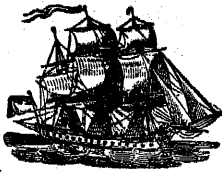


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N^o. 569.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

WE have no particular news to communicate this week. In addition however to the intelligence from Chili inserted in our last, we have to add, that the expedition to Peru was to sail from Valparaiso on the 10th of the present month. The old 6th or Maypu regiment has been disbanded by the Chilian Government, in consequence of its late seditious proceeding; the men formerly in it are to go into two new battalions, namely:—'battalion de Valparaiso' and 'battalion de Portales.' The 3rd regiment (Carampague) "nunca vencido," takes the place of the late 6th in the intended expedition.

In looking over the Peruvian journals, we find in the *Eco del Norte*, that the encomiums which have appeared in some London journals upon General Santa Cruz, in the shape of communications from private individuals, and which we have noticed in former numbers, are palmed off in the journal above-mentioned as the opinions of the London editors. This is not a bad stratagem.

We received Montevideo journals to 10th inst., they contain no particular news. The *Universal* of 6th, upon the authority of accounts from the coast of the Uruguay, says, that Colonel Bonifacio Calderon, Chief of Brigade of the Imperial army of Brazil, (who had been joined by the anarchists from the Oriental Republic,) had gone to Corrientes, where he had been made prisoner by order of the Government of that Province. The same paper adds that various accounts, report that the Chieftain Fracucoso Rivera was in the Misiones; whilst others aver that he remained in the Province of Rio Grande. The *Universal* of 8th, quoting a letter from the Province of Rio Grande, says, that Bento Manuel marched on the 1st inst., with Antonio da Silveira, to attack the Brazilian Government officer Loureiro, who was on the other side of the Ibicui, with more than five hundred men. Marshal Barreto had collected some men in the neighbourhood of Casapava, he was however assailed there by the Republicans, and escaped to the hills to join the Government force in that quarter. The letter in question says, that Rivera was at Nandui, that the liberals on the frontier in number 300 were at San Diego with Daniel Canabarro, and that all or the major part of those who had taken service under the Brazilian Government, were to be incorporated with Loureiro in the Misiones.

We received by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, London journals to 3rd May, Paris to 1st do., Madrid to 23rd April, and Rio Janeiro to 26th ult. The news from Spain is so contradictory as ever—on one hand it is stated that the Infante Don Sebastian, at the head of 17 battalions

of Carlist infantry and 1200 cavalry, was about to advance upon Madrid—whilst on the other, the Christinos are described as being in high spirits and confident of victory.

The following are extracts from the London newspaper, 'Times' of 2nd May.

St. Sebastian, April 23rd.

The exertions and remonstrances of Colonel Wyld have been crowned with a more speedy success than could have been expected by any one accustomed to the snail-pace progress of military or any other affairs in this country, for, though he started but two or three days ago for the head-quarters of General Espartero, at Bilbao, yet he returned here yesterday evening in the Phoenix steamer, which brought also upwards of 1000 of the Spanish troops intended to reinforce the Anglo-Cristino army under General Evans. The Phoenix ran into the bay fortunately at the commencement of a furious gale, and escaped its fury outside, where, with a thousand additional men on her decks, she might have encountered some danger in contending with it. With some difficulty, from the immense swell that prevailed in the bay, a great number of the troops were landed in boats before nightfall, and the remainder this morning, without accident. Another steamer ran yesterday evening into Passages, and disembarked 1290 more of this reinforcing division. With regard to the precise number of the whole intended reinforcement there is either an affected mystery or a real ignorance. Some state it at 6000 men, and others at 8000, with four squadrons of cavalry. Amongst the Spanish officers who came in the Phoenix was General Soane, chief of Espartero's staff, an officer of distinguished bravery (he has been frequently wounded, and limps in consequence of one wound), a great favorite with the army, and enjoying besides a well-deserved reputation, I believe, for purity of political conduct and honest love of his country. He is, as it is said, to command in second under General Evans in any operations that may be intended.

