who charged with the foreign affairs of the Republic, had made every effort not only for the advancement of the Province of Buenos Ayres, but for that of the Nation in general.

The proclamation concludes by stating that in vain in Upper and Lower Peru, a despicable individual presents himself under the title of Protector and Defender of the People, with the intent to disunite them, in order to raise himself upon their ruin. That his talents are too insignificant for an enterprise so arduous and difficult, and that neither the efforts of his proselytes nor the resources at his command will bring to pass his ridiculous views. The great genius of Franco had fallen in consequence of his immoderate desires of domination. The Christophes of Santo Domingo, the Iturbides in Mexico, the Sucre in Bolivia, and many other ambitious Americans had been convinced of their impotence; therefore, all ought now to be persuaded that only law, and that law analogous to the general happiness can rule in America, and in the World in general. And that a despotic Government centered in one person must be ephemeral.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Treasury Bills in circulation on 30th ult., 5,452,000 dollars.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 3rd inst., contains a note to the Government dated 28th ult., from D. Juan Bernardo Navarrete, Justice of Peace of Moron, inclosing a list of individuals of that district who have subscribed 1636 dollars for the public service.

The Government replied to the above on 30th, expressing its thanks in the name of the country.

The same journal of 6th inst., contains a note to the Government dated 3rd inst., from Don Salvador Aguirre, Justice of Peace of Lujan, with an additional list of donations of horses, and 59 dollars in current money, for the use of Government in the war against General Santa Cruz.

The Government replied to the above same date, expressing its thanks &c.

A note dated 30th ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor, states that during the month of June last, 500 persons arrived in this city, the departures 416.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the period above-mentioned, 212 persons arrived at this port, the departures 207.

In justice to our esteemed friend Mr. A. G. Bellemare, and for the satisfaction of his numerous friends in this city, we have made the following extract from the French paper "Sentinelle des Pyrénées, journal de Bayonne et de la Péninsule."

"The troubles otherwise of little moment which have taken place at Montevideo, and which are imperfectly understood in some portions of our department, have drawn attention to the expedition directed by M. Bellemare, and to the passengers in the *Helvellyn*, *Delhi*, &c. We have often spoken of the upright conduct and good faith which M. Bellemare has evinced in all his proceedings regarding the colonists, every one in this respect renders him full justice, and the communication which he has this day addressed to us is a further proof of that uprightness. It is an opinion officially given after a conscientious examination of the documents relative to the operations in question."

"Mortagne (Ornè), February 14th, 1837.

"MR. EDITOR.

"Faithful to the engagement I entered into with the inhabitants of the department of the Lower Pyrenées, to give them every information relative to the operations of colonization. I have returned for that purpose to Bayonne, and I trust you will insert in your columns the inclosed copy of a ministerial dispatch with which I have been favoured by the maritime chief.

"I hope Sir, that I shall soon be enabled to lay before you, vouchers which will establish in a manner the most satisfactory, the justification of the house which I represent.

"A. G. BELLEMARE."

"Naval Police Office.

"The Minister of Marine, to the Chief of the Marine department, at Bayonne.

"Paris, 23rd January, 1837.

"I duly received the letters with the vouchers, you addressed to me under date 20th November, and 20th and 31st December last, in answer to the dispatch I forwarded to you on 17th November 1836, in which I requested you to furnish me with information relative to the accusations brought against M. de Bellemare, Merchant at Bayonne, as the representative of the British Mercantile house of Lafone, established in Montevideo, as it regards the conduct of that house to the 236 emigrants in the British ship *Delhi*.

"The perusal of the report which M. Bellemare has addressed to you respecting this expedition, and the examination of the voluminous documents annexed to it, have convinced me that this merchant has fulfilled all the conditions imposed upon him, and that the emigrants were treated in strict conformity with the contract they entered into with M. Bellemare, and to which they did not acquiesce until they had full knowledge of its purport, and in fine, that they ought not to reproach him with having let the emigrants consume the provisions of the voyage during the 26 days the vessel remained at the Bocan, since it is proved that he took care to make regular distribution of fresh provisions, and to replace the water consumed.

"Under those circumstances, I return to you all the vouchers respecting this affair, which were confided to you by M. Bellemare, in order that they be transmitted to him with a copy of this dispatch.

"I remain, &c.

"The Vice-Admiral, Minister of Marine and of the Colonies.

