

British Packet

AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

Nº. 574.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1837.

[Vol. XII.]

BUENOS AYRES.

WE are in daily expectation of intelligence from Chili and the Confederate Army of operations. At present we have no domestic news of importance to communicate.

WE received by H. B. M's packet Spider, London journals to 13th June, Paris to 10th, Madrid to 3rd, Lisbon to 2nd, and Amsterdam to 2nd.

The news from Spain is extremely contradictory—the Christiano accounts aver, that the Carlists having left their strong holds and advanced into the interior, will soon be annihilated; they being closely pursued, and continually losing men by desertion and combats. One of the Christiano journals even goes so far, as to give 'as a report,' that Don Carlos has made proposals to capitulate; this report however is not credited, but is supposed to have arisen from the Carlists having by a flag of truce, proposed that the wounded of the opposing parties should be sent to a neutral town. The last news respecting the movements of the Carlists', is contained in the "Times" of 12th June, and is as follows:—

"Bayona, June 9th, 1837.

General Evans has just arrived here. He quits the Spanish service, as do most of the English officers. There remain 1,500 English formed into a brigade, under the command of Colonel O'Connell.

His (Don Carlos's) object now is unquestionably to form a junction with his partisans in Catalonia. To do this it was necessary he should cross the Cinca. Two courses were open to him when he had reached Barbastro. The first was to march to the right, but that movement would have been hazardous, as at a short distance from Barbastro he would have necessarily entered upon and have had to traverse a plain 8 or 10 leagues in extent where the Christiano cavalry (their most formidable force) would have been able to act with great effect upon his army, encumbered as it was with baggage and his wounded in three affairs (not to call them engagements). The route to the left he preferred, as it leads almost at once into the Sierra, in which he is as safe, as unassailable, as he ever was in the mountains of Navarre.—He would experience little or no difficulty in entering the Conque de Trempe, in which there was a garrison of about 300 men, who, of course, could offer no opposition to him. Beyond that point, however, he would meet with another river, called the Segre, which is wider than the Cinca and which might possibly check his progress until Orna and Baron de Meer, who are the one following him, and the other marching on his flank, should they come up with him. Against this occurrence, however, there is the great probability that the Catalonian insurgents will have united with him at that pass, and have enabled him to set Orna and Baron de Meer at defiance.

"The expedition of Batanero and the 15 battalions concentrated near Estella will be more than adequate to the task of occupying the forces of Espartero and the Baron Das Antas, who is in Vittoria or its neighbourhood."

King William IV. had been seriously ill, and bulletins were daily issued from Windsor Castle of the state of his health. According to the last accounts he was rather better, but he was not considered to be out of danger.

WE have in another part of our paper inserted an extract relative to the failures in London, and we now copy the following from "The Atlas," London journal of 11th June.

"When the failures of these firms (Wilson, Wiggins and Wildes,) was announced, it was anticipated that the effects would be severely felt, particularly in Liverpool and Glasgow, but as yet the accounts from those places, and from the country generally, have been more favourable than could have been anticipated.—A few houses in London failed on the following day, but, with the exception of the distrust that prevails, and the consequent suspension of credit, no further disasters have followed upon these events. It appears to be the general impression, that the original cause of these misfortunes is the spirit of over-trading, that has peculiarly marked our mercantile intercourse with America. The extraordinary vivacity and activity by which the speculations of the Americans have been distinguished, had long excited the surprise, and it cannot be denied, the admiration of Europe. But the more calm observer of the rapid progress of industry in America must have anticipated the state of things that has occurred. It did not require more than ordinary penetration to foresee that the adventurous republicans would soon outstrip their means, and that the busy projects which sprang up in every direction, and gave such a powerful impetus to the experimental tastes of the population, must eventually terminate in national embarrassment. The Americans have, proverbially, a passion for movement. Their favourite phrase is to "go a-head." Provided they "go a-head," they believe they are all right. But they have gone a head so long, and with such wrong-headedness, that they have lost themselves at last. The amount of British manufactures shipped to America by two of the above-named houses, as it is stated in their accounts, sufficiently testifies to the fact of over-trading. Amongst the assets of T. WIGGINS & Co., we find in one item the sum of 1,118,900*l.* for manufactures shipped to America—and in those of G. WILDES & Co., the sum of 623,000*l.*; and these appear only in the winding up of the accounts of shipments. We cannot, therefore, be much at a loss to account for one of the principal causes, if not the sole cause, of this calamity."

These failures have caused great sensation in Buenos Ayres; and on the arrival of the brig Arab and H. B. M's packet Spider, a number of individuals anxious for information, attended the beach to await the coming on shore of the boats of said vessels.