With regard to the nature and direction of these operations, there are numberless conjectures, but of course nothing certain, or that can be relied on; it would therefore be useless to detail the idle gossip afloat thereupon; the only one paramount and almost universal opinion, however, appears to be, that unless the Legion be paid up its arrears, or some very satisfactory arrangement be concluded thereon, it will be a very hazardous experiment to take this corps, so very near the term of its dissolution, into the field; for though I am convinced all the officers and a great number of the men burn with a desire to redeem what was lost both in ground and character on the 16th March, yet as this spirit does not unfortunately pervade the entire mass, the lukewarmness of a few may, in that most precarious of all human events, a battle, compromise most fatally not only the reputation but the safety of the many. Upon this point it is the most imperative and indispensable duty of General Evans and the Spanish Government to come to a most implicit understanding—the first as it regards his reputation as a military man, and the character and safety of the officers and men under his command; and the second, as it concerns the honor and interests of the country which they govern.

Though the steamers which came in yesterday evening and others are expected to bring the remainder of the expected reinforcements hither in a few days, yet such has been the quantity of rain that has fallen within the last fortnight, and the consequent impracticable state

of the country that it will be impossible for several days to come yet, to undertake any forward, or at least important movements.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.
SIR,

In your remarks last week upon the performance of the Amateurs, you have been pleased to praise my vocal efforts. I am Sir, but young in my profession, and little accustomed to appear before the public, therefore that my slight pretensions should meet with your approbation, has afforded me the highest pleasure and will be a stimulus to future exertions.

I beg Sir, you will accept my grateful thanks for the flattering notice you have taken of me, and believe me with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
MANUEL BURGOS.

Buenos Ayres, July 14th, 1837.

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 10th inst., contains a note to the Government dated 8th inst., from Don Vicente Zavala, Justice of Peace of San José de Flores, inclosing a list of individuals of that district, who have subscribed 2001 dollars, for the use of Government in the war against General Santa Cruz.

The Government replied to the above on the 8th, expressing its thanks in the name of the country.

A note dated 31st May last, to the Government from Don Hernando Victorica, Chief of Police, states that during that month 736 persons arrived in this City, the departures 454.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 13th inst., contains various documents issued by the Government of the Province of Cordova, namely:—three communications of reply dated 22nd ult., addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acknowledging the receipt of circulars from the latter, with information of the new insurrection in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, headed by Rivera and Lavalle: the measures taken by the Government of Buenos Ayres to counteract it. As also that the said Government had appointed General Alejandro Heredia, Commander in Chief of the Argentine Confederate army of operations, to act against General Santa Cruz; in all of which the Government of Cordova expresses its perfect acquiescence. And in a note to the Government of Buenos Ayres dated 23rd ult., it acknowledges the receipt of the circular of 24th May last, and Manifesto relative to the war declared against General Santa Cruz, and incloses a proclamation issued by the Government of Cordova upon the occasion, in which amongst other things, it orders, that the post masters, and civil and military authorities of Cordova, and the inhabitants generally, shall render every assistance by night and by day to Couriers &c., from the Government of Buenos Ayres who may have occasion to pass through the Province of Cordova.

Similar communications to the above were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of yesterday, dated in June last, from Don José Gregorio Calderon, Governor of the Province of San Luis, and Don Pedro Molina, Governor of the Province of Mendoza.

