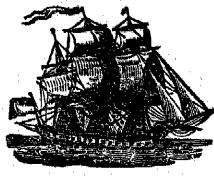


# British Packet



## AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N<sup>o</sup>. 573.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1837.

[Vol. XII.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

#### *Donations to the Government in aid of the war with General Santa Cruz.*

These donations have become so multifarious, that we are unable to insert lengthened extracts from the official documents thereon, as we have hitherto done. We shall however briefly notice them, referring our readers to the *Gaceta Mercantil* for further particulars.

In that of the 4th inst., are two notes, one from Don Juan Garay, Justice of Peace of San Fernando, with a list of individuals who have subscribed 2,172 dollars current money, and 3 hard dollars. The Justice adds, that the inhabitants of San Fernando have requested him to express to His Excellency their readiness to take up arms, to humble the ambitious and despotic pride of the enemy of all South America, General Santa Cruz, even as they formerly combated, when aiding His Excellency without other arms than lances formed of canes with knives &c.

The other is from Don Benancio Nuñez, Justice of Peace of Salto, with 100 dollars.

That of 5th, also contains two notes, one from Don Manuel A. Vicenter, Justice of Peace of San Antonio de Areco, with a list of individuals who have subscribed 588 dollars and 54 horses. The other from Don Baltazar Ponce de Leon, Justice of Peace of El Pilar, with an additional list of 100 dollars and 102 horses.

That of 7th, contains three notes, one from Don Eustaquio Ximenes, Justice of Peace of the Parish of Balvaneda, with a list of individuals who have subscribed 1,960 dollars 4 reals.

One from Don Miguel Pezalls, Justice of Peace of Navarro, with an additional subscription list of 22 horses.

One from Don Salvador Aguirre, Justice of Peace of Lujan, with an additional subscription list of 2 horses.

That of 8th, a note from Don Jose Antonio Capdevila, Justice of Peace of Fuerte Azul, with a list of individuals who have subscribed 45 horses.

A note from Don Francisco Javier Muñoz, of Lujan, physician of the central department of Police, stating that he has subscribed 150 dollars.

Notice of a subscription of 300 dollars from Dr. Ireneo Portela.

A list of individuals who have subscribed 445 dollars, rendered by Don Manuel M. de Inchaurrey.

The reply of the Government to these notes, follow in due order.

### ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

We have received Montevideo Journals to 7th inst., they state the arrival of Don Manuel Oribe, President of the Republic in the Capital on 4th inst. The *Universal* states, that the Chief of the Anarchists Fructuoso Rivera, with a number of his adherents were in the Misiones.

The same journal of 24th ult., in its leading article, states that the situation of affairs in the Oriental Republic since the anarchists fled to the neighbouring territory, becomes every day more critical, and that it is impossible to view this state of things with indifference. That the agents of anarchy find refuge on neutral ground, and thence threaten the tranquillity of the Republic, obliging it to keep up an army

with other great expences in order to uphold public order.

That the cause of this is the civil war which rages in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande, the Oriental anarchists being there permitted to remain in an armed state, the orders of the Government at Rio Janeiro to the contrary meeting with no attention, its authority in that Province being in a manner a nullity.

That the Government of Brazil has given unequivocal proofs of its good faith as it regards the Oriental Republic, but its commands in Rio Grande being without efficacy, the Oriental Government must either continue consuming its resources, waiting the result of the contest in the Province of Rio Grande, or take the means within its power to obtain security.

That self preservation is the first law of nature, whether amongst nations or individuals, and each must look to his own safety when the competent authority cannot give protection; and it being notorious, that the Brazilian Government is too impotent to remove from its territory the anarchists, who are incessantly plotting hostility against the Oriental Republic, the Government of the latter, has therefore the incontestable right to use force, in order to eject the anarchists from the territory which shelters them. That no one can justly deny this right, it being the only alternative to remedy the evil complained of; an evil which cannot be longer endured without serious injury to the Oriental State.

The report that Bento Manuel Ribeiro had been assassinated in Rio Grande, arose from the circumstance that he was unexpectedly assaulted by a party of Imperialists and received a slight wound.

### RIO GRANDE.

We have been favoured with the following details respecting the state of affairs in Rio Grande.

In the beginning of June last, a correspondence took place near Pilotas, between Colonel Crescencio of the Republican forces, and Commandant Grenfell of those of the Brazilian Government, for the purpose of restoring peace. Commandant Grenfell proceeded to the neighbourhood of Porto Alegre, in order to have an interview with Antonio Netto, Commander in Chief of the Republican Army; the result was unknown, but immediately after the departure of Grenfell, the City was assaulted by the Republican troops and 150 cannon shot and bombs thrown in, without however doing much damage. On the night of 23rd June, Colonel Cunha of the Government army, marched out of Porto Alegre with 800 men, with intent to surprise the besieging forces, but he was driven in with loss of several officers and men.—Amongst his killed was Colonel Masaredo, who was shot from his horse at the commencement of the action.