"Signed—ROSAMEL."

SEAMEN'S ENLISTMENT BILL.

Of the various amendments required in the laws connected with our Mercantile Marine—and they are many—we know of none that more imperatively calls for immediate correction than that which, under a section of the late "Seamen's Enlistment Bill," enables any part of the crew of a merchant vessel to desert from her, and enter on board of one of his MAJESTY'S ships, even though it be in the middle of a voyage, which such seamen had signed articles to complete.

So monstrous a system of injustice to our Mercantile interest cannot fail, as its evils become known, to arouse the energies of every man connected with that interest, in order to

get the enactment repealed; and we trust that the able and straight forward chairman of Lloyd's and of the Shipowner's Society will at once take the necessary measures to effect this important object.

When the ships of our royal navy on foreign stations require men to fill up their casualties, this want should be supplied by sending out drafts of seamen, from time to time in like manner as recruits are sent out to complete our regiments abroad; but most assuredly the crews of our merchant ships should never be thus encouraged, as it were, to behave ill and insult their officers, under a conviction that they can at once escape from punishment, and violate their lawful agreements, by entering on board of a ship of war; and where, in nine cases out of ten, they only go to desert again at the first opportunity, their sole object being to obtain their wages and clothes, by this mode of quitting the merchant vessel.

A case in point has just been brought under our notice, where a large ship, valuably laden, and bound to the East Indies, was lately detained for a considerable time at Rio Janeiro, in consequence of part of her crew, who had been refractory during their voyage out, deserting from her, and entering on board the Admiral's ship on that station, where they were detained, in spite of all the remonstrances of the master of the merchantman; the reply to all arguments being—that the Act of Parliament authorised their detention. We seek not to throw any censure on the naval officer who thus obeyed his instructions, but we must loudly complain against the principle of a measure under which the ships of the navy, instead of protecting our commerce in foreign countries, as they should do, are made to distress it, by receiving from our merchant vessels their crews whilst prosecuting their several voyages. From such a system serious losses must inevitably ensue to all who are engaged in foreign commerce.

We would strenuously advise that memorials to the Government and petitions to Parliament be immediately prepared, praying for the instant repeal of this objectionable clause in the Enlistment Bill, and urging that if any part of the crews of our merchant vessels be suffered to desert from them, by entering the navy, this be permitted only when such vessels are within the United Kingdom, and when the voyage for which such crews had signed articles had been completed. Every principle of good faith between man and man demands this should be done; for as neither the captain nor the owner could break the agreement which he had made with any seaman for the completion of a voyage, so should the seaman be equally bound to fulfil the articles which he had pledged himself to perform.

Shipping Gazette.

On the Monuments and Relics of the Ancient Inhabitants of New Spain.—Communicated to the Royal Geographical Society of London in November 1830, by Captain VERRILL, Royal Engineers, F. R. S.

(Continued from our last.)

The Toltec and Acolhuacan monuments, though belonging to ages far apart, yet present the curious coincidence of both abounding in pyramidal erections, and thus, while the origin and destruction of the pyramids of Teotihuacan are alike lost in the remoteness of their antiquity, the same species of edifices continued to be erected up to the date of the Spanish invasion; and this fact is interesting in seeming to show that the second period of refinement and prosperity in Anahuac was erected upon, or had grown out of the vestiges of the arts and institutions handed down from the first epoch. It has been stated that the great pyramid of the city of Mexico, was formed on the model of those of Teotihuacan, but if the descriptions and drawings of that of Mexico can be relied on, it would not be easy to conceive pyramids less alike than these are. But the fact is, the Acolhuans and Aztecs continued to build temples in the form of pyramids, because they maintained doctrines, and creeds, and institutions modelled on those of the Toltecs, who first erected temples of that form.

Between the more ancient and the more modern pyramids of New Spain, there is, however, a vast difference in point of size. The first being of the most imposing dimensions, whereas the latter would not particularly arrest attention. If we are, therefore, allowed to form an estimate of the power and civilization of the Toltecs, compared to that of the Aztecs, from

the character and design of their respective monuments, then we must conclude that the Toltecs had attained a far greater degree of power, wealth, and knowledge of the arts, than that acquired by the Aztecs, under Montezuma the Second.