It is stated, that nearly one thousand persons of the mercantile community, have recently failed in the United States.

Donations to the Government in aid of 'he war with General Santa Cruz.

THE *Gaceta Mercantil* of 12th inst., contains two notes, one from Don Juan Pablo Carrasco, Justice of Peace of San Andres de Giles, dated 6th inst., with a list of individuals who have subscribed 265 dollars, 43 horses and three oxen.

The other from Don J. Genaro Martinez, Justice of Peace of Magdalena, dated 28th ult., with a list of individuals who have subscribed 184 dollars and 262 horses.

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

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC.

THE Montevideo journals lately received, announce a change of Ministry in the Oriental State. The Vice-President of the Republic in a decree dated Montevideo 3rd inst., accepted the resignation tendered by Don Francisco Joaquin Muñoz, of the office he held as Minister of Finance, and appointed as his successor Don Gregorio Lecog; Señor Muñoz has returned to his old employment as Collector General.

Don Juan Benito Blanco late Accountant General, has been named Minister of the Home and Foreign Department. The Government has decreed (subject to the approbation of the Camaras), a pension to the widow of Dr. Francisco Llambi, equivalent to one half of the Salary he received as Senior Member of the Tribunal of Justice.

THE WEATHER, has been somewhat cold during the week, but not unseasonable; thermometer 42 to 58.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

A decree dated 14th inst., states that the Government taking into consideration the memorial presented by the President *ad interim*, of the Ecclesiastical Senate; and in accordance with what is therein proposed, relative to the mode of filling provisionally the seat vacant by the death of the Canon, Dr. Bernardo de la Colina; has ordered and decreed, that the service in the Cathedral Church, performed by the late Dr. Colina, shall be celebrated by the members of the Senate alternately, who in addition to his salary, shall receive ten dollars for each day on which he may perform said service.

The following Proclamation was issued by Señor Gelves, Justice of Peace of the district "Exaltacion de la Cruz," addressed to the inhabitants thereof.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

MUERAN LOS UNITARIOS!

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—The cry of war resounds from one extreme of the Argentine Confederation to the other, it has been given by the worthy Citizen, the Defender of our Laws, Governor and Captain General, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas, against the tyrant of Bolivia, Santa Cruz, against this unnatural oppressor of Upper and Lower Peru; whose ambition shall be suppressed by those same men who made him prisoner of war, when this ambitious Chiefstain was in the service of the King of Spain, under whose banners he scandalously served for the purpose of enslaving his fellow Countrymen.

COMPATRIOTS:—The National honor is compromised, our Government conceives it its duty to restrain this rash soldier, and sustain the rights of our dear Country.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Enormous sacrifices must be made, but the result of them will be for our welfare, the security of our property, and the happiness of our families.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—Let us aid our illustrious Restorer of the Laws, with horses, money, and if necessary hold ourselves in readiness to march, and expend our property and even our blood, and by the side of the Porteno Hero, we will conquer and avenge the outrages made upon our rights by the assassin of Socabaya. To this generous and noble undertaking as a true federal, you are invited by your friend,

CIRILO GELVES.

ORDINATION.

On Trinity Sunday the 21st May last, by the Right Honorable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, at the Chapel Royal St. James; was admitted to Holy Orders, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, B. A., of St. John's College Cambridge, and son of the Reverend John Armstrong of this City.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

A portion of the electors of Westminster having taken umbrage with their representative Sir Francis Burdett, they requested him to resign his seat in Parliament; he acceded to their request, and at the same time addressed the following letter to the electors of Westminster.

"Brighton, April 27th.