During Commandant Grenfell's absence at Porto Alegre, Colonel Crescencio with his division consisting of 1000 men crossed the Gonsalvo River, and invested the town of Rio Grande, south, but on Grenfell's return an interview took place between them, the division was immediately withdrawn, and two deputies on the part of the Republicans, were despatched to Rio Janeiro in a steam boat, which sailed in the beginning of July.

It was reported that Crescencio had retired with his forces towards the Piratini, about 12 leagues from Pilotas.

The forces of the Brazilian Government on 26th ult., were limited to the possession of the Cities of Rio Grande north and south, and Porto Alegre. The latter place was closely besieged, and the inhabitants suffering greatly for fresh provisions. It may be said that the Republicans have the entire possession of what was the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande, the tenure by which the Imperial troops hold the Cities above named being very frail.

The only merchant vessels in the Port of Rio Grande on 26th ult., were—

French barque Bananier, loading for Marseilles, and Brazilian brig St. Christopher, trading to the Continent.

The British brig Rival, sailed from Rio Grande on 26th ult., for Liverpool.

H. B. M's ship Samarang, in the outer roads, exercised great guns on Wednesday last.

The next Admiral who is appointed to the South American command, will be ordered to take his station in the Pacific; and the Brazil coast with the vessels stationed thereon, will be placed under the command of a Commodore, attached to the Cape station, the head quarters of which station are in future to be the Island of Ascension. *London Paper.*

THE WEATHER, has been variable during the week, thermometer 40 to 64.

### SANTO DOMINGO DE GUZMAN.

This anniversary was splendidly observed on 4th inst., at the Church of Santo Domingo in this City. High Mass was celebrated &c. &c. At sun-rise on the mornings of the 3rd and 4th, the festival was announced by the ringing of the Church bells, and a discharge of rockets &c., from the pavement in front—and on the evenings of those days the exterior of said Temple was illuminated, its bells rang a merry peal, fire works were discharged, &c. &c.

Mr. Mandeville, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, visited H. B. M's ship Samarang, in the outer roads on Tuesday last. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, and Miss Ludlam. On leaving the ship at 4 in the afternoon, he was saluted with 13 guns, the yards being manned both on his arrival and departure. The Samarang's cutter conveyed the visitors to the ship, and her pinace brought them on shore, including the Hon. Edward John Upton, who had been on board the Samarang for several days on a visit.

### Official Documents.

#### VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Two notes were published in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 9th inst., addressed to the Government. One from Don José Miguel Granados, the other from Don Mariano V. Martinez, resigning the office of Assayers, to which they had been named; alleging their want of talent and health, to fulfil its duties.

The Government under date 7th inst., accepted their resignation.

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

Concluded from our last.

"Don CARLOS, we are told, would, if King of Spain, re-establish the inquisition. Hear the underling of Downing-street:

"That the inquisition in all its horrors would be re-established in Spain upon Don Carlos ascending the throne, is no longer a matter of doubt with those who are acquainted with the principles and the objects of the persons by whom that Prince is surrounded. It is notorious that when a short time since, and at a moment of his greatest necessity, Don Carlos was offered the assistance of Austria, (which would have been followed by that of other powers) but upon the condition of his promising an amnesty, and not to re-establish the inquisition, he refused assistance coupled with such conditions. Perhaps he did so unwillingly, for he is not a free agent, &c. &c. &c. Again, the Inquisition would be established in every village—its loathsome dungeons would be crowded with victims—new tortures would be invented for the friends of the Queen; their property and those of the remotest connexions would be confiscated; and the daily labours of the hangman, in every corner of the country, would attest the numbers of those who had declared against a system, built upon desolation and cemented by blood.

"Why should Mr. WALTON be at the pains to refute this absurd raving? Neither Don CARLOS nor all the bishops of Spain could have power to re-establish this odious tribunal, it could be restored by the Pope only, and assuredly no Pope will again call into existence that which all Popes condemned during a century and a half. The truth is that the hostility of all ranks,—nobles and peasants, clergy and laity, to this tribunal (which, however, after the reign of PHILIP V. was utterly powerless)—is such, that even if the Pope were willing to restore it, the object never could be effected.

"Mr. WALTON proves to the satisfaction of every unbiased reader that the atrocities of the civil war commenced with the Christians: that when applied to by the Carlists to humanize the conflict by consenting to an exchange of prisoners, they stubbornly refused; and that Don CARLOS, after sparing his prisoners, and yet finding that those of the Christians were uniformly murdered in cold blood, issued, by way of reprisal, the celebrated Durango decree.—But yet we must condemn both the Infante and his followers. They are no less blood thirsty than the other party. Had the prince been endowed with any thing like nobleness of mind—nay, with common feeling—he would not have allowed the murder of a single prisoner. His enemies merit, for a time, have persevered in their butcheries, but it would have been only for a time, and a very short time: the voice of indignant Europe would have compelled the monsters to observe at least the outward forms of humanity. Eternal shame rest on both parties!