My object, however, at present, is not to investigate the history of the Toltec and Acolhuacan people or empires, but rather to show that the monuments of the first are of a nature and epoch to excite a strong interest, and deserving of being studied. It is, indeed, to be urged on the other hand, that huge pyramids of solid earth are no great proofs of advancement in the arts of civilized life; I have, however, endeavoured to show what these do appear to prove. But amongst many other indications of progress in art and science, the most convincing fact will probably be, the perfection they had arrived at in measuring the year, which it may be noticed they made to consist of eighteen months, of twenty days each, to which were added five odd days, and that at the end of fifty two years they introduced a period of thirteen days to complete their cycle; and Gama* with some success endeavoured to prove that they introduced thirteen and twelve days alternately to their cycles, which would indeed reduce the measurement of the year to the degree of exactness at present followed in Europe. If we admit the arguments of Gama, they show the use of the second cycle of 104 years, and furnish evidence to prove that it would require long continued and accurate observations of the heavens, and a careful record of the same, to enable them to arrive at the conclusions they did, and to employ cycles of such long duration as fifty-two and one hundred and four years.

In geographical extent it will probably be ascertained that the Toltec monuments may be traced from the Isthmus of Darien to Chihuahua, and that their language prevailed, or was at least known to the same extent, about 2,400 miles.

In the State of Yucatan, pyramids and other remains are said to be numerous. But the ruined cities near Palenque, in the State of Chiapas, are of great extent, and of a very imposing character. In the State of Oaxaca are the ruins of Mitla and others. In Anahuac (or the Valley of Mexico) ruins and remains prevail to a great extent; near Zacatecas are the remains styled by the Spaniards *Los Edificios*, and in the State of Chihuahua are the *Casas Grandes*. Near Nacon and the river Panuco are the ruins of two cities; and besides those already noticed and described by travellers, there are many others to be noticed, and I have no doubt a great number still to be discovered.†

If we suppose all these monuments to have been the work of the Toltecs, or of kindred tribes to them, they would prove some guide as to the extent of their empire, and their greater frequency and scale in some places, might be considered to indicate the seat of empire, or of power and dense population; and on this principle of reasoning we might be induced to place the first and great seat of empire in the State of Chiapas, and the second at Teotihuacan.

Notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject of the monuments of New Spain, little progress has been made in coming to any satisfactory conclusion in regard to them. The field of investigation is a wide one and still open, and it is but now for the first time, from the number of scientific inquirers, and the liberty afforded them, that we may expect to acquire sufficient data on which to found our researches.

The plan of investigation to be followed would be, first, to fix geographically the sites of all such monuments, and, secondly, to have them carefully examined in detail, dimensions taken, and drawings made of them, and occasionally excavations.

Having premised so much generally on the monuments and relics of the ancient inhabitants of New Spain, I now proceed to notice a collection of stone figures from the banks of the river Panuco, in the ancient district or country of Huastecas. The figures were procured by Mr. Francis Veechli, while making a plan of the

* Don Antonio de Leon y Gama, *Descipcion Historica y Cronologica de las dos piedras, &c.*—Mexico, 1707.

† Since the above paragraph was sent to press, I have received a letter from my friend General Yberrí, of the Mexican service, and a corresponding number of this Society, stating that he was proceeding, by order of the government, to survey and make drawings of the ruins of a great and ancient city of the Indians, which had just been discovered (accidentally) in the mountains, about eight leagues from Jalapa, in the State of Vera Cruz.

river Panuco and its banks, and purchased by me of him at Tampico, in the year 1832, and are now submitted to the inspection of the members of the Royal Geographical Society.

I shall first enumerate the figures, and then offer such remarks as have occurred to me in reference to them.

