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AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

WITH this number concludes the eleventh year of the BRITISH PACKET.

THE *British Packet* then completes this day its eleventh year. Its friends will be glad to learn that the Subscribers to it have increased rather than diminished; and this notwithstanding the restrictions in the shape of postage imposed upon it in what ought to be its second home; and the sole plea, that it is not printed in the language of the country in which it is published.

"THE Athenæum" of 29th April last, published in London, notices at considerable length the collection of Memoirs, Documents, &c., by Don Pedro de Angelis. It commences its remarks as follows:—

"The history of the conquistadores, or first settlers in America, is as diverting as a fairy tale. The code of common sense and reason, which had acquired some validity in the Old World, never carried its authority into the New. So great a discovery created a kind of holiday sensation in the minds of men, and for a time sober calculation was fairly out of countenance. All the ardent spirits pressed forward, carrying with them a large share of abilities, to the transatlantic continent, stimulated either by the love of riches or of adventure. Some sought the famed fountain of Bayuca, which gave perpetual youth to those who bathed in it. Others wished to discover the Seven Cities, or the southern El Dorado, where the houses were roofed with gold. Each adventurer hurried westward with some extravagant expectation, or sought, at a distance from control, merely an open field for a wild and unbridled ambition. It is needless to dilate on the solid advantages which must accrue to the world of letters from the publication of original documents calculated to throw light on so remarkable a period; but we cannot refrain from advertent to the tendency of the study of domestic history to foster the love of one's country, and felicitating Sr. de Angelis on the excellent plan of his work, which must win the warmest support of his compatriots, and the approbation of the world at large. Of the manner in which he has acquitted himself of his editorial duties, we shall say a word hereafter."

Copious extracts from the work follow, mingled with editorial observations, for instance on the subject of the Patagonians, it states—

"It is remarkable that Sr. de Angelis offers no comment on the various and conflicting accounts transmitted to us, respecting the physical peculiarities of the Indian race, inhabiting the southern portion of the American continent. In the first accounts of them by Pigafetta and others, they figured as giants fifteen feet high; they afterwards came down to eight or nine feet, and are now reduced to the common dimensions of humanity—not, however, without a dissentient voice or two. La Cruz affirms that the Pehuenches are not above the ordinary height. The German botanist, Poeppig, on the other hand, who visited Chili in 1832, declares that their stature exceeds the common, their average height being five feet ten inches (French!). The question of Patagonian giants is dismissed by Falkner, who was well acquainted with the natives of that part of the world, with a very peculiar simplicity. "The chief Cangapol," he says, "who was called by the Spaniards the Cacique Bravo, was tall and well proportioned. He must have been seven feet and some inches in height; because on tiptoe I could not reach to the top of his head. I do not recollect ever to have seen

an Indian that was above an inch or two taller than Cangapol. The Patagonians, or Puelches, are a large-bodied people, but I never heard of that gigantic race which others have mentioned, though I have seen persons of all the different tribes of southern Indians."

In the concluding remarks, the Athenæum says—

"Sr. de Angelis is a remarkably clear and eloquent writer, and so excellent are his explanatory observations inserted in the index to the 'Historia Argentina,' that his reader cannot fail to be sensible of the want of similar aids in the other portions of the collection. Each volume should have its index and explanations. Of the ability of Sr. de Angelis, we have no doubt, but we complain that his editorial care is very partially distributed. The Creole and Indian terms used by La Cruz, needed explanation, which his editor promised in the preface, and has, nevertheless, omitted. Neither can we understand why the most ancient and the most recent pieces in the collection should stand side by side. It would have been a better arrangement, if the Memoirs on Paraguay, in the second volume, had immediately followed the 'Historia Argentina;' the narrative of La Cruz being placed among those to which it afforded, and from which it received reciprocal illustration. In fine, we pronounce this Collection to be a work of great interest and value; but we must frankly add, that it does not appear to us to have all the merit which, with a little exertion, the editor is capable of imparting to it."

We were not deceived when we predicted great success to this work. It has been received in a manner the most honorable in England, and her most enlightened periodicals have vied with each other in rendering justice to the exertions of Señor de Angelis.

The observations they have addressed to him are expressed in a tone so kind, that they rather add to than diminish from the value of their suffrages; and evince the interest they feel that this great undertaking should be perfect.

We however may be permitted to observe that the irregularity noticed in the collection, it was not in the power of its editor to avoid. He had not before him all the documents which ought to form part of it, and the acquisition of each of them was eventual, and could not be foreseen.

An important paper should not certainly be discarded from a wish not to derange the order of the publication, but efforts should rather be made to enrich the collection than to regularize it. What was of more importance, was to rescue from obscurity and preserve from destruction, so many important works on the history and geography of this country, and no one will deny this merit to Señor de Angelis.