A meeting of Chilean bondholders was held in London on 1st May last, at the City of London Tavern, to receive a communication from Señor Rosales. An Envoy from the Chilean Government, relative to the payment of the interest on the bonds. That agent was present, and sat on the right of Mr. Robinson, M. P., who was called to the chair. The chairman read a long statement from Señor Rosales, which set forth that he had come to this country with authority to explain to the bondholders the cause of the nonpayment of the interest on them hitherto; and to propose arrangements which, if adopted, would secure the regular periodical payment of them in future. But that since his departure, Chili had unhappily felt itself compelled to declare war against Peru—a declaration that had received the sanction of the Legislature. In consequence of that new position of affairs, and expecting despatches as to his future proceedings by a vessel that left previously to the declaration of war being approved, he felt himself compelled to defer making the promised communications until he should ascertain whether such vessel contained any despatches for him, and consequently whether his instructions were altered or remained the same, in the new contingency of Chili being exposed to the chance of expensive warfare in addition to the ordinary expenditure. The Envoy, therefore, under all the circumstances, determined to withhold his communications for the present, at the same time regretting that such circumstances should have arisen as to make him deem this the more prudent course to adopt. He, however, begged it to be understood that as soon as he obtained despatches or further instructions, or in the event of finding that there were no instructions counteracting those already possessed by him, he would cause another meeting of the bondholders to be convened, to impart the views of his Government, and to learn those of the bondholders. Mr. Young, as an old bondholder, strongly condemned this course of proceeding, and contended, especially as the bondholders had never yet received anything, and as the revenues set apart for their payment had been otherwise used, that the Envoy ought to impart to them what his Government had directed him to state, for even if there should arrive counteracting instructions, the statement would afford the opportunity of judging of the intentions of the Chilean Government towards the bondholders. And he moved a resolution to such effect, requiring the Envoy to make the communication then—a resolution that for a time had a good deal of feeling in its favour in the room; but the chairman, after having imparted its character to Señor Rosales, stated that the Envoy regretted to be obliged to say that, even if such resolution were carried, he should consider it to be his duty towards his own Government to adhere to the determination previously avowed. After much warm discussion as to the conduct of the Chilean Government hitherto, and on the benefit it would be to have the contemplated communication made to them, inasmuch as it would at least afford them the consolation of knowing the present intentions of that Government, supposing that no interruption of peace and the risk of additional expenditure had occurred, the chairman and others, the Envoy adhering to his determination to say nothing now, submitted whether it would be advisable to press a resolution which, if carried, would to a certain extent place the bondholders in an adverse position with the Envoy and his Government? It was therefore finally determined, that in order to afford Señor Rosales time to receive the expected despatches from his Government, the meeting be adjourned till the 30th May, but to be convened on an earlier day should the Envoy obtain his letters, and, consequently, be able to require a meeting sooner, to impart the promised statement, should it not be altered or countermanded.

Evening Mail.

From 'the Newry Examiner,' of August 13, 1836.

ADDRESS
Of the Roman Catholics of Dromara
TO THE
REV. MICHAEL M'CARTAN.

WE, the CATHOLIC PARISHIONERS OF DROMARA, full of heartfelt sorrow, on account of your departure from this Parish, are bound, in justice to our own feelings, and in testimony of your worth and exertions as a Minister of the

Gospel, to come forward and give public expression to the affection and respect with which we ever regarded your character and conduct, during your sojourn of several years amongst us.

Language can too feebly describe the greatness of the obligations under which we labor toward you, for the invaluable services you rendered the sacred cause of religion in our Parish. The Temple which you were instrumental in erecting, to the worship of the Deity, amidst obstructions, manifold and trying, and which, to one of less zeal and ability, would have been insurmountable, must be a perennial source of gratitude towards you in our bosoms, and cause generations, to come after us, to bless the name, and revere the memory, of a man who achieved for them a work so splendid and so holy. When we consider, too, the sacrifices you made in the accomplishment of this undertaking—the dangers which, like the great Apostle, you encountered by sea and land—and what, to a sensitive mind, is still more trying, the rude rebuffs which you experienced from the contumely of the proud, and the avarice of the rich, we must, indeed, acknowledge that you merged feeling, inclination, and every personal consideration, in promoting the cause of Him who was your model, and of whom it was written, that "the zeal of God's house had eaten him up." Nor, Rev. Sir, in advancing the cause of religion, and promoting the spiritual welfare of your own people, were you ever actuated by feelings, other than friendly, to those who differed from you in religious belief. You held out the right hand of fellowship to all, without distinction of creed or sect. Your object was to unite those within the sphere of your influence, in one great brotherhood of Christian kindness.

The more effectually to accomplish your purpose, you were the advocate and promoter of National Education,—a system which would train up the Catholic, Presbyterian, Seceder, and Episcopalian, in the principles of morality, the acquirement of knowledge, and the amicable relationship of "order and good will."

Of your labors, and indefatigable zeal, towards ourselves personally, in promoting our spiritual welfare, we must ever cherish the most grateful recollections. You acted amongst us as a father, counsellor and friend. You exhibited all the marks of a good shepherd—disinterestedness, courage, vigilance. You could truly say, and we can truly say of you, in the language of the Apostle, "You sought not the things which were ours, but us." It was not for the fleece you were concerned, but the flock. You sought not our tithes, but our souls.

As an inadequate token, in a pecuniary point of view, yet, as one which we know you will dearly prize, not alone from the sacred truths which it contains, but even as a testimonial of our sincere regard, we beg, respectfully, to present you with the accompanying Bible. Receive it from us, as an expression of the approval in which we hold your public conduct, and as a proof of the affection and veneration with which we treasure up your private worth and exalted spiritual character. We pray a gracious Providence to afford you his richest blessings, and that you may experience many years of comfort and unalloyed happiness.