1. Male figure, with high conical cap, nearly complete, executed in shelly limestone.
 2. Female figure, with ornamented head dress, with low conical top, ear-rings, and lapnets; on the reverse, carved simply but tastefully, in a fan, or lotus-fashion, in siliceous limestone.
 3. Female figure, nearly complete, with conical cap, carved lotus-fashion on the reverse, in calcareous sandstone.
 4. Female figure, nearly complete to the knees; from the neck to the hip-joint the proportions appear good. Head-dress, with conical top, and carved lotus-fashion on the reverse, in siliceous limestone.
 5. Female figure, nearly complete, much corroded, high conical cap, carved lotus-fashion on the reverse, in siliceous limestone.
 6. Small female figure, with conical cap, in limestone.
 7. Female figure, with conical cap, the base rounded instead of being square, like the previous ones, in shelly limestone.
 8. Female figure, with conical cap and rounded base, in shelly limestone.
- N. B. The head-dress of the two last resemble very nearly what I have observed in some Cingalese and Burmese figures.
9. Female figure, with ornamental conical cap, Ethiopian countenance, in calcareous sandstone.
 10. Female figure nearly complete, with conical cap, in calcareous sandstone.
 11. Face (good). Eyes hollowed out for the insertion of gems, or plates of gold, (head dress restored).
 12. Face and breast of a female figure, thick lips, much corroded, in limestone.
 13. Male figure, with a species of helmet, in siliceous limestone.
 14. Female figure, very rude, no other head dress than a fillet, in calcareous sandstone.
 15. Female figure, mantled and hooded, very rude, in limestone.
 16. Figure, very rude, in siliceous limestone.
 17. Female figure, with an infant on the shoulders of it; calcareous sandstone.
 18. Figure, probably male (Herculean or extra size); from the waist to the calf of the leg clothed and ornamented. It is important to observe that the dress of this figure is almost identical with some of those formed of stucco in relief in the ruined city near Palenque, at the distance of near 600 miles from the Panuco.

(To be continued.)

Buenos Ayres British Subscription Library.

The resolution passed at the late Annual General Meeting, of the members of "the Buenos Ayres British Subscription Library," which appears in our paper of this day is really very important, when taking into consideration the number of English readers who reside in the country districts of Buenos Ayres; and we should think will give universal satisfaction.—It may not perhaps be generally known, that the institution, though called "the British Subscription Library," is not confined to British subjects but is open to all. The 6th article of the rules and regulations expressly states:—"That all persons be eligible as members of this institution, on being presented to the committee by three subscribers, either personally or by writing."

We trust this fact will tend to increase the number of subscribers, and enable the committee to make valuable additions to the already valuable works which the library contains.

The best writers of ancient and modern times, have ever spoken in glowing terms of the utility of library establishments, not only as an organ of instruction, but as a fresh auxiliary to individual and social happiness. It brings one acquainted with a greater number of books than our solitary means can perhaps command, and thus we are always more or less furnished with materials for rational conversation, which in the estimation of a well instructed mind is the principal charm of companionship.

The wide and continual spread of the English language—the celebrity of the works which have and which daily appear in it, particularly in Europe and the United States, render an English Subscription Library peculiarly interesting, to every reader of that language of whatever country he may be.

The first 'British Subscription Library' established in Buenos Ayres, was we believe in 1815 or thereabouts. It was under our charge from 1822 to 1826, at which period various na-

tives of this country were subscribers to it, including D. Manuel Sarratea, D. Pedro Trapani and Sr. Saenz-Valiente. It was then customary for the Society to have an Annual dinner, to discuss its affairs over the wine and dessert. We had the honor to attend by invitation at several of these banquets, at Fauch's hotel, in the Plaza del 25 de Mayo, and passed thereat some truly delightful evenings—but those were the "golden days" of Buenos Ayres.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

THESE valuable repositories of literature are not of modern invention. The first collections consisted of religious works alone, and were lent out gratuitously. Pamphilus was a Presbyterian of Casarea, and lived A. D. 294. In this distinguished person were united the philosopher and Christian. Born of a very eminent family, and large fortune, he might have aspired to the highest honours of this world; but, on the contrary, he withdrew himself from those flattering prospects, and spent his whole life in acts of the most disinterested benevolence. His unfeigned regard and veneration for the Scriptures were as remarkable as his unwearied application in whatever he undertook. Being a great encourager of learning and piety, he not only lent books to read, (especially copies of the Scriptures,) but when he found persons well disposed made them presents of his manuscripts, some of which were transcribed with the greatest accuracy by his own hand. He founded a library at Casarea, which, according to Isidore of Seville, contained 30,000 volumes. This collection seems to have been formed merely for the good and use of the church. Another author also authenticates the existence of this library; and St. Jerome particularly mentions his collecting books for the purpose of lending them to read; and Dr. A. Clarke remarks, "this is, if I mistake not, the first notice we have of a circulating library." The benefits to be derived from a good circulating library, are too numerous as well as obvious to need any comment.

Advertisements.

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 hams, iron barrow wheels, spur & pennon wheels, as well as all kinds of hardware, selling at the old prices without any advance. j175t

THOMAS LEWIS.