To what we have stated, may be added the example of other collections, which notwithstanding this same defect were not the less useful, such as the collections of Ramusio, Barcia, Thevenot, &c. This want of regularity appears to us to be inevitable in the case of Sr. de Angelis.

We who watch closely the progress of his labours owe to him as a debt of justice, to say that he neglected nothing that could augment their importance. We have seen with our own eyes, all the materials which he has collected to publish the vocabulary of the *Pampa Indians*, which he promised in the preface to Cruz's Voyage; and we can assure the editors of the Athenæum, that this engagement will be performed in the most satisfactory manner. The learned of Europe who would appear to have turned their attention to the researches respecting the primitive languages of America, will find in the essays which Señor de Angelis is preparing,

respecting the language of the *Guaranis* and the *Arawacos*, new and extensive information upon a branch of the Ancient History of the New World hitherto so little cultivated.

THE WEATHER, during the week has been cold, with hoar frost on several mornings, thermometer 40,—notwithstanding which, two swallows arrived at our residence on Thursday morning, and immediately flew to their old abode over the mirador.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 28th ult., contains a note to the Government dated Exaltacion de la Cruz 25th ult., from Don Cirilo Gelves, Justice of Peace of that district, enclosing a list of individuals of said district, who have made a donation of 91 horses and 472 dollars 4 reals, for the use of Government in the war against General Santa Cruz.

The same journal of 29th, contains a note to the Government dated Guardia de Lujan 27th ult., from Don Pedro Beraudes, Justice of Peace, enclosing a list of individuals of the district, who have made a donation 178 horses and 609 dollars, for the use of Government in the war against General Santa Cruz.

The same journal of 3rd inst., contains a note to the Government dated Chacomus 30th ult., from Don Gregorio Marin, Justice of Peace, enclosing a list of individuals of the district, who have made a donation of 208 horses and 574 dollars, for the use of Government in the war against General Santa Cruz.

The Government replied to the first note on 27th ult., to the second on 28th, and to the third on 1st inst., expressing its most particular gratitude and thanks, both in its own name and in that of the country.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 31st ult., contains various documents issued by the Governments of Mendoza, San Luis and San Juan, in purport similar to those noticed in our No. 569, from the Government of the Province of Cordova, viz:—relative to the war with General Santa Cruz, and the sedition in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay. These documents express the perfect accordance of the Governments in question, with the measures taken by the Government of Buenos Ayres.

The Government of Mendoza has under date 11th ult., expressed its approbation of the legal proceedings instituted in Buenos Ayres, against the authors and accomplices in the murders of General Juan Facundo Quiroga and his retinue, and also as it regards the sentence promulgated against them; and has ordered the latter to be published by *bando* in the Province of Mendoza, and has given notice, that those who wish to peruse the trial of the individuals in question, can do so by application to the Authorities at Mendoza.

Treasury Bills in circulation on 1st inst., 5,441,400 dollars.

A note dated 31st ult., from the Chief of Police to the Governor states that during the month of July last, 446 persons arrived in this city, the departures 403.

A similar note from the Captain of the Port, states that during the period above-mentioned, 277 persons arrived at this port, the departures 246.

Buenos Ayres, July 27th, 1837.
25th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence,
And 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government having in view to facilitate the sale of public lands, sanctioned by the law of 10th May 1836, and using the right which it reserved in articles 5 and 6 of the decree of 8th November 1832, freely to dispose of, when, and in what manner it might deem expedient, the lands whose right the leaseholders have forfeited from not having paid the canon, has ordered and decreed:—

ART. 1. Until the Government otherwise determine, no lease shall be granted of any of the lands which have been forfeited by the leaseholders, in consequence of what is ordained by article 5 of the decree of 8th November 1832, nor shall the applications in progress for said lands have any effect.

2. The Attorney General and the Topographical department, shall take care that the preceding article be complied with.

3. The said lands shall be sold in conformity with the law and decree upon the matter.

4. During two months from the publication of this decree, the present possessors shall have a preferent right to purchase.

5. At the expiration of two months, the lands which may not have been purchased by the present possessors, shall be advertised, and proposals indistinctly admitted, preference being given to those which are most advantageous to the public treasury.

6. Let this be published.

R O S A S.

JOSE M. ROJAS.

Buenos Ayres, July 27th, 1837.
25th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence,
And 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government desirous of uniforming the mode of realising the sale of public lands, pursuant to what is ordained by the law of 10th May 1836, and of accelerating the redemption of the floating debt, which the said law in article 3 and the Government decrees of 16th May, 2nd September and 25th November of the same year, propose, has ordered and decreed:—

ART. 1. No sale shall be allowed of a less extent of land of those leased out than that which is comprised in the lease; consequently the selection of a part of the land thus leased, with the view to obtain the right of property to it, is prohibited.