"Gentlemen,—I have just had transmitted to me by the High Bailiff of Westminster, a resolution, adopted by a public meeting in Covent-garden, of the electors of Westminster, calling upon me to vacate my seat, upon the ground of my having lost the confidence of my constituents. This application so far differs from a similar one sent to me a short time since by a meeting of some gentlemen at the British Coffee-house, that it bears the semblance of proceeding from a public meeting of the electors of Westminster; the lion's hide at least is assumed, though the voice may be somewhat different; 'the hands are the hands of Esau,' said the patriarch of old, 'but the voice is the voice of Jacob;' so of this meeting, the voice is the voice of the British Coffee-house, and the parties, as far as appears, the same; at any rate, it affords me an opportunity, and, I trust, a justification, of complying, to use the fashionable patriotic slang, with the wants and wishes of this portion of the people; the gauntlet is thrown down thus publicly, and I take it up and accept the challenge thus publicly given. I will apply for the Chiltern-Hundreds, and then call upon the electors of Westminster to declare themselves for or against a zealous supporter and firm adherent, as I have ever been and am, of the laws, institutions, and constitution of England. I should not, however venture upon this decision, provoked to it as I am, nettled and stung by pismires, was I not satisfied from recent appearances that no unfair advantage will thereby be given, or can be taken, by any party; all will start fair, and upon equal terms, and the opinions, sentiments, and principles of the electors of Westminster will be clearly manifested, and placed beyond cavil or dispute. I shall offer myself to your support as the supporter of the laws and institutions of the country, as a resolute opposer of all the new-fangled notions, shallow doctrines, and crude projects now afloat. The resolution passed at the late Westminster meeting in Covent-garden, with a common fallacy makes an assertion, or takes an assertion for a proof, and comes to a conclusion as if it were a fact. It asserts that I have changed my politics, and that I am opposed to all remedies proposed for the correction of abuses in Church and State. The fact is, that it is they who have made this assertion who are changed, and not I—like men in a ship, who fancy the shore is in motion instead of themselves.

"Gentlemen, when I was sent to the Tower, what was my motto? It was this—'Hold to the laws.' I say so still. 'The Constitution, the whole Constitution, nothing but the Constitution,' was inscribed on the banner of Reform when we struggled together to obtain it. Under the same banner we shall, I trust, again contend successfully for the support of the laws, institutions, and constitution of England, against an unnatural alliance, an odious yet ludicrous combination of Irish agitators, Popish Priests, and paid patriots, operating upon a well-intentioned, I believe, but I am compelled to add, a weak and vacillating Administration, whilst the country and the times demand one firm, capable, business-doing, and decided. Believe me, there can be no greater calamity to a country than a weak Executive Government. These, gentlemen, are, and ever were, my principles, feelings, and opinions. Should you concur in them, you will give me your support in fighting the battle of the Constitution; if, on the other hand, you do not concur with me in these opinions and principles, you will do well to oppose me with all your energies, for a more determined adherent to old English principles and government, laws, and institutions, breathes not his native air.

"I remain, gentlemen, as I ever was, a true-hearted Englishman, and your devoted, faithful, and very humble servant,

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

The journals opposed to the political principles of Sir Francis Burdett, were not sparing in their animadversions upon him—calling him "a turncoat," "a Tory," "old glory," "a twaddling old man in his dotage," &c. &c. &c.

The Tory journals smartly retorted—It was like the quarrel between "Folly Peachum and Lucy Lockit."

"Why how now Madam Flirt,
If thus it is you chatter;
And are for flinging dirt,
We'll see who can best bespatter."

Mr. Leader, (a very young man,) was the opponent of Sir Francis, for the honor of representing the City of Westminster, and the election took place on 11th May. At the close of the poll the numbers stood thus—

For Sir Francis Burdett,	3,567
" J. T. Leader,	3,052

Majority, 515

Mr. Leader's defeat filled the Tories with joy, not only from its being gained in "the very hot bed of radicalism," as Westminster has been termed, but from the circumstance that the radical candidate had the support of Government, as well as that of Messrs. Daniel O'Connell, Hume, Wakley, and in fact of all the radicals.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell having taken a very active part against Sir Francis, the Hon. Baronet in his address to the electors at the close of the poll, spoke of that gentleman, in terms the most severe and unqualified. He also said, that the victory the electors had enabled him to gain, was the "glorious triumph of the English Constitution, achieved against the vain and futile efforts of radicalism and democracy."

The anxiety to know the result of the election was so intense in various country towns, that parties stationed themselves on the London road, waiting the arrival of the mail: and in some towns, the conservatives in the height of their joy at the result, sought out the bell ringers, and set the Church bells a ringing.

A Tory journal states, that as soon as the proceedings on the hustings had terminated, Sir Francis Burdett "accompanied by Sir J. Sinclair, Mr. Wood, and several other of the most active members of his committee, entered an open barouche elegantly decorated with laurel and the election colours of the hon. baronet (true blue), and drawn by four grey horses, and proceeded in procession to take his seat in the Commons' house of parliament. The train was brought up by upwards of thirty carriages, crowded with the different committees and other gentlemen who had taken the most active part in the contest. The hon. baronet, in his progress towards Westminster-hall, was most enthusiastically cheered, and on alighting and entering the lobby of the house itself was received, both by the populace outside and by the strangers who at that hour usually crowd the avenues, by plaudits so general and so deafening as must necessarily have disturbed the tranquillity of the then assembled Commons of England. The electors after having, in every sense of the word, seated their candidate, returned in procession to the central committee-room in Charing-cross, and shortly afterwards separated.—And thus terminated one of the most glorious political triumphs that the history of this country has yet recorded."