"In regard to our interference in this savage contest—a contest in which we have no concern, and the issue of which, if even favourable to the Queen, must be disadvantageous to us—the Palmerstonian scribe observes:—

"Can it, says he, with truth and fairness be said that any motive of internal policy should have induced government to forbid a certain number of young men from seeking distinction and crosses, and from going in a time of general tranquillity to learn the art of war in a country, where, from its nature, war must be carried on in a manner, which calls upon the officer for the exertion of all his talents and acquisitions; or why should a certain number of un-employed persons of the lower classes have been prevented from gaining an honest livelihood for a year or two, subject to military discipline?"

"According to Sir HENRY HARDINGE, the very same words have been used by Lord MELBOURNE—a proof that this pamphlet has been published at the dictation of the ministry.—Now, what, people of England, is your feeling on this subject? Are you willing that our countrymen should sell their blood to any foreign state? Can you for a moment approve the constant familiarity with scenes of the most horrible kind? Can you allow this lamentable deterioration of the national character? Are we to become the Hessians, the Swiss, the old Scotch of Europe? If one-tenth of the horrors perpetrated in this warfare—of the cold-blooded murders, of demoniacal deeds—were

known to the people of England, the ministry would instantly be compelled to recall the profligate bands who are now let loose on the peasants of Spain. Neither the feebleness of age nor the helplessness of infancy; neither beauty nor innocence, is spared. The priest is massacred at the altar; the wife is murdered in sight of her husband; the infant is impaled on the lance in presence of the mother! Great God! and can Englishmen take part in such a strife? Can the Parliament and government sanction it?

"If, from these publications, and the reflections to which they have given rise, we turn to the debates of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last in the House of Commons, we shall find that, what little there was of argument (omitting all such vulgar notions as humanity and justice) was in favour of the party opposed to the Foreign Secretary. Sir HENRY HARDINGE dwelt at some length, and with much effect, on the sufferings of the British legion; food bad in quality, lodgings in damp, unwholesome buildings, clothing scarcely enough to cover their nakedness, want of medical attendance, and of every comfort possessed by the soldiers in his Majesty's service;—the natural result, insubordination, open mutiny, want of confidence in the officers, have distinguished the followers of Colonel EVANS. We certainly sympathise with them; we pity their misfortunes, and are sorry that ten thousand of our countrymen have already fallen victims to their own vices, to the selfishness of their employers, and the incapacity of their leader; but yet the fact should be known to the people of England; it may deter other adventurers from engaging in such an enterprise. Equally just is Sir HENRY in exposing the stain which this profligate legion has brought on the military fame of England. For the first time in the annals of warfare, whole regiments of Englishmen ran away! Cruelty and cowardice are proverbially akin; and never were monsters more cruel than the fugitive heroes of Hernani. Will our readers believe that officers of this detestable legion have positively enjoined their men to give no quarter? Such, however, is the fact:—

"The spirit with which the British legion entered into action on the 5th of May may be gathered from the *verbatim* addresses of some of the commanding officers to the regiments under their command. "Rifles," said the major, "we are going to be engaged to-morrow; the enemy shows no quarter, neither shall we; skiver every man you catch; take no prisoners; show no pity to the wounded; skiver every man you meet." That order was given in cold blood; and how was it carried into execution? He regretted to say, on unimpeachable authority, that it was strictly and ferociously obeyed. (Hear.) Major Richardson said—"A heavy cannonade was opened by the Phoenix upon the enemy's battery, on the left of their position, which the 1st brigade had attempted, ineffectually, to carry. By this fire a breach was effected; and the 4th and 8th (reserve) coming up, the left of the position was stormed and gained. The Carlists, thunderstruck, saw that the day was lost, and sought safety in flight; but no mercy was shown them, for they had savagely bayoneted several wounded officers and men in the early repulses. Numbers fell beneath the steel of the enraged assailants, burning for revenge; and not a Carlist who could be reached lived to recount to his comrades that the English auxiliaries, in imitation of the example set by themselves gave no quarter. The other brigades, cheered by the example of their comrades, who had come fresh into action, once more moved to the assault. The Irish like the 1st brigade, bayoneted all.

"Yet this is the school in which Lord PALMERSTON and his scribe will have English officers to learn the art of war. This is the "honest livelihood" for the poor soldiers! What! are we, Englishmen, to censure either Carlists or Christians for doing that which the British legion is now doing—for downright, unmitigated murder! Blush, England! blush, Parliament of England, that can support such policy!—Blush, above all, electors of Westminster, for allowing yourselves to retain a representative who is become the captain of such a band!