2. The Government reserves to itself to regulate what it may deem expedient respecting the leased lands, which previous to this decree, have been parcelled out in order to grant the right of property to them.

3. The purchasers of State lands shall be allowed to make payment in three equal instalments, namely:—the last of February and the last of August 1838, and the last of February 1839.

4. The purchasers who may apply after one or any of said periods, shall pay down and without discount, the parts correspondent to the period or periods due, and after the last of February 1839, all the sales shall be for ready money.

5. On the title deeds being made out, the parties interested shall be at liberty to anticipate the payment of the instalments in treasury bills, and in this case discount will be allowed of one and a half per cent for the time which may remain for the instalments becoming due.

6. If the parties interested prefer taking advantage of the determined periods, they shall accept bills payable in current money, expressing the origin of said bills; and moreover, shall give in addition a general mortgage of property, a special one of the land, with the condition that they cannot transfer nor mortgage it before having paid in full, of which a memorandum shall be taken in the general registry of private mortgages.

7. Likewise shall be admitted in payment of the lands, the value of the cattle delivered for the frontiers, or which may be delivered at the designated periods at the prices which the Government pay or may pay at the time of delivery. The parties interested must in this case accept bills in current money for the periods pending, which shall be deposited in the general treasury, to be returned on their becoming due, or before, if the parties interested prove having delivered the value in cattle, corresponding to the different periods. In the mean time the mortgage ordained in the foregoing article shall be inserted in the title deed.

8. If at the expiration of the periods of payment the cattle stipulated be not delivered, the treasury shall recover the amount of the bills in its possession.

9. The first article of the decree of 25th November 1836, is annulled.

10. Persons who have made applications for the purchase of lands, and are not agreeable to what is ordained in this decree, are at liberty to withdraw them.

11. In the sales which have already been registered or ordered to be registered, the stipulations then made shall be complied with.

12. Let this be published.

R O S A S.

JOSE M. ROJAS.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 31st ult., contains an account of the festivities in the town of Dolores, on the anniversary of 9th July. The town on the evenings of the 8th and 9th, was illuminated and federal flags displayed. On the 9th, High Mass and Te Deum were celebrated. At mid-day a balloon was launched. In the afternoon a dance was performed by children—two of the performers were attired, one as Fame, the other as Minerva, and in those characters they each made an oration in honor of His Excellency General Rosas. Fame offered to transmit his glories to the most remote posterity; and Minerva to illuminate his path, and give to him the reward due to wisdom and patriotism. On the evening of the 9th, there was a grand ball, at which the ladies wore the federal device; fire works were also discharged, a portion of which represented the burning of a castle.

The Commissioner of the "Contribucion directa" on the part of the Justice of Peace of Dolores, spoke in purport, that the National cause of Federation is now fixed upon a firm basis, from the complete downfall of the impious and ferocious Unitarians. That the odious tyrant Santa Cruz will soon repent his treacherous proceedings against the Argentine Confederation, and feel its strength, founded as it is on justice and public opinion, and that the destruction of his monstrous power, will prove to the world that absolutism and tyranny cannot long exist in America. The orator concluded by exclaiming *Viva la Federacion Argentina!—Viva la Independencia! Viva Nuestro Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes! Mueran los Unitarios! ; Muera el tirano Santa Cruz!*

ANCIENT ROMAN FESTIVALS.

AUGUST.

THE *Portunalia* was a festival in honour of *Portunus*, who was supposed to preside over ports and havens, celebrated on the 17th of August, in a very solemn and lugubrious manner, on the borders of the Tiber.

The *Vinalia* were festivals in honour of *Jupiter* and *Venus*. The first was held on the 19th of August, and the second on the 1st of May. The *Vinalia* of the 19th of August were called *Vinalia Rustica*, and were instituted on occasion of the war of the Latins against *Mezentius*; in the course of which war, that people vowed a libation to *Jupiter* of all the wine in the succeeding vintage. On the same day likewise fell the dedication of a temple to *Venus*; whence some authors have fallen into a mistake, that these *Vinalia* were sacred to *Venus*.

The *Consuales Ludi*, or *Consualia*, were festivals at Rome in honour of *Consus*, the god of counsel, whose altar *Romulus* discovered under the ground. This altar was always covered, except at the festival, when a mule was sacrificed, and games and horse-races exhibited in honour of *Neptune*. It was during these festivals (says *Lempriere*) that *Romulus* carried away the Sabine women, who had assembled to be spectators of the games. They were first instituted by *Romulus*. Some say, however, that *Romulus* only regulated and re-instituted them after they had been before established by *Evander*. During the celebration, which happened about the middle of August, horses, mules, and asses were exempted from all labour, and were led through the streets adorned with garlands and flowers.

The *Vulturalia* was a festival kept in honour of the god *Vulturus*, on the 26th of August.