The same paper in its House of Commons report of 12th May, says—

"The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

"Immediately afterwards Sir F. BURDETT, introduced by Lord Sandon and Sir G. Sinclair, took the oaths and his seat for Westminster on his re-election.

"The hon. baronet was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for several minutes. He appeared to be labouring under severe indisposition, and advanced to the

table of the house with much difficulty, walking upon crutches. On being introduced to the speaker, after having taken the oaths and subscribing the parliamentary roll, the hon. member took his seat on the front row of the opposition benches; and the cheering which followed from the opposition members, and which was continued for a considerable time, was of the most deafening character—the shouts of applause being ironically but faintly echoed back from the ministerial benches. The house was unusually full, and the sensation produced by the re-appearance of the hon. baronet was certainly never equalled within the walls of the house since the Duke of Wellington appeared at the bar to receive the thanks of the commons of England for his services in the field of Waterloo."

Mr. Joseph Grimaldi the unrivalled clown, died in London on 1st June last, aged 58.

Mr. Liston, the well known comedian has retired from the stage. He took his leave of the public in June last, at Covent-garden Theatre. Mr. Liston was born in London in July 1776, and made his first appearance before a London audience 14th June 1805, at the Hay-market Theatre.

Mr. Liston retires with a good fortune.

A meeting of Chilean bondholders was held 31st May last, in London. Señor Rosales, the Chilean agent, made the proposition from his Government to the holders of Chilean bonds, which it will be remembered he declined to make on a former occasion, alleging, that in consequence of the war between Chili and Peru, he must wait for further despatches. He has since received those advices, and, as they did not countermand previous instructions, he now made the proposal. It was, that 3 per Cent. Bonds should be substituted for the existing 6 per Cent. Bonds—in other words, that the interest should be reduced from 6 to 3 per cent.; the arrears of interest now due should be capitalized, or funded, and bonds issued for such funded arrears, also bearing like interest; and that the interest on the 3 per Cent. Bonds exchanged for the 6 per Cent. Bonds should be paid in this country September, 1838.—The land-tax, tithes, and Mint revenues, to the extent of 10,000*l.* a year, agreeably to the former mode of arrangement, to form a fund to secure the payment of the interest. Another, part of Mr. Rosales' proposition was, that in the event of the Government of Chili failing for two years to remit the dividends under the new arrangement, then the bondholders to claim their original right and rate of interest, as if the present proposal had never been made.—The propositions called forth the firmly expressed dissent of the whole meeting. Mr. Robinson, M. P., was in the chair; and resolutions were unanimously adopted rejecting the proposals, and claiming, as an act of national justice, the fulfilment of the original contract with the bondholders. Señor Rosales had withdrawn, but a committee was appointed to communicate the resolution to him, to be forwarded to his Government. The result was not known in the market till late in the day, and the effect was an immediate fall from 40 to 35, and few buyers at that reduction.

From "The Times," London Journal June 3rd 1837.

The expectation formed of the result of the Bank meeting has been wholly disappointed.—After a sitting which continued till near 9 o'clock yesterday evening, and at which 23 directors were present, it was decided by a majority of one only that no further assistance could be given to the three American houses previously under the protection of the Bank, and they have, in consequence, all of them suspended payment this morning. The firms are those of George Wildes & Co., T. Wilson & Co., and T. Wiggin & Co. Such an extent of failure has probably never before occurred in the city in the same day. The engagements of these houses have been materially diminished since they first received assistance from the Bank, and therefore the calamity will be much less fatal in other quarters than would be anticipated. Had it occurred six months ago, and taken the city by surprise, it would have been difficult to say who was entirely beyond the sphere of