Signed on behalf of the Catholic Parishioners of Dromara,

PETER M'KEY, Chairman.

JAMES M'ILDUFF, Secretary.

Answer to the Address of the Roman Catholics of Dromara.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS,—The Address you did me the honor to present to me, I accept with sentiments of gratitude. The respect you entertain for my conduct and character, during a sojournment of many years amongst you, I cannot appreciate other than a valuable Testimonial, as being the tribute of a people equally distinguished for their intelligence and moral worth. For the warm affection you feel towards me, and regret at my departure from amongst you, I beg to assure you of my deep sense of gratefulness; and could I flatter myself that I have merited the high esteem and regard you have the kindness to express for me, I would look on it as the happiest and proudest distinction of my life.

Any merit I had in erecting your Parish Chapel you greatly overrate. My success in that arduous undertaking is attributable to your

spirited and indefatigable co-operation. The power of raising the Edifice lay in yourselves: I had only to call it into action, and on every occasion I am bound to testify, that you have zealously and generously responded to my call.

My success in erecting a National School, in despite of the opposition of pretending but Pseudo Liberals, has laid the foundation in your Parish of a Liberal System of Education, which providing for the moral and mental improvement of all denominations, without interfering with the peculiar religious tenets of any, must be a subject of gratulation, not merely to us as Catholics, but to all liberal and enlightened Christians. In accomplishing this work, I acknowledge with sentiments of gratitude your spirited co-operation.

The splendid Bible which accompanies your Address, I accept with sentiments of the liveliest gratitude and affection; and I beg to assure you that I will ever treasure it up as the most precious gift, not only on account of the inestimable truths it contains, but also on account of the kind and good people by whom it is bestowed.

Esteemed Friends,—The remembrance of the many years I have spent amongst you; and during which I have constantly experienced your kindness, your liberality, and your friendship, will be to me a lasting source of pleasure and gratification, whilst your present generosity and solicitude for my welfare, will be indelibly engraven on my heart. And now in taking leave of you, I pray fervently "that the Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ abide with you all," and that the "Father of all good gifts" bestow on you his choicest blessings.

MICHAEL M'CARTAN.

Dublin, July 7th, 1836.

Anniversary of the Ninth of July.

In conformity with our Annual custom, we insert for the information of strangers, the following Declaration of Independence of the United Provinces of the River Plate, dated 'Tucuman, July 9th, 1816,' issued by the Members of the Congress of said Provinces:—

"WE the Representatives of the United Provinces of South America, in General Congress assembled, invoking the SUPREME BEING who presides over the Universe,—in the name and by virtue of the authority of the People we represent, and protesting to Heaven, and to the Nations and Inhabitants of the whole Globe, the justice by which our wishes are guided, do solemnly declare in the face of the earth that it is the unanimous and indubitable will of these Provinces to break the repugnant ties which bind them to the King of Spain, to recover the rights of which they were despoiled, and invest themselves with the high character of a Nation, free and independent of King Ferdinand VII., his successors, and the mother country. In consequence whereof, the said Provinces, in point of fact and right, possesses ample and full power to assume for themselves such forms of Government as justice requires, and the urgency of existing circumstances may demand. All and each of them publish, declare, and ratify the same, through us; pledging themselves, under assurance and guarantee of their lives, property, and honor, to abide by and sustain this their will and determination. Let the same therefore be communicated for publication to whosoever it may concern; and in consideration of the respect due to other Nations, let the weighty reasons which have impelled us to this solemn Declaration, be detailed in a separate Manifesto.

"Given in the hall of our sittings, signed by our hands, sealed with the seal of the Congress, and countersigned by our Secretaries, also Members thereof."

(Then follow the signatures of the Members of the Congress for the Provinces.)

This Anniversary is ever observed in Buenos Ayres with more or less splendor. On this year it passed off with considerable eclat; the weather was extremely favorable, being more like that of Spring than Winter, thermometer 62. On the evening of the 6th, the public offices, theatre, town, and the obelisk, in the Plaza de la Victoria, were illuminated. The obelisk had the same decorations as on the 25th

May, and the Police office the same inscription in transparency. Military music was stationed at and near the Cabildo, and there were 'roundabouts' in the Plaza for the amusement of the *muchachos*. Federal flags were displayed from the Recoba and mansions around the Plaza, and a few rockets were discharged from the Plaza. At sun rise on the 9th inst., a salute was fired from the fort, which was repeated at mid day and sun set; and also during and after Divine Service. These salutes were followed by others from the National brig of war Eloisa, Capt. Scaillet, in the inner roads. The Eloisa was prettily dressed out with flags, the British, American, French and Sardinian, being conspicuously placed.*—H. B. M's Ship Samarang, in the outer roads, also displayed various flags in honor of the day.