The *Ambarvalia* were festivals in honour of *Ceres*, in order to procure a happy harvest. At these festivals they sacrificed a bull, a sow, and a sheep, which, before the sacrifice, were led

in procession thrice around the fields; whence the feast is supposed to have taken its name, *ambio, I go round, and arum, field*. These feasts were of two kinds, *public* and *private*.—The *private* were solemnized by the masters of families, accompanied by their children and servants, in the villages and farms out of Rome. The *public* were celebrated in the boundaries of the city, and in which twelve *fratres arvales* walked at the head of a procession of the citizens, who had lands and vineyards at Rome.—These festivals took place at the time the harvest was ripe.

The *Vulcanalia* were festivals in honour of *Vulcan*, and observed at the latter end of August. The streets of Rome were illuminated, fires kindled every where, and animals thrown into the flames as a sacrifice to the deity.

From "The Atlas," London Journal of April 23rd 1837.

"In the course of last autumn appeared a work which by some oversight was not reviewed in this journal. It was entitled *Portugal and Galicia, with a Review of the Social and Political State of the Basque Provinces, and a few Remarks on Recent Events in Spain*. By an English Nobleman. In the second volume of the work the nob's author, who, to considerable reading on the subject, joined the inestimable advantage of personal observation during two successive visits to Spain, condemned the policy of Lord *PALMERSTON* in reference to the struggle now agitating that monarchy. He proved that the Basque people had declared for *DON CARLOS*, for the plain, intelligible reason that while their hereditary privileges—the noblest ever enjoyed by any people—had been abolished by a decree of the *Christino* government, they had been as carefully defended by the *Infante*. The fact is indeed notorious throughout all Spain, that long before *Ferdinand's* death—a prince whose love of absolute power caused him to regard with dislike the immemorial rights, the *Fueros* *Bascongados*, of those noble-minded mountaineers—attempts were made to place *Biscay* in respect to laws on the same level as the rest of Spain. This had been attempted by the authors of the *Carta* constitution of 1812; it had also been decreed by the *Liberals* of 1822, during the monarch's imprisonment in his capital; and in the year 1831 it was entertained by the *Camarilla* of *Ferdinand*. On this occasion *DON CARLOS* loudly declared against the contemplated measure; he vindicated the privileges of the *Basques* not only because they had existed from time immemorial, but because they had been guaranteed by every Sovereign of Spain. It was for this reason that the mountaineers, whose attachment to their ancient laws is too deeply-rooted ever to be eradicated, began to espouse the cause of their protector. Even before *Ferdinand's* death, whose incapacity for government during the last four years of his life was so well known, and whose weakness—moral, mental, and physical—rendered him the easy instrument of faction, they were eager to invest the *Infante* with the regency; but he was not the man to become a rebel: instead of weakening, he was eager to confirm, the authority of his brother, though he well knew the intrigues of his sister-in-law, *Queen Christina*, to secure it for herself. But when his brother ceased to breathe, they unanimously called on him, not to assume the regency, but to ascend the throne of his ancestors; they offered their lives and fortunes in his behalf; and he hastened from England to aid in the defence both of their privileges and of what he conceived to be his own hereditary claim. How well they have fulfilled their pledge; how pertinaciously they have fought for the dearest rights of men—for hereditary freedom, will be a matter of history so long as the world shall endure.

"One strange fact will have already struck the reader; that the liberties in question were opposed by those who have arrogated to themselves the peculiar name of *Liberals*, while they were defended by one whom we have been taught to stigmatize as the enemy of every thing connected with liberty. Strange, indeed, that a high degree of freedom should be resisted by its professed advocates, and at the same time declared sacred by an absolute prince! Stranger still is the fact, that in the struggle between the two parties, England has banded herself with the one that has sworn, not to protect, but to exterminate, that holy cause! We say

England, for it is not merely her government that has sanctioned this extraordinary alliance: the representatives of the whole empire in the House of Commons have sanctioned it too, by deliberately supporting the minister who formed it. If any one should object that the government and the Parliament are not the people—are not England—we may reply, that the electors of Westminster, the most ultra-liberal of all our constituencies, have still more openly sanctioned the same alliance, by authorizing their representative, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel EVANS personally to aid in the extermination of freedom. If this be, as we acknowledge it is, the result of ignorance; if the Parliament and the people of England fight against liberty in the belief that they are fighting for it, still the case remains the same: the fact is not the less certain that we are friends where we ought to be enemies, or at least that we are allies when we ought to be neutral.