BEGS leave to return his most grateful thanks to his numerous friends and the Public generally, for the very extensive patronage he received during the last season, and assures them that he will make every exertion to merit future favours. T. L. is preparing more extensive accommodations for horses to stand at livery, and having selected and added to his stud some excellent and well broke horses, flatters himself that he shall be able to accommodate his friends in the ensuing season to their satisfaction, and with credit to himself.

No. 10, Plaza del 25 de Mayo.

Horses taken in to bait, and every attention paid to horses entrusted to his charge for the purpose of being taken care of. Horses to be let, by day, week or month. Excellent equestrian equipments.—Charges moderate. j9 3t

Selling off under prime Cost.

R. HYNE begs leave to return his grateful thanks for the liberal support he has received from his numerous friends, and acquaints them that as he finds the Grocery line *No go*, he has determined to dispose of his abundant Stock in Trade under prime cost, he therefore requests them to apply early, before it goes to the hammer.

N. B. The fixtures are also for Sale.

British Subscription Library.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the late Annual General Meeting it was resolved:—"That, for the advantage of Subscribers living in the country, and others, books which have been one year in the Library, may be retained double the usual time; and those which have been above two years in the Library, treble the usual time." And the following Gentlemen were elected, a Committee for the year ending 1st May 1838.

MR. MCLEAN, Chairman.
MACFARLANE, Treasurer.
HARRATT.
BISHOP.
GILPIN.
WHITAKER.
BEST.
LEE.
BARBER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

AT No. 30 Cathedral Street, plated snuffers with their dishes of Sheffield manufactory; Emerson's improved elastic razor strop; ink-stands, plated and of fancy wood, with ink, sand, wafer stands and place for pens &c., in one piece; fantascopes or optical delusions; indelible ink for marking linen; flesh brushes; insts for dishea; 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 6th of July 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Barque Alpha, Turner.....	M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Ocean Queen, Carnie.....	Thomas Armstrong.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Nautilus, Mitchinson.....	John Best, Brothers.....	Loading for London.
Brig Thomas Leech, Coull.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Argentina, Kelson.....	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.
American.		
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Arctic, Phillips.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Aleyone, Julius.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
French.		
Brig Jeune Estelle, Lamaud.....	J. O. Basualdo.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Courier de la Rance, Leroy.....	Guerin, Seris & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Danish.		
Brig Elizabeth, Breckling.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Altona.
Brig Princessin Carolina Amalia Guntheraen	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Spanish.		
Brig Juan, Guesco.....	F. Llallalol.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen.		
Galliot London Packet, Kuckens.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Bremen.
Sardinian.		
Polacre San Antonio, Gallo.....	Dowdall and Lewis.....	Loading for Ports of Spain.
Brazilian.		
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.

July 1.—Wind N. N. E.

Arrived, Danish brig *Princessin Caroline Amalia*, (180 tons,) *Friederich Anton Gunther*, from *Altona* 21st March, Deal 24th do., arrived at Montevideo 16th ult., sailed thence 29th, with general cargo, to *Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.*

Oriental packet schooner *Rosa*, *Juan Bautista Schiaffino*, from Montevideo 30th ult., to *Carlos Galeano*.

Sailed, British brig *Howard*, *Elias Warren Beazley*, for a port in the English channel, despatched by *Lafone, Barker & Co.*, with 11,878 dry hides, 13,400 horns, and loaded in Montevideo 3560 salted hides.

American barque *Chalcedony*, *George Upton*, for *Salem*, despatched by *Daniel Gowland & Co.*, with 150 dry hides, 142 pipes with 5380 arrobas tallow, 10 do. with 70 arrobas neat's foot oil, 200 bales with 1336 quintals cut hides, 20 kegs tobacco.

Passenger, *Dr. Edward H. Leffingwell.*

July 2.—Wind N.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Spanish brig *Manuel, Bernardo Andicochea*, for Montevideo, to finish her loading for ports in the Mediterranean, despatched by *Zumaran and Treserra*, with 12,500 dry hides, 47 quarter pipes with 400 arrobas tallow.

American brig *Rose*, *William Rodgers Davis*, for Havana, despatched by *Zumaran and Treserra*, with 3460 quintals jerked beef and 6 lion skins.