its influence. Several versions are current respecting the outstanding engagements of these houses, but they are generally stated in the aggregate at not higher than 2,000,000, which we should imagine to be far short of the truth, or perhaps only meant to apply to those engagements now due or on the point of becoming due. The more immediate and severe loss will fall upon those houses who have become guarantee for them with the Bank, for sums varying from 5,000, to 20,000, or more, and who must be very numerous, as the aggregate of the securities given to the Bank is said to amount to 1,300,000, the whole of which will be temporarily claimed for the protection of the Bank. Even with this aid, the Bank will be, it is said, imperfectly protected, but will have to take their chance of a division for a large amount with the other creditors. The house of T. Wilson & Co. is largely connected, among other parts of the world, with Canada, and held the agency of several banks; the security and future disposition of which, as soon as the fact of the failure became known, was a subject of much solicitude to the merchants connected with that part of British America. They were, however, speedily placed in other hands, as follows:—The account of the "Montreal Bank" with Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co.; that of the "Bank of Upper Canada" with Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.; that of the "City Bank of Montreal" with the Bank of British North America in Great St. Helen's; and that of the "Commercial Bank of the Midland Districts of Canada" with the London Joint Stock Bank.—The engagements of this house are understood to be much more widely spread than the other two, as they have done much business in the East Indies and China. Large acceptances were given by them on bills drawn from Canton only a few weeks ago. They have also had the agency for the payment of the dividends on Brazilian and Danish stock, and were the contractors for various loans raised for different American states and banks in several parts of the union. Their commercial engagements, as distinguished from those of the banking department of the house, are also believed to be very large. With respect to the house of T. Wiggin & Co., it is understood to have been principally, if not wholly, connected with America, as was that of George Wildes & Co. The last stands in a position towards the Bank of England somewhat different from the other two, having relinquished business and agreed to wind up their affairs a few weeks ago, on the express stipulation of the directors, who made that a condition for affording the assistance asked, and appointed persons to superintend the performance of it. When the general stoppage, therefore, took place this morning, it was at first supposed that this firm would not be included in it, but would go on as before under the agreement with the Bank. It was soon ascertained, however, that the Bank would not pay any more of their bills. The parties who hold them are, it seems, highly dissatisfied with this refusal, and some of them have given notice of legal proceedings to compel payment. The firm at least has had all along the impression that the Bank were legally bound to pay all the outstanding bills at the time of the agreement, and still more those which have been drawn since, as the parties contend that they did so entirely on the faith that the house was placed under the protection of the Bank.

Advertisements.

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's, No. 129, calle de la Piedad, and at Adolpho Butrick'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. Nutt'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 models and two ovens. May be seen at J. Whitaker's, cast-iron, pump and coffin manufactory, No. 63, 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 Ombithology, 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 Ombithology, contain two hundred and twenty-eight splendid coloured plates. 3t.

El Cancionero Argentino.

(COLLECTION OF POETRY ADAPTED FOR MUSIC.)
JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at the various Libraries of this City. Price 3 dollars.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 12.—Wind E. N. E. opposite coast visible.

Arrived, British brig Europe, (242 tons,) John Bridge, from Lisbon 16th May, arrived at Montevideo 14th ult., sailed thence 9th inst., with 1,700 fanegas salt, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Passenger from Montevideo, Señor Don Miguel Becar.

British brig Tintern, (258 tons,) Stephen Thorp, from Liverpool 18th May, with general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

British barque Mona, (188 tons,) Hugh Rowland, from Cadiz 5th June, with wine, brandy, paper and 720 fanegas salt, to Felipe Llavallo.

Passengers, cabin, Señora Dominga Bonorino and her 3 children, and Monsieur Jacinto Leget. Steerage, Manuel Garcia, Blaise, José A. Iglesias, Gabriel Gonzales, Juan Cabeza, Luis Rubiano, Ruiz Diaz, Gabriel Perez, Pedro Gonzalez, Benito de la Cruz, José Bernudez, Pedro Fernandez y Labandera.

French brig Achille, (143 tons,) Antoine Mazel, from Cette 14th May, with 290 pipes wine, &c., to Barthelemy Herand.

Sailed, American brig Arctic, John Bishop, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 9,145 dry hides, 3,669 horse hides, 150 pipes, 3 barrels and 140 bladders with 3,340 arrobas tallow, 24 barrels salted tongues, 53 bales with 1,325 dozen sheep skins, 27 do. with 1,435 dozen goat skins, 5 do. with 300 dozen deer skins.

Passenger, Captain James Phillips.

Spanish brig Juan, José Juesso, for Havana, despatched by Felipe Llavallo, with 3,808 quintals jerked beef.

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

The Mary Jane was under weigh.

August 13.—Wind E. S. E. strong in the afternoon.

Arrived, Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 12th inst., to Carlos Galeano.

National schooner brig Caroline, (89 tons,) Henry Gwynn, from Patagonia 3rd inst., arrived at Montevideo 10th, sailed thence 12th, with 400 fanegas salt, 135 do. wheat, 1,000 horns &c., to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Passengers from Patagonia, Señora Fernanda Salazar de Roque, her godmother, sister, son and three servants, and Señor Santiago Dasso. Passengers from Montevideo, Messrs. Theodore Sheaffe, and Calder and son.