"To proceed with our subject. The book of the English nobleman, whom we all know to be Lord CARNARVON, was likely to make on the country an impression exceedingly unfavourable to our Foreign Secretary, and by consequence to the ministry of which he forms a member.—In fact, it shook him on his seat, and if permitted to remain unanswered, he saw, and his party saw, that he would soon be pushed out of it by the mere force of opinion. After some time—a longer time than Lord PALMERSTON ought to have suffered to elapse—a pamphlet appeared, entitled *The Policy of England towards Spain, considered chiefly with Reference to "A Review of the Social and Political State of the Basque Provinces, and a few Remarks on Recent Events in Spain, by an English Nobleman."* This pamphlet was intended, or at least pretended, to be a refutation of Lord CARNARVON's statements, and therefore a complete vindication of the ministerial policy. It is, in fact, a ministerial manifesto—perhaps even a ministerial composition. As, however, we did not review the work which it professes to answer, we will not dwell on it. We shall only observe that it is written with no ability, and in the worst possible spirit; that it invents and suppresses in the most arbitrary manner; that where it displays facts, it so discolours them as to render them difficult of recognition; and that it is throughout a tissue of ignorance and mendacity, of sophistry and dishonesty.

"Before the publication of this wilfully delusive pamphlet, another champion entered the field in behalf of Basque independence, and what is more, of Don CARLOS himself. This was Mr. WALTON, whose *Revolutions of Spain* we noticed at some length in two numbers of the *ATLAS*—January 1 and 15. Though we did not forget to expose the bias of the author, and consequently to warn the reader against receiving with implicit faith some of his statements, we bore evidence to the truth of the greater number, some of which we confirmed by new facts that had escaped his researches. On the whole, though we did not fail to condemn the tyranny and bigotry of his idol, Don CARLOS, we passed high commendation on his book. We described it as the production of one who had been an eye-witness of some among its scenes, whose inquiries had been minute, and whose statements were, in general very accurate. It was entitled to more attention than the work of Lord CARNARVON, and for this reason—the author had been more recently in Spain than his lordship; and was more conversant with both existing parties and individuals. Besides, Mr. WALTON's book was more minute in its statements, as well as more seasonable: it was, in this respect, of more importance, of higher authority, and, therefore, more deserving of immediate attention than the other. How it escaped the notice of Lord PALMERSTON's pamphleteer, whose pages are entirely devoted to Lord CARNARVON's less important, less urgent, less seasonable, but not less able work, might afford room for speculation. We shall hazard two hypotheses. In the first place, Mr. WALTON is not a peer, and, therefore, can have no comparative weight in so aristocratic a country as this. In the second, his statements were too minute, too authoritative, to be assailed with so much ease as the equally true, though less tangible ones of the noble earl. He dealt more with facts than with generalities; more with recent facts than those of former years; and they were too formidable an aspect for the hiring of Downing-street to encounter them.

"Within these few days, however Lord CARNARVON has defended his work in a pamphlet,

which will produce a greater sensation than the work itself, because it is more conversant with present characters and measures, and because it exposes—in our opinion, most successfully—the sophistry of Lord PALMERSTON's scribe. But as this pamphlet is intended to be a vindication of the work which we overlooked, and as consequently the readers of the *ATLAS* are not prepared to judge for themselves how far that vindication is complete, we reluctantly forbear to enter into the merits of the question.

"But if we thus deprive the reader of one advantage, we put him in possession of a greater. Within the past week one of the champions has again entered the field, and cast at the head of the Downing-street official a pamphlet, or rather a book, since it comprises 227 octavo pages. It is called *A Reply to the Anglo-Christiano Pamphlet entitled "The Policy of England towards Spain."* By William Walton, Esq., author of "*The Revolutions of Spain from 1808 to the end of 1836.*" That Mr. WALTON should reply to an attack on Lord CARNARVON when there is none on himself might at the first view appear officious; but he gives an adequate reason for the step.

"Had the pamphlet in question been nothing more than an answer to Lord CARNARVON's reputed work, I should have remained silent. If that nobleman should condescend to reply to an anonymous attack upon a production which he has not acknowledged, no one is more capable of doing so with effect, and I might justly be accused of presumption, were I to put myself forward as his champion and offer to break a lance in his behalf. But in reality the pamphlet is not so much an attack upon Lord CARNARVON, as a defence of Lord Palmerston. The latter statesman (if I may be pardoned such an abuse of the term) is in every other page the object of covert approbation, or open and fulsome panegyric; and his most unjustifiable acts and most deplorable blunders are alike bedaubed and plastered over by the determined and undistinguishing flattery of his nameless admirer.

"As, therefore, Mr. WALTON, by assailing the policy of Lord PALMERSTON, became the fellow-champion of Lord CARNARVON, he has a right to take up the gauntlet that is thrown down to his noble colleague—in so far, at least, as he and that colleague have adopted the same line of tactics. He proceeds in a tone of sarcasm, but of sarcasm not altogether unconnected with a better reason.