In sight *Aguila Segunda.*

July 3.—Wind E. S. E.—strong at night.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Segunda*, *Manuel Soriano*, from Montevideo 1st inst., to *Alexander Martinez.*

Sailed, National brig *Independiente*, *Joaquin Antonio Maia*, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by *Juan Sousa Monteiro*, with 3074 quintals jerked beef, 178 dry hides.

July 4.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig *L'Union*, *Etienne Meriel*, for Havre de Grace, despatched by *Moscat, Dunoyer and Vani*, with 8898 dry hides.

Passenger, *Monsieur Achile Chambaus.*

At night, British brig *Hebe*, *Arthur Walters Field*, for Antwerp, despatched by *Anderson, Weller & Co.*, with 10,356 dry hides, 1867 salted hides.

In sight *Relampago.*

The *Independiente* which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day.

July 5.—Wind N.

Arrived, Oriental schooner *Relampago*, (119 tons,) *Estevan Rizzo*, from Rio Janeiro 19th ult., arrived at Montevideo 1st inst., sailed thence 3rd, with rice, coffee, tobacco and sugar, to *Gerónimo Rizzo.*

Sailed, National packet schooner *Luisa*, *José Muratori*, for Montevideo.

July 6.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 7.—Wind E. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner *Aguila Segunda*, *Manuel Soriano*, for Montevideo.

The French barque *Napoleon*, for Rotterdam, *Sardinian brig Providencia*, for Montevideo, and National schooner *brig Providencia*, for Rio Janeiro, remain in the inner roads wind bound, they have been for several days ready to sail.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 1st inst.—At 3 A. M. Wind N. *Betsy Hall*, hence 29th ult.

“ “ At 7 P. M. Wind N. W. *Howard*, hence same morning.

2nd.—At 8 A. M. Wind N. *Chalcedony*, hence 1st 3rd.—At 10 A. M. Wind S. *Manuel*, hence 2nd.

4th.—At 11 A. M. Wind E. *Rose*, hence 2nd.

5th.—Wind N. N. E. at 8 A. M. *Uni*, at 9 A. M. *Hebe*, both hence 4th, at 11 A. M. *Independiente*, hence 3rd.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

29th ult.—Brazilian patache *Pedro Second*, from Bahia 12th ult.

“ “ British brig *William Waters*, *Roe*, from Liverpool 24th April, to *Briscoe, Steward & Co.*

30th.—Hamburg galliot *Carl Heinrich*, *Valentin*, from Hamburg 29th April, to *Nebel.*

AT LIVERPOOL.

April 20th.—British brig *Laura*, *Crockley*, hence 31st December.

The *Laura* put into Waterford about 10th April, her letters were delivered in Liverpool on the 12th.

AT St. LUCIA.

February 18th.—British barque *Castrics*, *Mondel*, from *Ensenada* 19th January.

AT HAVANA.

February 22nd.—Spanish brig *Dos Amigos*, from Montevideo 60 days.

“ “ 25th.—Bremen ship *Johann Carl*, from Montevideo 78 days.

In March date unknown.—Dutch barque *Alecion*, *Vander Linden*, hence 29th December.

“ “ American barque *Caroline*, *Balchen*, hence 18th January.

“ “ British brig *Flora*, from Montevideo.

April 6th.—American brig *Harriett*, *Cooper*, hence 3rd February.

“ “ Spanish brig *Restaurador*, *Puig*, hence 4th February.

“ “ Spanish polacre *Marciel*, from Montevideo.

AT VALPARAISO.

June 3rd.—American brig *Argyle*, *Codman*, from Baltimore 114 days.

“ 4th.—British brig *Beng*, from Montevideo 53 days.

“ 6th.—British barque *Weaver*, *Allen*, from New Zealand 51 days.

“ 7th.—British barque *Bee*, from Liverpool 112 days.

“ 8th.—American ship *Ann Wayne*, from Baltimore 125 days.

“ “ American barque *Louisa*, from Baltimore 145 days.

“ 12th.—American ship *Europa*, from Otahite 38 days.

H. B. M's packet from Falmouth 5th May, arrived at Rio Janeiro on 17th ult. The packet *Cockatrice* which would convey her mail for the River Plate, and which sailed from Montevideo on 10th ult., had not arrived at Rio Janeiro on 19th.

NATIONAL COMPANY.

On 2nd inst., was performed to a full house, the play of *the Barber of Seville.*

On 4th, was repeated *Quinc años ha.* We were not present.