Sailed, National schooner brig Mary Jane, John Gard, for Patagonia, despatched by Edward Lumb, with effects.

The Juan which sailed yesterday was in sight this day.

August 14.—Wind S. S. E. strong.

Arrived, British brig Planter, (232 tons,) Joseph Gibbs, from Whitehaven 20th April, arrived at the Island Mayo 9th May, sailed thence 15th do., arrived at Montevideo 12th ult., sailed thence 13th inst., with 27 tons coal, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

British brig Arab, (158½ tons,) James Low, from Liverpool 4th June, arrived off Montevideo 12th inst., sailed thence 13th, with general cargo, to McCrackan and Jamieson.

Sailed, British brig Adelaide, Robert Taylor, for Antwerp, despatched by Thomas Armstrong, with 10,199 dry hides, 557 salted hides, 2,000 horns and 8 pine planks. Shipped at Montevideo, 1000 salted hides.

The Mary Jane which sailed yesterday was in sight this day.

August 15.—Wind S. strong, foggy and slight rain.

Arrived, National schooner Virginia, Edward Laudeman, from Rio Janeiro 31st ult., with tobacco, sugar &c., to Pousel & Co.

Passenger, Mr. Joseph Dora.

August 16.—Wind S.

Arrived, H. B. M.'s packet schooner Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 3rd inst., arrived at Montevideo 14th, sailed thence 15th, with the mail of the packet Alert, from Falmouth 15th June.

Passengers from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo, William Neilson, M. D., and Señor Hernandez.

Foreign Merchant Vessels

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on the 17th of August 1837.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c.
British.		
Brig Catherine, Teyton	Dickson & Co.	Loading for Antwerp.
Brig Blucher, Heron	Nicholson, Green & Co.	Island of Trinidad with mules.
Brig Europe, bridge	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Tintern, Thorp	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.	Loading for Rotterdam.
Brig Planter, Gibson	Briscoe, Twyford & Co.	Loading for Valparaiso.
Brig Arab, Low	McCrackan and Jamieson.	Montevideo to load for Antwerp.
Barque Mona, Rowland	F. Llavallo.	Loading for Liverpool.
American.		
Brig Alcyone, Julius	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Philadelphia.
Barque Canton, Conkling	Daniel Gowland & Co.	Loading for Cortes for orders.
Brig Cedric, Doyle	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for New York.
French.		
Brig Bresilien, Maublane	C. Cochard	Loading for Havre de Grace.
Brig Achille, Mazel	B. Herand	Loading for Cette.
Danish.		
BPrincessin Carolina Amalia Gunthersen	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Loading for Havana.
Spanish.		
Barque Isabel Segunda, Barcelo	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for ports in the Med'anean
Brig Velez, Puchs	Zumaran and Treserra	Loading for ports in the Med'anean
Sardinian.		
Schr. brig Semo, Salvador, Terezano	F. Llavallo	Discharging.
Brig Gasune, Dotero	F. Llavallo	Montevideo to load for Brazil.
Portuguese.		
Brig Paquete de Santos, Aleixo	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
Brazilian.		
Brig Carolina do Rio, Faria	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.
Zumaca Alianza, Magalhaes	J. B. Soriano	Loading for ports of Brazil.
Schooner brig Caboco	M. A. Ramos	Brazil.

Foreign vessels of War.

BRITISH. Ship Samarang, (26 guns,) Capt. William Broughton. Packet Spider, Lieut. John O'Reilly, Commander.

Portuguese brig Paquete de Santos, (180 tons,) Manuel Francisco Aleixo, from Santos 28th ult., with sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice, &c., to Manuel Acevedo Ramos.

Sardinian brig Giasune, (266 tons,) Juan Bautista Doderio, from Genoa 20th May, arrived at Montevideo 24th ult., sailed thence 15th inst., with general cargo, to Felipe Llavallo.

Sailed, Danish brig Elizabeth, Johann Heinrich Kirchhoff Breckling, for Altona, despatched by C. H. Andersen, with 10,131 dry hides, 1,079 salted hides, 82 dozen chinchilla skins, 8 tiger skins, 2 boxes merchandise.

August 17.—Wind S. S. W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, American brig Sophia and Eliza, Dean Swift Reed, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 792 dry hides, 80 pipes with 8,200 arrobas tallow, 15,000 shin bones, 275 dozen salted tongues, 42 guanaco skins, 2,200 horse hides, 13 bales with 1,800 horse hides, 6 do. with 835 dozen deer skins, 6 do. with 288 dozen goat skins, 26 do. with 780 arrobas horse hair, 1 do. with dog, lion and sheep skins, 144 do. with 4,130 dozen sheep skins, 66 do. with 1,775 arrobas wool, 10 do. with 270 arrobas Cordova wool.