"The malevolence of common report has indeed gone so far as to libel the noble secretary, by attributing this eulogy of himself to no less distinguished a pen than his own. If we are to believe such a malicious rumour, we have to welcome, in this pamphlet, the offspring not of

interested flattery, but of blind and inordinate self-love; we have to listen not to "the bated breath and whispering humbleness" of some sycophantic echo, but to the soft and amorous murmurs of a political Narcissus.

"It is, however, remarkable, that whatever Lord Palmerston is supposed to be about, he is never supposed to act for himself. This wandering and versatile Ulysses, who has seen so many various administrations and travelled through so many different sets of opinions, is not yet thought capable of running alone.—Thus when he signed the quadruple treaty, nothing would make the public believe but that the Prince de Talleyrand guided his hand. The ex-bishop confirmed the ex-Tory in the faith of the *Juste Milieu*. The same report that has afflicted his lordship with his recent fit of authorship, has not left him without attendant, Señor Aguilar, the Christiano agent in London, has been appointed, it is said, to watch his go-cart, and to "nurse and dandle" him into a pamphleteer.

"But there is no end to the spitefulness of common report. As if this anonymous publication were something beyond the united abilities of Lord Palmerston and Señor Aguilar, it is also whispered into notice as nothing less than the result of a combined movement from the two bases of London and Madrid. The British legation and the Spanish cabinet have been bestirring themselves in the one city, the Spanish legation and our own foreign office in the other. This is, indeed, gaining a purchase to lift a feather!

"On the whole, however, we believe that his lordship has written no part of the pamphlet himself, though we are sure it has been written at his dictation.

"Mr. WALTON's brochure is by far the ablest "Reply" that we have seen on the subject, or we may add, on any other subject during the last four years. It teems with facts of which the genuineness cannot be denied; it is terse, logical, and argumentative, in a degree that must be extremely annoying to Lord PALMERSTON and his Spanish allies; in short, it contains more information as to the state of Spain than in all the Parliamentary speeches, all the official dispatches, all the ephemeral publications, that have appeared since the death of FERDINAND. It is mercilessly severe on the poor scribe in the pay of Downing-street; it controverts many of his statements, qualifies others, and, by supplying what he has suppressed, no less than by adding what he did not know, it gives a totally different colouring to the picture. Sorry are we, however, that our limits will not permit us to do more than notice a very few of the points in which the writers are at issue."

To be continued.

Foreign Merchant Vessels In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 3rd of August 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Barque Alpha, Turner.....	M'Cracken and Jamieson.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Nautius, Mitchinson.....	John Best, Brothers.....	Loading for London.
Brig Thomas Leech, Coull.....	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.....	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Adelaide, Taylor.....	Thomas Armstrong.....	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Ann and Mary, Wilson.....	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.....	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Catherine, Toay.....	Dickson & Co.....	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Blucher, Heron.....	Nicholson, Green & Co.....	Discharging.
American.		
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read.....	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Boston.
Brig Arctic, Bishop.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Alycye, Julius.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Canton, Conkling.....	Daniel Gowland & Co.....	Loading for Cowes for orders.
French.		
Brig Bresilien, Maublanc.....	C. Coehard.....	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Danish.		
Brig Elizabeth, Breckling.....	C. H. Andersen.....	Loading for Altona.
BPrincessin Carolina Amalia Guntheresen	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.....	Loading for Havana.
Spanish.		
Brig Juan, Gueso.....	F. Llavallol.....	Loading for Havana.
Barque Isabel Segunda, Barcelo.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Discharging.
Brig Veloz, Puche.....	Zumaran and Treserra.....	Discharging.
Sardinian.		
Schr. brig Ssmo. Salvador, Terezano.	F. Llavallol.....	Discharging.
Brazilian.		
Brig Carolina do Rio, Faria.....	M. A. Ramos.....	Brazil.
Zumaca Alianza, Magalhans.....	J. B. Soriano.....	Loading for ports of Brazil.

Foreign vessel of War.

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



MARINE LIST.



Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 29.—Wind E. variable.

Arrived, Spanish barque Isabe! Segunda, (208 tons), Juan Barcelo, from Barcelona 21st April, Malaga 21st May, arrived at Montevideo 20th inst., sailed thence 24th, with wine, paper, oil, &c., to Zumarán and Treserra.

Spanish brig Veloz, (153 tons), Juan Puig, from Barcelona 11th April, Malaga 4th May, with wine, paper, oil, tiles, &c., to Zumarán and Treserra.

Passengers, Sres José Bros, Benito Tordera, Francisco Guaiamé, Mariano Macía, Francisco Servera, Domingo Molino, Francisco Aromi, Olegario Aromi and Justino Torres, wife and three children.

The London Packet was under weigh, but anchored again E. of the outer roads from head wind.

July 30.—Wind E. S. E. slight rain in the evening.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Bremen galliot London Packet, Henry Kuckens, for Bremen, despatched by Bunge, Hutz & Co., with 6,926 dry hides, 405 salted hides.