"But the worst yet remains to be told. Mr. O'CONNELL attempted to lessen the execration felt for EVANS and his followers by asserting that there were precedents for such exterminating orders as the British legion received in reference to the Carlists. He instanced the assault by our troops on Buenos Ayres, when they were

ordered to spare old men, women and children, but to put to death every man capable of bearing arms. As his voucher he gave Colonel THOMPSON, the member for Hull, who was present at the deplorable assault, and the Colonel said,

"That no mistake has been made by the hon. and learned member with respect to what had occurred at Buenos Ayres. He himself heard the orders given by a field officer, who came down the column on a good Sunday morning, and said "Spare the old men, the women, and the children; but if you see any man able to bear arms, put him to the bayonet, and," he jocosely added, "give them only three inches or threeabouts, and then you will find it easier to draw the bayonets out again." This officer was a man of high reputation, and he was killed himself in about two hours.

"Now if this were the fact, there would seem to be righteous justice in the fate of the "field officer;" and the whole expedition. But is it true?

"Sir C. B. Vere denied the statement of the hon. and gallant member for Hull. He (Sir C. B. Vere) was at Buenos Ayres, and, at the time referred to, on the Staff. It was a part of his duty to write up the orders; he therefore must have known all that proceeded from head quarters, and he undertook to say that no such orders were issued. (Hear, hear.) The House must of course recollect that the officer who commanded the assault on Buenos Ayres had been brought to a court-martial: an order of the kind to which the hon. and gallant member for Hull alluded, would have been a fair charge to have preferred against him amongst the others which were brought forward upon that occasion; yet a syllable of the sort never was mentioned. (Hear, hear.) That was the statement which he had to make upon the subject, and it rested with the House to which they would give credit.

"Before we admit so disgraceful a statement, we must have some better authority for it than Colonel THOMPSON, backed though he be by DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"At the majority of the speeches delivered during the three nights' tedious debate we cannot even glance. They are not worth the trouble. They betray, at least on the side of the Liberal party, the grossest ignorance of Spain, joined with the worst spirit of dishonesty. The argument that Don CARLOS should be execrated as a cruel tyrant, is one that we do not feel inclined to dispute; but then it is one that cuts both ways. If there be one thing more certain than another it is this—that the ministers of CHRISTINA are as cruel as he. Nay, they are more so; for they have deliberately refused to do that which the Carlists were ready to do—to spare their prisoners, and agree on frequent exchanges. The balance of guilt, then, lies with the Liberals, with the party of which the members in this country (and we have many quite as republicans as the democrats of Madrid) so hypocritically deplore its existence. Other arguments are just as empty. Nobody can deny that by the terms of the quadruple treaty, this country agreed to furnish naval co-operation only. This is too plainly the express grammatical meaning of the words to admit of one moment's dispute. Such, too, is the interpretation put upon it by one of the contracting parties, the French King. Yet we have employed marines no less than seamen; nay, we have employed our regular artillery—not on ship-board, the only place in which it ought to have been exercised, but several miles from the coast.—To escape this unwarrantable extension of the treaty, one section of the party has contended that instances enough may be enumerated where naval co-operation has been similarly exhibited. They instance St. John d'Acre, under Sir SYDNEY SMITH. There can be no doubt that such things have been; but nobody will venture to assert that this is not a perversion of the terms. If treaties, still less if orders, are not executed according to the obvious meaning of the words, adieu to all engagements on paper. But "naval co-operation," even in this extended sense, is not all that we have furnished.—We have sent, or, what is the same thing, suffered the sending, many thousand men to enter the service of the republican party; we have furnished them with the means of transit; we have supplied them with muskets, swords, balls, gunpowder—every thing that we are in the habit of furnishing our own soldiers; we have sent out experienced officers to assist them with advice; our ministers themselves have encour-

raged by letter the chief of these adventurers. In fact, we have done so much in the way of hostility, that if ever Carlos ascends the throne of Spain, one of his first acts will be to declare war against us. And yet all this was acting in accordance with truth! Perceiving the absurdity of the allegation, one of the ministerial underlings (Sir Wood) admitted that his Majesty's government had resolved to give a "general and liberal" meaning to the terms. It is, indeed, a liberal meaning—a meaning which a "liberal" only would have given. We, however, as individuals would thank Lord Melbourne and his colleagues to be somewhat less "liberal" in their interpretation; to be less "liberal" of the national military fame than to sully it on the northern coast of Spain; to be less "liberal" of our money than to present the Spanish government with stores to the value of six hundred thousand pounds.

"If there was nothing like argument in the debates on this subject, there was no lack of abuse, of absurdity, of downright folly. Mr. SMITH roared like a maniac; Mr. BARROW exhibited a low, vulgar, intemperance; Mr. O'CONNELL, as usual, endeavoured to pervert acknowledged facts, no less than the great maxims of morality. One defended murder (the cold-blooded massacre of prisoners), because it has frequently and even necessarily happened; another openly wished for the extermination of the whole Carlist party. The climax was reserved for Mr. ORWAY CAVE.