The Government procession (which as heretofore, was a walking one), left the Fort about 10 o'clock in the morning, and proceeded between lines of Military to the Cathedral Church. His Excellency the Governor did not attend, but was represented by Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs; there were also present, the Members composing the Exma. Camara, Tribunals of Justice, Commerce, Medicine, and Accountant Generals Office; the Postmaster General, Collector of the Custom House and employe's thereof. Amongst the Military were Generals Pinedo, Mancilla, Guido; various Colonels, Captains, Majors, the Government Aids-de-Camp, &c. &c. We also observed in the procession Don Gaspar José Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; the Hon. Edward John Upton, attached to the British Legation; and Captain William Broughton, of H. B. M's ship Samarang, all in full dress uniform. Don Manuel Irigoyen, officiated as Master of the Ceremonies for the Civil Department; and Colonel Francisco Errescano, for the Military.—The troops were under the command of General M. B. Rolon, and made a good appearance, they consisted of:—

The Guardia Argentina, Com. Quevedo.
Marine Artillery, " Mazas
Battalion of Patricios, " Escalada.
De Restauradores, " Ravelo.
Two Regiments of Cavalry, viz.—The Escort
dismounted, and the Abastecedores Militia.

In the evening the illuminations were repeated, and there were fireworks in the Plaza de la Victoria, the spectators were numerous both in the morning and at night, and the balconies near the Plaza were filled with ladies, to view the Procession. On returning to the Port from the Cathedral, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, received on the part of His Excellency the Governor the congratulations of the Corporate Bodies, and Civil and Military authorities of the Province; to which the Minister replied in tenor, that authorised by H. E. the Governor, to receive the felicitations in question, he felt highly gratified in expressing the thanks of the Government upon the occasion, and its flattering conviction, that the tranquillity, liberty, and independence of the Republic, are now fixed on a sure foundation. That the Government had more than once triumphed over the implacable enemy of the Unitarians, frustrating their pernicidial designs, against the peace and prosperity of the Nation, and it would act no less energetically in meeting any danger which may threaten the existence of the country of the Argentines.

Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, spoke on the part of the Corps Diplomatique, to the effect, that it could not but deplore the painful circumstances, which placed the Argon-

* Formerly the Brazilian brig Eloisa.

tino Government under the necessity of interrupting its political and commercial relations with two sister Republics; but it trusted such a state of things would not be of long duration, and that an honorable peace will assure the internal and external peace of the Argentine Republic, and consolidate the federal system, which has been unanimously adopted by all the Provinces, and which guarantees their prosperity and happiness.

His Excellency the Minister, returned a suitable reply to the above.

THE IN A T R I E.

On 8th inst., was performed *El marido de mi suager*, which relates to a young unmarried man who is threatened by his uncle to be deprived of his patrimony, unless he immediately gets married, the young bachelor therefore requests a friend to lend him his wife for an hour, that he might present her to his uncle as his (the bachelors) spouse. The friend and the lady consent thereto, but the teasing conduct of the latter provokes the jealousy of the husband, this and the mistakes which arise constitute the interest of the piece, which was well played.

The farce which followed is the same story as the English one called the *Dragoons*, in which a Captain and a Lieutenant who live in the same hotel, are very "hard up," having only one coat between them, and no money to pay for board and lodging, and other distresses, all of which they manage at last to surmount.

On 9th, Voltaires tragedy of *Elmira*, the scene of which is in Chili, amongst the Araucano Indians, at the time of the first invasion of the Spaniards. After which a farce.

The house on the above-mentioned evenings was extra lighted, in consequence of the festival of the 9th July, the National Anthem was also sung by the performers previous to the performance, at the conclusion of which there were exclamations from the pit of *Viva la Patria.—Viva la Federación. Viva el Restaurador de las Leyes. Mueran los Unitarios. Mueran el tirano Santa Cruz. Mueran los Pasteleros.*

The attendance was numerous in the extreme, particularly on the evening of the 9th, upon which occasion Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs sat in the state box, and was visited there during the evening by Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil.