Passengers, Mr. George S. Calder and son.

August 18.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, British brig Ann and Mary, Joseph Wilson, for Valparaiso, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with yerba, tobacco, tallow and dry goods.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT PALMOUTH.

May 11th.—H. B. M.'s packet Hornet, from Rio Janeiro 23rd March, with the mail forwarded hence 3rd March, by H. B. M.'s packet Spider.

AT LIVERPOOL.

May 26th.—British brig Eve, Keay, from Montevideo.
 " 29th.—British brig Frisk, Whiteway, hence 10th March.
 " 31st.—British brig Amelia, Huellin, from Montevideo.
 June 7th.—British brig Asia, Bloomfield, hence 17th March.
 " 10th.—British brig Cora, Hamilton, hence 19th March.

AT LONDON.

May 20th.—British brig Sea Nymph, Smith, hence 19th February.

AT SWANSEA.

June 9th.—British brig Floraville, Woof, from Chili.

AT BOURDEAUX.

May 21st.—French barque Jeune Raymond, Bourdicu, from Montevideo.

AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

June 1st.—French brig Philadelphie, Maressal, hence 10th February, Montevideo.

AT GENOA.

May 25th.—French barque Henry and Louise, Gautier, hence 21st January.

AT CADIZ.

May 1st.—Sardinian brig Trafalgar, Searzolo, hence 17th February.

" 13th.—Sardinian brig Fiametta, Vigo, from Montevideo.

AT St. THOMAS.

April 22nd.—Danish brig Hiram, Wardinger, hence 6th March.

AT BALTIMORE.

May 12th.—American brig Sultana, Willis, hence 21st March.

AT BOSTON.

May 22nd.—Danish ship Cimber, Maag, hence 23rd March.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

On 17th ult.—Argentine zamaca Luisa, Ferreira, hence 27th June.

" " Oriental zamaca Amor Paternal, from Montevideo 14 days.

18th.—Sardinian polacre Jupiter, from Montevideo 13 days.

29th.—H. B. M.'s packet Alert, from Falmouth 15th June, with the mails for the River Plate.

31st.—Argentine schooner brig Providencia, Searzolo, hence 8th ult.

1st inst.—H. B. M.'s packet Cockatrice, hence 14th ult., Montevideo 18th.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

7th inst.—British barque Jacksona, Williamson, from Liverpool 25th May, to Stanley, Black & Co.

10th.—Sardinian brig Ane, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult.

13th.—American schooner brig Maria, from Philadelphia 9th June, with lumber, cigars, &c.

" Brazilian schooner brig Amparo, from Pernambuco, 27th June, bound to Rio Grande, with sugar and 432 pipes sail.

Oriental brig Cesar Henrique, from Rio Janeiro.

Sardinian brig Caballo Marino, from Bahia.

French brig Fulgor, from Marseilles.

Sardinian polacre Bella Carlot, from Gibraltar and Tarragona, to Jose Gestal.

Spanish brig (supposed Galgo), from Pernambuco.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 10th June.

FOR BUENOS AYRES.

Brig Bella Portega, (230 tons,) Capt. W. P. Pyott, to sail 23rd June.

FOR MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES

Barque Colonist, (261 tons,) Capt. J. Cowman.

Barque Elizabeth Moore, J. Cumming.

The Colonist was to sail about 14th June.

Vessels past Point Indio.

On 6th inst.—At 7 A. M. Wind W. Alpha and Nautilus, both hence 5 h.

12th.—At 8 A. M. Wind N. W. Thomas Lecchi, hence 10th.

Vessels posted to sail.

On 19th inst.—H. B. M.'s packet Spider, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

On 21st.—Acyone, for Philadelphia.

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

H. B. M.'s schooner Hornet, 6 guns, recently paid off at Sheerness, was to be re-commissioned for service between Rio Janeiro and the Falkland Islands.

The Brazilian brig Campeon de la Libertad which we noticed in our last, as having been run on shore on the South coast of this river, and which subsequently disappeared from that place; was met with by three river craft who brought her into Colonia del Sacramento, having previously taken on her cargo. The Montevideo journals in noticing the circumstance, state that the brig did not appear to be greatly damaged.

ENTERTAINMENT.

NATIONAL COMPANY.