National brig Rio de la Plata, Pablo Muratori, for Montevideo, to load with jerked beef for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Gaspar Rea, in ballast.

July 31.—Wind S.

Arrived, National brig Monteiro, (203 tons), Francisco Formantier, from Santa Catalina 17th inst., with 2,586 alquieres farina, 105 bags rice, &c. &c., to Juan Sousa Monteiro.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre San Antonio, Cayetano Gallo, for Malaga and Genoa, despatched by Dowdall and Lewis, with 5,300 dry hides, 270 quintals old iron.

British barque Rubicon, Robert Anderson, for Liverpool, despatched by John Best Brothers, with 959 salted hides, 88,000 shin bones, 102 bales with 688 quintals hide cuttings, 247 do. with 4,940 arrobas wool, 47 pipes with 1,645 arrobas mares grease, 49 do. with 1,470 arrobas grease, 68 do. with 2,669 arrobas tallow. Shipped at Montevideo, 920 dry hides, 65 tons shin bones, 73 pipes with 2,920 arrobas tallow, 28 do. with 1,064 arrobas grease, 16 bales with 352 arrobas horse hair, 23 do. with 460 arrobas wool.

August 1.—Wind S.

Arrived, British brig Blucher, (224 tons), Henry Heron, from Lisbon 10th May, arrived off Montevideo 30th ult., sailed thence same night, with 338 tons salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brig Rufins, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Paragua, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with about 400 quintals jerked beef.

Hamburg schooner brig Carl Henrich, Henry Valentine, for Havana, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 4,445 quintals jerked beef, 60 dozen salted tongues.

(At night), National schooner brig Suspiro, Joaquin Pedro Cardoso, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 2,519 quintals jerked beef, 700 dry hides, 83 pipes with 150 arrobas tallow, 22 pipes and 679 bladders with about 1,500 arrobas grease.

August 2.—Wind S.

Sailed, British barque Anabella, Dugald Anstruther, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 5461 salted hides, 900 horse hides, 60 dry hides, 16,530 horns, 121 bales with 3,045 dozen sheep skins, 64 do. with 2,240 arrobas horse hair, 39 do. with 853 arrobas wool, 2 do. with 276 doz. nutria skins.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig Courier de la Rance, Victor Leroy, for Havana, despatched by Guerin, Seris & Co., 2,223 quintals jerked beef.

August 4.—Wind S.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, Manuel Soriano, from Montevideo 2nd inst., to Alexander Martinéz.

American brig Cedric, (193 tons), Michael Doyle, from the Island of Mayo 22nd May, Rio Grande 26th ult., arrived at Montevideo 30th ult., sailed thence 3rd inst., with 60 moyos salt, 3000 feet of plank, to Zimmermann, Frasier & Co.

Passengers from Rio Grande, Messrs. Henry W. Kennedy and George S. Peacock.

Brazilian schooner brig Caboco, (83 tons), Juan Alves Madeira, from Paragua 10th ult., with yerba, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 25th ult.—At mid-day, Wind N. W. Rebecca hence 24th.

On 1st inst.—At 8 P. M. San Antonio, hence 31st ult. At 10 P. M. London Packet, hence 30th ult. Wind S. S. E.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 7th May.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Arab, (183 tons), Captain James Low, to sail on 16th May.

Brig Bella Portaña, (230 tons.) W. P. Pyott.

Brig Tintern, (212 tons), Stephen Thorp.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES

Barque Jacks-n, (251 tons.) Captain Thomas Williamson, to sail on 16th May.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

On 24th ult.—Sardinian brig Guisoneo, from Genoa 20th May, with wine, paper and general cargo.

“Brazilian brig Convencio, from Santa Catalina 12th ult., to Da Costa.

“American schooner Geneva, from fishing, cargo 112 casks oil.

DAY OF SAN IGNACIO DE LOYOLA.

The 31st ult., being the day of San Ignacio de Loyola, it was duly observed in the Church of San Ignacio or the College Church of this city. The High Altar was splendidly decorated and lighted; and the colours of the ornaments crimson damask, red and white. The vespers were celebrated on Sunday evening, the *Junção* was attended by all the members of the company of Jesuits resident here, and did not finally close until Wednesday.

THEATRE.

NATIONAL COMPANY.

On 28th ult., was performed the play of *Yerter*, and on 30th, *Orestes*. We did not attend on either of the above occasions.

EUROPEAN COMPANY.

Señor Hilarion Moreno, took his benefit on 1st inst., which was announced to the public on the preceding evening in the usual mode, viz:—by a profusion of rockets discharged in front of the Theatre, and the playing of music thereon.