On 10th, the comedy of *A Madrid me vuelvo*,

in which a gentleman tired of the bustle of Madrid, retires to the country but soon becomes tired of that and returns to the capital. The consequential old lady and her idiot son, were well represented by Señora Funes and Señor Casacuborta.

Doña Isabel danced the *Cachucha*, but she was indifferently accompanied by the orchestra, she is a great favorite especially amongst the foreign visitors to the Theatre. We would at any time walk a mile to see her start in the boleros. The farce of *No nas muchachos*, followed, in which Doña Manuela played with her usual spirit.

On 13th, *La Calumnia*. We have not room for particulars.

On the evenings above stated we observed in the boxes, the lady and daughter of H. E. the Governor; the lady and daughters of General Alvear; the lady and daughter of Don Felipe Arana; the lady and daughter of Don Ladislao Martinez; the lady and family of Don Carlos Huergo; the lady and daughter of D. Nicolas Anchorena; Señora Monasterio and daughter; General Pinedo, lady and family; Dr. M. Rivero and lady; Don Joaquin Rezabal, lady and sister; Don F. Belustegui, lady and sister; General Mancilla and lady; Mr. and Mrs. Brownell and Miss Ludlam; the Hon Edward John Upton, Dr. Lepper, Captain Broughton, of H. B. M's ship Samarang, and other officers.

THE WEATHER, has been changeable during the week, thermometer at 53 to 62.

Advertisement.

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 studsome 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

Foreign Merchant Vessels In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 13th of July 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Barque Alpha, Turner.....	M'Crackan 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 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, Bishop.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Alcyone, Julius.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Canton, Conkling.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
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.
BPrincessin Carolina, Amalia Gunthersen	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Spanish.		
Brig Juan, Guesso.....	F. Llavallol.....	Loading for Havana.
Bremen.		
Galliot London Packet, Kuckens.....	Bunge, Hutz & Co.....	Loading for Bremen.
Sardinian.		
Polacra San Antonio, Gallo.....	Dowdall and Lewis.....	Loading for Ports of Spain.
Hamburg.		
Sehr. brig Carl Heinrich, Valentine.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Discharging.
Brazilian.		
Zumaca Nova Luz, Denis.....	J. S. Monteiro.....	Brazil.
Brig Rufaa, Santos.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.

Foreign vessels of War.

BRITISH. Ship Samarang, (23 guns.) Capt. William Broughton.
Packet Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 8.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schisling, for Montevideo.

Sardinian brig Providencia, José Sanguinette, for Montevideo to load for Genoa, despatched by Felipe Llavallo, with wheat and flour of the country, &c.

National schooner brig Providencia, José Scarzolo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 2284 quintals jerked beef, 200 dry hides, about 800 arrobas tallow, 41 barrels beer, 15 boxes ponchos.

French barque Napoleon, Nicole Rabardy, for Rotterdam, despatched by Aynes Brothers, with 12,970 dry hides.

Passengers, Messieurs Charles Durand de Maisons, Manuel Cifuentes, Louis Faucon and William Robinson.

July 9.—Wind S. W. hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian schooner brig Lorenza, Juan Evangelista Gonzaga, for Parnaguá, despatched by Joaquin Almeida Rivera, in ballast.

British barque Argentina, Stephen Wright Kelso, for Montevideo to finish her loading for Antwerp, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 1000 dry hides, 2177 salted hides, 39,000 shins bones, 35 tons coal.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. Alexander Muir, Alexander Rodger and Charles L. Cadett.

July 10.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, Brazilian brig Rufina, (200 tons), Manuel da Silva Santos, from Parnaguá 14th ult., with yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

July 11.—Wind E. S. E.—strong.

Arrived, H. B. M's packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 27th ult., arrived at Montevideo on the 9th inst., sailed thence on the 10th, with the mail of the packet Linnet, from Falmouth 5th May. No Passengers.

National schooner Buenos Ayres, (120 tons), Agustin Ceppi, from Montevideo 10th inst., with paper, &c., to Carlos Galeano.

Hamburg schooner brig Carl Heinrich, (150 tons), Henry Valentine, from Hamburg 26th April, arrived at Montevideo 29th ult., sailed thence 10th inst., with general cargo, to C. H. Andersen.