"He hoped, if ever Don Carlos fell into the hands of the constitutional party, they would remember the fate to which he had condemned some of their most patriotic associates, and when the sword was committed to their hands they would not trifle with the awful responsibility imposed on them. When the upas tree was within their reach, they would not allow the hatchet to tremble in their hands—(hear, hear)—a felon's death the atrocities of Don Carlos must ultimately bring down upon him. (Hear, hear.)

"This is, at least, intelligible. Let not Englishmen again condemn the Durango decree.—He who could speak thus, and the officer of the legion who advised his regiment to show no quarter, are not inferior in ferocity to either Don CARLOS or MINA—no, nor to the most ruthless of the demons that form the council of Satan.

"Lord PALMERSTON'S defence of his policy was remarkable for even more than its usual share of filippic imbecility. It really seems as if this poor creature were incapable of discussing any subject, however solemn, in a serious manner. His levity is extremely disgusting. As there is nothing in this speech that any body could remember, we notice it only to say that the coarse epithets he applied to Don Carlos

may one day be remembered, if not to his cost, certainly to that of England.

"The result was just what we expected.—On the division for enforcing the Foreign-Enlistment Act, in other words, for recalling EVANS and his troops, it was lost by 278 to 243, or by a majority of 36. Thus the House of Commons has, by a solemn, deliberate vote, resolved to perpetuate the diabolical scenes that have rendered the present war infamous in the eyes of every good man. On the heads of these 278 be the blood of all who may hereafter fall by or through the British legion! On their heads it assuredly will be.

"Whoever can look with patience at our foreign policy during the last ten years, must be more phlegmatic than ourselves. 1. From Holland, our ancient ally, we have taken a fine province, and given it to France. Can anything be so ridiculous as the supposition that Belgium can ever be independent? In the very first war France will incorporate that country with her own, and LEOPOLD, son-in-law though he be of LOUIS PHILIPPE, may seek his old asylum at Claremont. This is the work—not of the Liberals, but of the sage Duke of WELLINGTON, and his far-sighted secretary, Lord ALBEMERLE. 2. We have placed a hostile party—a party which detests us and our connexion—on the throne of Portugal. 3. We have entered into a close alliance with our hereditary enemy, France, but entirely for her own benefit; and whenever we go to war with her—no distant day—we shall do so without any of the advantages we might have had. 4. We have alienated all the honourable, the religious, the monarchical people of Spain beyond forgiveness; whatever the result of the present war, her ports will be closed against us ere long. 5. We have likewise alienated all the great powers of Europe, by allying ourselves with republicans, infidels, and robbers. Indeed, we should not be surprised to hear that our stupid interference in Spain may soon induce more than one of these powers to embrace the cause of Don CARLOS. The matter, we are assured, will not end here."

(Concluded.)

#### Advertisement.

#### 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. PORTER, No. 129, calle de la Piedad, and at Adolphe BULFRIED'S, No. 41, calle del Pera, and at no other store in the town. Buenos Ayres, August 5th, 1836.

#### Shipping Memoranda.

The Brazilian brig *Campeon de la Libertad*, from Montevideo bound to Buenos Ayres, took a pilot off Point Indio on 24th ult., and anchored on the night of 26th, 27th in three fathoms water, between the Chico Bank and the shore, with a strong wind, N. W. At 4 A. M. on 27th, she began to strike hard, unshipped rudder, broke tiller, &c. &c., and remained in this situation until 3 P. M., the pumps continually going, when finding that the weather was not likely to moderate, that in spite of every effort the water increased, it was resolved in order to save the lives of those on board to run her on shore, which was accordingly effected, and all disembarked on the coast shortly before night fall. The brig was left with her anchor down; but on the following morning nothing could be seen of her. The captain, pilot and crew have arrived in Buenos Ayres.

The *Campeon de la Libertad* was formerly the American brig *Corporal Trim*, and was a very old vessel. She was in the port of Buenos Ayres in June 1824, and was then commanded by Captain Babbett.

The *Correntina schooner Loreto*, timber laden, from Corrientes 30 days, got on the bank of San Gregorio, about 45 miles N. W. of Montevideo; and on 29th ult., had gone to pieces. Captain and crew got safe on shore.

The British brig *William Waters*, Captain William Wilson Roe, sailed from Montevideo at 3 P. M. on 31st ult., bound to Buenos Ayres, consigned to Messrs. Briscoe, Twyford & Co., with part of the cargo she brought from Liverpool, and some hides shipped at Montevideo. She stood towards Point Indio in order to seek a Pilot, but about 7 o'clock P. M., it came on to blow hard from the southward with a strong current, which set the brig at 11 o'clock the same night on the bank of San Gregorio, near point Jesus Maria, about 45 miles N. W. of Montevideo. The Argentine packet schooner *Luisa*, sailed from Montevideo to render assistance to the grounded brig, and succeeded in transhipping all her cargo with the exception of the hides. The *Luisa* with said cargo on board, arrived at Buenos Ayres on 8th inst. It was expected that the *William Waters* would be got off, as she was not making any water. She had thrown overboard 300 salted hides.