On 13th inst., was performed the 5 act play of *El Vano humillado*, and the farce of *La Lu-goreña Astuta*. We were not present, but are told that the house was very full.

On 15th, the *Misanthrope*, (stranger,) the Stranger—Señor Casacuberta; Mrs. Haller—Doña Trinidad; and these two characters were extremely well played—the finale, brought tears to the eyes of many of the fair spectators. A farce followed, in which a young man gets into a house and acts the part of a ghost, and in the bustle carries of his sweetheart.—The audience was numerous notwithstanding the unfavourable weather.

On 17th, *Una travesura de Amor*, (Love laughs at Locksmiths,) *Las Cupas* and a farce, which however we did not attend.

If the Manager was to get up a ballet dance now and then, it would materially add to the attractions of the Theatre; and vary the monotony of 'play and farce' every evening. We do not mean such ballets as the *Recluta en la Aldea*, which rather disgust than otherwise—but the serious ballet like the *Troubadours* and others; and this might be done with the means now at hand, having Señor and Señora Caton, Doña Isabel, the Señores Coyas, &c. &c.—The dance might thus be made as in other Countries, both instructive and amusing. We would advise Doña Isabel to try the experiment at her benefit. She will at any rate, have the support of all the foreigners in Buenos Ayres.

EUROPEAN COMPANY.

On 12th inst., this Company performed a melo-drama, called *Joco ó sea el Oranguan*, the scene in Brazil. It had no merit beyond that of showing off the talent of Señor Coya, in the part of the Ourang Outang, which he perfor-

med very well; although not to be compared with Mr. Parsloe, the renowned monkey of the English Theatres.

The boleros were delightfully danced by Doña Isabel and Señor J. Coya.

In the farce—a man plays various tricks to avoid his creditors; on one occasion he feigned to be dead, and in that situation has the satisfaction of having himself called a drunkard, vagabond &c., by his chief creditor, who makes love to the supposed widow.

The house was crowded to the ceiling, although the price of admittance was doubled.—The boxes were attended by numerous fashionables.

"Ascension Day," (15th inst.,) was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, the weather however was foggy and damp, presenting no enticement for a country excursion.

Saturday last (12th inst.,) was the day of "Santa Clara," and the Doña Clara's of our City received the compliments of their friends.

It was also the anniversary of the recapture of this City in 1806, from the British; but the ceremony of saluting from the fort, which was revived in 1834 was not acted upon, neither on the present occasion nor on the anniversary of last year. The day was not even noticed in the *Gaceta* of 12th inst.

Birth.

On 16th inst., Mrs. R. Pickance of a son.

Died.

On 12th inst., at 1 P. M., ELVIRA, the infant daughter of Mr. C. R. Horne, aged 6 months and 3 days.

Advertisement.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

An established and well-acquosted **HOTEL & TAVERN,**

Possessing every requisite for the business,

BILLIARD TABLE, &c.

The house has an azotea roof and signal staff, and commands a most extensive view of the Port of Buenos Ayres; a great advantage to Captains of vessels, by whom the house is very liberally supported.

For Particulars, apply at No. 43, calle del 25 de Mayo.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublings, Spanish	146 a 147	dollars each.
Do. Patriot	144 a 145	do. do.
Plata incuquitta	8 a 8½	do. far one
Dollars, Spanish	8½ a 8½	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	8½ a 8½	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	52 a	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	no demand	
Exchange on England	6 a	pence per dol.
Do. Rio Janeiro	355 a 360	
Do. Montevideo	8½ a 9	per patacon
Do. United States	8½	per U. S. dollar
Hides, Ox, best	35 a 47	dis. p. pesada
Do. country	29 a 32	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	28½ a 29	do. do.
Do. salted	23 a 25	do. do.
Do. Horse	10 a 12	do. each.
Nutria Skins	2½ a 3½	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	32 a 33	do. per dozen
Wool, common	11 a 18	do. per arroba
Sheep skins per dozen	19 a 20	per 27lb.
Calf skins per dozen	24 a 26	
Deer skins per dozen	10 a 11	
Hair, long	55 a 60	do. do.
Do. mixed	31 a 33	do. do.
Jerked Beef	19 a 20	do. quintal.
Tallow, melted	13½ a 15	do. per arroba
Horns	128 a 128	a 580 per mil
Flour, (North American)	a name	
Salt, on board	18 a 20	per fan.
Discount	1½ a 2	pr. ct. month

The highest price of Doublings during the week, 147 dollars. The lowest price 142 dollars.

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

PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE, No. 75 calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 33, 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 BRANDEE, Responsible Editor.