The performances were a two act piece, called *Incertidumbre y Amor*, which relates to a lady, who travels from Seville to Madrid, to satisfy herself as to the reported falsehood of her lover, finding the report true, she takes poison. Sr. Moreano was the lover, and, as he now belongs as a ‘regular’ to the ‘sock and buskin,’ we would advise him to study the art of ‘treading the stage,’ some of his attitudes on this evening being somewhat ‘constrained and strange.’

Señor Juan Coya displayed some really good acting, he personated a sort of ‘man of fashion,’ in a most admirable manner, producing throughout infinite merriment, particularly when he said that in order to be fashionable, he must marry a foreign lady, and should therefore set out for London, espouse the daughter of Lord Puff, and introduce bull fights into that metropolis.—“How droll (he added), it will be to see an Englishman fighting with a bull.” So the audience seemed to think, for they laughed heartily at the conceit.

The second piece *Tu Amor ó la Muerte*, was in one act, the scene in France.—It is of a man who being in love with the wife of his friend, pretends he will kill himself, unless the lady gives a favourable ear to his passion; but she despises both his love and his threat.

The farce provoked risibility by its very absurdity, it is called *La Magia por pasatiempo*. It turned upon a letter, in which a witch had written the words “Triquis, Traquis, Turris, Burris.” All who read them fell in love with a clownish fellow, thinking him a beautiful woman, and amongst those thus deluded were a parish clerk and a lawyer. They are undeceived at last, and exclaim like Titania,

“My Oberon! what visions have I seen!

Methodist I was enamour’d of an ass.”

There were two doll dances to dull music, during the evening.

The house was full in every part, and it was also fashionably attended, we counted six carriages at the doors with showy front lights.

In the boxes we noticed several families in addition to the constant visitors. Amongst

them were the lady and daughter of His Excellency the Governor; the lady of Don Felipe Arana and daughter; the lady of General Alvarez and two daughters; General Pinedo, lady and family; Dr. M. Rivero and lady; the lady and daughters of Don Julio J. Arriola, and Don Nicolas Anchorena, lady and daughter.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

POUND PINS, for sale at No. 30, Cathedral street, in front of the Cathedral. 329 31.

A SCHOOL.

FOR CHILDREN OF 9 YEARS OF AGE & UNDER.

MRS. BRADISH and daughter, propose to their friends and the public, to undertake the care and instruction of children of the above age, and every endeavour on their part will be used for the improvement of their scholars.

School hours from 9 o'clock in the morning till one, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

Calle de Cangallo, No. 78.

TO LET.

THE Chaera of Santa Catalina, with all its peach montes and alfalfares, from 1st September next.

Apply at No. 45, calle de Maypu.

NOTICE.

JAMES RODGERS returns his most grateful thanks to the public at large, for the very liberal support he has received during the last eleven years in the sale of his butter, and respectfully intimates that in consequence of better having been sold purporting to be made by him, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that in future it will only be delivered at the stores of G. M. Portis, No. 129, calle de la Piedad, and at Adolpho Bulrich's, No. 41, calle del Peru, and at no other store in the town. Buenos Ayres, August 5th, 1836.

TO BE SOLD.

ONE of Dr. Nott's latest improved patent cooking stoves, to be heated by wood, by this simple yet complete apparatus, the process of boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. &c., may be carried on at the same time; and when the cooking utensils are detached, the stove part has the peculiar advantage of answering all the purposes of a sitting room or sala stove, handsome in appearance and exhibiting a beautiful specimen of the art of iron-casting. This apparatus is quite new, has been recently imported and is in perfect condition, and comprises fourteen different utensils and two ovens. May be seen at J. Whitaker's, east sheet lead, pump and coffin manufactory, No. 65, calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	137	a	128 dollars each.
Do. Patriot	136	a	137 do.
Plata macquina	73	a	84 do. for one Dollar, Spanish
Do. Patriot and Patacones	83	a	84 do. each.
Six per cent Stock	53	a	84 do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no		demand
Exchange on England	6	a	per pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	315	a	320
Do. Montevideo	83	a	per patacon
Do. United States	84	a	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	36	a	37 dls. p. pesada
Do. country	29	a	32 do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28	a	29 do. do.
Do. salted	24	a	25 do. do.
Do. Horse	10	a	12 do. each.
Nutria Skins	34	a	33 do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	30	a	33 do. per dozen
Wool, common	10	a	18 do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	21	a	22 per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24	a	26
Deer skins per dozen	10	a	12
Hair, long	56	a	60 do. do.
Do. mixed	31	a	33 do. do.
Jerked Beef	18	a	20 do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	13	a	14 do. per arroba
Horns	128	a	600 per mil
Flour, (North American)	a		none
Salt, on board	18	a	20 per fan.
Discount	1 1/2	a	2 pr. ct. per month

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 138 dollars. The lowest price 135 dollars.

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

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ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsable Editor.