Since writing the above, we learn that the *William Waters* has arrived at Montevideo.

#### ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

- May 9th.—American brig *Trafalgar*, Pearson, hence 9th March.
- 15th.—American brig *Orleans*, Atkins, hence 1st March.
- " " American brig *Rewena*, Drew, hence 18th March.

#### AT RIO JANEIRO.

- On 2nd ult.—French ship *Constance*, Gorceu, hence 16th June, bound to Havre de Grace, put in leaky.
- 3rd.—Sardinian brig *Correo do Brazil*, from Montevideo 15 days.
- 4th.—Brazilian brig *Amistad*, hence 14th June.
- 5th.—Argentine schooner brig *Indio*, from Montevideo 16 days.

#### SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

- On 4th ult.—H. B. M.'s packet, *Linnæa*, by the mail forwarded hence 14th June, by H. B. M.'s packet *Spider*.

#### ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

- On 30th ult.—British brig *Porcia*, Hugh Sprout, from Marseilles 15th May, Maldonado 29th ult., with 300 pipes wine, to Rodger Brothers & Co.
- " " Oriental schooner brig *Union*, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult., with tobacco &c., to M. Gradin.
- 31st.—Brazilian brig *Libertador*, from Rio Janeiro 13th ult., with 500 barrels flour, tobacco &c., to P. Droblessis.
- 4th inst.—Sardinian brig *Correo*, from Gibraltar 1st May, Santa Catalina.

#### SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

- On 1st ult.—Dutch schooner *Margaret*, for Havana with 4,400 quintals jerked beef.
- 3rd.—Oriental schooner *Virginia*, for Rio Janeiro, with 1,221 quintals jerked beef.
- " " Oriental schooner *Concepcion*, for Rio Janeiro, with 1,112 quintals jerked beef.
- " " Oriental brig *Figaro*, for Rio Janeiro, with 3,800 quintals jerked beef.
- 5th.—Swedish brig *Union*, for Antwerp, with 4,645 salted hides, 5,793 dry hides, 9,955 horns.
- " " Sardinian polacre *Giove*, for Rio Janeiro, with 1,000 dry hides, 1,440 quintals jerked beef, 1,235 arrobas tallow, 945 arrobas grease.
- 7th.—Argentine brig *Maria*, for Philadelphia, with 5,522 dry hides, 1,960 horse hides, 3,500 horns, 1,272 arrobas horse hair, 250 do. wool, 175 do. tallow, 330 do. grease, 400 seal skins.
- 8th.—Argentine schooner brig *Bella Americana*, for Rio Janeiro, with 1,162 quintals jerked beef.
- 9th.—Hamburg schooner *Adolf Gustave*, for Havana with 1,536 quintals jerked beef.
- " " Sardinian polacre *Concepcion*, for Bahia, with 2,000 quintals jerked beef, 300 arro. tallow.

#### Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 10th of August 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
<b>British.</b>		
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.
<b>American.</b>		
Brig Sophia and Eliza, Read	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Boston.
Brig Arctic, Bishop	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Baltimore.
Brig Alcayote, Julius	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Canton, Couking	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Cowes for orders.
Brig Cedric, Doyle	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Discharging.
<b>French.</b>		
Brig Bresilien, Maublanc	C. Cochard	Loading for Havre de Grace
<b>Danish.</b>		
Brig Elizabeth, Breckling	C. H. Andersen	Loading for Altona.
Brig Princess Carolina Amalia Guntheresen	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
<b>Spanish.</b>		
Brig Juan, Gussoso	F. Llavallo	Loading for Havans.
Barque Isabel Segunda, Barcelo	Zumaran and Treserra	Discharging.
Brig Veloz, Puche	Zumaran and Treserra	Discharging.
<b>Sardinian.</b>		
Schr. brig Ssmo. Salvador, Terezano	F. Llavallo	Discharging.
<b>Brazilian.</b>		
Brig Carolina do Rio, Faria	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
Zumaca Alianza, Mesgalhans	J. B. Soriano	Loading for ports of Brazil.
Schooner brig Caboclo	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.

#### Foreign vessel of War.

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

10th.—American barque Canton, for Buenos Ayres, with 1,500 salted hides, 4,000 horns,  
 12th.—Brazilian schooner brig Buen Amigo, for Pernambuco, with 2,700 quintals jerked beef, 304 arrobas tallow, 134 do. grease.  
 21st.—Oriental schooner Bulla Adelaida, for Santa Catalina, with 737 quintals jerked beef, 50 arrobas tallow.  
 22nd.—British brig Yare, for Antwerp, with 20,583 dry hides, 832 arrobas tallow, 11,956 horns.  
 27th.—American schooner brig Fair American, for Pernambuco, with 2,200 quintals jerked beef.  
 29th.—Oriental schooner brig Bella Teresa, for Rio Janeiro, with 1,800 quintals jerked beef.  
 " Spanish brig Manuel, for Cadiz, with 8,183 dry hides.  
 5th inst.—British brig Alciope, for Liverpool, with 7,726 salted hides, 1,960 horns, 2,712 arrobas horse hair, 385 arrobas tallow, 3 tons shin bones and 50,000 hard dollars.  
 " British brig Clugas, for Antwerp, with 1,972 salted hides, 9,780 dry hides, 6,100 horns.  
 " Oriental brig Bella Juanita, for Rio Janeiro, with 2,400 quintals jerked beef, 1,655 arrobas tallow.