On 6th, to a numerous audience *El Libertador*, which relates to the efforts of various individuals to discover if a young man who is deaf and dumb, had not feigned that misfortune, he in the end marries a pretty girl, who espouses him through motives of gratitude, he having saved her life.

In the farce which followed, of *El Triunfo de las Mujeres*, *Felipe David* as the schoolmaster, all-ged as one of the reasons why he wished to be separated from his wife, that she brought him 10 children in 6 years, so that his school chiefly consisted of his own offspring.

EUROPEAN COMPANY.

On 1st inst., this Company performed the play of the *Caprichos de Federico II.* The scene of which is in Germany, in the reign of *Frederick the Second of Prussia*, who having put two of his officers under arrest, they manage to get liberty for a short time, and exert themselves so greatly in a battle that they obtain honors and pardon from their monarch. There was a good comic dance after the play by two gentlemen of the Company. The house was very thinly attended.

AMATEUR COMPANY.

On 3rd inst., the Amateur Company who performed some months since, repeated the tragedy of *Lanuza.* This tragedy abounds in fine language, and is founded on historical facts.—The scene is in Saragossa, and relates to the unsuccessful resistance of *Lanuza* to the arbitrary mandate of *Felipe II.*, to deprive the kingdom of Arragon of its privileges. The

Amateur who performed *Lanuza*, and whom from his portly figure, was called 'the stout gentleman', has considerable histrionic talent, a sonorous voice and good action, but he had not much discrimination, so that his utterance with few exceptions amounted to declamation. He has however merit, and was deservedly applauded.

The lady Amateur (whom we hear is a *Mendocina*), unfortunately provoked the risibility of the audience, particularly at the conclusion of the play; from the manner in which she pronounced the word *barbaro.* The other Amateurs performed "as well as could be expected."

After the tragedy, *Señor and Señora Caton* danced the *Seguidillas Manchegas*, with much spirit and effect, but the lady did not 'start off' with that peculiar grace which marks the bolera dancing of *Doña Isabel Podio de Perez.*

The entertainments of the evening closed with a duet from the Opera of *Seniramas*, which was extremely well sung by *Señora Bigatti* and *Señor Burgos*, (one of the Amateurs). They were rewarded by a round of applause. The vocal talents of the lady are well known, and *Señor Burgos* managed his really musical voice with taste and skill. We should think he is a good musician, at any rate his exertions in the duet in question were highly creditable to him.

The house was well attended. In the boxes we observed, *General Muncil* a lady; *Captain Broughton* of H. B. M's ship *Samarang*, and other officers of that ship. The exterior of the Theatre was illuminated upon the occasion, and previous to the performance the National Anthem was sung by the performers. During which the portrait of *General Rosas* was exhibited on the stage in transparency, surrounded with flags. And at the conclusion of the Anthem, there were cries from the pit of *Viva la Patria. Viva la Federacion. Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes. Mueran los Unitarios. Mueran los Pasteleros.*

A federal flag was flying from the roof of the Theatre all day, and we ought to mention that when the lady Amateur first appeared, some of her friends in the *cazucla* threw flowers on the stage.

Dir.

On 30th ult., in Montevideo after a long and painful illness, sincerely lamented, *Colonel José Maria Torres*, of the army of this Republic.

On 5th, in Buenos Ayres, *Monsieur Christophe Brest.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	131 a 132 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	130 a 131 do. do.
Plata macuquina	7½ a 7½ do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	8 a 8 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones	8 a 8 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	56 a 57 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no demand
Exchange on England	6 a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	255 a 260
Do. Montevideo	84 a per patacon
Do. United States	84 a per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	34 a 35 dis p. pesada
Do. country	28 a 30 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs	28 a 29 do. do.
Do. salted	24 a 26 do. do.
Do. Horse	10 a 12 do. each.
Nutria Skins	4 a 4½ do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	33 a do. per dozen
Wool, common	9 a 16 do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	19 a 21 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24 a 26
Deer skins per dozen	9 a 11
Hair, long	55 a 60 do. do.
Do. mixed	30 a 34 do. do.
Jerked Beef	15 a 17 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	12½ a 14 do. per arr'ba
Horns	128 a 550 per mil
Flour, (North American)	a none
Salt, on board	18 per fan.
Discount	1½ a 2 pr ct. pr. 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.

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.