July 12.—Wind S. S. E. hazy.

Arrived, American barque Canton, (280 tons), John Alexander Conkling, from Baltimore 15th April, arrived at Rio Janeiro 1st ult., sailed thence 10th, arrived at Montevideo 23rd, sailed thence 10th inst., with 1500 salted hides and 4000 horns, to Daniel Goward & Co.

July 13.—Wind S. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 14.—Wind S.

No arrivals.

Sailed, (at night) H. B. M's packet schooner Cockatrice, Lieut. John Douglas, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

No Passengers.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 18th inst.—Ocean Queen, for Liverpool.
18th.—Jeune Estelle, for Havre de Grace.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 10th inst.—Wind N. at 10 A. M. National schr. brig Providencia, at 2 P. M. Napoleon, both hence 8th.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

April 27th.—British brig Caraboo, Fell, hence 10th February.

AT EXMOUTH.

April 23rd.—British brig Lorina, Magub, from Montevideo.

AT SAN MALO.

April 4th.—French brig Courier de Montevideo, Sergeant, from Montevideo.

AT ANTWERP.

April 24th.—French Barque Jeune Raymond, Bourdieu, from Montevideo.

" 26th.—Hamburg schooner Maria, Brockmann, from Montevideo.

AT CADIZ.

April 4th.—Sardinian brig General Americano, Barbora, hence 21st December.

AT GENOA.

April 18th.—Sardinian polacre Cesar Augusto, Ferraro, hence 3rd January.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

On 16th ult.—Sardinian polacre N. S. de la Guardia, from Montevideo 15 days.

17th.—H. B. M's packet Linnet, from Falmouth 5th May, with the mails for the River Plate.

18th.—Sardinian schooner brig Bella Fidanza, from Montevideo 9 days.

22nd.—Brazilian brig Caroline do Sud, hence 27th May.

23rd.—H. B. M's packet Cockatrice, hence 8th ult., Montevideo 10th.

" Brazilian brig Peregrino, from Montevideo 20 days.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

On 27th ult.—H. B. M's packet Ranger, for Falmouth, with the mail forwarded hence 8th ult., by H. B. M's packet Cockatrice.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

4th inst.—Spanish brig Juancito, from Barcelona 30th April, with general cargo, to M. Beza.

" Sardinian polacre Virginia, from Rio Janeiro 15th ult., with salt, &c., to José Gestal.

" French brig Bresilien, from Havre de Grace 25th April, to P. Duplessis.

" Oriental brig Restaurador, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., to J. Nin.

" United States schooner of war Dolphin, from Rio Janeiro.

5th.—French barque Auguste, from Marseilles 27th March, to Bertram & Co.

9th.—American brig Rose, from Buenos Ayres 2nd inst., put in leaky.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

2nd ult.—Spanish brig Tembale, for Havana, despatched by Pablo Nin, with 2000 quintals jerked beef.

3rd.—Sardinian ship Eslo, for Cadix and Malaga, despatched by José Gestal, with 13,305 dry hides, 100 salted do., 2,050 horse do., 200 horns, 20 arrobas wool, 265 arrobas tallow.

" Sardinian schooner Bella Fidanza, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Capurro and Castro, with 1500 quintals jerked beef.

5th.—British brig Philomela, for Exeter, despatched by Stanley, Black & Co., with hides, 370 horse hides, 8000 horns, 144 arrobas horse hair, 3745 arrobas tallow.

7th.—Brazilian zanca Buena Fé, for Pernambuco, despatched by Costa, with 1500 quintals jerked beef, 100 arrobas tallow.

" Oriental brig Montevideo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Costa, with 2350 quintals jerked beef, 150 arrobas tallow, 20 dry hides.

" Brazilian zanca Barrella do Sud, for Bahia, despatched by Guimarães, with 30 hides, 800 horns, 2700 quintals jerked beef, 200 arrobas tallow.

11th.—British barque Rubicon, for Buenos Ayres, despatched by Rodger, Brothers & Co., with 920 dry hides, 352 arrobas horse hair, 460 do. wool, 2840 do. tallow, 65 tons shins bones.

13th.—Sardinian brig Correo, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Capurro and Castro, with 3,731 quintals jerked beef.

15th.—British brig Rebecca, for Buenos Ayres, despatched by Lafone, Wilson & Co., with 4232 dry hides, 870 horse do., and 3 tons bones.