**ARRIVED AT DEAL.**

On 18th May.—British brig Sea Nymph, Smith, hence 19th February.  
 The notice in our No. 571, of her arrival at London in April, was incorrect.

**Vessels past Point Indio.**

On 2nd inst.—At 10 A. M. Wind S. Carl Heinrich, hence 1st.  
 4th.—At 5 P. M. Wind S. W. Anabella, hence 2nd. At 7 P. M. Rubicon, hence 31st ult. The latter had anchored off Point Indio at 8 P. M. on 8rd, Wind E.  
 5th.—At 8 A. M. Wind W. N. W. Courier de la Rance, hence 8rd.

**Vessels posted to sail.**

On 12th inst.—Arctic, for Baltimore.  
 14th inst.—Elizabeth, for Atlanta  
 " Ann and Mary, for Valparaiso.

The Tintern, sailed from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, on 16th May.  
 The Arab was to sail from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, on 1st June.

**MARINE LIST.**

**Port of Buenos Ayres.**

August 5.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British barque Alpha, William Turner, for Liverpool, despatched by McCracken and Jamieson, with 3,984 dry hides, 5,573 salted hides, 1,500 horns, 22,000 ox hoofs, 2 bales with 140 dozen nutria skins, 6 do. with 163 arrobas horse hair, 77 bales with 1,771 arrobas wool, 122 do. with 3,050 arrobas Cordova wool, 3,776 bars and 201 bundles iron, return cargo.

Passengers, Miss Jane Charles and Mr George A. Taylor.

British brig Nautilus, Thomas Mitchinson, for London, despatched by John Best Brothers, with 40 dry hides, 3,200 salted hides, 17,710 horns, 7 boxes with 1,819½ dozen chinchilla skins, 1 bale with 9 dozen seal skins, 1 do. with 36 dozen deer skins, 77 bales with 2,822½ arrobas horse hair, 2 do. with 44 arrobas wool, 15 do. with 270 dozen sheep skins, 36 do. with 5,227 dozen nutria skins.

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

August 6.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, National schooner brig Constellation, Stephen Bartlett, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Vicente Casares, with 1,270 quintals jerked beef, 600 boxes candles.

August 7.—Wind S.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 8.—Wind E. strong in the evening, hazy.

Arrived, National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, from Montevideo 4th inst., and last from the British brig William Waters, the said brig having grounded on the bank of San Gregorio on 31st ult.—the particulars of which will be found in our Shipping memoranda.

August 9.—Wind E. hazy.

Arrived, National chalupa Rosita, from Montevideo 6th inst., to Stewart and Age I.

Oriental schooner Luisita, Santiago Sino, from Montevideo 6th inst., with 6,000 oranges, to Capribe.

Sailed, National packet schooner Luisa, José Muratori, for Montevideo. She did not take a mail, having sailed for the purpose of ascertaining if the brig William Waters continued aground on the San Gregorio bank, and if so, to render her all necessary assistance.

August 10.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Thomas Leesch, Joseph William Coull, for Liverpool, despatched by Brownell, Stegmann & Co., with 4,270 salted hides, 62,763 horn tips, 13,494 horns, 1 box with 12 dozen chinchilla skins, 70 pipes with 2,332 arrobas tallow, 3 bales with 261 horse hides, 94 do. with 2,857 arrobas horse hair, 13 do. with 516 arrobas Cordova wool, 31 do. with 729 dozen sheep skins, 7 do. with 1,135 dozen nutria skins, 43 do. with 1,027 arrobas wool.

August 11.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

**THEATRE.**

On 4th inst., was performed *El Tesoro*. On 6th, *Subordinacion Militar*. On 10th, *Abre el ojo*. We were not present on the above evenings.

Señor Casacuberta took his benefit on Wednesday last, when was performed *La vida es Sueno*, in 5 acts. This play is written by Calderon, and possesses good language; the plot however is rather out of the way—it is of a King of Poland, who conceiving his son unfit to govern imprisons him, then invests him with kingly authority, and afterwards remands him to prison. The son has a party in his favor, and in the end obliges his father to abdicate.

The farce of *La casa de campo ó plaga de convidados* followed, and proved very amusing. It relates to an old gentleman who wished to lead a retired life at his country house, but his wife being opposed to this—invites so much company, that he determines to declare his house a public house, officiate as landlord, and advertise it for sale. The old gentleman has a daughter, she has a lover, who having been ejected from the house now enters it, declaring it to be a public house, and that he has a right to do so; the old gentleman storms at this, but is pacified on the lover's proposing to buy the house, taking the daughter to wife at the same time.

The farce concluded with the *boleros*, danced by Doña Isabel and Señor Coya.

The audience was numerous in the extreme, boxes, pit and gallery being crowded. In the boxes we observed, the daughter and other members of the family of His Excellency the Governor; the lady of General Alvar and daughters; General Mancilla and lady; Don Nicolas Anchorena, lady and daughter; Señora Monasterio and daughter; the lady of Don Ladislao Martinez and daughter; Dr. M. Rivero and lady; the lady of General Guido; Señor Lisbon, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil; Sr. Mascayano, Chargé d'Affaires of Chili &c. &c.

A communication in the *Diario de la Tarde*, censures (and justly too,) the selection performed for Señor Moreno's benefit, although one of the pieces was written (as the play bill stated) by "the immortal and celebrated Frenchman Scribe."

The 24th and 25th June being the anniversary of San Juan, was celebrated in Corrientes with great gaiety, music, dancing, &c., but the principle feat was that of riding at the ring, by a party (*comparsa*), of upwards of seventy equestrians *empacados*, dressed in gaucho costume, red jackets, red caps, yellow casimir shawls for chiripa's, &c. The Governor condescended, the Interino, Comandant of Goya, &c., present, they made a very brilliant figure and the affair went off very well.

The ex-Brazilian Chief Don Bonifacio Calderon, remains in Corrientes.

A party of ladies and gentlemen visited H. B. M's ship Samarang on Thursday last, and did not return on shore until after dark.

London papers to 23rd May have been received,—they mention that the Carlists have abandoned all their entrenched posts on the advance of the Chistinos 32,000 strong under General Espartero. It was doubtful what were the intentions of the Carlisle Commander Don Sebastian, whether to advance towards Madrid or retire to the mountains.

**Dico.**

On 14th ult., at Bischocho in the Banda Oriental, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. John Whitley, aged 28 years, a native of Cheshire, England, lately book-keeper in the house of Nicholson, Green & Co., of this City. His remains were interred at Mercedes.

On 16th ult., at Montevideo, aged 23 years, Mr. James Tyrer, native of Liverpool.

On 24th ult., at Montevideo, aged 37 years, Mr. Joseph Harrison, Merchant of that City, native of Bury, Lancashire, England.

The remains of the two last mentioned individuals, were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery at Montevideo, attended by numerous friends, to whom they were endeared by their many amiable qualities.

**Advertisements.**

**FOR SALE.**

POUND PINS, for sale at No. 30, Cathedral street, in front of the Cathedral. j29 3t.

**TO BE SOLD.**

ONE of Dr. Nutt's latest improved patent cooking stove, 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, cast sheet lead, pump and coffin manufactory, No. 65, calle del 25 de Mayo.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscribers to "Scotland Illustrated," are respectfully requested to call for the copies subscribed for, at No. 30, Cathedral street. 3t.

**FOR SALE.**

AT No. 30 Cathedral-street, a copy of 'Hooke's Roman History,' in six volumes bound in calf and gilt; also a copy of Ornithology, belonging to the Naturalist's library, conducted by Sir William Jardine, Bart., F. R. S. E., F. L. S., &c. &c., the seven volumes of Ornithology, contain two hundred and twenty eight splendid coloured plates. 3t

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Doublons, Spanish	142 a 142	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	141 a 142	do. do.
Plata macuquina	8 a 8½	do. for one Dollar, Spanish
Do. Patriot and Patacoues	8½ a 9½	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	52 a 53	do. per ct.
Bank Shares		no demand
Exchange on England	6 a 6	per cent per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	320 a 325	
Do. Montevideo	83 a 85	per patacon
Do. United States	84	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	35 a 37	dls. p. pesada
Do country	29 a 32	do. do.
Do weighing 23 to 24 lbs	28 a 29	do. do.
Do. salted	25 a 26	do. do.
Do. Horse	10 a 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins	34 a 34	ao. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins	32 a 34	do. per dozen
Wool, common	10 a 18	do. per arr'ba
Sheep skins per dozen	20 a 21	per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24 a 26	
Deer skins per dozen	10 a 11	
Hair, long	50 a 60	do. do.
Do. mixed	31 a 34	do. do.
Jerked Beef	18 a 30	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	14 a 14½	do. per arr'ba
Horns	125 a 600	per mil
Flour, (North American)		a none
Salt, on board	20 a	per fan.
Discount	1½ a 2	pr. ct. pr. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 144 dollars. The lowest price 140 dollars.  
 The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 6 pence. The lowest ditto 5 pence.

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 calle de Cangallo.  
 Published every SATURDAY, at No. 55, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.  
 PRICE.—EIGHT DOLLARS, (currency) PER QUARTER—Single numbers 5 rials.  
 ALEXANDER BRANDER, Responsible Editor.