16th.—British brig Adelaide, for Buenos Ayres, despatched by McDonall, Kemsley & Co., with 1000 salted hides.

19th.—Sardinian brig Nearco, for Antwerp, despatched by L. L. de Maria, with 3000 salted hides, 5540 dry do., 6844 horns, 11,900 shins bones.

21st.—Argentine schooner brig Indio, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Gestal, with 15 hides, 2684 quintals jerked beef.

22nd.—Spanish brig Fenicio, for Havana, despatched by Carreras and Butler, with 30 hides, 2080 quintals jerked beef.

26th.—French brig Units, for Marseilles, despatched by P. Duplessis, with 1179 salted hides, 7064 dry do., 7000 horns, 450 arrobas horse hair, 820 arrobas wool.

29th.—Oriental polacre Amor Paternal, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Villarhelo, with 2000 quintals jerked beef and 20 barrels do.

30th.—Spanish brig Paquete Malagueño, for Malaga, despatched by Zumaran and Treserra, with 4156 dry hides.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 1st May.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Catherine, Capt. B. Hayman, (3 months old.) to sail about 5th May.

Brig Bella Portena, (quite new, 280 tons,) William P. Pyott.

Brig Tintern, (quite new, 212 tons,) Stephen Thorn.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES

To sail about 18th May, barque Jackson, Captain Thomas Williamson.

The Laura arrived at Waterford on 4th April, instead of about 10th April, as stated in our last.

The Aleyon arrived at the Havana on 6th March, the Flora the 8th, and the Caroline the 9th. The other particulars were stated in our last.

H. B. M's packet Alert, was to bring the June mail from Falmouth, for the Brazils and River Plate.

The National schooner Virginia, hence 24th ult., bound to Rio Janeiro, was seen on 2nd inst., in lat. 27 20. long 46 28.

The American brig Emily, Godfrey, hence 2nd April, for Santos and New York, was lost with her cargo 70 miles south of Fernambuco, Captain and crew saved.

H. B. M's brigantine Sparrow, (10 guns,) Lieut. Robert Lowcy, Commander, was to sail from England about 10th May, to be stationed at the Falkland Islands.

Advertisements.

THEATRE.

GRAN FUNCION EXTRAORDINARIA.

On Wednesday next, 19th inst.,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF FELIPE CATON.

Señor Caton has the honor to inform his friends, and the public in general, that his benefit will take place on Wednesday next; upon which occasion will be performed the comedy of

PABLO Y VIRGINIA.

PABLO, by Doña Alejandra Pacheco. VIRGINIA, by Doña Manuela Funes de Casacuberta.

In the course of the evening will be danced, a *Pas de trois*, and the *Boleros de la matracá*, by Señor and Señora Caton, and Sr. Francisco Coya.



PROPOSAL for publishing the Inaugural Speech of the President of the United States, and the farewell Address of the Ex-President Andrew Jackson, with explanatory notes by a Citizen of the United States. The work will be printed on fine letter paper, in folio size, with new type and in the neatest style. To subscribers the highly finished copies will be ten dollars currency, and the printed sheets stitched in plain covers five dollars. The work will be put to press as soon as one hundred copies are subscribed for.

Subscriptions received by Mr. Dick, No. 12, Calle de la Piedra, and by Mr. Prescott, from the theatre half a square towards the river.

Buenos Ayres, July 15th, 1837.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	1321	a 183 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	131	a 181 1/2 do. do.
Plata macanquina	71	a 74 do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	83	a 84 do. each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones	83	a 84 do. do.
Six per cent Stock	58	a do. per ct.
Bank Shares		no demand
Exchange on England	6	a pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	315	a 320
Do. Montevideo	81	a 84 1/2 patacon
Do. United States	8	a per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	34	a 35 dls. p. pesada
Do. country	29	a 31 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28 1/2	a 29 do. do.
Do. salted	25	a 25 do. do.
Do. Horse	10	a 12 do. each.
Nutria Skins	4	a 4 1/2 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	33	a do. per dozen
Wool, common	10	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 58 do. do.
Do. mixed	31	a 34 do. do.
Jerked Beef	15	a 18 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	13	a 14 do. per arr'ba
Horns	128	a 600 per mil
Flour, (North American)		a none
Salt, on board		a per fn.
Discount	1 1/2	a 2 pr. ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 133 dollars. The lowest price 131 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.